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START

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POLK COUNTY
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JAN 7 1897 THRU DEC 30 1897

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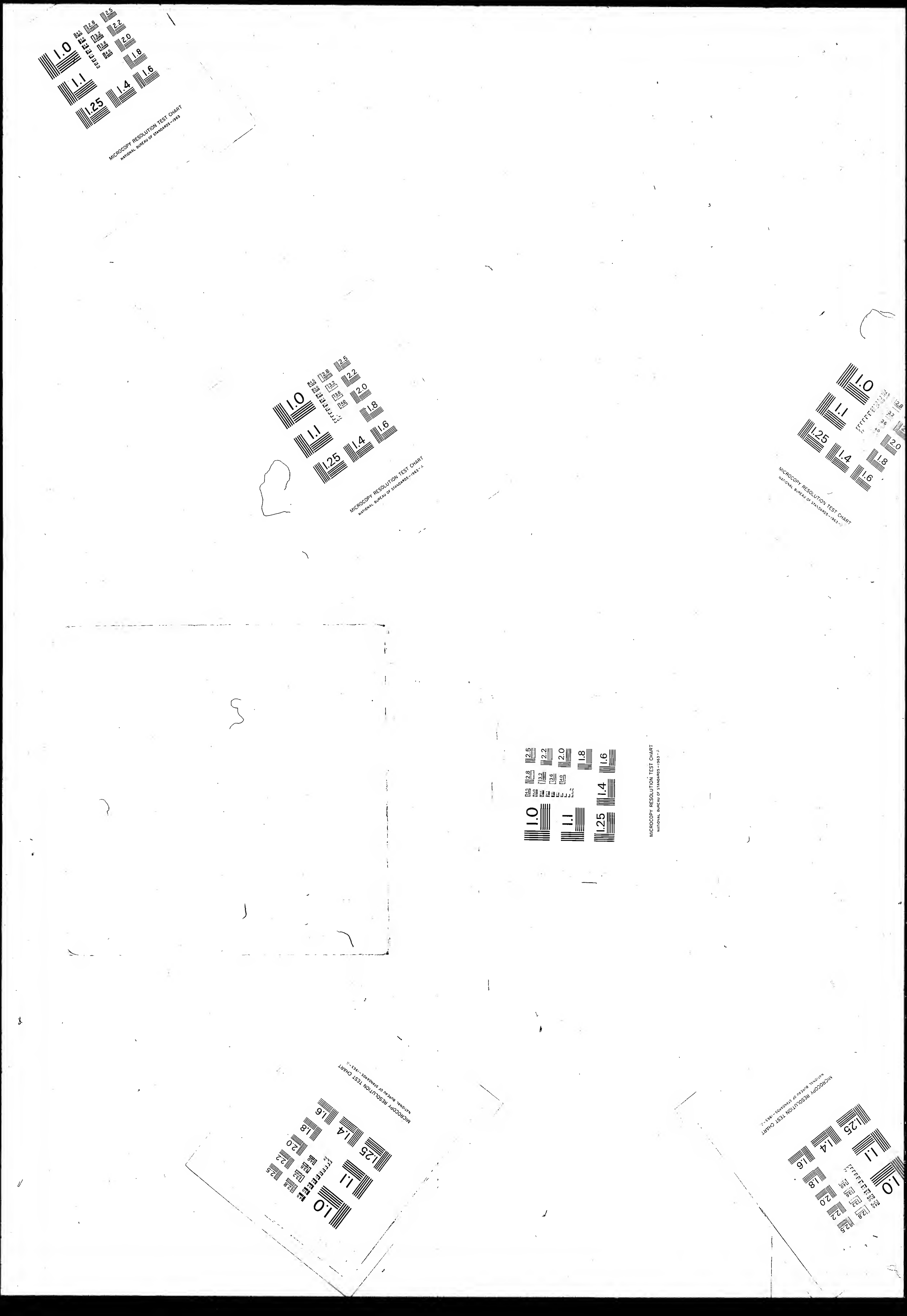

Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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Polk County Journal.

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CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO.

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LEGISLATIVE MILLS

GRINDING OUT OF LAWS BEGINS IN NORTHWESTERN STATES.

Minnesota Legislature Organizes by Electing J. D. Jones as Speaker. Wisconsin, Montana and Idaho Change Governors.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 5.—The biennial session of the state legislature met at noon and organized by electing the caucus nominees as follows:

Speaker, . D. Jones of Todd; chief clerk, M. J. Dowling of Renville; first assistant clerk, W. B. Stine of Murray; second assistant clerk, O. K. Dahle of Houston; engrossing clerk, N. H. Ingersoll of Crow Wing; enrolling clerk, F. L. Krayenbuhl of Ramsey; assistant enrolling clerk and postmaster, F. W. Nash of Blue Earth; sergeant-at-arms, John M. Bayer of Clay; assistant sergeant-at-arms, Edward Fanalag of Olmsted; chaplain, C. M. Hurd of Hennepin.

The senate elected S. A. Langum of Fillmore county secretary and A. D. Countryman first assistant; Rev. Dr. Forbes of Duluth was elected chaplain and S. H. Gibbon of Le Sueur sergeant at arms.

SCOFIELD INAUGURATED.

New Governor of Wisconsin Takes the Oath of Office.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 5.—Major Edward Scofield of Oconto was inaugurated governor of Wisconsin at noon to succeed Governor Upham. The ceremony took place in the assembly chamber and was simple in character, consisting [only of the administration of the oath of office by Chief Justice Cassiday of the supreme court. A large crowd witnessed it, including ex-Senator Sawyer, ex-Governors Peck and Taylor, and other notables. The only military features was the escort of the gubernatorial party from the train by the governor's guard. Immediately after the inauguration, Governor Scofield signed the commissions of appointees. The only changes from the present list are Major O. R. Boardman, Oshkosh, to succeed General King as adjutant general; William J. Scott of La Crosse to be superintendent of public property, succeeding Cal Morley and Paul Scofield, son of the new governor, to be executive clerk. William J. Anderson remains as the governor's private secretary. The ceremonies closed in the evening with an inaugural ball in the armory building of the state university.

LEGISLATORS SNOWBOUND.

South Dakota's Storm About the Worst on Record.

YANKTON, S. D., Jan. 5.—The blizzard still rages with unabated fury. Only one railroad is reported to have moved a train in South Dakota and this was the local on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul between Yankton and Sioux City. All other trains are abandoned. The storm is the worst that has ever been known for drifting snow but is not so blinding or cold as the great storm of 1888, when more than 100 people were frozen to death. No casualties of this nature have yet been reported, although a great deal of stock is known to have perished. Eighty of the 126 members of the legislature are snowbound and some of them will not reach the capital for several days.

THE STATE DISPENSARY.

Leading Kansas Prohibitionists Said to Favor That Plan.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 5.—It is currently reported that the leading prohibitionists and temperance workers of Kansas have decided to ask the legislature this winter to pass a law establishing the state liquor dispensary in Kansas. Many assert this is the only method by which they can ever hope to crush out the drug store systems of saloons, and joints. The matter will be brought before the state prohibition convention to be held here Jan. 12, and, it is said, will be officially endorsed and a legislative committee appointed to steer the bill through the legislature.

Smith Inaugurated.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 5.—The legislature of Montana met at noon. The political division is as follows: Senate Republicans 16, Democrats 9, Populists 3; house Democrats 44, Populists 16, Republicans 8. Hon. Robert R. Smith, fusion, took the oath of office as governor at 10 o'clock and delivered his message before the legislature.

Idaho Officers Inaugurated.

BOISE, Jan. 5.—Governor Frank C. Steunenberg and the other state officers were sworn in shortly before noon without ceremony of any kind. Both branches of the legislature met at noon and were organized by the Democrats and silver Republicans.

EXTRACTS FROM AUDITOR DUNN'S ANNUAL.

The report of State Auditor Dunn suggests the advisability of lessening tax on realty and increasing taxes on corporations, inheritances, annuities, etc.

The actual state debt on July 31, 1896, was $1,451,483.29, as against $1,959,000 on July 31, 1894.

The permanent school fund now amounts to $11,287,423.84. The permanent university fund now amounts to $1,159,790.73.

The estimated property valuation of the state is about $75,000,000 less than two years ago, entailing a reduction in revenue of $100,000 annually.

The amount appropriated for salaries of judges by the legislature is $97,000, while the salaries of the five supreme court and thirty district court judges ammounts to $130,000, a deficiency of $33,000 annually.

The average price at which school lands have been sold to date is $5.96.5 per acre. Will ultimately yield the school fund not less than $17,000,000 by sales of land, and $3,000,000 from sales of timber and mineral leases and royalties.

On July 31, 1896, there was $1,144,151.11 in uncollected state taxes, which would be reduced by Jan. 1, 1897, to about $950,000. The same condition existed in 1877. This delinquency covers 20 years past. Suggests a law be passed to authorize the sale of all real property forfeited for non-payment of taxes.

Estimated area of state, 40,250,000 acres, of which 46,250,000 acres is surveyed. State has received under its grant of swamp lands 3,402,689 acres. Swamp land grant will probably amount to 5,500,000 acres. Congress has granted to aid in construction of 2,203 miles of railway in Minnesota 17,621,952 acres, of which about 10,000,000 acres have been certified to the grantees. The amount of land available to fill these grants will be deficient from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 acres. About 200,000 acres of swamp land has been certified to the Northern Pacific railway by the general government, for which the state should receive indemnity.

Lord Beresford Seriously Hurt.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Lord William Beresford was seriously hurt while hunting on Wednesday last. Lord William recently married the widow of the late Duke of Marlborough.

A TRIP TO CUBA

CONGRESSMAN ROBBINS MAKES AN INVESTIGATION.

He Believes Spain Cannot Win and That America Should Take a Hand—Cubans Are Struggling for the Same Rights Our Fathers Did in '76—Impossible to Get Reliable News From the Island.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Jan. 5.—Congressman-elect Edward E. Robbins, who has just returned from Cuba, says: "It is impossible to get reliable news direct from Cuba because of the censorship exercised over all matter, even private letters. The cause for which the Cubans are struggling is the same for which our fathers fought in our war for independence. The Cubans have no voice in their government and there is no such thing as a jury trial there. Taxation is unbearable. In 1894 $46,000,000 was wrung from the unfortunate Cubans and carried to Spain, and the peasants and farmers are unable to stand the strain, hence the rebellion.

Weyler's Plan Is Extermination.

"In the entire island there is not a Cuban or foreigner, except Spanish, who is not in sympathy with the revolutionary movement. The cities are under control of the Spanish but the whole country is under control of the insurgents. The plan of General Weyler is not to subdue the Cubans but to exterminate them.

"Spain cannot conquer Cuba. The time has come when delay on the part of the United States is unreasonable in the matter of protecting the citizens of the United States now confined in Cuban prisons and also protecting American property and the $50,000,000 of American capital invested on the island. This is a duty we owe our citizens. We also owe a duty to humanity to stop the cruel slaughter now going on there."

Corbett Is Pleased.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 5.—James J. Corbett, when shown the dispatch announcing the signing of articles for the big fight—by Fitzsimmons, said: "That's the best news I've had in a long time. I only hope Mr. Stuart will not be troubled in locating the battle ground. I will be on hand and ready to fight."

WRECK OF THE COMMODORE.

Of the Twenty-eight on Board, Eleven Are Unaccounted For.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 4.—Seventeen men accounted for out of the 28 on the Cuban filibuster, Commodore, is the record here, with a slight chance of seven more yet alive. Five men came ashore at Dayton at noon, Captain Murphy, Stephen Crane, the novelist, the cook and two sailors, one of the latter, William Higgins of Rhode Island, died soon after reaching land from the effects of the high surf.

A traitor in Spanish pay is accused of having caused the leak.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 6.—Four more men landed from the wrecked Commodore during the morning at Port Orange. This accounts for 20 of the 28 men on board. They were observed in the surf and boats put off to aid them in landing. The men were nearly famished. During the night one of the men grew light headed and attempted to jump overboard but was prevented by the others. They say they have not seen the other eight men reported missing. They are undoubtedly lost.

NORTHWESTERN TEACHERS.

Attendance Unusually Large at the Annual Meetings.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 31.—After the general meeting of the state teachers' association in the morning the various sections met separately for consideration of topics in their respective lines of work. In the evening a reception to members of the association and invited guests was given at the Windsor hotel.

VERMILLION, S. D., Dec. 31.—The enrollment of attendance so far at the state teachers' convention is 310. Superintendent Meyers of Beadle county read a paper on "Institutes," which caused considerable discussion. Miss Julia Wheeler of Potter county read a paper on "Changes Needed in School Laws."

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 30.—Fargo is crowded with teachers from all over the state who are here in attendance at the meeting of the North Dakota Educational association. The sessions will continue three days. In the absence of President Perkins, Vice President Schmidt of Jamestown presides.

DES MOINES, Dec. 31.—The State Teachers' association adopted a new constitution, arranging a system of organization of county and district associations in connection with the state association. The attendance was over 1,000, the largest ever known.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 31.—The attendance at the state teachers' convention approximated 1,200. Of these probably 800 are from out of the city.

Admiral Skerritt Dead.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Rear Admiral Joseph S. Skerritt, retired, is dead. His death, while sudden, was not wholly unexpected, as he had been in bad health since his retirement from active service in July, 1894. The admiral was in the 64th year of his age and is survived by a widow, three daughters and two sons.

THE MEASURE READY.

Bill to Promote Bimetallism Completed by the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Republican caucus committee appointed to draft a measure providing for an international conference to secure the re-establishment of bimetallism was in session for two hours during the day, and when it adjourned had agreed upon a bill to be presented to the Republican caucus which will be held soon after the assembling of congress next Tuesday. The bill agreed upon is brief and merely confers upon the president the right to appoint delegates "to any conference which may be called which has for its object the re-establishment of bimetallism." It does not distribute the selection of delegates as did the legislation of the Fifty-third congress between the president and the two houses of congress, and, moreover, leaves the number to be selected

Entirely to the Discretion

of the president. Senator Wolcott gave the committee a full account of his conference with President-elect McKinley, from which he had just returned, reassuring them of Mr. McKinley's hearty interest in the committee's proceedings and his earnest desire to do all in his power to carry into execution the promise of the St. Louis convention to secure international bimetallism, if possible. It was announced after the close of the conference that the committee would press for early consideration its bill with the hope of securing all the legislation needed at this session—so that Mr. McKinley could take whatever steps he might deem proper to carry it into effect immediately upon entering upon his duties.

SUICIDE OF HAMMOND.

Vice President of the National Bank of Illinois Drowns Himself.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—William A. Hammond, vice president of the collapsed National Bank of Illinois, committed suicide by throwing himself into Lake Michigan. He left his home at Greenwood boulevard, Evanston, shortly after 2 o'clock, having previously kissed his 2-year-old boy good-bye, and was not again seen alive. His body was discovered in the lake at the foot of Church street, Evanston, by two boys who were playing on the beach. Mr. Hammond spent the last evening of his life at the home of an old associate, Percy Palmer, who lives not far from the Hammond mansion. From 8 to 11 o'clock he talked with his friend about the black prospects before him, and he gave frequent indications that his mind was becoming shattered over the strain of trouble.

STATE BANKS SUSPEND.

Three St. Paul Institutions Forced to Close Their Doors.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 5.—The Germania bank, a state institution capitalized at $400,000, with liabilities of over $1,000,000, did not open for business in the morning. Heavy withdrawals for several days was the cause. The suspension of the Germania caused runs on several other banks and at 2 o'clock the Allemannia and West Side banks had closed their doors. The former is capitalized at $400,000 and the latter at $100,000. The suspension of the Germania and Allemannia banks caused something of a run, as is always the case, on the savings banks. These institutions paid all demands for a time and then required depositors to give the 60 days notice of withdrawal.

GOLD YIELD OF 1896.

Product of the United States Amounts to Over $51,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The gold production of the United States for the year 1896, according to the official figures announced by the director of the mint, was $51,500,000, an increase of $4,890,000 over 1895. The estimate made by the mint officials and others employed to collect the statistics give the production as $54,119,000, but Director Preston thinks that when final reports are received from private refineries and smelters the total product will fall short of these figures and rest at approximately $51,500,000.

The total silver product, he states, was 52,535,300 fine ounces, a net decrease from the product of 1895 of 2,560,000 fine ounces.

THE OFFICIAL COUNT.

Total Vote Was 13,888,762 and McKinley's Plurality 630,745.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The official canvass of the vote of Maryland for president, has been completed, this being the last state. The total vote in the different states was 13,888,762. McKinley (Rep.) received 7,101,401; Bryan (Dem.) 6,470,556; Palmer, (Gold Standard) 135,956; Levering, (Pro.) 130,560; Bentley, (National) 14,392; Matchette, (Socialist) 33,938. McKinley's plurality is 630,745, and his majority over all 310,399.

A Surplus For December.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The monthly comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows the total receipts during December to have been $25,857,114, and the expenditures $23,812,664, which leaves a surplus for the month of $2,044,450, for the six months of the fiscal year, however, a deficit is shown of $37,902,397. This is the first time within six months, and the second time within the year, that the monthly receipts have exceeded the expenditures.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

Minneapolis mills ground 130,387,800 barrels of flour during the year 1896.

Rev. John M. Stariha of St. Paul is spoken of as likely to be appointed bishop of the vacant see of St. Cloud.

Postoffices at Hibbing, Mapleton, Melrose, Porham and South St. Paul were raised to the presidential class Jan. 1.

The County Auditors' association will ask the legislature to appoint a commission to revise the tax and assessment laws.

The bakery of G. Eder at Chaska was partly destroyed by fire. During the excitement Mr. Eder dropped dead of heart disease.

Lumber shipments from Duluth during the season just closed have been 257,500,000 feet as compared with 202,000,000 feet during 1895.

Articles of incorporation of the Foley Bros. & Kelly Mercantile company have been filed. The firm succeeds the P. H. Kelly company, which failed some time since.

Louis Balser, the Mankato hotelkeeper who shot and killed his wife a few months since, has been convicted of murder in the second degree. Life imprisonment is the penalty.

Governor Clough has appointed George L. Bunn to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Kerr of Ramsey county. Mr. Bunn is a son of United States Judge Bunn of Wisconsin.

The building occupied as a lace industrial school at Leech Lake agency, has been burned. Miss Colby, the instructress, was seriously burned. The contents of the building were a total loss.

The Minnesota Educational association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, D. L. Kiehle, state university; permanent secretary, Mabel Peck of Rochester; treasurer, S. B. Rose of Redwood Falls.

The state reward of $400 for the arrest of Read and Adams, two horse thieves at Glencoe, was awarded to Wesley Aplin $73.33, Henry Rable $73.33, August Frank $73.33, Edward Grohoug $90, Edward Fuller $90, all of New Auburn.

The General Electric company of Schenectady, N. Y., has secured the contract for the machinery for the new powerhouse of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills company at the dam below Tenth avenue, Minneapolis. Next to that of Niagara, this will be the greatest electrical power plant in the world.

The Eastern Minnesota road, it is stated, will replace all its wood bridges with steel structures of the latest design. The longest is that over the Nemadji river, and foundation piers are now being put in. The foundation for a mile-long steel elevated structure on which trains will enter Duluth is also under way.

Three alleged counterfeiters, for whom the United States officers have been looking for two years and a half, were rounded up in Minneapolis Sunday. Their names are W. H. Blair and Albert N. Blair, brothers, and Matt Richardson, alias Charles Read, alias Riley. The men were arrested in May, 1894, at Prescott, Wis., for the offense, but broke jail.

The contest between Lizzie Price and Flora J. Frost for county superintendent of Jackson county has been dismissed on motion by W. A. Funk, attorney for Miss Price. Miss Frost has held the office for a number of terms, and was re-elected last November by one vote. About 40 witnesses were brought up on both sides, but the majority was in Miss Frost's favor.

MACEO STILL ALIVE.

New York Herald's Paris Edition Vouches for the Fact.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The Paris edition of The Herald states that it can guarantee the accuracy of news which it presents that Antonio Maceo is still alive.

Junta Deposes Weyler.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—News has been received by the Cuban junta from Washington to the effect that the Spanish government has positively decided to recall Captain General Weyler. General Primo de Rivera, it is said, will succeed General Weyler in Cuba. He is captain general in the Spanish army and in favor with the Canovas government.

To Prevent Further Trouble.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—According to The Tageblatt some of the European powers, Russia and France being mentioned, have come to an understanding to make representations to Washington in order to prevent further trouble between the United States and Spain.

Money Returns to Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—Congressman Money has returned from his trip to the interior and is with United States Consul General Lee. He declines to discuss his trip or the comments and excitement which have been caused by his absence from the city.

Five Miners Killed.

SOUTH McALESTER, I. T., Jan. 5.—Five miners, Martin Royan and Joe Cox, white; Tom Curry, William Bishop and Simon Pitty, colored, were instantly killed in a mine explosion at Alderson.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS

Thursday, Dec. 31.

The American Lawyers' association favors the Torrey bankrupt bill.

Six branch canals instead of one big one will be built at Sault Ste. Marie.

Europe has but 560 miles of electric railways, of which 252 miles are in Germany. France has 82 miles and Great Britain 66.

The superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio railway shops at Zanesville, O., has received orders to close down the shops until farther notice.

Two of the men convicted of the murder of Stambouloff, premier of Bulgaria, have been sentenced to short terms of imprisonment and another acquitted.

The board of directors of the Denver chamber of commerce have unanimously decided to ignore the invitation to send delegates to the monetary conference.

The family of John Lichtenburg, consisting of four persons, were asphyxiated in New York city. Two children are dead and the parents will probably die.

Friday, Jan. 1.

The Pennsylvania system will have an express company of its own.

The French steamer Deuxferes from Fecamp for Calais has foundered with 15 of her crew drowned.

South American papers received at San Francisco say that the Indian uprising in Peru has been quelled.

Burglars blew open the vault and the safe of the Bank of Alma, at Alma, Mo., securing about $2,000 in currency.

Arizona mineral output for 1896: Gold, $6,000,000; silver, 2,100,000 ounces; copper, 102,000,000 pounds; lead, 2,400,000 pounds.

The situation in Uruguay is critical. Government troops have been worsted by rebels and there is a strong movement in favor of removing President Borda and establishing a triumvirate.

Saturday, Jan. 2.

It is stated that the pope has appointed Archbishop Corrigan to a cardinalate.

Of the 38 sultans who have ruled the Ottoman empire since the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks, 34 have died violent deaths.

A part of the Caledonia gold mine, which is located in the Cripple Creek mining district has been sold to a syndicate of English investors for $575,000.

Joseph Strode of Strode's Mill, Mifflin county, Pa., is the oldest postmaster in continuous service in the United States, having held that office for 41 years.

At Rock House, Letcher county, Ky., over 1,000 relatives and friends witnessed the wedding of William Sexton, 103 years old, to Mrs. William Craft, aged 101.

General G. W. Curtis Lee, president of the Washington and Lee university at Lexington, who resigned on account of ill health, has been elected president emeritus.

Monday, Jan. 4.

Nicaragua and Colombia are having trouble over a boundary line.

Ex-County Recorder Chase of Chicago will be sued for a $58,000 shortage.

James C. McMullin, vice president of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis road, is dead.

Fourteen persons were suffocated by fire in the Santa Gertrusi silver mine at Pachuca, Mex.

F. Hart, the Chicago colored athlete, won the 6-day heel-and-toe walking match at St. Louis.

George A. Kirkpatrick, lieutenant governor of Ontario, is in the hospital at London dangerously ill.

Philip Duncan Elkins, father of United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins, is dead at Wheeling, W. Va., aged 87 years.

During the past 15 months nearly 15,000 persons have become converts to the Roman Catholic church in England, of this number 2,000 being in the diocese of Westminster alone.

Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Sir Joseph Hickson, late general manager of the Grand Trunk, died at Montreal Monday.

General Francis A. Walker, the noted political economist and litterateur died of apoplexy at Boston.

Sir Henry Halford, who was captain of the English rifle team which visited America a score of years ago, died Monday in London.

Daniel Flanagan, who was knocked senseless in a prize fight with William Catskill, near Low Point, N. Y., on Saturday night, is in a critical condition.

A dispatch received at Madrid from Manilla says that a great battle has been fought in the Philippine islands, resulting in the signal defeat of the insurgents of whom 1,100 were killed. Spaniards lost but 25, it is said.

Indicted a Bureau Chief.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The grand jury has filed three indictments for embezzlement against Francis J. Kiekhofer, formerly chief of the bureau of accounts in the state department. Kiekhofer was dismissed Oct. 26, 1895, when irregularities in his accounts were discovered. The shortage will aggregate 130,000.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Portugnese Officials Study the Swedish School System—Bjoroson's "Venstre" Party Articles Attracting Attention Abroad—Sweden's Gold Output.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

The government will soon issne 8,000,000 5-crown certificates.

The valnation of the railroads of Sweden is abont 304,861,729 crowns.

The 200,000 repeating rifles recently purchased by the governmont cost 11,710,000 crowns.

Not less than 1,064,730,000 kilograms of Swedish iron ore have been exported the last 10 months.

An unknown person has donated 1,400 crowns to Crown Princess Louisa's "Home for Sick Children."

Governor Isburg is, according to a recent rumor, a popular candidate for the "civil minister" portfolio.

Four hundred and thirty-five barrels of champagne recently arrived in this city by the steamer Adolph Meyer.

"Thor" and "Niord," the two gunboats which were recently ordered by the government, carry 18 guns each.

Eighty-five kilograms of gold wore dug in Sweden during the year 1895, of which 71 were brought out of the Falun mine.

The nations which will be represented at the Stockholm exposition of 1897 are Norway, Denmark, Finnland, of Russia and Germany.

A new torpedo boat, which will bo named "Tarnan," is being built at Kockum's mechanical plant at a cost of 670,000 crowns.

Professor A. G. Nathorst of this city has been made an honorary member of the Finnish society "Societas pro Flora et Fauna Fennica."

Rev. Carl Robert Lagerstrom, assistant pastor of the St. Jacob's and St. Johan's congregations of this city is dead at the age of 71 years.

It is rumored that the minister of war, Baron Rappe, has resigned. Gen. Erickson and Lieutenant Knut Bildt have been mentioned to succeed him.

Sten Arvidsson, a well known electrical engineer of this city, recently left for Johannesburg, where he will be in the employ of a German electrical firm.

A young Russian princess, who possesses an exceptionally beautiful soprano voice, will appear in concert under an assumed name at the exposition next summer.

De Castro Feijo, Portugal's charge d'affaires in Stockholm, is preparing a written statement regarding the school system in Sweden, which it is expected will be taken under consideration by the Portugnese government. De Castro Feijo, who has recently, together with Inspector Bergman, visited the different schools of the city, has been especially interested in the various gymnastic and sloid departments.

Gottenborg.

Two hundred men will be employed at the paper factory which is about being finished at Molndal.

Dr. Robert J. Magnusson died at his home in this city at the age of 36 years, of inflammation of the bowels.

Three hundred and sixty-four teachers, male and female, are at present employed in the schools of the city.

A new college will be erected in this city next summer. Parties interested in the project are still unknown however.

During a recent visit in this city Professor Andree made inquiries regarding the steamer "Svensksund," in which he contemplates making another trip to Spitzbergen.

The Scholdstrom dye firm of this city has purchased real estate in close proximity to the firm of Barkman & Co., and will erect one of the largest dye factories in Sweden.

For efficient services rendered in behalf of the Portugnese government, Engineer Richard Wendel of this city has received from the king of Portugal the title of Baron de Wendel.

Jonkoping.

A beautiful granite monument has been erected over the grave of Rev. V. Backlund by his many friends in this city.

C. F. Loren, a student of pharmacy, who suddenly disappeared from this city in November, was found dead in a blacksmith shop near the city.

Rev. Albin Johnson, a missionary of Alaska, who has spent the summer and fall with friends and relatives, left for Alaska via England and Canada Dec. 6.

Karlstad.

A slight earthquake was felt in the vicinity of Vestra Ervtervik Dec. 2.

A railway between the Edeback station and Sysslebaek, in Dalbo, will probably be built next summer.

The Torsby-Karlstad railroad will undoubtedly be built next summer, judging from the large bonus appropriated.

Marit Jonsdotter of Ambjorby died Dec. 7 at the age of 101 years. The old lady was known throughout the neighborhood as "Mor Marit."

Upsala.

Not less than 70 clergymen within the Upsala "stift" have reached the age of 70 years.

Twenty-five Upsala students were recently arrested for having danced in a drunken pow wow around the statue of Carl XIV.

Professors J. A. Ekman and H. V. Tottie are candidates favorably mentioned for the chair of theology at the Upsala university.

Professor Oscar Alin of the University of Upsala has been made an honorary member of the scientific organization "[illegible]," a distinction which is enjoyed by three Swedes only, viz: Professor Ryder, Secretary Kleen and Attorney Olivecrona.

Karolina Redlund of this city, recently convicted of having murdered her 3-year-old child has been sent to the county jail for six years.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

Dr. Plegm, a prominent veterinary surgeon of this city, suddenly died at Verdahl Dec. 8.

Students at the University of Christiania have contributed 17,217 crowns to the Nansen fund.

The "Grand Hotel" of this city was recently sold to an English syndicate for 1,801,000 crowns.

Nansen's "polar dogs" have been sent to Kongsberg, at Joudalsu, where they will be fed and kept indefinitely by the government.

Eilert Utne, editor of the "Daghladet," died at his home in this city Dec. 5, at the age of 35 years. He was one of Norway's youngest and most prominent journalists.

The faculty of the College of Science and Mathematics at the Christiania university will endeavor to provide for an extra budget for 1897, the intention being to extend a call to Dr. Fridthiof Nansen as lecturer and professor of zoology.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson is beyond all doubt at present the most interesting of Norway's representatives abroad. His clear and bold statements in the foreign press regarding the national politics of the "Venstre" party are becoming favorably known in some of the European states, especially in Russia. A Russian writer in one of the prominent dailies of Russia alleges that Bjornson's articles in the German press have done much to turn the tide of European opinion in favor of the "Venstre" party and their claims of independence of the "Unionen."

Bergen.

A. F. Hjort, "Indrullering" chief of this city, died Dec. 8 at the age of 81 years.

The armory of this city was destroyed by fire Dec. 6, in spite of the efficient work of the fire department.

Miss Braha Resheim, formerly of this city, has been appointed principal of the ladies seminary at Trondhjem.

John Lund is the "Venstre" candidate for chairman of the city council. The election will take place in January.

The Bergen exposition of 1898 will be open from May 16 to Sept. 30. The area of the fair grounds will be about 125,000 meters.

The steamer "Capella" stranded off the coast of the island "Spielro" on the evening of Dec. 1. All of the passengers were safely landed by means of life boats. The vessel was valued at 35,000 crowns.

The Annoks church of Bruvik was dedicated Dec. 7 in the midst of great festivities. The dedicatory address, which was the fine effort of Bishop Hvoslef Dale of Bergso, was listened to by 3,000 people.

The museum of this city, which contains the largest and most valued collections of any museum of Norway, is visited every week by thousands of people. The Sunday attendance has, on two or three occasions, exceeded 13,000.

The funeral of the recently deceased Rev. J. A. Daae of this city was observed Dec. 8. Rev. Daae, who has for a number of years back been pastor of Bergen's "Domkirke," was one of the most philanthropic and popular citizens of Bergen.

Stavanger.

The Lilleborg brewery, owned by P. W. Kildal & Co., was recently sold to Gotaas & Co. of this city, for 750,000 crowns.

Johannes Waage, one of this city's most prominent attorney's recently died at the age of 56 years. Mr. Waage was born in Suldal, and settled in this city in 1865, and has during the last 15 years been one of the most successful practitioners of this vicinity.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

Rev. Sonder Olson celebrated his 25th anniversary as pastor of the congregation Stendrup Dec. 2.

Karl Christensen of Hemdrup was killed by being crushed under the wheels of a moving freight train.

A bust of Christian Wanther was recently unveiled before the students' society of the university of this city.

Twelve hundred crowns have been contributed by the citizens of Copenhagen for the Stockholm exposition.

R. Strackerjan, formerly associate editor of the Norddentche Zeitung of this city, has been appointed editor of the Taglische Rundshau of Berlin.

King Christian has returned from his trip abroad. Queen Louisa will prolong her visit with the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland until Christmas.

Prince Waldemar and Princess Marie contemplate a visit to Paris in the very near future, where they will be guests of the Duke and Duchess of Chartres.

Peter Peterson and wife of Branderup celebrated their golden wedding Dec. 5. Mr. Peterson was born in Vramhalo in 1807 and his wife in Viem in 1811.

Dr. Karl Werner, professor of Slavic languages, at the Copenhagen university, died at the city hospital at the age of 50 years. The professor was born in 1826 and was elected professor of Slavic languages in 1873.

King George and Prince George of Greece recently passed through Gmunden where they were escorted by King Christian to the royal vessel, Alexander II, the property of the Russian czar, on which they continued their journey to Venice.

H. STEENERSON,
Attorney-at-Law
Crookston, Minnesota.

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Residence and office in Jerome's Addition.

The Human Electrical Forces!
How They Control the Organs of the Body.

The electrical force of the human body, as the nerve fluid may be termed, is an especially attractive department of science, as it exerts so marked an influence on the health of the organs of the body. Nerve force is produced by the brain and conveyed by means of the nerves to the various organs of the body, thus supplying the latter with the vitality necessary to insure their health. The pneumogastric nerve, as shown here, may be said to be the most important of the entire nerve system, as it supplies the heart, lungs, stomach, bowels, etc., with the nerve force necessary to keep them active and healthy. As will be seen by the cut the long nerve descending from the base of the brain and terminating in the bowels is the pneumogastric, while the numerous little branches supply the heart, lungs and stomach with necessary vitality. When the brain becomes in any way disordered by irritability or exhaustion, the nerve force which it supplies is lessened, and the organs receiving the diminished supply are consequently weakened.

Physicians generally fail to recognize the importance of this fact, but treat the organ itself instead of the cause of the trouble. The noted specialist, Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., has given the greater part of his life to the study of this subject, and the principal discoveries concerning it are due to his efforts.
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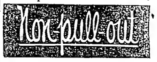

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JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS. A series of new animals stories in the same field as the "Brer Rabbit" and the "Little Mr Thimblefinger" stories.
RUDYARD KIPLING. Besides "Captains Courageous," Kipling will contribute to McClure's all of the short stories he will write during the coming year.
OCTAVE THANET is preparing for the Magazine a series of short stories in which the same characters will appear, although each will be complete in itself.

ANTHONY HOPE, BRET HARTE, ROBERT BARR, FRANK R. STOCKTON, STANLEY WEYMAN, CLARK RUSSELL

will all have stories in McClure's for the coming year.
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CONSULTING THE CLOCK.

Familiar Faces That Are Seldom Overlooked by New Yorkers.

One of the popular habits of the people of New York city is to consult the clock almost on every occasion when an opportunity is presented. It matters little whether any special need requires that consultation or not, the clock will thus be consulted. Especially is this the case if a particular clock has the reputation of being a good timekeeper. So well is this known by many storekeepers that they will place clocks in their stores so situated as to be easily seen by persons who may be passing along the adjacent sidewalk. If the clock has a good reputation, and the pedestrian is fortunate enough to carry a watch, a comparison is almost sure to be made.

Many times a clock with a good reputation placed in the back part of a store becomes a protection thereof, especially at night, if near it is located a light strong enough to illuminate its face and show the time. A policeman told a reporter the other day that a good clock thus situated is better than a private watchman for a jewelry store, as every belated passerby is likely to look through the store to see what time it is, and would be almost certain to notice anything unusual in the appearance of the place. It therefore becomes indirectly a silent watchman guarding the premises against the depredations of burglars and makes the pedestrians, as it were, assistants in the work.

Church clocks have always had a large number of patrons in the work of consultation, and nothing seems to be so annoying as to find such a clock inactive. When an event of this character occurs, especially if the church is located on or near a busy thoroughfare, the fact of the clock being stopped, or that some defect appears to exist, is often made the subject of a notice in the daily papers. Especially was this the case when the steeple of old St. Paul's was recently undergoing renovation, and it was a joy to many on noticing that the newly gilded hands of the clock were again traveling along their accustomed circuit and the deep toned bell was ready to strike the hour once more.—New York Mail and Express.

THE MAGIC RING.

A Boy's First Circus and His Impressions of Coralie the Peerless.

A thud of unseen hoofs first set us a-quiver; then a crash of cymbals, a jangle of bells, a hoarse, applauding roar, and Coralie was in the midst of us, whirling past 'twixt earth and sky, now erect, flush, radiant, now crouched to the flowing mane, swung and tossed and molded by the maddening dance music of the band. The mighty whip of the count in the frock coat marked time with pistol shots; his warcry, whooping clear above the music, fired the blood with a passion for splendid deeds, as Coralie, laughing exultantly, crashed through the paper hoops. We gripped the red cloth in front of us, and our souls sped round and round with Coralie, leaping with her, prone with her, swung by mane or tail with her. It was not only the ravishment of her delirious feats, nor her cream colored horse of fairy breed, long tailed, red footed—an enchanted prince surely, if ever there was one—it was her more than mortal beauty—displayed, too, under conditions never vouchsafed to us before—that held us spellbound.

What princess had arms so dazzlingly white, or went delicately clothed in such pink and spangles? Hitherto we had known the outward woman as but a drab thing, hourglass shaped, nearly legless, bunched here, constricted there, slow of movement and given to deprecating, lusty action of limb. Here was a revelation. From henceforth our imaginations would have to be revised and corrected up to date. In one of those swift rushes the mind makes in high strung moments I saw myself and Coralie, close enfolded, pacing the world together, o'er hill and plain, through storied cities, past rows of applauding relations, I in my Sunday knickerbockers, she in her pink and spangles.—Kenneth Grahame in Scribner's.

A Great Brandy Drinker.

"I have seen the statement that no man could drink half a gallon of brandy a day for more than a very short time," said John L. Smith of Linden, Va., "but there is a man living in the town I reside in who has never missed drinking that much brandy in a day for 20 years. His name is John Hadnall, and he owns a brandy distillery near Linde. He has used liquor as a beverage since early youth, and for the past 20 years has consumed half a gallon of brandy a day. He is not an inebriate by any means, not becoming intoxicated by the brandy. He is hale and hearty and stands well in the community where he lives as a business man. No explanation can be given of his remarkable power of withstanding the effects of liquor, but no one who knows him doubts the statement as to his having taken the amount I have said. It has not impaired his digestion in the slightest degree, as it is usually claimed it will do."—Washington Star.

School Improvement.

In the Federated Clubs of Illinois the women are working earnestly to improve the public schools of the state. With this aim they take up different phases of school work, in the first place visiting the schools not as critics but as learners, so as to co-operate with schoolteachers in securing improvements that are needed. Certain members study the hygienic conditions of the schools; others make it their duty to watch all school legislation and to learn something of the value of the best new methods of education.

When using medicine droppers, the ordinary glass tube with a rubber bulb fitted on, it is well to remember that 60 drops make one teaspoonful.

Salt is a good barometer. When it is damp, rain is probable.

Good Roads.

With the winter comes renewed agitation of the good roads question, and as usual it is nearly all devoted to the desirability of good roads, about which there can be no controversy. But how to get good roads, how they should be made and how they are to be paid for are the vital questions; but their importance and difficulty evidently make the agitators reluctant to discuss them. If we are to have a general system of good roads the state must take the matter in hand, that they may be scientifically located then permanently built. If good road building is to be done locally, then they can be expected only where the means and appliances are at hand to build and pay for them or in the most thickly settled and thriftiest localities, and where the disposition to incur the expense is not wanting. If the local system is to be relied upon as a starter, then the towns and cities should be the nuclei from whence to start it. It has often been urged in these columns that in no way could a town get so much for a given sum of money expended as in the building of a good road a few miles into a well settled country tributary to it. It is true beyond question that a town possessing good roads leading to it from six to eight miles in two or more directions would have an advantage over rival towns that would soon compel them, in self-defense, to also secure good roads. In this work the country penetrated by the roads could afford to contribute for farmers would be as much benefited by them as the town people. But in all such projects the question of ability to pay must first be considered and unfortunately its consideration at this time makes the ideal road seem a dream impossible of realization.

The Age of Responsibility.

We have often heard it said that the best thing in the world for a boy or a girl is to be given a pet animal. Children should be taught to care for their own pets. It develops in them a sense of responsibility.

But we ask, when do young people reach the age of responsibility? Is it safe, boys and girls to trust a living creature entirely to you? Of course, if you are gentle and kind if you have full knowledge of the proper treatment for the animals in your charge that is quite a different matter. But unless you are very wise indeed it is a foolish thing to give you too great responsibilities. There can be no real kindness without sympathy. Many healthy, hearty boys and girls have never felt a pain in their lives, and are not imaginative enough to understand when they inflict pain. They certainly know what it is to be hungry, but does it follow that they will remember to fill the canary's seed cup? They may clamor eagerly for a drink of water and utterly forget that their pet dog does not know to whom to turn when he is thirsty. More animals suffer at the hands of their little masters and mistresses than one would care to count, and the remedy for the evil is to teach young people not to look upon any living thing as a mere plaything. The age of responsibility is not reached because a boy is ten years old, or because he is fifteen, it comes with the years that he spends in learning to be considerate of others. Do not believe that we want young people to be weighed down by a burden of care. Surely, however, the boys and girls who have a fair share of the responsibilities of life are happier than those who can be trusted with nothing. We would not give the charge of any animal to a careless boy with the mistaken hope that that alone will make a man of him.

Calendars and Coupons.

So many beautiful calendars and entertaining novelties have been issued by the proprietors of Hood's Sarsaparilla, that we are hardly surprised to receive this season not only one of the every prettiest designs in calendars, but with it coupons which entitle the recipient to attractive novelties. Every one who gets a Hood's Sarsaparilla calendar for 1867 secures something that will prove interesting and valuable as well as a beautiful specimen of the lithographer's art. The calender is accompanied this season by an amusing little book on "The Weather." Ask your druggist for Hood's Coupon Calendar, or send 6 cents in stamps for one to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President. WM. ANGLIM, Vice President J. W. WHEELER, Cashier
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
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CROOKSTON, MINN.
Capital $100,000.
General Banking Business Transacted.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Town and School Orders Bought. Money to Loan on Farms

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE legislature got down to business on Tuesday. The JOURNAL will have a special correspondent in the field this winter to keep its readers posted on its doings.

THE great newspaper starter, A. De-Lacy Wood, has started another newspaper, this time at a little station on the Northern Pacific railroad, in Becker county, called Frazee. This venture will probably prove as successful as the others proved.

CONGRESSMAN Eddy, ever alert in the interests of his constituents has introduced a bill to allow settlers upon the Red Lake Reservation to prove up on their lands under the Homestead act, instead of being obliged to pay $1.25 per acre as they would have to under the present law.

THE Affairs of the East Grand Forks Advocate are in a queer shape. The result being two issues of the Advocate until the matter is decided in court. We trust that Bro. Maloney will come out of the deal right side up with care for he is a bright young journalist and was getting out a good paper.

THE Ada Index endorses our nomination of August George for receiver of the land office, as follows: "There is not a Republican in this part of the state that could be appointed to the above position and please as many people, regardless of party, as the appointment of Mr. George would. He is not only a "life long" Republican, but a working one as well, and has done much towards redeeming the northern part of the state from the enemy. If he decides to enter the race, the Index and his Norman county friends wish him well."

Fergus Falls Journal:—Our Populist friends and Congressman Charlie Towne among them, are constantly expressing their great sorrow at the failure of banks and business houses now that McKinley times are in sight. That is just like our Populist friends. They always draw conclusions and form opinions from special cases instead of from general conditions as is done by thinking men. They credit the ills which happen now to the fact that silver was defeated at the recent election. If they would investigate they would find that every bank which has failed since election has failed because it departed from sound business methods. In many instances the rules governing the banks were broken, and in some cases the officers simply gutted the bank. These failures are not the proper indications by which to judge the financial condition of the banks which do not fail tell the story much more truthfully. The fact that the second biggest bank in Chicago would go down and scarcely cause a quiver in the general financial condition of the city shows the real condition. The other banks immediately published their statements and showed wonderful strength. Deposits have increased and cash on hand has increased. Only the bank and the few who had borrowed of it were affected by its failure. The prices of grain and of stocks remained firm. The effect of the failure upon the community was like that of the death of a consumptive instead of a death from a malignant epidemic. At St. Paul the conditions were the same. There will be a constant weeding out of institutions which have become weakened through the period of speculation through which the country has just passed. Institutions conducted on business principles are all right, and these are the ones by which thinking men judge the times.

Exports Under the Wilson Bill.

Minneapolis Tribune.

Some of the persistent opponents of protection to American industry through a judicious protective tariff have been attempting to score a point in favor of the present Democratic tariff law by claiming that our foreign exports have largely increased under its operation.

There has been, as shown by the exports of the Bureau of Statistics, some increase in exports of American manufactures, but it cannot be shown that this increase is legitimate or healthful. Most, if not all of it, is due to the fact that the shrinkage of home markets has compelled our manufacturers, in some instances, to market their surplus product abroad at a loss. Chairman Dingley took plans to investigate this matter for himself. He communicated with a firm that had exported a large amount of manufactured articles and asked them what the result of their venture was. They replied that on exports they had made they had lost $100,000.

That is to say, American manufacturers who kept their mills running after the passage of the "tariff reform" measure, hoping that their predictions of disaster to flow from it would not be verified, accumulated an overstock of wares. This could not be sold on the depressed American market, and so they shipped abroad and got rid of it at a loss. This country could hardly grow rich upon such exports as that.

The home market is better for our manufacturers than all the foreign markets; and the home market is what the Republican protective policy aims to build up. Chairman Dingley says: "Just as soon as prosperity returns to this country and a home market is created for our product, these exports will fall to their normal condition." The low tariff men claim that a decrease in exports will mean less prosperity—but the manufacturers who are selling their goods at home at a profit instead of abroad at loss, will be very well satisfied with the situation.

Exports which are natural and healthful and on which a profit can be made are a good thing for the country. Such exports will be made under a judicious system of protection, for there will always be certain lines and markets in which this country can undersell other countries and make money by so doing. To export goods that can't be sold at a profit is sheer folly and ruin, but it is the kind of export business which the Wilson-Gorman law has forced upon the industries of the United States.

New County Board.

Owing to the storm the county board was late in getting down to business this week, but everything was all in ship shape on Thursday morning. Dept. Sheriff Losey served notices of contest on the board in the matter of the so-called new counties. The bonds of new officials were acted upon and the board is now getting down to regular routine business. Of the two new members, Mr. Thompson is an old experienced hand having served on the board a number of times when he was a resident of Fisher. Mr. Fortier, the other member, while lacking experience in the duties of commissioner has other qualifications that fit him for the position. Mr. Norland, in the so-called Red Lake Falls county, insisted upon retaining his seat on the board notwithstanding the ruling of the attorney general to the contrary.

We also have one of the new "Home Comforts Steel Ranges" and pronounce it a grand success. A grand baker and saver of fuel keeping fire over night with three quarts of coal.

MR. and MRS. F. P. OLDS

$1000,000 In Gold

To be given to subscribers to What to Eat whose subscriptions are received before March 4, 1897. Send ten cents for sample copy and full particulars. What to Eat is the most artistic, attractive and instructive magazine published in the interest of the home and better living. address:

WHAT TO EAT,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

KENTUCKY REFERENCES

We are using a Home Comfort Steel Range, and after giving it a fair and impartial trial, we pronounce it one of the grandest inventions of the age. If we couldn't get another of the same kind $100 in cash wouldn't buy ours.

A. M. SAMVALL and WIFE.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Chenney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transations and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75cent per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

FITZSIMMONS SIGNS.

Agrees to Meet Corbett on March 17 Next.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—At Jersey City, Bob Fitzsimmons signed Dan Stuart's articles for a fight with Corbett. He agreed to everything in the articles, but objected to Stuart's having the money for a picture of the fight offered by the kinetescope people. Stuart agreed that if money was received for a picture, it would be equally divided between Fitzsimmons, Corbett and himself. The fight will take place on March 17, for a purse and a side bet of from $5,000 to $10,000.

THE OFFICES FILLED

STATE LEGISLATIVE CAUCUSES PARCEL OUT THE PLUMS.

Their Action Promptly Ratified by the Senate and House Respectively—J. D. Jones Will Wield the House Gavel—Dowling for Chief Clerk—Speakership and the Reapportionment—Talk of Bank Legislation—Some of the Leaders.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 5.—The caucuses for the selection of the official staffs of the two houses were held Monday night and were full of interest, although there was no fight on over the best places in the house, those being settled by the withdrawal of the contesting candidates. J. D. Jones of Todd county, and M. J. Dowling of Renville, were then chosen by acclamation to serve as speaker and chief clerk respectively. Mr. Dowling has already served one term with honor as chief clerk and had previous experience at the desk, so that the work of his part of the house is sure to be well taken care of. Mr. Dowling is shy a few hands and feet but has enough inside his head to keep him still ahead of the majority of men. In the senate S. A. Langum was re-elected to his old place as secretary, but the chief interest in that caucus was in the written statement from Senator D. F. Morgan of Hennepin county, defining his position as a silver Republican who differed with his party but who still considered that the Republican party was the one to which he owed allegiance. On this statement Senator Morgan was given a place in the caucus, thus disposing of one of the problems that have been troubling a good many heads of late as to the classification of the silver Republican senators. It will also be to the advantage of Senator Morgan in the rearrangement of committees which is to be put into effect in the senate.

The full list of the officers of the two houses, who will remain with them through the entire legislature, and who are an important part of all proceedings, is as follows:

The House.

Speaker, J. D. Jones of Todd; chief clerk, M. J. Dowling of Renville; first assistant clerk, W. B. Stine of Murray; second assistant clerk, O. K. Dahle of Houston; engrossing clerk, N. H. Ingersoll of Crow Wing; enrolling clerk, F. L. Krayenbuhl of Ramsey; assistant enrolling clerk and postmaster, F. W. Nash of Blue Earth; sergeant-at-arms, John M. Bayer of Clay; assistant sergeant-at-arms, Edward Fanning of Olmsted; chaplain, C. M. Hurd of Hennepin.

The Senate.

Secretary, S. A. Langum of Fillmore; first assistant secretary, A. D. Countryman of Swift; second assistant secretary, H. S. Barrows of Hennepin; enrolling clerk, D. M. Brown of Otter Tail; engrossing clerk, J. E. Peterson of Blue Earth; chaplain, Rev. Dr. Robert Forbes of St. Louis; sergeant-at-arms, H. E. Gibbon of Le Sueur; assistant sergeant-at-arms, F. B. Lamson of Wright.

A Pioneer in Todd County.

J. D. Jones of Long Prairie was born in Pennsylvania 47 years ago and has been a resident of Todd county, Minnesota, for 30 years, having located there in 1867. He studied at the Hightstown, N. J., classical and scientific institute and later at Lewisburg university, Pennsylvania. He is a lawyer, has been register of deeds and county attorney of Todd county, was assistant secretary of the state senate in 1883, secretary of the senate in 1885, clerk of the supreme court from 1887 to 1891, served with honor in the legislature of 1895 and will gain added distinction and fame as speaker of the house of representatives of Minnesota in 1897. Speaker Jones is a quiet man, of easy manners; a fluent, logical speaker; decided in his views, and always willing and able to support them. He will make a good presiding officer of the larger, and consequently noisier, body, and business will not be allowed to lag while he wields the gavel.

Speakership and Reapportionment

As an interesting point in connection with the speakership contest of this year the statement is made that the defeat of Underleak in the preliminary skirmishing had more to do with the proposed reapportionment of the state than is generally known. Being from the First district, which will lose more than any other by any proper and equitable redistricting of the state, it was not thought Underleak would be the most suitable person, from his location, for the speakership. It was feared that a First district speaker would later complicate the reapportionment matter, so the district where most is to be gained by such a law was given the plum. This is one of the gossipy suggestions in connection with the matter that has enough foundation to make interesting talk.

Owing to the recent bank troubles in the larger cities talk has begun about the powers and duties of the state bank examiner, which are not considered sufficiently clear to cover all emergencies. Just what may be attempted is not yet clear, as opinions differ as to the powers of the office, the present law not being sufficiently explicit. That very fact is good warrant for a revision of the laws on the subject and it is reasonably sure that some change will be made, although it is impossible to specify what it will be.

Expected to Be Heard From.

In any legislative or deliberative body there are always a chosen few whose ability, experience or aggressive assertiveness make them the leaders and spokesmen of their quieter, less experienced, but not necessarily less important colleagues. In such a dignified body as the senate are to be found those who say little, but give heed to what senators may say and weigh well their acts before voting, and yet others who in a dignified senatorial way seek to convert to their own views each of their colleagues as may not yet have had such marvellously clear statement of the case made to them. But all this is in stately, senatorial tones that have little attraction for the spectator in the gloomy gallery. In the lower body, where are numbers, may be heard and seen oratorical pyrotechnics that would do credit to any country school house debating society. Yet here may also be heard some decidedly effective legislative sparring, when such men as J. F. Jacobson, C. F. Staples, Jens K. Grondahl, Henry Johns, Henry Feig, C. P. Reeves and W. B. Douglas take part in the discussion. There are other good debaters, but all are not drawn out on every discussion and often a surprisingly good speech will come from a member who has been classed as one of the brothers of silence. Besides these who served in the last house there will be the famous and only Ignatius Donnelly in this house to add interest to all the proceedings. Mr. Donnelly has served the state well in various capacities, his last official position being as state senator in 1891-3, and had announced his intention of keeping out of politics hereafter. But it is hard for a warhorse to keep silent when the noise of conflict comes near and he will be in the thick of the fight. Mr. Donnelly, being a Populist and in the minority, cannot expect to hold a controlling place in the house, but he has the twin gifts of quick wit and ready speech and will make things interesting for the majority. He is credited with a desire to put them on record on various public questions. He will meet with worthy antagonists and when the invective loving Donnelly contests the field with the fiery mannered, piercing voiced but cool headed Jacobson, with the hard hitting Staples or with the heavy artillery of Henry Feig, the gallery will be delighted, the house edified and the vote will be cast just as if they had not spoken. These contests will be looked forward to with lively anticipation by the frequenters of the gallery.

Little Actual Work This Week.

The first week usually has little actual work, the members simply getting ready for action. This preliminary routine began on Tuesday at noon, when the secretary of state called the roll and the new members were sworn in by one of the justices of the supreme court. Monday night's caucus having named the officers for the chief positions they were soon installed and the house settled down for business, proper notice to that effect being at once sent to the governor and the senate. The senators holding over and having been sworn in two years ago did not need to go over that ceremony again, except in the case of the successor to Senator Allen, who resigned last year. Immediately after organizing the two houses adjourned over till Wednesday, and on that day at noon they will meet in joint session to listen to the reading of the governor's message.

Then there will be a little delay while the new committees are being arranged, and after that business is well under way. One of the interesting opening ceremonies is the selection of seats by lot, old members and those over 60 years of age being usually allowed to choose first, however. There is always a lively hustling to get the first bill introduced. Last session house file No. 1 was the famous Anderson railroad land tax bill, one of the hardest fought measures before that legislature.

The pages, those small boys whose fathers or friends have sufficient influence to get them appointed as messengers to the two houses, are a necessary and at times lively and interesting part of the legislature. They are not appointed usually at first, a few days exercise as volunteers assisting in the selection. Each candidate spends nearly as much time campaigning for signatures of his petition for appointment as he does in attending to the duties of the place he hopes to secure. This year's crop of candidates includes one from the White Earth Indian reservation, a full blooded Indian boy, whose petition is a decidedly unique document. It is signed by fifty Indians, headed by their principal chief, and the members of the house from that section of the state are doing what they can to further the boy's candidacy. He is a rugged young son of the forest and it is safe to predict that, if appointed, the other pages will try to play few pranks on him.

The attendance of members at the opening is usually full and this year's first session was no exception to the rule. The renewal of old acquaintance among former members cuts little figure since the caucuses and preliminary skirmishing for offices has brought together most, if not all, the old friends. However, those who had been too busy for gossip exchanged their newest stories in the cloak rooms which soon become clouded with smoke. The long gallery of the house was fringed with interested spectators of the opening day routine, while a somewhat smaller number gave close attention to the more interesting matters in the senate.

The Dunn-Day senatorial contest came up promptly in the upper house, and for half an hour the dignified senators discussed methods of action, the real merits of the case not being gone into. Mr. Dunn's credentials were presented and there was much difference of opinion as to the proper procedure. After many learned opinions had been more or less eloquently presented the matter was temporarily disposed of by reference to the committee on elections.

B. S. COWEN.

Smith Inaugurated.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 5.—The legislature of Montana met at noon. The political division is as follows: Senate Republicans 16, Democrats 9, Populists 3; house Democrats 44, Populists 16, Republicans 8. Hon. Robert R. Smith, fusion, took the oath of office as governor at 10 o'clock and delivered his message before the legislature.

Idaho Officers Inaugurated.

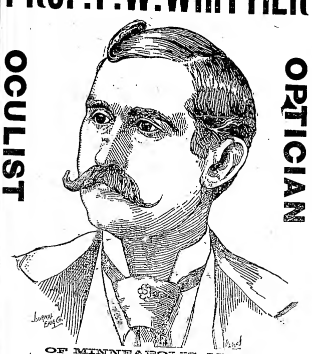
BOISE, Jan. 5.—Governor Frank C. Stennenberg and the other state officers were sworn in shortly before noon without ceremony of any kind. Both branches of the legislature met at noon and were organized by the Democrats and silver Republicans.

Now at the Commercial Hotel

Crookston, Minn., and will remain

Until Saturday, Jan. 16th.

PROF. F. W. WHITTIER



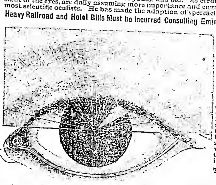
OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

GRADUATE OF CHICAGO OPHTHALMIC COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

He can be consulted free of charge, whether it be for spectacles or otherwise. Don't fail to consult him about your eyes. He is able to tell on the first examination any ailment of your failing sight, and give you glasses to suit the defect of the eye, which will aid in restoring and strengthening the eyesight of the young and old. As errors of refraction, defect of the sight of the eyes, are daily assuming more importance and engaging more attention of our most scientific oculists. He has made the adaption of spectacles a specialty.

Heavy Railroad and Hotel Bills Must be Incurred Consulting Eminent Opticians in Large Cities.



Certain forms of eye trouble, which were formerly looked upon as diseases of the inner covering of the eye, are today relieved by scientific tests of the eye, and by using such glasses to correct the errors of refraction and accommodation as the examination will prove.

As many eyes, on careful examination, are found to be of different focus, it is found necessary that such eyes shall be fitted by a competent optician on examination with an ophthalmoscope, as the ordinary tests with the optometer or test types cannot be relied upon in such cases.

The Most Difficult Cases and Children a Specialty.

Lenses properly adapted according to the dioptric system in the most difficult and complicated cases of presbiopia (old sight), asthinopia (weakness), myopia (near sight), hypermetropia, simple, compound and mixed astigmatism, diplopia (double vision), inequality of vision, want of accommodation, and in fact every simple or complex form of imperfect sight whether inherited or acquired.

NO EXPERIMENTS! NO GUESS WORK! NO FAILURES!
SCIENTIFIC! SUCCESSFUL! EXACT!

Artificial Eyes Inserted Without Pain. If you have lost an eye, by accident or disease, be sure to call on him and he will insert an artificial eye which will move and look like the natural eye and improve looks.

Your Attention, Deaf People. The Audiphone, an entirely new instrument for the deaf, enables the person to hear by the sound being conveyed to the Auditory nerve through the medium of the teeth. Also artificial ear drums, conversation tubes and London dome ear horns, will do for the hearing what spectacles will do for the sight. Call and be convinced.

The names of 100,000 persons who are wearing his Spectacles can be given for reference if desired. Twenty years in the profession. Consultations absolutely free.

CAUTION—No agents employed. As his time is limited by other engagements, and the pressing demands of a select Minneapolis practice, he will remain but a short time in this city. Letters of inquiry must enclose stamp for reply.

Minneapolis Address, 708 Sixth Street S.

Renne's Royal Star Restaurant

McKinnon Block
Main St.

The place to get a good square Meal While Attending Court.

A. A. OLDS,

Plain - and - Ornamental - Painting,

Paper Hanging, Decorating and Kalsomining.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY.

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Two days without mall seem a lo ng time.

Read the ad. of Prof. Whittler in another column.

Miss Florence Dowsland, arrived from Sauk Rapids, Minn., last Sunday.

John Ramstad is over from Grand Forks this week visiting his old time friends.

Mayor Brown put teams at work hauling snow from the streets on Tuesday.

The beautiful January thaw caught a severe cold very early in the game.

Atty. A A. Miller was down at Fargo last week returning on Sunday morning.

Miss Ida Hancock left for Moorhead via the Northern Pacific on Tuesday morning.

L. H. Flliatrault and wife went to Duluth on Saturday for a visit with relatives there.

Attorney Steenerson has just put in a telephone at his office and one at his residence.

Everything was out of whack early in the week owing to the non-arrival of the mails.

Wheat opened out on Tuesday morning at 68 cents. Seems to have frozen solid in that notch.

The hop at the Cleveland house on New Year's eve, was well attended and a very pleasant affair.

Attorney Wm. Watts went down to St. Paul on Friday night and returned on Sunday morning.

Isaac Hall came down from Marshal county, after the storm to buy a Hicks Almanac of Charlie Misner.

Charles Arneson and Christine Simonson were united for life on Thursday of last week; judge Holt officiating.

The week of prayer is being observed in the Presbyterian church this week. Meeting every evening. All invited.

The Columbia club gave a pleasant hop New Year's night. The Mandolin orchestra furnished the music.

The attendance at the various churches on Sunday evening was quite slim, owing, no doubt to the storm.

L. I. Benoit and family went out in the country to spend the Sabbath with the family of Mr. Benoit's brother.

Wheat opened this week, on Monday morning at Saturday's closing price—68 cents. It improves slowly but surely.

Several of the regular railroad conductors had a lay-off for the holidays, their places being supplied by spare men.

The residents of Climax and vicinity have a movement on foot to get a bridge built across the Red River at Belmont.

A. R. Holston went to Buffalo, Minn., to spend the holiday season with his wife who is visiting with her parents at that place.

Judging by the drifts that were in evidence on Tuesday morning quite a lot of snow must fallen during Sunday and Monday's storm.

Ex-sheriff Steenerson goes to his farm at Climax just as soon as he turns over the office to his successor. He sent his goods down last week.

Mrs. H. E. Cooke is expected to arrive from LaPorte, Ind., tomorrow morning. She will be accompained by her sister, Miss Eva Hammond who will remain for a month or so.

Miss Maggie Vannet came up on Sunday morning on her way to her school at Warren. She was obliged to wait in Crookston till the snow blockade was raised.

The use of Hall's Hair Renewer promotes the growth of the hair, and restores its natural color and beauty, frees the scalp of dandruff tetter and all impurities.

At the meeting of the State Educational Association held at St. Paul, Mr. E. A. Nelson, of Hallock, was chosen president of the county superintendents branch.

New Year's day was observed in the good old-fashioned way. Many were out calling during the afternoon notwithstanding the rain.

Coroner Dwyer was over from East Grand Forks last week chatting with his many friends and getting ready to go out of business as coroner.

Commissioners Kirsh and Rhinehart inspected the bridge at Mallory last week and found everything finished according to contract, and so reported.

Frank Hawkins was up from Fisher to eat his New Year's dinner with his family. As the mill was out of wheat it gave Frank an opportunity to get a hint of a furlough.

The Great Northern got its first train through from St. Paul in time to have the mail distributed on Wednesday morning. The blockade being now raised we may expect regular trains from now on.

It was our good fortune to return on Sunday morning—just in time to avoid the big storm—from a holiday visit at LaPorte, Ind. The next train from St. Paul arrived on Tuesday evening.

Charlie Misner: "A number went out to the big cut on Tuesday night to see the snow plow work—they saw it and Will Olds did not get dug out of what he saw of it in time for dinner on Wednesday."

Headaches, pains over the eyes through the temples are just as much an indication of an optical defect as the tooth ache is an indication of a decayed tooth. Consult Prof. Whittier and get relief.

Do not buy your spectacles of peddlers but have your eyes carefully examined, and spectacles properly fitted by a thorough up to date optical specialist. Eyes examined free by Prof. Whittier at Commercial hotel.

All that the storm of Sunday and Monday lacked of being equal to the great storm of November was snow. There was not nearly as much snow this time as then, but it did not require as much to fill the cuts and render the roads impassible.

New Year's day was warm and rainy—something very unusal in this lattitude. Old Boreas soon got in his work, however, and changed the deal, kicking up the livliest storm of the season. It begins to look now like some more nice weather.

Col. Cobham Post and the W. R. C. held joint installation ceremonics on Friday evening. Col. Thos. A. Harris acted as installing officer for the Post, while comrade I. U. Jennings very creditably filled the place of the absent orator and poet. They had a great time and cut a big cheese.

The funeral of the late George Zitlaw, who died at Blue Earth city, Minn., took place last Friday afternoon, the remains were laid to rest in Oakdale cemetery. The deceased was an old-time resdent of Crookston, and a member of Tacoma lodge No. 36 A. O. U. W. of Tacoma, Wash., at which place he had lived for some years previous to taking up his residence at Blue Earth city. The members of Hiarm lodge No. 78. A. O. U. W., of Crookston had charge of the funeral. Mr. Zitlaw leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

The new sheriff, Tom Lawrence, arrived on Tuesday morning, after several days on the road. He came as far as Marin on Sunday and as it was storming furiously he accepted an invitation to stay over night with a friend. On Monday it was storming so furiously he decided to await the abatement of the raging storm and on Tuesdoy morning when he went out to the stable to get his team the stable was burried deep under the beautiful snow. So he, being in a hurry did not wait to have his team dug out but took it afoot and when he arrived on section 9 in Fairfax he caught a ride in with Geo. C. Wilde who was coming in to deliver cream.

Assignment.

The firm of Mossefin & Lindell assigned last week for the benefit of its creditors, to Lewis Ellington. This firm is one of the oldest in the city and the boys have the sympthy of hosts of friends whom they have made by honest upright dealing and all hope that they may pull through all right.

Caught Knappin'.

According to rumor C. C. Knappen, of the Fisher Bulletin, was married sometime during holiday week but as the Bulletin was mum on that subject last Saturday we are minus the interesting particulars; however, here's our ☞, Knap. and our best wishes for the future happiness of yourself and your bonnie bride, "und may you live long and brosper."

Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best, in fact—the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills Do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD

Full Particulars of the Meeting of the County Commissioners Held December 15th

Board met pursuant to call on December 15th. A. R. Holston was appointed to act as county attorney in the absence of county Attorney Gossman.

The petition of John Peterson and others relating to detaching a portion of school district No. 133 and attaching the same to district No. 178 was granted.

After considering the matter of the Hammond ditch the following order was made:

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Polk.

Whereas, at a session of the board of county commissioners of the county of Polk, state of Minnesota, held July 23rd, 1896, a petition signed by Bersoen Rom, Karenins Rom, Nils O. Negaard, Ole Kastdohl, Tom Sandem and others, land owners, whose lands were liable to be affected by, or assessed for the expense of the construction of the work proposed therein, praying for the establishment and construction of a public ditch along a route described therein accompanied by a bond duly approved, as provided by law, was filled with the county auditor of said county, and it appearing by proper evidence to the satisfaction of said board of county commissioners that at least thirty (30) days notice has been given of the pendency of said petition and of the time at which the same would be heard, as by the law provided, whereupon the said board did at its session on the ——day of—— A. D. 1896, proceed to hear and determine said petition, and said board having determined that the construction of such ditch would be of public benefit or utility, or conducive to the public health, convenience or welfare we did accept said petition, and thereupon did appoint, as viewers of said proposed work, three (3) resident freeholders of said Polk county who are not interested in the construction of said proposed work and are not of kin to any of the parties interested therein, and directed them to meet, preparatory to commencing their duties as such viewers at the court house in said county, at Crookston, on the 23rd day of July 1896, and it appearing to the satisfaction of said board that certified copies of the said petition and order of said board appointing them as said viewers was issued to and served upon said viewers as by law provided, they proceeded at the time set in said order, with a surveyor who is a civil engineer, and made an accurate survey of the line of said ditch from its source to its outlet and did cause stakes to be placed along said line at each 100 feet, as numbered progressing down stream from its source and made and filed a report thereof, and reported that said ditch would be of public utility; and in their said report made the necessary computations and assessments, description of location, the land through which the same would pass, the names of the owners and the damages or allowances thereto, the expense attending such work, and all the estimates, as required by law, duly sworn to as by law required.

And the auditor of said Polk county did after the filing of said report cause a notice to be given, to be published, posted and mailed as by law provided of the pendency of said petition and of the time and place set for the hearing thereof.

Now, therefore, we the board of county commissioners of said county of Polk, having met in session at the time set for the hearing of said petition, to-wit, the 5th day of November 1896, and adjourned to the 15th day of December 1896, and proceeded to hear the same and having found that the report of said viewers is made according to the provisions of law, and that the proposed ditch to be of public utility or conducive to public health or of public benefit and convenience, and from the evidence before us, that the estimated benefits of said work is greater than its total cost, including damages awarded, do hereby locate and establish the said ditch according to the report of said viewers appointed and acting as aforesaid.

A general description, starting point route and terminus of said proposed ditch is as follows: Beginning at or near the southwest corner of section numbered eleven (11) of township numbered one hundred and forty-eight (148) of range numbered forty-six (46) west of the fifth principal meridian, and running thence west about four (4) miles to a point at or near the southwest corner of section numbered twelve (12), township numbered one hundred and forty-eight (148) range forty-seven (47), thence north about two and one half (2½) miles to an intersection with a creek or coulee running diagonally through section numbered thirty-one (31), township one hundred and forty-nine (149) range forty-six (46).

The computations, assessments and allotments the amount of benefits and damages assessed to each tract of land, and the owners' names are as follows: As given in viewers report under exhibits "B" and "D."

Given under our hand this 17th day of December, 1896.

By the Board.

ANTHON LINDEM, Chairman Board County Commissioners of Polk County.

Attest: JOHN GLEASON,
County Auditor.

The hearing upon the petition for the construction of the Hammond county ditch was taken up and considered, and on motion the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, that the report of the viewers in the Hammond ditch be referred back and that they, together with the county surveyor be instructed to render a new report, ommitting from the assessment for benefits the land lying west of the sub-division drainage line and north of the railroad, and to reduce the size of said ditch and the branch connected therewith to conform to the reduced amount of assessment for construction of said ditch.

Resolved, that the further hearing upon the petition for the construction of the Hammond ditch be prosponed until the regular meeting of the county board, January 5th, 1897, pending the adjusted report of the viewers.

A. O. Tweton was allowed the sum of $132.90 for services as assistant in the probate office.

The auditor was instructed to procure 100 copies of "Welsh's classification Register for use in the public schools of the county.

The auditor was instructed to advertise for bids for doing the county printing for the ensuing year, also to issue a refunding order to John Ellingson in the sum of $4.54 for taxes overpaid.

Road and bridge committee ordered to inspect the new bridge at Mallory and make settlement for same if properly done.

The petition of Mary Gunderson in relation to taxes on lots in Kretzschmar's addition to Red Lake Falls was granted.

J. B. Dykeman was permitted to pay back taxes on lots in Beltrami without interest and penalties.

Application of Pat Lee for the abatement of interest on tax on lot 9 block 2 Steams addition was granted if tax be paid in 30 days.

The sum of $100 was allowed for the clerk of the court. The sum of $50 was allowed to the town of Higdem to improve roads and bridges.

Moved and carried that the county auditor be authorized to issue his warrant in payment of all freight bills, express charges, postage, etc., pertaining to the court house and county officers and to present receipts for said payments to the county commissioners at each of their meetings.

Nine petitions relating to school district matters were presented and laid over till next meeting as also was the tax matter of Earnest Buse.

The usual amount of bills were audited and allowed and the board adjourned without date.

Literary Notes.

From the S. S. McClures Co., New York City.

McClure's Magazine will begin in the January number of series of "Life Portraits of Great Americans" with reproductions of the existing portraits of Benjamin Franklin known to have been made from life. There are fifteen such portraits, and some of them have never been published. Mr. Charles Henry Hart, probably the highest authority on early American portraits, is collecting and editing the material for this series, and will add introduction and notes giving the history of the several portraits and whatever is interesting in the circumstances of their production. There will also be an article on Franklin by Professor Treat of the University of the south.

In McClure's Magazine for January, Lida Rose McCabe will tell the story of the celebrated "Martha Washington Case"—a case which engaged a number of lawyers of national renown, which charged a group of men of the highest business and social standing with causing the burning of a steamboat and the consequent loss of sixteen lives in order to collect a large sum of insurance, and which in its day was a sensation of the first magnitude. The article will be illustrated.

Morgan Robertson, a new writer whose stories in McClure's Magazine have been remarkable for their power and originality, will have in McClure's for January a story of a derelict that, after roving the seas deserted for fifty years, subdued a modern man of war.

Grant's life as a cadet at West Point will be the subject of a paper by Hamlin Garland in the January McClure's. It will contain personal recollections from General Franklin, General Longstreet and General Frost, who were cadets with Grant and have most interesting unpublished reminiscences of him and his cadet life. Reproductions of unpublished drawings by Grant himself, valuable unpublished documents, portraits and West Point views will illustrate the paper.

A description of the making and laying of an Atlantic cable, with pictures illustrating all the interesting points will be a feature of McClure's Magazine for January.

The January McClure's will introduce a new writer with a true story of a boy lieutenant's trying and dramatic experiences in getting command in a tough Bowery regiment that had conspired to run him out.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE MATE OF THE HINDU

By Captain RALPH DAVIS.

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[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER V.

THE SHIP'S DOCTOR.

In every ship sent out with convicts the prisoners were under the charge of the doctor sent along at government expense. His authority was supreme. He represented the government. We of the

CHAPTER VI.

PASSENGERS AND GUARDS.

As the passengers and guards were all brought into the great trouble which ultimately fell upon the Hindu, the reader should at least be introduced to them. The one single man was named Haskell. He was about 22 years of age, and a farmer by occupation. I at first took him for a stupid lout, and all others were inclined to make him a butt of ridicule, but you will see that his looks belied him. There were four married couples—Williams, Roberts, Saunders and Smith. Williams, as you know, was Mary's father. The others I knew nothing about, except they were fair to do people who were going out to the Colony in hopes to better themselves. The two single women had been servants in England and were Miss Foster and Miss White. There were thus 12 adults, while Roberts had two children, Smith three and Saunders one, making up 6 more, or 18 passengers in all.

The names of the seven guards were Hooper, Larkins, Green, Tobias, Richmond, Tannehill and Martin. All were English or American, and all claimed to be men out of work and at least semi-respectable. Hooper was the ex-sergeant and in charge of the gang. He was better dressed than the others and was likewise a keen, sharp looking man. I can't say that I mistrusted the man from the outset, but after reading the anonymous note handed aboard by strange hands I looked over the seven and made up my mind that Hooper was the man to keep an eye on. He had a great gift of gab, as I soon discovered, and his position would likewise give him a certain influence.

Very little occurs on board a ship, no matter how large she is or how many passengers she carries, which does not become common talk within a few hours. The doctor's incompetency leaked out after two or three days, as also did the fact of Captain Clark taking charge of the convicts. The punishment of the two prisoners was a public affair and witnessed by all except the women and children. These things, as you may suspect, created no little anxiety among the passengers, and we had only been five days out when they drew up and signed a paper requesting the captain to return to port, declaring their belief that their lives would be imperiled by an outbreak before the bark had been a fortnight at sea.

"What we shall do," replied Captain Clark, "will be to continue the voyage. If we meet an inward bound ship and any of you want to return, I will refund your passage money. While I acknowledge that the doctor is not the right man in the right place, he is doing better every day and will soon work into the harness. By the time we reach the Cape we shall have no fault to find with him. As for the convicts, they have got a taste of what I am made of, and a few days hence will see them as mild as lambs. Aside from the perils of the sea, I guarantee to land every soul of you on Australian soil."

There was some muttering and complaining, but the people soon came to think better of it, and thus the affair ended. From his being in charge of the guard, Hooper had privileges not accorded to the others. The fact that he was strongly against the protest was brought to my attention. He had a dozen arguments at his tongue's end to the captain's one. Indeed others besides myself remarked on his overzealousness. One might argue from this that he had no fear of the situation and was anxious that the voyage should not be interrupted, but I could not help ask myself if he had not some other object in view. If he was the traitor referred to in the note, then to turn back would upset all his plans. The affair was soon over, however, and for three or four days everything ran smoothly. On the afternoon of the third day we sighted an inward bound craft, and Captain Clark went among the passengers to ask if any desired to be transshipped. No one wanted to go, and we dipped our flag in salute, asked to be reported and drove on.

Up to this time only two of the gangs had got to work. The 15 men of the second gang had claimed to be painters, blacksmiths and the like, and we could give them no work on deck until fairly at sea and everything was shipshape for the long voyage. Ben Johnson was in this gang, and I have no doubt that the men acted under his instructions in giving in their occupations. It was a plan to bring them all on deck, you see, and so make it the worse for us. Work they must, however, and in due time they were brought up and assigned to different tasks. The rule was that no two should work together, and that there should be no conversation. In the course of a fortnight Dr. Haxton pulled himself together in wonderful shape to save his reputation, but one who studied him closely could not fail to make out that he was lacking in nerve. If this lack was apparent to the captain and myself, it must have also been to the shrewder of the convicts, and to at least the officer of the guard. We were looking to see them test him, and after Captain Clark had somewhat retired himself the test was applied. Ben Johnson was the man to make it. We had been at sea about three weeks, and No. 2 gang was on deck from 1 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Johnson was acting as an assistant to the ship's carpenter, and, although his demeanor was sulky and sullen, no fault could be found with him. It was 3 o'clock, and the captain was asleep, and I had charge of the deck. The guards were scattered about among the convicts, while one watch of the crew was below. All of a sudden Johnson laid down the tool he was working with, folded his arms and declared to the doctor, who was overseeing all, that he would not do another stroke of work on the voyage. The doctor walked straight up to him and bravely said:

"I'll not do another stroke of work."

"I give you one minute to make up your mind whether you will return to your work or take a flogging!"

"I'll not do another stroke of work, and you can flog and be hanged to you!" shouted the convict.

The two men stood looking into each other's eyes for half a minute. Then Dr. Haxton began to grow white around the lips and presently said in a coaxing way:

"Come, now, but I want no trouble with you. Return to your work or I shall have to call the captain."

By this time I had been made aware of the situation and at once advanced upon the pair. Two of the sailors had seized muskets from the rack at the mainmast and also advanced.

"What's wrong here?" I demanded as I came to a stop at the workbench.

"He refuses to go on with his work," replied the doctor.

"Is it so?" I asked of Johnson.

"No," replied the man after a few seconds' hesitation. "I've changed my mind on that score."

He picked up his plane and resumed work, and that was the end of it—that is, he had accomplished his purpose. He had tested the doctor and found him lacking in courage. The right sort of a man would have called for guards and irons and had Johnson's back bared to the lash in no time. Dr. Haxton flattered himself that he had overawed the convict, but I caught a smile on Johnson's face, which plainly exhibited his contempt for the man's want of nerve. It was thereafter settled in his mind and in the minds of all the other convicts that nothing was to be feared from the doctor. The affair had to be passed over, but there was a note of warning in it. It was begun and ended in a minute, and only three or four of the passengers happened to be on deck at the time. One of these was Haskell, though I had not noticed him. Half an hour later he found opportunity to say to me:

"I suppose you could depend on the guards in case of trouble with the prisoners?"

"I hope so," I replied.

"I was wondering a bit," he said as he looked around in a stupid way.

"Did you notice anything peculiar?"

"It might be peculiar and it might not. I happened to be looking at Hooper, and I saw him wink at Johnson as you started to come forward. What's the good of the muskets without caps on the nipples?"

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that I took notice of four muskets which could not have been fired if there was need of it."

The seven guards did not have watch and watch with the sailors. During the day all were on duty, and at night two of them were posted below as sentinels and relieved by others every two hours. As soon as I could get a word with the doctor I told him about the muskets. He went forward in a careless way and looked around and returned to report that every musket was properly capped. This did not lead me to argue that Haskell had been mistaken. On the contrary, I was satisfied that the caps had been slyly replaced when there was no longer any danger. They could not have been removed by accident. There was evidently an understanding between a portion of the guards that they would not fire upon the prisoners in case of an outbreak. I carried the matter to the captain, as was my duty, and he was for raising a row at once. I argued with him that as we had no positive proofs the trap would be sprung too soon, and he finally gave in and agreed to play a waiting game.

Now for the first time I began to size up each one of the guards. I had hired them all, and at the time they had struck me as being a very decent lot of men. As I looked them over now I wondered at my lack of perception. Aside from Larkins, who had the cut of a cunning rascal, there were three men who had the hangdog look of villains. I couldn't bring myself to admit that I had ever engaged them, and after a little reflection I solved the puzzle. Three of the men I had engaged had been replaced by these three, probably being paid to make the exchange. I had engaged a one eyed man, for instance. I remembered that another had a long scar on his cheek. A third had fiery red hair and yellow front teeth. Not one of those men was on board, and yet others had assumed their names.

I was now perfectly satisfied that a plot had been hatched ashore for the release of the convicts, and that at least four of the guards were in it, but I said nothing to the captain. I did take Haskell into my confidence, however, and from that hour very little took place on deck or below that escaped our attention.

I have said nothing thus far about Mary Williams and her parents. As a matter of fact, the girl herself was so upset the day she came aboard that she kept her cabin for a week. It was hard lines in flying from disgrace to find herself penned up with the villainous cause thereof, and when she finally came on deck she was so pale and thin that I did not at first recognize her. Fortunately for the family no one on board connected them with the unfortunate affair at Dudley, and that was certainly a matter for congratulation. Upon my first meeting with Mary she made a strong effort to repress her emotion as she gave me her hand and said:

"While we are both sufferers from the same cause I wish to ask your forgiveness that a—a friend of mine should have brought the trouble upon you."

I was much embarrassed—more so than she was—over the situation, but I managed to tell her that she had no need of excuses and that I was sorry for her troubles and had already forgotten mine. We could congratulate ourselves on having come out of the affair with flying colors, and yet I could not fail to see that she had taken the matter deeply to heart. Through no fault of hers she had brought sorrow to her parents and a smirch upon her own reputation. The fact of her loving and being betrothed to such a villain at all, and especially in opposition to her parents, had given the public gossips a chance to deal her some hard blows.

I told you I was in love with Mary Williams, but as to her having any feeling for me beyond what the situation might be expected to bring out I make no claim. After being dealt such a blow no sane man could expect her thoughts to turn to love. Change of scene and lapse of time might work in my favor, and I must be satisfied to wait. What bothered me just then, however, was to know just how she felt toward Ben Johnson. As a proud and honest girl her affection for him must have been dealt a terrible blow, but we all know that a girl will sometimes cling to an unworthy man in a manner to fill everybody with amazement. My desire to learn her feelings was soon gratified. She asked after him—how he was conducting himself and what sort of record had followed him on board from the prison, and when I answered her she continued:

"I am appalled when I look back and realize how blind I was, though the villainy in his nature never revealed itself to any one until that terrible night. I believe it was pity I gave him more than love. I cannot help but pity him now, even though the sight of him fills me with horror."

Whenever Johnson's gang was on deck, the fellow always had his eye out for a sight of Mary, but as soon as she understood the routine she remained below and out of sight. From the hour of his coming aboard I had never caught his eye, but yet I had never come near him that all the devil in his soul did not appear in his face. I fully realized his deadly hatred, and had no doubt that his burning desire for revenge would fill his head with plans of revolt

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

McClure's Magazine for January.

In McClure's Magazine for January are reproduced all the known portraits of Benjamin Franklin painted or drawn from life. There are fifteen of them, covering a period of thirty-one years, and they are the only authentic documents whence the present generation may derive any accurate conception of Franklin's features. Presented all together as they are here with excellent notes giving the history of each picture, they have an interest and value that cannot be estimated. Mr. Charles Henry Hart, the editor of the series, more than proves his competency, and the groups of life portraits of Washington, Hamilton and other great Americans that are promised in succeeding numbers of the magazine will now be awaited eagerly.

Mr. Hamlin Garland's paper on Grant as a cadet at West Point, with its various illustrative documents and pictures and the anecdotes and recollections of Grant by Longstreet, Frost, Franklin and other of his contemporaries at West Point evolves the composed capable, disciplined lieutenant from the rustic Ohio schoolboy in a very lifelike and entertaining way. There is an honest flavor of reality also in an illustrated paper describing the making and laying of an Atlantic cable.

The fiction of the number has the usual McClure vigor and freshness, and there are two most romantic stories that are not fiction. One is Lida Rose McCabe's history of the celebrated "Martha Washington" case which is also the history of a man of business and social prominence in the west who was tried for assisting in the burning of the steamboat "Martha Washington," in order to secure a large sum of insurance, was convicted later of forgery, served as the chief lieutenant of Walker in the Nicaragua expedition, and now under a strange name is one of the rich and influential men of the Pacific Slope. The other is Captain Musgrove Davis's account of his subjugation of a tough Bowery regiment that had conspired to bully him out of his command. [The S. S. McClure Co., 141-155 East 25th Street, New York City.

See notice of house to rent by Ole Hoven elsewhere in this issue. A good stable also, with room for four horses.

Cadet U. S. Grant's Little Chicken Roast.

(Hamlin Garland in McClure's Magazine for January.)

It is said that one night a chicken was being roasted in Grant's room, when a "tack" (tactical officer) was heard at the door. Grant hid the chicken and saucepan and stood "attention" before the fire with face quite impassive. The officer entered. Grant saluted, the officer walked around the room, looking very hard at the ceiling and walls, where nothing could be seen. "Grant, I think there is a peculiar smell in your room."

"I've noticed it, sir," replied Grant.

"Be careful that something does not catch fire."

"Thank you, sir. I will, sir"

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Polk County Journal,

Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TWO IN A SINK HOLE.

A KENTUCKY PRINTER NARRATES A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

While Following the Call of His Faithful Dog He Met With a Mishap—In a Dark Hole With a Fierce Wild Beast—The Escape and Recognition.

Pretty much everybody in the crowd had told a story of the gun or dog or fishpole except a printer who looked about as much like a hunter or fisherman as he did like an angel.

"It's your turn now, Muggins," said the reporter.

"I never hunted anything but boarding houses over in Brooklyn," he said, with a wan and dodging kind of air, as if people threw things at him whenever he tried to tell a story.

"But before you came here is what we want to know about," put in several, "and you've either got to tell a story or pay for the drinks every time anybody else tells one."

He moved about uneasily and pushed his chair back from the table, drawing it close up again immediately and finally resting his hands clasped on the board in front of him.

"Well, gents," he said with the wan and dodging look still in his eyes, "let me think a minute. Before I came here I lived in Chicago, where I was hunted instead of hunting. Before that I was in New Orleans, where I only hunted a job. Before that I was in St. Paul, where I was hunting a warm place all the time. Before that I lived in Boston, where it was too frigid to hunt, and before that, quite a long time before that, I lived in old Kentucky, and, gents, I did hunt there. Nothing but a coon, mebbe, or a fox or a possum or as little as a squirrel or only a dove in the dusty road, but it was finer than anything on earth.

"I was only a boy, and perhaps that had something to do with it, but I didn't know any different then, like I do now, and it was just the finest on earth and no mistake." And his wan face lighted up as if he were looking through the open gates of paradise. "I recollect I had a dog that was considerable of a hunting dog, but he was an unrestless kind of a cuss, and when he treed anything he would do a lot of barking at first, but if somebody didn't come mighty quick he would give it up and go moseying along after the next thing in sight. One night I was out with him after coons, and about 9 o'clock I heard him bark like he was over in a clump of woods about a half mile away. I knew I was going to have to get to him pretty quick if I found him there at all, and I started across a field toward the woods as fast as I could go. It was a stubble field with sink holes like you find all over Kentucky in the limestone parts, and the place was dark, though the moon was just beginning to show above the woods. I was thinking more about what the dog had than anything else, and as I went banging through the field, all at once I seemed to drop off of the earth and fall into a cellar, and then I knew I had tumbled into a sink hole. They are never very deep or dangerous, and I wasn't afraid of being fatally hurt, but it took the sand out of me right quick, and I went down through the weeds and stuff, not knowing just what had happened. Of course I hadn't much time to think, and when I hit bottom I had still less, for instead of lighting on the ground or stones or thicket, I lit on something alive. It was a wild animal of some kind, I didn't know what, and I was scared till my hair began to feel funny on my head.

"When I went down, I went hard, and I kind of knocked the wind out of the varmint at first, but in a second it began to yowl and snap and snarl and to twist under me and try to get out and to raise the dickens generally. In the meantime I was yelling and squawking and trying to scare the blamed thing, because I thought it was a wildcat, and I knew a boy of my size didn't have any show with a wildcat if the varmint ever took a notion to fight, and I knew pretty well that a wildcat was about as sure to take a notion to fight as anything on earth. I don't know exactly what I did in that hole or how I did it, but I remember it seemed about a month of Sundays that I was all mussed up in there with some kind of a wild animal, and finally the thing got from under me and scooted as fast as it could for the top of the sink hole. I followed after it as quick as I could, for I became braver when I saw it run, and when I got up on the level the moon had come out, and I could see the varmint fairly skinning it out for the tall timber. I yelled at it with all my might, though I didn't run after it very fast, and began to call my dog. On the second call the varmint stopped, and I began to get ready to skin out myself, when I got a better look, and, by the great horn spoon, gents, it was my dog. I called him then, and he came back to me, and I could see for myself that he had holed something down there in the sink, and his barking had been smothered and sounded away off to me, and of course when I dropped in on him unexpectedly like that he didn't know anything about it, and neither did I, and there we was. In any event, gentlemen," concluded the former Cornerackcr, "that dog come trotting back to me, and when we met face to face in the moonlight he sorter looked at me, and I sorter looked at him, and I don't know which one of us felt most like apologizing. I do know, though, we both knocked off for that occasion, and on the way home we took turn about sneaking along behind each other, me and the dog."—New York Sun.

Parisian Pagans.

Paris is threatened with a renaissance of paganism. Several well known litterateurs, poets and artists have banded themselves into a society for the adoration of heathen deities. This romantic revival has already caught the Parisian fancy, and converts are announced every day.

Cubans Entitled to Recognition.

It is well known that the revolutionists have organized a de facto government. They have adopted a constitution, they have assumed a national name, they possess a national flag, and they have dispatched a delegate plenipotentiary to treat with the government of the United States. It is true that they possess no navy and no seaport, but in this respect they are not much worse off than were the thirteen American colonies when their independence was recognized by France. They are quite as well off as were their Spanish-American kinsmen when the independence of the Peruvina and Colombian Republics was recognized by the United States for at that time the mother country retained control of all the principal seaports on the Spanish Main and on the sea coast of Peru. They are better off than were the Greeks when England, France and Russia interposed to assure their deliverance from the Ottoman yoke. From another point of view the claim of the Cubans to be recognized as belligerents is even more irresistible. How can we refuse to say that a state of war exists in Cuba when Spain herself avows the fact by assembling under her colors on the island upward of 200,000 soldiers? How can any one describe as a local and transient disturbance an upheaval, which for nearly two years Spain has striven in vain to suppress although she has taxed to the utmost her resources in men and money? Spain is forced at this moment to maintain in Cuba an army twice as large as the Ottoman Sultan and his vessal Mahomet Ali could muster in 1828 for the subjugation of Greece and four times as large as the Anglo-German force which Great Britain was able to launch against her revolted American colonies during our revolutionary war. If it is not war which exists in Cuba, why in the name of common sense has Spain sent thither nearly the whole of her available navy, and a land force that will presently number almost a quarter of a million of troops? Indubitably war it is, and as we have shown it to be a righteous one the Cubans are entitled to a recognition of its existence at the hands of foreign powers and especially of the American republics. It is idle to say that the Cubans, if they were wise, would not insist on being recognized as belligerents. True enough it is that such a recognition on the part of the United States might subject us to some inconvenience. The parent government would be thereby relieved from responsibility for acts done in the insurgent territory, its blockade of Cuban ports would have to be respected, and Spain would acquire a right to exercise against neutral commerce all the powers of a party to a maritime war. Of trivial moment to us, however, would be the inconveniences resulting from the right of search, compared to the damage wrought by a prolongation of the struggle, the destruction of lives and property, the annihilation of agricultural and mining industries, and the impoverishment of the island's commerce with this country. Already our interchange of products with Cuba has been cut down to a fraction of what it was at the beginning of the war, and investments of American capital are seriously threatened.—From "What Shall be Done About Cuba?" by May W. Hazeltine, in North American Review for December.

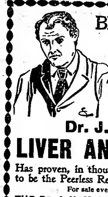
The Minister and the Demon Cat.

How Black Peter stood on his head at the minister's bidding is one of the incidents in the humorous story, "The Demon Cat," by George R. Sims, the noted English author, which appears in the New Year's number of the Waverley Magazine. If attractive authors, entertaining stories secure attention in proportion to their merit, the list presented in the five January numbers of this wellknown Magazine are such to have a host of admiring readers. "Logan's Sal," by G. B. Burgin; "The Boots of Bumpus," by Mrs. Alexander; "The Octagon Chamber," by Lilian A. North; "The Capture of the Emerald Gang," by Claude H. Wetmore; as well as "The Detective's Holidays," by Clarence M. Boutelle, and forty other bright stories are included. The Magazine can be procured of the dealers, or of the Waverly Publishing Co., Sta. G, Boston. 10 cents per copy.

Changeable Weather.

Changeable weather brings to mind "77", Dr Humphreys' Specific for colds and grip. For sale by druggists 25 cents.

Our combination offer with Farm Stock and Home elsewhere in this issue should not be overlooked. A years subscription to this grand agricultural paper means a 384 page volume size 11¼x15 in. that to any farmer is well worth $5.00, yet we give it and THE JOURNAL one year for only $1.50.



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St. Patrick and the Snakes.

There is an old legend to the effect that St. Patrick banished all reptiles from Ireland by beating a drum, but no one, probably, seriously believes the story. According to the myth, he took his drum out for the purpose mentioned and commenced pounding it so vigorously that he knocked a hole in the drumhead, thus seriously endangering the success of the miracle. While pondering what to do St. Patrick was astonished by the appearance of an angel, who immediately set to work to mend the broken musical instrument. After the hole had been mended the angel vanished, and St. Patrick continued the work of serpent banishing, being successful in ridding the island of every representative of the snake tribe except one old stayer who had lived so long that his tusks protruded from his mouth like horns. This monster refused to leave the "land of his fathers," and the good saint resolved to practice a little piece of strategy. He removed the patch which the angel had put on the drumhead and then persuaded the serpent to creep into the drum for the night. When the reptile had done as requested, St. Patrick glued down the magic patch and then threw drum, serpent and all into the sea. A sunken bowlder off the west coast of Ireland is called St. Patrick's drum.—St. Louis Republic.

A Conscientious Grace.

In "The Hutchinson Family" Mr. John W. Hutchinson tells this story of the Rev. Humphrey Moore, years ago minister at Milford, N. H.: "On one occasion he was asked to officiate at a Masonic celebration where a prayer was considered germane to the proceedings. All his denomination were opposed to the mystic order, and at first he hesitated, but finally complied, and at the appointed time and place made his appearance and offered the following prayer: 'O Lord, we pray for we know not what. If it is good, bless it; if it is bad, cuss it. World without end. Amen!'"

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EXPENSES.—Tuition is free to all who pledge themselves to teach in Minnesota. Text books are furnished at a rental of $3 per year. Provision is made in each school for economical living. The Average cost of furnished rooms with board is about $3 per week. The Ladies' Home at St. Cloud, the new Dormitory at Moorhead, and the Ladies' Home at Winona offer board, furnished room, heat, and light, at from $3.00 to $3.50 per week.

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The next school year opens at all the schools. Sept. 4, 1896.

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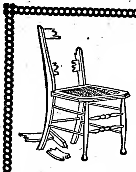

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Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.)

Carl Anderson, of the town of Blooming had a very narrow escape during the recent storm. He was lost on the prairie a day and a night and had both feet badly frozen.

Henry Tanner, went over to Crookston Tuesday night, and appeared before the board of pension examiners with the object in view of being placed on Uncle Sam's pension list.

R. G. Woodham, drove over from Crookston Wednesday.

R. J. Montague, of Crookston, was transacting business in town Wednesday.

Miss Abbie Brewster came home from her school at Mentor, Minn., to spend New Year's.

Mrs. M. Sanaker and Mrs. Albert Hunson returned from Buxton N. D. where they spent Christmas with relatives.

Prof. J. F. Hetler, former principal of the Fisher public school, but now of McIntosh, is at St. Paul attending the teachers state examination.

Lew Freeman, has accepted a position as traveling salesman for Bradly, Clark & Co., of Minneapolis who handles a line of general machinery.

Frank Hawkins went over to Crookston Wednesday evening to spend New Year's at home, while waiting for a supply of wheat for the mill.

A very enjoyable time was reported at the re-union of the Bain family which took place at the residence of Duncan Bain who resides two miles east of Mallory. Among those who partook of the elegant repast besides the Bain's were F. J. Froats and family, J. F. Froats and family, Dave Morrow and family, David Will and family, and Mrs. McDonald and family, of Mallory. Games and dancing were indulged in during the evening.

St. Hilaire Items.

[From the Spectator.]

O. W. Brink returned from St Paul Friday. He is after more stock.

The dance at Brink's hall was fairly well attended and a good time had by all those who attended.

The St. Hilaire Lumber company purchased another chunk of pine land last week. This time it was a small check, only $5,000.

Millwright Ange expects to have all of the piling for the mill foundation driven this week. They are driving about twenty-five piles a day and the total for the foundation will be nearly five hundred, twenty foot oak piles. The main building will be 36x192, an addition on the east will be 24x88. On the west, the filing room will be 32x54 and the sorting shed will be 32x100. The engine room will be 14x66 and the boiler room will be 30x54. The last two will be built of brick set on piling and will contain 225,000 brick. The timbers for the main mill will be Washington fir and a concrete foundation will be put in for the gang and band saws. No expense being spared to make it the best and most fully equipped mill in the Northwest for its size. They expect it will cut twenty million feet a season in ten hours a day or twice that amount if run double time We may expect to hear the music of the big whistle and the saws about May 1. 1867.

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

The county commissioners will meet next Tuesday at which time the new members will take their seats.

The Red Lake Falls train now only runs to this place instead of through to the junction as heretofore.

George Caadee has bought the Thurston property in the south end of town and will occupy it next spring.

Arne Kilen and Miss Hannah Lundin were united in the holy bonds of wedlock Tuesday fournoon at the United Lutheran church by Rev. A. H. Gjevre. They have the best wishes of a host of friends.

Andrew Stone, of Sundahl, died Saturday of consumption and was burried yesterday. The deceased was 28 years old and leaves a wife and two small children to mourn his untimely departure,

Attorney Gossman returned today from St. Paul. While there he arranged to have the county division matters brought up in the way of quo warranto proceeding, and the supreme court will act promptly upon the case. This will determine the status of the case at once, and is better than the long delay upon appeal proceedings.

This certifies we purchased one of the celebrated "Home Comfort Steel Ranges" and after testing it thoroughly take pleasure in recommending it as the grandest cooking machine on earth.

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Our new "Home Comfort Steel Range" is perfect requires but very little fuel and bakes to perfection.

MRS. W. MOORE.

McINTOSH ITEMS

(From The Tribune)

Log hauling has been commenced in the Bagley camps.

Red Lake Falls Woodmen are moving to organize Royal Neighbors camp.

Christmas Eve was celebrated at Pete King's place with a social dance.

The annual meeting of the Fosston Creamery Association was held January 4th.

The Annual Meeting of the McIntosh Agriculural Society will be held the first Monday in Feburary.

Windsor is the name of a new post-office just established on section 28 twp. 150, range 38, with Hans C. Widness as postmaster. The mail will be taken from this city. The office is located at the Lost River crossing of the Red Lake agency trail.

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

The Synod church of this town, which has been without a regular pastor since the removal of J. R. Vaaler to Twin Valley, will again have a resident minister. A call extended to Rev. J. O. Sather, now of St. Paul but formerly of McIntosh and well known here, has been accepted and Mr. Sather will undoubtedly be here in a few weeks. He has frequently preached in the church here and is greatly liked and highly regarded by his many Fosston friends. Froan congregation of the town of Brandsvold and Salem congregation of Eden are included in his circuit.

Stephen R. Jones, of Mankato, Minn., is the guest of his brother-in-law Geo. Dunlevy for the holdays. Mr. Jones is apparently much interested in this part of the country and may possibly return in the future and take up a claim.

Dr. F. A. Uhland went down to Winger on Tuesday for the purpose of taking two medical examinations of prospective policy holders in the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Andrew Thronson left on Tuesday for St. Paul with two car loads of stock for Campbell & Soderberg. Thes makes seventeen car loads they have shipped this winter.

D. R. Davidson returned Wednesday from a three weeks visit at Inkster. N. D.

Of Fosston's educational staff, Miss Edna Fawcett is spending the holidays at St. Cloud and Miss Hancock is at her home in Euclid.

Clough Proclaims.

Thief River Falls Press.

Governor Clough has issued his proclamation establishing the County of Red Lake and defining the boundaries thereof. Just what the final outcome will be no one can tell neither do people generally quite understand what influences were brought to bear upom the governor to cause him to totally ignore the fact that Columbia and Mills counties carried by a vote of the people the same as Red Lake. One thing is certain however, and that is that those interested in the success of Mills and Columbia counties will take the case to the courts and will not rest until their claims are fully passed upon.

The commissioners of Red Lake county were in session a number of days last week and among other things elected the following county officers; Auditor, W. T. Mullarky; treasurer, M. A. Hatton; register of deeds, S. A. Swanson; sheriff, S. M. Dalnard; attorney, C. E. Baughton; superintendent of schools, Frank Jeffers; surveyor, P. O. Hegland; coroner, Joe Belaire.

LATER:—County Attorney Gossman has received a letter from Attorney General Childs explaining the governor's position in the county division matter. The reasons the governor gives for issuing his proclamation setting off Red Lake county is, that of the various counties which had carred at the recent election Red Lake county is entitled to prior recognition as its petition had been entered prior to the others further that the election returns showed that some portions of the county was to be set off, as the territory contained in the various counties was overlapping he should decline to issue more than this one proclamation until the courts had decided the validity of the other claims.

We seldom recommend an article for others use but in this case will say the "Home Comfort Steel Range" should be in every home, one cooks with one half the fuel. The baker is par excellent to the old way and the Range being constructed of Malleable iron and steel I believe it will last a life time. I mean what I say when I assert that $100 would not buy ours if we could not get another.

TOM EAVENS.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Brues Harris went to Fertile, Friday evening returning on Sunday morning.

Miss Ida Stone, has been entertaining Miss Flora Lambertson, of Warren, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kalp, are rejoicing over the arrival of a bouncing baby boy at their home on New Year's day.

The storm furnished lots of work for men out of employment shovelling snow. Hundreds have been busy since the storm.

The Northern Pacific road got the first train through for the south on Tuesday morning; their first train since Sunday morning.

Zeb Lusian lost his cow on Sunday during the storm and was hunting high and low for her all day Monday. We dont know where she had gone at, but we do know that Pete Renne had "planty" milk during the storm—but maybe he don't know anything about Zeb's cow.

Contrary to the predictions of our signal station Tuesday morning dawned bright and beautiful, with no traces of the late storm except huge piles of the beautiful snow piled about in careless profusion. The predictions for Tuesday were for very high winds and cold weather with lots of snow.

Real estate dealers inform us that the inquiries for farm lands are numerous, indicating that there will be a large immigration next spring. Farming lands can now be had at surprisingly low figures and all who buy lands now will be right in line for the rise that is sure to come in the near future. One good crop of wheat will set them booming.

One of the interesting features of the installation ceremonies on Friday evening was the presentation of a beautiful silk banner to the Post by the W. R. C. The presentation speech was made by the retiring president of the Corps, Mrs. J. O. Sargeant and was befitting the occasion. Music and speeches and feasting followed which all enjoyed to the fullest extent.

The milkmen found it impossible to make their rounds on Monday and as a result the hotels and restaurants, as well as many private families were howling for milk before Tuesday morning. Pete Renne, at the Star Restaurant, rustled around and gathered in enough to supply his table during the siege. Pete never lets a little snow interfere with the comfort of his guests.

The Brokke will case that has been in the Probate court for several weeks was decided last week by Judge Christainson in favor of the contestants. Knute Johnson Brokks was a wealthy farmer near Fisher and died leaving property estimated in the neighborhood of $18,000 which he willed to his sons, leaving only $5 each to his two daughters, Mrs. John Larson and Mrs. Ole Larson, They contested the will and on the evidence adduced the judge decided in their favor. The case will be appealed to the district court.

The post office will be moved to the Reckett block on Jan. 31st, where preparations to receive it are already being made. New furniture and new boxes will be put in and a new vault constructed, and we are informed that the cost to Uncle Sam for rent during the time it is to be there will be quite nominal—as near to nothing as could be expected by the most exacting, the cost being met by those interested in booming Second street. Some people are disposed to criticise the McKinnon Bros. for permitting this removal, they seem to think that the boys ought to give the present site rent free in order to retain it, quite forgetting the fact that that is what they have been doing for the past few years practically, for when you come to deduct the expense they have incurred to fit up the building as they did the rent received does not cover it unless you consider the furniture and fixings worth to them what they cost, while the fact is that they are utter useless for any other purposes. The McKinnon Brothers have ever been first and foremost among the enterprising public spirited men of our city, they were first to put up a good substantial block and have ever been in the lead in everything calculated to build up the city but one man or one firm can not be expected to bear all the expense needed to build up the city.

SARDIS, Ky., June 10th 1896

To Whom It May Concern:

We have been using a Culver Bros. stove for about 27 or 28 years. It has always given excellent satisfaction, and we can use it for a few years yet as it has never had any repairs and is in perfect working order. From my experience with the Wrought Iron Range Co., we advise every one to purchase the late improved "Home Comfort Steel Range" in preference to any other range made.

Very respectfully,

MR. and MRS. LEWIS JEFFERSON.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON Jan. 4th, 1896.

Chairman Dingley has proven himself the right man in the right place since the tariff hearings began before the House Ways and Means committes. The gentlemen who have appeared before the committee have mostly been considered experts upon the particular matters about which they spoke, and some of them have been greatly surprised to learn by chairman Dingley's comments and questions that he knew as much or more about the subject than they did. In other words, the experts upon particular schedules or branches of the tariff have learned that chairman Dingley is an expert on all branches of the tariff, without exception every man who has been heard by the committee has condemned the democratic idea of imposing duty on the value of the article (advalorem), as the present tariff does, as an incentive to fraud an injustice to the honest importer. One gentleman called attention to the fact that Turkey was now the only country besides the United States that used the advalorem system. It had long ago been settled by the republicans that the new tariff bill would impose specific duties.

Republican advices from North Carolina say the re-election of senator Prichard is now fully assured, notwithstanding the opposition of senator Marion Butler, an opposition which some call treachery. The news from Kentucky is not so assuring, owing to party factions among the republicans which are being worked for all they are worth by both wings of the democratic party. The gold democrats hope the republicans will fail to elect a senator because they will then try to get republican votes for Carlisle or some other gold democrat, and the silver democrats want them to fail because they believe the legislature can then be deadlocked and the election thrown over to the next legislature which they expect to control. If the republicans of the Kentucky legislature are wise they will get together and elect a senator.

Secretary Lamont has issued an official order directing the attendance of the cadets of the West Point Military academy at the inauguration of President elect McKinley, and a similar order to the naval cadets at Annapolis is expected from secretary Herbert. These cadets have not taken part in an inaugural parade since President Grant's second inauguration; when their exposure without overcoats to the terrible weather of that day resulted in several deaths and much sickness.

A national convention which necessarily attracts less attention from the general public than the importance of its work deserves has been in session here this week. It is the Geological Society of America, and this is its ninth convention. The society has 240 members. most of them connected with the national or state geological bureau and educational institutions. Miss Florence Bacon, of Pa.: who is in attendance is the only woman who has the honor of membership in the society.

The permanent headquarters of the Republican National committee are now regularly open in Washington for the transaction of the business. Secretary Perkins is in charge and his terse statement, "We are in for the war for four years." tells the purpose in view. The committee will continue to send sound republican literature where it will do the most good, and invites demand from individuals as well as from state and county committees.

The democratic members of the House Ways and Means committee didn't seem to know "where they were at" when Mr. W. R. Craig, of Vicksburg, Miss., who appeared before the committee as the representive of the growers of "extra" or long-staple cotton in Mississippi, Tennessee. Arkansas and Louisiana, asked for a duty of three cents a pound upon Egyptian cotton, which comes in direct competition with their product in the New England market. Representative Wheeler, of Ala., whose constituents raise cotton but not of the kind that the Egyptain article competes with, got hot under the collar; and after spitting out some rot about the south selling its birthright for a mess of pottage, by asking for this protection started to leave the hearing, but before doing so said in reply to representative Payne that the birthright referred to consisted of free institutions, free trade, free everything. Somebody in the crowd remarked, "except speech."

There are really no new developments in connection with the Cuban question, and none are expected until congress reassembles, every hour brings new rumors to the surface as to what is going to be done by Spain and one or more of the European nations if this country interferes in any way. That these rumors are intended to influence the action of congress is certain, but if they do it will not be in the direction intended by their originators. There are too few congressmen in town to speak positively at this time.

This certifies we have bought a "Home Comfort Steel Range and find it in every respect as represented, and state that we were surprised at the small amount of fuel it takes to do our baking. It also furnishes an abundance of hot water and is indeed a grand cooking machine.

MR. and MRS. ARMIS JOHNSON.
Crookston.

The opening pages of the North American Review for January are devoted to a most carefully prepared paper by Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, entitled "The Meaning of the votes." Poultney Bigelow writes interestingly on "The German Press and the United States," while M. E. J. Kelley, from the workingman's point of view, discusses the effect of "Strikes as a Factor in Progress." A charming essay on "Genius in Children," is contributed by Andrew Lang, and in "Pending Problems," the Hon. Albion W. Tourgee sets clearly forth the character of the financial problems with which the incoming administration will have to deal. An important paper from the pen of T. W. Russell, M. P., treats ably of the "Root Difficulties of Irish Government," and "Some Aspects of the Drama of today" are presented by Herbert Beerbohm Tree, the talented and well-known actor. Under the title of "Folly of Differential Duties," Captain John Codman pleads strongly for the revival of American ship-building; while the Hon. Lloyd Bryce recounts some remarkably interesting reminiscences of the late election in "A Study in Campaign Audiences." Mr. John E. Milholland furnishes an article of intrinsic value in "The Danger Point in American Politics," and "Mr. Bryan the Conjurer," by Andrew Carnegie, treats cleverly of the recent presidential candidate's currency theories, yet conceding to his personality a sincere respect and consideration. Other topics dealt with are: "Can We Do Away With Fog?" by Alexander McAdie; "The Railway Vote," by H. P. Robinson, and "Boss Rule in Old English Municipalities," by Edward Porritt.

Columbia Calendar for 1897

The twelfth annual issue of the Columbia Pad Calendar has made its appearance in more pleasing form than ever before, having scattered through its daily leaves many charming illustrations, with an appropriate though or verse for each day in the year. Among the topics are bicycling, outdoor life and good roads. The cycling fraternity, to say nothing of the general public, has acquired a decidedly friendly feeling for the Columbia Calendar and its annual advent is always looked forward to with interest and pleasure.

The 1897 calendar contains a unique arrangement of dates that will prove very helpful and convenient to busy men, and plenty of space is allowed for memoranda, so that the block may be used as a diary or in any event will become a storehouse of the many little things one desires to be reminded of day by day.

The twelfth edition is bright with contributions from friends and riders of the Columbia bicycle, for such a host of friends has the calendar acquired that it has become a customary practice for wheelmen all over the country to jot down their best thoughts and inspirations after the exhilarating influence of a Columbia ride and send them in to brighten the calendar's pages. In addition, the moon's phases are indicated for the benefit of those who wish to know the best time for night riding.

One feature of the calendar is its neat stand, so arranged that the block can either be used upon the desk or hung upon the wall.

The calendar can be obtained for five two cent stamps by addressing the Calendar Department of the Pope Manufacturing Company at Hartford, Conn.

Cash.

The highest market price paid for barley and oats. See Theodore Greenhalgh, one door north of the Germania hotel. [14tf]

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

costs more than other medicines. But then it cures more than other medicines.

Most of the cheap cough medicines merely palliate; they afford local and temporary relief. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral does not patch up or palliate. It cures.

Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough,—and every other cough, will, when other remedies fail, yield to

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It has a record of 50 years of cures.

Send for the "Curebook" —free.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address

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MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 Years the Standard.

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About the accomodations you get when traveling, select the Burlington Route as your line, and you will be more than satisfied.

If you are going beyond Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, St. Paul or Minneapolis, and don't know the rate of fare, or the different routes, time, etc., write to Geo. P. Lyman, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn., and you will get a prompt reply, or call on any agent of the Burlington Route—they can be found in all principal cities.

Reclining Chair Cars, Compartment Sleepers and Cafe Dining Cars make a combination unequaled for comfort in travel,

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Are occasioned by an impure and impoverished condition of the blood. Slight impurities, if not corrected, develop into serious maladies such as

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and other troublesome diseases. To cure these is required a safe and reliable remedy free from any harmful ingredients. Such is S.S.S. purely vegetable. It removes all impurities in the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system. Thousands of cases of the worst forms of blood diseases have been

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XX. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, TH[illegible]DAY JANUA[illegible] 14 [illegible]97 NO 40

CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO.

: Fournet Block. :

Caskets, Coffins, Burial Supplies.

Prices Reduced 25 per cent.

This cut represents our new Sterling Hearse.

$3.50 Per Trip to City Funerals.

Twelve years' Experience in the business with thorough training in the Science of Embalming. Our new Undertaking room is now stocked complete.

R. C. WOODHAM,

Embalmer and Funeral

THE TREATY SIGNED

BY WHICH PEACE IS ASSURED FOR FIVE YEARS

Between Great Britain and the United States—All Questions of Controversy to Be Settled Without Resort to Arms. Document Sent to the Senate With the Approval of the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Secretary Olney, in behalf of the United States, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, on the part of Great Britain, have affixed their signatures to a treaty by which, for a term of five years, the two English speaking nations agree to abide in peace and without resort to arms, all possible questions of controversy being referred to a court of arbitration, with the single exception that neither nation surrenders its honor or dignity to the judgment of arbitration. Later in the day President Cleveland sent the treaty and a message earnestly approving it to the senate. The treaty consists of 12 articles and in print would fill about one newspaper column. One of the

Last Points to Be Decided

was that King Oscar II of Sweden and Norway is to act as the final arbitrator in case the others fail to agree on the final member of the court. The acceptance of the king and the final agreement on that detail was not cabled to Washington until late Sunday night, and even then one small detail remained to receive the approval of the British foreign office. At 11:20 a. m. a cablegram from Lord Salisbury removed this last question and left the way clear for the formal execution of the instrument.

The 12 articles constituting the treaty deal with the subjects which are to be submitted to arbitration and the manner in which

The Court of Arbitration

is to be constituted. The language used in embracing subjects before the court has been chosen with the greatest care, the purpose being to make the terms so comprehensive that no question can arise in the ordinary dealings between the two governments which will cause a resort to war. The article which makes an exception in the case of an insult to the national honor also was so carefully framed that ordinary questions which to some extent involve a nation's honor could not be brought within it. In short, the terms of the 12 articles are believed by Mr. Olney and Sir Julian to cover every usual contingency by which a difference could arise between the United States and Great Britain.

TREATY IN THE SENATE.

Referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee Without Being Read.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The arbitration treaty between this country and Great Britain was delivered to the senate at 3 o'clock. Afterwards in executive session it was referred to the committee on foreign relations and without being read was ordered to be printed. The president's message transmitting the documents was read.

Senator Morgan suggested that the treaty should be made public, but Senator Sherman, as chairman of the committee on foreign relations, replied that it should be examined by the committee to which it had been referred before being published. This suggestion was accepted with the understanding that the committee should have the privilege of making the treaty known.

Event of the Nineteenth Century.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Chronicle says in an editorial: "We announce this morning the event of the Nineteenth century," and follows this with the preamble and the text of the general arbitration treaty signed at Washington between the United States and Great Britain.

RAISE NATIVE FRUIT.

Peter M. Gideon's Plan for Raising Apples at Home.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 9.—Peter M. Gideon of Excelsior, Minn., who held the position of superintendent of the state experimental fruit farm 11 years, resigning from that position eight years ago, wants the state to establish a seed growing orchard and experiment with seedlings and scions to secure, if possible, "long keepers" that will run the entire year. He believes such experiments, if conducted sufficiently far south in the state would be successful and result in a saving of millions of dollars to the Northwest. Minnesota now spends $1,000,000 yearly for outside apples, all of which he believes would be saved and as excellent apples produced at home if the state would interest itself in the matter and educate the farmers and horticulturists.

Mr. Gideon will prepare a bill embodying his scheme which will be presented to the legislature as soon as possible. An appropriation sufficient to establish a seed growing orchard and maintain it will be asked.

HEAVY FIRE LOSS.

Mill District of Minneapolis Visited by a Disastrous Blaze.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—The milling district of Minneapolis was visited by a disastrous fire during the night and the Anchor mills packing building, a 4-story brick and stone building located at Sixth avenue south and the Milwaukee tracks on Second street, was completely gutted by fire, entailing a loss of at least $200,000. The building was owned by the Pillsbury-Washburn company.

Killed Wife and Son.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 12.—Herman Stimm shot and killed his wife and son and then committed suicide. Family troubles were the cause.

PRIMATE OF ALL ENGLAND.

Ceremony of Enthronement of the New Archbishop of Canterbury.

CANTERBURY, Jan. 9.—The Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Frederick Temple, D. D., was enthroned at the cathedral here as archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England.

The archbishop of Canterbury, who was born in 1821, has been, successively, head master of Rugby, bishop of Exeter and, recently, bishop of London.

Makes Sensational Charges.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 12.—In the senate Senator Lyons of Jackson county introduced a sensational resolution, making serious charges against the Kansas City police department and asking for the appointment of a committee of three to make an investigation.

Fresh Cases of Cholera.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 12.—Two more cases of cholera have developed on board the quarantine transport Nubia, which arrived here from India on Saturday morning last. Both fresh cases are among the soldiers on board.

Millions on Relief Works.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.—It is officially announced that 1,250,000 persons are engaged in the relief works, and it is added that number will probably reach 2,000,000 during the coming week.

The Northern Pacific has bought the Coeur d'Alene Railway and Navigation company's property.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS SUMMARY

Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The whole day in the house was devoted to the discussion of the Loud postal bill.

The senate has passed the house bill abolishing the death penalty in a large number of cases. The measure is in the line of recent state laws abolishing capital punishment, and applies the same principle to federal offenses.

Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The house passed the Loud postal bill, amending the law so as to exclude serial publications from the mails at periodical rates. It also denies sample copy privileges to newspapers.

The senate passed house bills amending the laws relating to timber culture and authorizing brevets to active or retired officers of the army or navy. The joint resolution requesting the British government to pardon Mrs. Florence Maybrick was indefinitely postponed.

In the course of a speech on Cuba Mr. Call read a letter from a government official, whose name was withheld, setting forth the pitiable condition of Americans and others in Spanish prisons in Cuba.

Thursday, Jan. 7.

In the house the Pacific railroad funding bill was taken up as a special order, the debate continuing all day.

The senate considered a number of bills on the calendar, adopting several amendments to the navigation laws. The free homestead bill was debated, but no vote was reached.

Friday, Jan. 8.

The house spent the day in consideration of the Pacific railroads bill. During the course of debate Congressman Johnson of California made a sensational attack upon Mayor Sutro and Editor Hearst of San Francisco for their opposition to the bill before the house.

The senate was not in session.

Monday, Jan. 11.

The Pacific railroad funding bill was defeated after an exciting series of votes on substitutes and amendments, by a vote of 102 yeas to 168 nays. The house also passed the army appropriation bill.

In the senate the principal event was the speech of Senator Mills, scoring the administration for its position regarding the Cuban question.

MORGAN'S SUBSTITUTE.

Would Have a Board of Trustees to Manage Pacific Roads.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator Morgan has offered a substitute for the Pacific railroad bill, which provides for a board of trustees consisting of nine members, four to be appointed from west of the Mississippi river and four east and one who shall be president of the board whose locality is not specified. These men shall not be stockholders of the roads, and shall be appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate. They shall take control of the roads, and manage them as a corporation with a view of settling the debt where provision is made for a four per cent sinking fund. The whole debt is to be refunded in bonds bearing three per cent interest and running 30 years. Senator Morgan says that under his bill, the roads can be made to pay all liabilities within 25 years.

Massacre of English Confirmed.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The foreign office has received private confirmation from Bonny on the Guinea coast, telling of the massacre of Consul Phillips and his companions while on a peaceful mission to Benin City. The news has created a great sensation, as the victims are all well known.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Jan. 12.

WHEAT—Cash No. 1 hard, 79c; No. 1 Northern, 77¼c; No. 2 Northern, 75c; No. 3 spring, 70@71½c; rejected, 55@68c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 79c; No. 1 Northern, 77¼c; May No. 1 Northern, 80½c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 12.

WHEAT — January closed at 76¼c; May, 78c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 77¾c; No. 1 Northern, 76¼c; No. 2 Northern, 75[illegible].

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Jan. 12.

HOGS—Market active and steady at Saturday's prices. Quality good. Range of prices, $3.00@3.15.

CATTLE—Market strong and active; there is big demand for everything, especially fat cattle stockers and feeders. Everything selling at strong prices.

Sales ranged at $2.00@2.45 for cows; $3.35@3.40 for stockers; $3.20@3.40 for steers.

SHEEP—Firm; good demand for fat sheep and lambs. Muttons, $2.50; lambs, $4.00@4.55.

Receipts: Hogs, 800; cattle, 250; sheep, 2200; calves, 10.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.

HOGS—Market active and 2½@5c lower.

Sales ranged at $[illegible].25@3.45 for light; $[illegible].05@3.10 for rough; $3.20@3.40 for mixed; $3.05@3.40 for heavy.

CATTLE—Market active and most grades 5@10c higher.

Sales ranged at $3.50@5.20 for beeves; $1.75@4.15 for cows and heifers; $3.00@4.20 for Texas steers; $3.00@4.10 for stockers and feeders.

SHEEP—Market weak and generally 10c lower.

Receipts: Hogs, 53,000; cattle, 12,000; sheep, 21,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—January, 77¾c; May, 80½c; July, 75½c; September, 74¼c.

CORN—January, 23½c; May, 24[illegible]c; July, 25[illegible]c.

OATS—January, 15[illegible]c; May, 18[illegible]c.

PORK—January, $7.75; May, $[illegible].

NE[illegible]

B[illegible] And[illegible] poi[illegible]

The state com[illegible] C. C. Whitney pr[illegible]

Orders have been [illegible] a full force at the C[illegible] Biwabik.

The Bankers' Exchange bank of Minneapolis, which closed Dec. 30, has reopened for business.

Thomas McGrath a prominent citizen of Barnesville for 17 years, was frozen to death in the late storm.

The senate has confirmed the nomination of Nettie J. Van Inwegen as postmaster at Ortonville, Minn.

Mrs. Jennie C. Crays, after four years service as a member of the Minneapolis school board, has been elected president of that body.

Engineer Luke Jewett of the Great Northern was fatally injured at Stephen. His engine was thrown from the track by a snow drift.

Governor Clough has appointed Luman C. Simon judge of probate of Red Lake county, one of the new counties formed out of Polk.

Senator Gunn of Grand Rapids has been very ill at his home with appendicitis. His condition is such as to cause fear as to his recovery.

A Great Western train ran into a street car near Minneapolis, injuring a state university professor, perhaps fatally, and six other people.

Paul H. Beaulieu is reported dying at his home at White Earth, of heart trouble. He is considered the best Indian interpreter in the state.

St. Louis county commissioners will probably require banks to furnish surety instead of personal bonds for money deposited with them.

Governor Clough has signed the death warrant of George Kelly, one of the Wyoming murderers, and set the day of execution for March 23.

The State Agricultural society, the State Beekeepers, the State Foresters and the State Immigration Boomers are in session at St. Paul this week.

Professor D. T. McDougal of the state university has been appointed chairman of a commission to decide upon a location for an international botanical labratory in the tropics.

Governor Clough has appointed Elmer H. Dearth insurance commissioner, and has reappointed Adjutant General Muehlberg, Storekeeper Converse, Superintendent Pendergast and Librarian Gilman.

May White of Minneapolis plead guilty to highway robbery. She is a daughter of respectable parents and had a comfortable home. Medical experts are of opinion that she is a "moral imbecile."

News has reached Plato, Mo., of the drowning of five children as a result of the floods in Texas county. Thomas Wilson, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Kinney, and five children attempted to ford Prairie creek. The children were drowned.

The Brighton elevator at New Brighton, a suburb of Minneapolis, owned by the City Elevator company, burned with its contents, 100,000 bushels of oats and wheat. The total loss on elevator and contents was $100,000. Five box cars loaded for shipment were also destroyed.

Jacob Nix, captain of Company L, First regiment, Mounted Rangers, and later captain of Company G, Second regiment cavalry, who so gallantly defended New Ulm during the Indian massacre in 1863, is dead. He was about 72 years old and a resident of New Ulm since 1858.

Jack Quinn, Frank Frost and Michael Ryder, the two former highwaymen, and the latter charged with forgery, who unceremoniously escaped from the Minneapolis jail while guards slept, were all recaptured while sleeping in a flag shanty between Mendota and Fort Snelling.

A TOGA FOR HANNA.

Asserted by Those Who Know That Mark Will Go to the Senate.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 11.—The opinion among those who claim to know is that Senator Sherman will be offered and will accept the secretaryship of state in Mr. McKinley's cabinet and that Mr. Hanna will not be one of the cabinet advisers of the next president. It is believed to be certain that Mr. Hanna will be appointed as the successor of Mr. Sherman in the senate, a place which he very much prefers to any portfolio which the president-elect could offer him. Inasmuch as the senatorial appointment would have to be made by Governor Bushnell, the arrangement herein suggested is said to

Indicate the Friendly Feeling

which Senator-elect Foraker has for the president-elect and for the chairman of the national committee.

Regarding the selection of Cornelius N. Bliss of New York for secretary of the navy, it is said that Mr. Bliss has been offered the place, but that he deferred his acceptance until he could ascertain whether he could so arrange his business affairs so as to permit of his taking the place.

General Alger of Michigan is counted as certain to be the secretary of war.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS

Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Wanamaker was defeated in the Republican caucus for senator from Pennsylvania.

George C. Perkins has been nominated by the Republican caucus to succeed himself as senator from California.

Republican members of the Delaware house of representatives, on account of the decision of some contests, organized a "rump" house.

The city council of Chicago has passed an ordinance prohibiting the wearing of headgear of any kind during performances at theatres.

The controller of the currency has declared a dividend of 50 per cent in favor of the creditors of the failed National Bank of Illinois of Chicago.

Ex-President Rhinehart and ex-Traffic Manager Hanley of the Santa Fe, are on trial at Chicago for alleged deviation from established freight rates of the road.

Thursday, Jan. 7.

Serious trouble is threatened on rates from the East to the Pacific coast.

It is stated that large amounts of photographic counterfeits of various bills are in circulation.

Examiner Briedenthal of Kansas says there are too many banks in that state and advises consolidation wherever possible.

The hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the New York capital at Albany was celebrated upon the assembling of the state legislature Wednesday.

In a 10-mile skating race at New York between John Donoghue and John Lawson, "The Terrible Swede," Donoghue won by eight laps.

It is stated that on account of the displeasure of her father, Claus Spreckels, at her marriage, Emma Spreckels Watson has reconveyed all the property her father gave her, amounting to about $2,000,000.

Friday, Jan. 8.

The lord mayor of London has opened an Indian famine fund.

Lady Scott, tried in London for libel, her son-in-law, Earl Russell, being the complainant, is found guilty.

Georgia has an effective anti-trust law. Not one of the great combines, it is alleged, does business in the state.

The United States senators are reported almost unanimous in favor of an international monetary conference.

The London Times says England has less use for bimetallism than ever and says Senator Wolcott's mission will fail.

Another disastrous fire has occurred at Vera Cruz, Mex., destroying factories and business blocks to the value of $200,000.

The number of steerage passengers landed at Ellis island during the year 1896 was 252,350. There were 99,223 cabin passengers landed at the port of New York during the same period.

Saturday, Jan. 9.

Much damage has been done to Ohio crops by unseasonable weather.

The third and last of the torpedo boats being built for the United States has been launched.

Henry Stone, 65 years of age and a well known member of the Merchants' Exchange, committed suicide at St. Louis.

Senator Hansbrough received 48 of the 66 votes cast at the North Dakota Republican caucus, and his nomination was made unanimous.

Ensign N. T. Coleman, who was detailed for steel inspection duty at Harrisburg, will be courtmartialed on charges of neglect of duty.

Simon Cooper, who killed a family of five persons near Lynchburg, S. C., after keeping a posse at bay for some time was finally killed by a shot.

Monday, Jan. 11.

A South Dakota convict has inherited $140,000.

Manitoba farmers are holding their wheat for higher prices.

F. E. Williams, agent of the Omaha road at West Superior, committed suicide.

New York and foreign bankers have formed a syndicate to save the Union Pacific.

Miss Olga Nethersole, the actress, is quite ill at the Chittenden hotel, Columbus, O.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church at Hoboken, N. J., was robbed of a valuable gold and silver chalice.

The Indian appropriation bill carries $7,405,000, a reduction, and makes provision for new schools in South Dakota.

Congressman Dingley announces that, on account of the state of his health, he will not enter McKinley's cabinet.

Hon. Joseph A. Springer, United States vice consul at Havana, has arrived at New York on a month's leave of absence.

Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Huron is again after the South Dakota capital.

Tariff hearing before the ways and means committee have ended.

A young Italian physician is reported to have discovered the yellow fever germ and a remedy.

A QUEER EPITAPH.

In Memory of Two Boys Who Thought They Ate Mushrooms.

Piscataway is one of the oldest towns in New Jersey. It was founded in 1666 and was intended to be the capital of the colony, but it did not grow, while its rivals, New Brunswick, Rahway and Elizabeth, became thriving villages. At present there is little to interest the casual visitor to the sleepy village, but that little is good of its kind.

There is old Mr. Mundy, the village wheelwright, who at 80 is still a fine shot with gun or rifle. Twenty-five years ago he accompanied a New York merchant on a hunting trip to the far west, and since then not a year has passed without their taking a hunting trip to the west or south. Old as these cronies are, they cannot make up their minds to forego their hunting. Then there is the old cider mill whose ramshackle appearance belies the purity and strength of the applejack resting in its dark cellar. Finally, there is the cemetery of the old Episcopal church, the first house of worship erected in the place. In response to inquiries the other day the sexton, who holds also the offices of gravedigger and roadmaster said:

"Well, there might be some interesting gravestones there, and then again there mightn't They don't interest me. There is one old brown stone which has fallen down and is out of place. I wanted to throw it away, but the minister wouldn't let me. That might be interesting to you."

"Is there any inscription on it?"

"No, there isn't. It is just covered with words from top to bottom—no poetry, no nothing—just words."

The stone was found easily, although partly overgrown with moss and myrtle. After much cleaning the following inscription was made out:

Spectators, under
Here in this tomb
Lie 2 boyes.
The elder was full
Ten years old, the yon-
Ger was twice
Told. By eating
Mushrooms for
Food rare, in day
Time they poyseoned
Were. A. K. Hard Hoop-
er and Charlie Hooper,
Desesed, 1690.

The meaning of "the younger was twice told" is somewhat obscure, but it is supposed that he was but five years old.

An inscription upon the tombstone of James Thompson, who died in 1763, was once very popular with the country people in New Jersey. Three others in the graveyard are similar to it:

Remember, friend, as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I,
In health and strength, though here I lie.
As I am now so you must be.
Prepare for death and follow me.

—New York Sun.

JAWS AS WEAPONS.

Chief Means of Defense Among All Old World Apes.

Among all old world apes the teeth are the chief weapons for defense against natural foes and for combats for mates or tribal supremacy. The canines are in most cases enormously developed, insomuch that ill informed naturalists have suggested that a near relationship must exist between the primates and the carnivora. As a matter of fact, these formidable teeth have nothing to do with alimentation, but are as purely weapons of war as are the bayonet and the maxim gun. In practically every emergency demanding unusual energy, obstinacy and courage they come into play.

In every conflict with the world, the flesh and the devil—as such things are understood in pithecoid society—the temporal and masseter muscles are the chief arbiters of war. To become a great and powerful anthropoid it is absolutely and brutally necessary to have a large and strong jaw, to give firm attachment to the teeth and good leverage to the muscles. That for an immense epoch our prehuman ancestors achieved success in life in like manner is as clear as the print of "Maga" to those who have learned to read nature's handwriting.

Since those days of true Arcadian simplicity our life has become bewilderingly complex, and our methods for settling social difficulties have changed generally for the better. But here, as in so many other instances, the habits of a past age have left an indelible impress on the nervous system.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Mountains.

There used to be held, in accordance with Murchison's well known geological views, the general theory that mountains were mainly due to cracks which took place in the surface of the earth in remote periods, but this idea is no longer entertained by scientific men. As to the form of mountains, that which is known as table mountain finds the best example, curiously enough, at the caps of Good Hope, a mountain, it is believed, due not to any action or phenomenon of upheaval, but to the sinking of the surrounding districts or territory. Why these peculiarly defined areas did not sink was owing, it is thought, to the probable fact that the ground under them cooled before the rest of the section, and thus the table mountain had the earlier foundation, and has long retained its place. There would always be denudation, however, though proportionate with its surroundings, and therefore, owing to this fact of being higher at the start, it still keeps to its approximate elevation.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Work on the Stockholm Exposition Buildings Is Progressing Rapidly. Bjornstjarne Bjooson Too Radical Even for Some of the "Venstre" Party. Union Day Celebration.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

Albin Malmquist, the celebrated Nockeby murderer, has been sent to prison for life.

Nineteen steamsrs, weighing in total 19,000 tons, have besn added to the Swedish navy during the year.

Fredorick Wranzel, ths son of Count C. G. Wranzel of this city, has been appointod a lientenant of the Austrian army.

The members of the "Svenska Akademien" contemplate erecting a status in the memory of Sweden's great poet, Esaias Tegner.

The valnation of church property in Stockholm under the direct control of the government at present amounts to 3,419,995 crowns.

The valnation of chnrch property in tho Stockholm dioceso at present amounts to 5,299,806, crowns, including ecclesiastical property.

Professor Gustaf Retzius of this city received the honorary title of Ph. D. at the recent dedication of the now university building in Wurzburg, Germany, on which occasion ho delivered an oration.

The only lady student in Sweden pursuing an agricultural course of study is Miss Alida Negel, at present enrolled in the Alwarp Agricultural institute of this city. Miss Nagel is a graduate of the Palmgten institute of Stockholm.

Miss Caroline Magnell has, through application to his majesty, reqnested admittance to the Technical Institute of this city. Should her request be granted Miss Magnell will be the first Swedish lady student of that institution.

It is rumored that the national subscription which is being made in behalf of the celebration of his majesty's 25th anniversary as ruler of Sweden and Norway, will by him be appropriated for the erection of a sanitarinm for consumptives.

Work on the different exposition buildings has already commenced, and is being pushed with great vigor. The Nordiska museum building, which will be finished in the very near future, is even now a wonderfully imposing structure. The work on the musical auditorium building is also very active. It promises to be ths chief csutrs of attraction at the fair. Over 100,000 crowns have been appropriated for the musical entertainment of visitors, and that the best European talent will be obtained is naturally conceded. The close of the exposition will of course be "Gamala Stockholm."

Gottenborg.

Gottenborg is again suffering from an epidemic of iaflnenza.

Swedish cabbage is being exported from this vicinity to America in great quantities.

G. W. Roding, tho recsntly deceased customs director of this city, has donated 2,000 crowns to ths employes of the custom honse here.

An imposing monument, costing nearly 22,000 crowns, has been erected by the Gottenborg Labor union in memory of their president, A. Krook.

Mrs. Hedda Clark of Boston, U. S., the only living relative of the deceased author, Viktor Rydberg, has arrived in this city, where she will spend the winter months.

The Tagner festival, which was celebrated in this city Nov. 21, at the "Stora Borsalen," was attended by one of the largest and most eelect contingents ever gathered on a similar occasion in this city. The festive oration was delivered by Professor Warbnrg, and the festive poem was read by its nuthor, Dr. Booth, also of this city.

Helsingborg.

William Wadman has accepted the editorship of the Kristianstad Weekly.

The aggregate capital of Helsingborg's sugar factory is 300,000 crowns.

Gustaf Roth, a prominent bank director of thie city, has donated to the Lutheran church of Helsingborg upainting of Christ, valned at 18,000 crowns.

Sigfrid Flodin, who was recsntly arrested, accused of having brutally assaulted J. Fagerkrantz of this city, has been convicted of murder in the first degree.

A bomb containing explosivs material was found on a farm near this city by some well diggers. Ths bomb, though well preserved, was undoubtedly a very old one.

Junkoping.

The Elganas estats has, for a period of 300 years, been occupied by ths members of one family.

J. A. Swenson, who was arreeted in this city Nov. 2, accured of murdering his wife, has been sent to prison for life.

John Petterson of Sjobo has bssn arrested, charged with having bsen instrumental in bring abont the death of his brother, who was found dead on the main road leading to Sjobo.

Snodsvall.

The Gustavus Adolphus society of this city are at present soliciting funds for the erection of a monument in memory of the hero king of Swedsn.

O. M. Paulsson Smith, a telegraph operator at the Kramfors railroad station of thie city, who enddenly disappeared from his home during ths latter part of October, has been heard from in America.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

Three new torpedo boats will be built in this city.

Dr. Sigurd Ibsen delivered a lecture on "Women and Culture" at ths auditorium Nov. 21.

Dr. Nanseen's incomo from telegrams, articles and his book already amount to over 600,000 crowne.

The largo forestrics of Hjalmar Midseim of Brandvold have been eold to Attorney Norgren for a snm of 148,000 crowns.

Madame Gudrun Bendeck has been appointed an inepectrese of the "Middel" schoole, at a ealary of 1,200 crowns per annnm.

At the recent artiste expoeition, operated under the auspices of the Students' union of this city, 12,827 crowns were received.

Ernet L. Nilsen, a prominent book dealer of this city, enicided by jumping from a third story window. Business reverses is the alleged cause.

"Henrik Wergeland's Life and Works" is the title of a book recently written by H. J. Naes of this city. The hook is a tribnte to ths dsceased Henrik Wergeland.

The etudents of the theological department of the nniversity have entered n protest against the instructions of the professors, denouncing their mode as "non-progressive," and "tediously thorough."

Professors O. Rygh, G. Storm and J. B. Halvorsen of the Christiania university, constitute a committee appointed by the government for the purpose of preparing a new system of names for farms and estates in Norway.

From the Daily Chronicle it is learned that the recent illustrated Nansen sheet is being studied in all the high schools of London, "affording," says tho writer, "most splendid information, besides a healthy variety for the children."

The third Grieg concert in Stockholm was, according to the Swedish papers, "nothing short of an ovation for the noted Norwegian composer." Grieg, as a composer, is probably more thought of and uphold in Sweden than in his own land.

"Union's dagen" (Union Day) was celebrated in this city with greater and more general display of Union flags than have before been seen here on Nov. 4. Several banquets and receptions were given during the evening, conspicuous among which were tho ones given the Students Union and the Norwegian Literary Society of Christiania.

A rnmor, alleged to have been spread by the Norwegian weekly, "Akerhus," states that the leaders of the "Radicals" are endeavoring to persnade Nansen to become a candidate of ths "Venstre" party for the Storthing. In view of the fact that Nansen is abont to undertake an extensive lecturing tour in England, and Denmark, and possibly Germany, the rnmor is evidently erroneons.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson's article in the German contemporary, "Die Gegenwart," and also in ths "Hamburger Fromdenblatt," entitled "Norway and Swedon," has been the snbject of considerable comment in this country and elsewhere It is, however, generally conceded by Norwegians that Bjornson's aggressiveness against the Swedish nation and his ardor in behalf of a disnnion between Swedon and Norway, is not expressing the sentiment of even all of the "Venstre" party.

Bergeo.

The "Bormgsfossen" was recently sold to a Norwegian firm of Christiania for 50,000 crowns.

H. J. Bjornson has been annonnced as a candidate for the "Nordre Bergenhus" by the radical party.

Tho "Stavanger Amstidning" ie responsible for the statement that Mieg, the Norwegian missionary at Madagascar, has suffered a violent death at the hands of the natives among whom he was laboring. Miseionary Mieg wae for a number of years a resident of Stavanger.

Ivar W. Eide, a prominent book publisher, is dead. He was conspicuous as a politician, being a strong supporter of the "Venetre" party, whoee interests he would alwaye furthsr in local politics. Eide was also for a numbsr of years the owner of "Bergens Tidende," which he started in 1868.

There ie at present on exhibition at the museum of this city an unusually largs fish, eight meters long and probably belonging to the shark species. Zoologists regard it as ons of the innumerable freaks in the animal kingdom and whers it really bslongs is something which as yst has not been dstermined.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

Copenhagen will have an industrial exposition next ysar, though on a limited scale.

Charlotte Eilersgaard has recently finished a three act comedy entitled, "To Fruer" (Two Madames).

Moller, the anarchist, and editor of "Proletaren," has been convicted of forgery, and will bo sent to prison for eix years.

Thers is in this city a German society organized for charitable purpoees, which has a membership of 500 and a capital of 40,000 crowns.

Valborg Andersen, the Danish prima donna, who has recently roturned from an extensive concert tour in the United States, will eing at the Casino this winter.

The "Muriennall" estate, located near the Folkowisr alley, has bsen sold by Judge N. Joeephson to N. P. Larseon for 150,000 crowns. The estate contains one of ths most elaborate residences of Copenhagen.

H. STEENERSON.
Attorney-at-Law
Crookston, Minnesota.

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A RETIRED BUSINESS WOMAN.
A Page From Her History.
The important experiences of others are interesting. The following is no exception: "I had been troubled with heart disease 25 years, much of that time very seriously. For five years I was treated by one physician continuously. I was in business, but obliged to retire on account of my health. A physician told my friends that I could not live a month. My feet and limbs were badly swollen, and I was indeed in a serious condition when a gentleman directed my attention to Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and said that his sister, who had been afflicted with heart disease, had been cured by the remedy, and was again a strong, healthy woman. I purchased a bottle of the Heart Cure, and in less than an hour after taking the first dose I could feel a decided improvement in the circulation of my blood. When I had taken three doses I could move my ankles, something I had not done for months, and my limbs had been swollen so long that they seemed almost putrified. Before I had taken one bottle of the New Heart Cure the swelling had all gone down, and I was so much better that I did my own work. On my recommendation six others are taking this valuable remedy."—Mrs. Morgan, 569 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.
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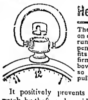
Non-pull-out
is an arbitrary word used to designate the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled off the watch.

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The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.
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CHAS. A. DANA. "Recollections of Wartime." Mr. Dana was for three of the most critical years of the Civil War practically a member of Lincoln's Cabinet, and is probably better fitted than any other man living to give an authoritative history of this period from his recollections and correspondence.
PORTRAITS OF GREAT AMERICANS. Many of them unpublished. In connection with this series of portraits it is intended to publish special biographical studies under the general title of Makers Of The Union from Washington to Lincoln.
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TEN FAMOUS WRITERS

IAN MACLAREN. All the fiction that he will write during the coming year, with the exception of two contributions to another publication which were engaged from him long ago, will appear in McClure's Magazine.
JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS. A series of new animals stories in the same field as the "Brer Rabbit" and the "Little Mr Thimblefinger" stories.
RUDYARD KIPLING. Besides "Captains Courageous," Kipling will contribute to McClure's all of the short stories he will write during the coming year.
OCTAVE THANET is preparing for the Magazine a series of short stories in which the same characters will appear, although each will be complete in itself.

ANTHONY HOPE, BRET HARTE, ROBERT BARR, FRANK R. STOCKTON, STANLEY WEYMAN, CLARK RUSSELL

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

FIRST MAN TO TAKE ETHER.

It Was Administered to Him by Dr. Morton In 1846.

Some interesting facts regarding the first patient under ether are told by Dr. Samuel A. Green in his Groton Historical Series.

The subject was Ebenezer Hopkins Frost, a native of Groton, now dead, who is well remembered by many persons in Boston. He was a son of Solomon and Dorcas (Hopkins) Frost and was born on Dec. 7, 1824. He became noted as a singer and teacher of vocal music, and was a member of the Handel and Haydn society of Boston.

Dr. Morton first tried on himself the experiment of inhaling ether, and in describing the effect it produced he said:

"Delighted with the success of this experiment, I immediately announced the result to the persons employed in my establishment, and waited impatiently for some one upon whom I could make a fuller trial. Toward evening a man residing in Boston came in suffering great pain and wishing to have a tooth extracted. He was afraid of the operation, and asked if he could be mesmerized. I told him I had something better, and saturating my handkerchief gave it to him to inhale. It was dark and Dr. Hayden held the lamp while I extracted a firmly rooted bicuspid tooth.

"There was not much alteration in the pulse and no relaxation of the muscles. He recovered in a minute, and knew nothing of what had been done to him. He remained for some time talking about the experiment. This was on the 30th of September, 1846. I considered it to be the first demonstration of this new fact in science. I have heard of no one who can prove an earlier demonstration. If any one can do so, I yield to him the point of priority of time."

Immediately after the operation Frost gave a certificate corroborating the statements and signed himself as then living at 42 Prince street, Boston. Nearly 20 years afterward he died at Fitchburg, on Sept. 7, 1865.

THEY BOTH GOT MAD.

A Mountaineer Visits a Postoffice and His Experience There.

He was a typical mountaineer from his brogan shoes to his wool hat, and he had walked to a neighboring town to visit relatives. It was his first visit away from his home. The second day after he arrived he went to the postoffice to get a letter from his girl. He was sure it would be there, as she had tearfully told him she would write him while he was away.

"Air thar any mail fer me?" he inquired of the postmaster.

"What's your name?" was the inquiry.

"Louder."

"I say, what's your name?" asked the postmaster in a little more positive manner.

"Louder."

"I say, what's your name?" yelled the postmaster, sticking his head through the window into the face of the young man.

"Why, dad drat your ugly time, I've told yer three times my name was Louder," yelled the mountaineer, "T. J. Louder, and if yer didn't belong to ther gov'ment I'd crawl over thar and pick your years. Soon es a man gits er gov'ment job round here he begins to put on airs, and I'm not one to put up with it."

The postmaster fished out a letter from a musty hole and gave it to him, although he was mad himself.—Washington Star.

HEROISM IN MINES.

Never was there a mining disaster of any magnitude without several instances of individual gallantry in saving boys alone, says a writer in Chums. As a colliery manager said the other day, "There may be a score of cases of that kind after a single accident and nobody be any the wiser."

"A boy told me once," he proceeded, "that after an explosion one of the men who was with him brought him along a considerable distance in the workings. At last they met the afterdamp. The lad was so terrified, so anxious to get out, that he wanted to rush through and make his way to the shaft. If he had gone on, he certainly would have dropped, but the man would not let him. He stopped him by force, and though the lad bit and fought like a little demon he stuck to him and held him near to the ground, so that they could breathe. How do you think he calmed the boy at last? Sang comic songs to him. Well, they had to keep where they were for about five hours, and then, when the air had got better, the man started off and brought the youngster out safely, though once he was nearly suffocated by the afterdamp. Now, there's a case that nobody would have heard of probably if the lad hadn't happened to have told me about it."

As an instance of heroism in this direction that is known, however, I recall a story I heard near the bank of the Hydo pit after the explosion in 1889. You know that the slightest delay in flying for the shaft may mean death. In the neighborhood of Bolton some few years ago one man out of a party of colliers stopped behind for a minute or so to look for his son, a boy of 14, who was working close by. The two met, but, alas, they perished there together and were found clasped in each other's arms. And paternal devotion as thus manifested has cost many a brave fellow his life.

Well, on the occasion referred to a man named Haslam brought from the workings, or met as he was scurrying along to the pit mouth, a youth about 16, and throughout the terrible journey he stuck to the lad with the most heroic determination. Twice the boy stumbled and fell, but the noble collier dragged him to his feet and urged him to push on with all speed. Other mishaps befell them, yet both, I rejoice to say, gained the surface alive and comparatively well.

The Strifes of 1896.

No sword has been drawn by one great civilized state against another through the whole of 1896, but the gates of the temple of Janus have by no means been shut. The map which serves as our frontispiece shows in how many places the year has brought not peace but war. By far the most blood stained portion of the world's surface so far as 1896 is concerned is the Ottoman Empire. There has been actual fighting in Crete, while the tale of massacres of Americans in all parts of the empire is still far from complete. "The shadow of God" in Constantinople is haunted by a perpetual fear, and he imagines like most men in panic, that he can best secure his own safety by striking terror. Abdul Hamid embodies in his reign and in the massacres by which its closing days are being marked a great object-lesson as to the real nature of Turkish rule. Without some such demonstration it would have been impossible for us to conceive to popular enthusiasm which launched medieval Europe on the series of enterprises that we call Crusades. There are many persons today who would be very glad to see a new crusade preached for extermination of the "Infidel," not because he is an infidel, but because he has established assassination as an instrument of government, and replied by massacre to the protests of the conscience of Europe and America. Casting a rapid glance over the world, it is curious to note how much of the fighting has gone on in the islands. On the continents there has been little war: but man has faced man in deadly wrath in Crete, in Cuba, in Madagascar, and in the Philippine Islands. In fact, with the exception of the continent of Africa, and certain of these islands, 1896 has been a year of peace. There, however, are considerable exceptions; and neither in Cuba nor the Philippines did 1896 bring any prospect of peace. The struggle on both sides is marked by atrocities of which the civilized world hears a little from Cuba, but nothing much from the Philippines. In Madagascar a French expedition to Antananarivo has placed the French in nominal possession of the island. It is only nominal, for outside the capital the French appear to be obeyed only so far as their guns will carry, and until such time as their guns are removed. On the African continent there has been more serious fighting. Italy suffered a great defeat in Abyssinia, which however, has been a blessing in disguise, in that it has led to the abandonment of the ambitious scheme of establishing an Ethiopian empire raised upon the colony of Erythræa. The defeat in Africa shook down the Crispi ministry, and crippled Italy in the estimation of Europe. It was also the means of launching the long expected expedition for the recovery of the Soudan. The Anglo-Egyptian force under the Sirdar, Sir Herbert Kitchener, achieved an almost bloodless success when it marched southward along the Nile valley, and cleared the soldiers of the Mahdi out of the fertile provinces of Dongola. It is understood that this year when the Nile is high Dongola will be used as a base for the reconquest of Khartoum. But for the unfortunate issue of Jameson's raid Cecil Rhodes would probably have realized his ideal of joining the Cape to Cairo before the end of the century. Matabeleland has risen in revolt and has been reconquered. The Transvaal has been the scene of fighting which could hardly be dignified by the title of a war. On the other side the Ashanti power has been broken by an English expedition, which has opened up one of the dark places of the world, full of frightful cruelty, to the milder influences of commerce and civilization. As the year closed, Sir George Taubman Goldie was departing for the Niger in order to strike a blow at one of the slave-trading tribes which still live and thrive under the nominal protectorate of the Niger Company.—From "The Progress of the World," in January Review of Reviews.

"Whoso Findeth a Wife."

Commencing with the issue of February 6th, the Waverley Magazine will present to its readers a story of thrilling interest by William LeQueux, one of the ablest writers of our day. He is the author of "The Great War in England in 1897," which created such a sensation in diplomatic and military circles, "Soraida" and other successful books. The story secured for the Waverley is entitled "Whoso Findeth a Wife," and is one of the author's best. In these days, when all nations are closely watching diplomatic action in Europe, readers of this captivating story will follow with increasing interest the masterful development of the secret operations of political diplomacy by this master in his art.

Copies containing the first installment of this powerful serial of love and mystery should be ordered in advance of the news dealers, or the Waverley Publishing Co., Station G. Boston.

Demand-Notes and the Treasury Gold.

A difficulty presents itself in connection with the currency. No one questions the fact that the present situation is intolerable. In effect, the government is likely to be called upon at any time to pay gold for all the United States notes and all the coin treasury-notes that may be outstanding at any particular time. These amount to about 489,000,000, or more than four times the gold reserve. Of course, any considerable rise in the price of gold, resulting either from commercial conditions in this country or political conditions abroad which might increase the rate of exchange, would at once cause a repetition of the progress by which the gold reserve in the treasury was lately reduced perilously near the vanishing point and the bonded debt increased $262,000,000 to prevent such result. While it is true that a part of the gold received through the sale of bonds was undoubtedly used to make good a deficiency of revenue, it was made evident to every thinking man that no financial skill can keep gold in the treasury while the demand-notes of the government remain in circulation, and while for any reason people happen to prefer gold or notes. Under present conditions, greenbacks and treasury-notes are sure to be presented for redemption, whenever gold is worth a premium, either for domestic use or for export; and there being no legal means of replenishing the gold in the Treasury except by borrowing, new loans must be made and new bonds issued. Everyone is agreed that the government should not be left exposed to such a contingency a moment longer than is absolutely necessary to enact preventive measures.

But just here the question arises, how can such a contingency be prevented? The answer is evident to a child's comprehension. The means by which such result is likely to be effected must be destroyed. What is the instrument by which the gold is likely at any time to be drawn from the Treasury? The demand notes of the government—the legal tender promises to pay to which if the government does not redeem on presentation the currency of the country must at once depreciate. The Treasury cannot pay $480,000,000 of demand notes, with $110,000,000 gold reserve, any more than an individual can pay four dollars of debt with one dollar of money. It must either borrow to meet the demand or put its indebtedness in some form so that no more can be demanded at any particular time than it is able to provide gold to meet—From "Pending Problems," by the Hon. Albion W. Tourgee, in North American Review for January.

Testing the Atlantic Cable for Leaks.

(McClure's Magazine for January.)

When the insulated strand, of the "core" of the cable, as it is henceforth called, passes from this operation, it must go to the testing room, to determine if the insulation is really perfect, or if a little electricity still can escape from the copper. It would be useless to make this test in the air, since even without an insulator the current does not pass readily into air. It must be tested under water, in the medium in which it is to be employed. Shallow tanks filled with water receives each section; and after a section has lain twenty-four hours in the water in order to come to the same temperature as the water, the test is applied. If the effect which ought to be produced on his galvanometer by passing into the core a certain quantity of electricity, does not result, the electrician knows that there is a flaw, and that the insulation is imperfect—that is, that the electricity is escaping.

There is nothing that can be measured with more accuracy than electricity. The law which govern its flow in a body are perfectly understood. The electrician knows how much he pours in. He can draw it out, measure it, treat it, in short, as if it were water in a pipe. A leak in an electric wire is dealt with almost as a leak in a water pipe is, and can be located quite as exactly. When once located it is easily repaired.

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THE State encampment G. A. R. meets in St. Paul early next month. Capt. Jack Mullen should be elected department commander.

SENATOR HANSBROUGH was the choice of the caucus for U. S. Senator to succeed himself in the senate from North Dakota. It is a case of "sour grapes" for the Grand Forks Herald.

WHILE the banks in many portions of the country are failing, and others panic-stricken, Crookston banks pursue the even tenor of their way, perfectly sound and solid, cause why they do business on sound business principles.

IN the senate a resolution was passed that the senate create the judiciary committee and the old committee was re-instated under that resolution. This is stepping on the prerogative of the presiding officer with a vengeance.

EVER alert to the interests of his constituents, Frank M. Eddy desires to aid all those who suffered by the excess of moisture in their lands last spring. Read his letter to the JOURNAL elsewhere in this issue.

EVEN the bitterest enemies of Gov. Clough can find nothing wrong with his message and are forced to admit that it is a statesman like document. The governor is amply justifying the confidence of his friends who stood by him in his recent great conflict and in causing confusion to his enemies.

THE members composing the electoral college of Minnesota met in the governor's room at the capitol on Monday and cast the entire vote of Minnesota for McKinley and Hobart. C. A. Smith, of Minneapolis, was selected to carry the result to Washington.

THE Powers Pacific railroad funding bill was killed in congress and now everybody is anxious to know if Uncle Sam will foreclose on his mortgage on the Union Pacific and take the road? That would be a good chance to try government control of railroads.

CHICAGO papers are making the most of our recent storm. One would think by reading them that no one could ever live in such weather, that we never had many trains on our railroads and that we would never have any more—well, not this winter anyhow. The fact is that while it was a big storm the trains were not more than 48 hours off and after that were on time nearly every day. But one must go away from home to learn the news.

Maceo Still Alive.

Maceo is said to be yet alive. At least Senora Dolores Mirabel, who has arrived in Florida, says that one of Maceo's staff told her that the general was alive but badly wounded by Dr. Zertucha, who was paid $50,000 by the Spanish authorities to kill him. It is, of course, possible that Senora Dolores Mirabel has been correctly informed; but there are a good many people who will require stronger testimony. Maceo has been slain with alarming frequency during the past year. He has had the pleasure of reading his own obituary many times. He knows the post-mortem opinion of his friends and enemies about himself. The Spanish officers are very certain that Maceo is dead. Perhaps they have all the evidence they need, for if they bargained with Dr. Zertucha to assassinate Maceo, they probably didn't pay the money until Zertucha gave proof that his work had been effectively done.

But what shall be said of the Spanish authorities, if this story of the assassination is true? Surely, if the story is verified, the deed puts them beyond the pale of civilization and the Madrid government should be abhorred by Christendom if it tolerates the savagery indicated. Under such circumstances the Cubans are not likely to listen to a proposition for Spanish reforms. Might as well talk to Turkish reforms. A government which resorts to cold-blooded assassination to weaken the insurgents cannot be trusted to confer autonomy or amnesty.—Minneapolis Times.

Breaks up Colds'

Dr. Humphreys' Specific "77" colds that "hang on" and prevent pneumonia—price 25 cents at all druggists.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON Jan. 11th, 1896.

Senator Allison is always a popular man with his colleagues, but since his return to Washington, fresh from a conference with President-elect McKinley, he has been more popular than ever. That he knows important cabinet secrets is certain, and while he has probably given some of his party associates a hint of their nature he is too wise a man to give them to the public at this time. It is the general opinion in Washington that Senator Allison can be a member of the cabinet, if so disposed but the knowledge that he twice declined cabinet portfolios when he was a younger man than he is now causes many to think that he doesn't care to exchange his present duties for the harassing cares and responsibilities of a seat in the cabinet.

No one in Washington was greatly surprised when congress reassembled to find that many senators who were previous to the holiday recess clamoring for immediate action on the Cameron resolution for the recognition of the independence of Cuba were inclined to be mum on the subject. Senator Cameron has not returned, and at this week's meeting of the committee on foreign relations no steps were taken towards the pushing of the resolution to a vote, and the prediction is freely made by senators that the resolution will not be voted upon at all, although a few speeches both for and against may be made in the senate. Representative Sulzer, of New York, the gentleman who cultivates what he thinks is a likeness to Henry Clay, introduced a resolution in the House giving Spain thirty days notice of our intention to recognize Cuban independence and maintain it by force of arms, if the methods of conducting the warfare against the insurgents is not made to conform to the rules of civilized war, but it did not create a ripple and was referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs, where it will remain.

Nothing could have been further from the truth than the report that Senator Sherman, who is chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, intended to visit Cuba. Senator Sherman, like most men of strong common sense, thinks it not only bad taste but actually improper for senators or representatives to go spying around Cuba.

Representative Curtis, of Kansas, who asked the Ways and Means committee in the name of the cattle raisers, feeders and farmers of his state, for a restoration of the old duty on cattle said: "If congress will restore the duty, Kansas will pledge herself to produce her share of cattle without raising the price of beef." Representative Turner, of Ga., a Democratic member of the committee, asked Mr. Curtis if he would sacrifice the revenue produced from cattle, and Mr. C. promptly replied: "Revenue can be raised on other items as it has been heretofore by Republican legislation. There never has been any trouble about revenue under Republican administration." Mr. Turner then sought to crush him by asking: "Then you are for a duty for protection only?" But Mr. Curtis came back at him with this: "I am for protection and revenue. And I would have a duty absolutely prohibitory on every agricultural product that can be raised in this country."

Senator Chandler insists that there was no joke in this proposition to reduce all government salaries ten per cent for three years, and says he will insist upon having a vote in the senate upon his amendment to the appropriation bill carrying the money for public salaries, providing for the reduction.

The second and last week of the tariff hearings has confirmed the impressions of the first week, as to the general desire for a speedy return to Republican tariff ideas. With few exceptions the increase asked for has been moderate, and the exceptions in which greedy demands were made need not bother anybody as there is no probability that the committee will grant them.

The House this week passed the Loud bill to amend the postal laws so as to deprive books which are not regular periodicals and sample copies of newspapers of the right to be sent through the mails at pound rates as second class matter, and is now discussing the Pacific Railroad funding bill. There is a redhot fight being made on this bill and the debate has already been at times bitter and acrimonious.

The headquarters of the Inauguration committee is one of the busiest places in Washington these days, but there are plenty of willing hands and the work is being rapidly and promptly disposed of. Every mail brings applications for quarters from organizations, besides those which are being secured by personal representatives sent on for the purpose. There is plenty of room for everybody.

FUTURE HANGINGS

IF THE FERRIS BILL PASSES THEY WILL BE AT STILLWATER,

And Inside Penitentiary Walls—Repeals the John Day Smith Law—Ringdahl's Rail[illegible] Bills—Selection of Seats—The Electoral College.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 13.—Special.—Having perfected their their organization both houses are now at work on more definite preliminaries, the era of new bills having introduced this stage of legislative proceedings, but under it all is a keen anxiety in regard to committee places, for it will be late in the week before the speaker can finally place the other 118 members in the 600 places on the 52 house committees. Lieutenant Governor Gibbs, having fewer people to deal with, disposed of that problem much earlier and the senate is fully at work.

The senate's first bill was fathered by Senator Wyman of Hennepin county and provided for the usual appropriation for the expenses of the session. It was passed at once, the house also passing it the same day. This bill calls for $140,000, and after the passage of the bill the various detailed items of expense are voted by resolution, as they arise in the two houses, and paid on the presentation of a warrant of the chief clerk or secretary of the senate, countersigned by the speaker or lieutenant governor. Mr. Ferris came to the front with the first bill in the house, it being one to provide that all executions shall be at the state penitentiary under charge of the warden or his deputy. There was recently an execution in the home town of Mr. Ferris, and this fact had much to do with the introduction of the bill. He is very much in earnest in its advocacy, and, as he usually gets what he goes after, he will probably secure the passage of his bill. An interesting feature of the bill is the way it does away with one of the peculiar provisions of the present law, which was passed in 1889, Mr. John Day Smith introducing and championing it. The so called John Day Smith law, among other things, particularly provided that no reporter should be present at the execution and no newspaper should publish more than three lines about it. How carefully that provision has been enforced is known to the average newspaper reader. Mr. Ferris' bill in specifying who shall be present includes "four newspaper reporters," and as the last section repeals all previous inconsistent legislation the so called newspaper-gag feature of the old law will be wiped from the statute books if this bill passes.

Selection of Seats.

On the first afternoon of the session the selection of seats took place and resulted in a very general shifting of places by former members, only eight of whom secured their old seats. Those who were over 50 years of age, or hard of hearing, or had served before in the house were given the first choice and the new members stood back by the wall and saw the best taken before the lottery part of the selection began. Secretary Dowling picked district numbers at random from a hat, and, as the numbers were called, the members from that district announced their selection of seats. And yet the new members do not always get the worst of it by any means. One of the choicest seats in the house was secured by Mr. Marin, a new member, because every one had supposed that of course so desirable a seat must have been taken long before. But Mr. Marin was governed by what he actually saw rather than by what he supposed, so that when his district was called he walked slowly up the center aisle, saw a vacant chair right in front of the speaker and sat down in Dr. "Patent Medicine" Zier's seat of two years ago. When Ignatius Donnelly was called, the famous apostle of Populism, arose slowly and stated that as an old member—over 50 years—as a former member and as one slightly deficient in hearing, he thought perhaps he might be entitled to three seats; that anyway it would be a good thing—as Populists were so few in number in the house—to let him have three seats in order to encourage the party. Whereupon Jacobson in his most serious manner moved that "the gentleman's request be granted," and led in the laugh that followed.

Inauguration of Governor Clough.

Considerable interest always attaches to the first legislative joint session, at which the governor-elect is formally installed in his office and reads his message, giving his recommendations for new legislation as suggested by a review of the work of the various departments of the state. The members of the senate, headed by the lieutenant governor, marched up the center isle of the hall of the house, the representatives standing until all were seated. Lieutenant Governor Gibbs took a seat beside Speaker Jones, who presides over all joint sessions, and the two houses were ready for the governor. The long house gallery was crowded with interested spectators, who craned their necks over the railing to see what was going on below, while the more favored few who had member friends, stood or sat close to the walls on the main floor of the hall. A joint committee of senators and representatives had been sent to escort the governor to the hall and Sergeant-at-Arms Bayer soon announced the arrival of the party. Everybody rose to receive them and the portly, dignified form of Senator Yale, heading the committee, leading the way, Governor and Governor-elect David M. Clough following the committee. Accompanying him were two ex-governors, Hon. Alexander Ramsey and Hon. Lucius F. Hubbard. The still erect form of the territorial governor, who also has the distinction of being the only survivor of the famous Union war governors, is a familiar one about the capitol during every session, as he takes great pride in his state and exhibits much interest in all affecting it. Chief Justice Charles M. Start, standing with uplifted hand at one side of the speaker's chair, faced Governor Clough, whose right hand was also raised, and in solemn tones pronounced the simple words of the official oath, to which a firm "I do," was responded. Governor Clough then began his new term of office by reading his biennial message, the reading continuing for an hour and ten minutes, and being followed closely by all on the floor of the house. Many in the gallery seemed more interested in watching the scene below them than in listening, but all remained till the close, both houses soon afterwards adjourning for the day. A big bunch of roses was presented to Governor Clough by his little 3-year-old grandson, Edward Hartley, at the close of his message, and the governor walked off with the flaxen haired child on his shoulder, more pleased apparently with the child's greeting than with the many hearty congratulations from the grown folks.

Ringdahl's Railroad Bills.

Senator Ringdahl, Populist leader of the senate, opened the session with two decidedly radical measures, one for the abolishment of the railroad and warehouse commission and the other for a reduction of 20 per cent on freight and half a cent a mile on passenger rates. Like bills will be introduced by others for the subject is one that keeps constantly before the legislature. In this connection an interesting statement is made by General Passenger Agent Fee of the Northern Pacific, who claims that by reduced rates to conventions, harvest excursions and rates to encourage immigration, the average passenger rate per mile in Minnesota is less than 2½ cents. But of course that will not be considered final by the average legislator.

Mileage of Members.

One of the relics of the days when it cost more to travel, before railroads appreciated all the beauties and benefits of passes, is the law allowing 15 cents per mile to each legislator for his journey from his home to the capital and back. This mileage matter is one of the first things attended to after the organization, and it provides ready money for the use of the members before the day when they are able to collect the first installment of their per diem, the classic phrase that has been substituted for the old English "day's wages." This year's members had some little worry over the matter, for the senate adjourned before the legislative expenses bill could be put through all the necessary stages, and for a time it seemed that members must forego the immediate pleasure of receiving pay for work as statesmen. However, State Treasurer Koerner personally tided the matter over by advancing the money.

Patronage of the Speaker.

Reference is often made to the patronage at the disposal of the speaker, but few realize that there are 26 clerks and other employes of the house to be appointed by him. The only limitation is that no committee clerks shall be appointed until recommended by the committee on legislative expenses as necessary. For these 26 employes the compensation ranges from $2.50 to $6 per day, or a total daily pay roll of $96.50. The first of these to be appointed are Reading Clerk J. J. Ryder of St. Paul and the general house committee clerk, D. D. Olds, of Little Falls, who begin their work with this week.

Representative Douglass' young Indian friend, Frank Beaulieu, has been selected by Speaker Jones as one of the house pages, and the Chippewas on the White Earth reservation will feel that now they have a part in Minnesota official life, for this is the first time they have waited in such a request.

The Electoral College.

The electoral vote of Minnesota has been formally cast for William McKinley for president, and Garret A. Hobart for vice president, there being present the nine electors, one spectator and three newspaper reporters. On last Saturday the electors met at the chief executive's office in the capitol and paid their respects to Governor Clough, notifying him of their readiness to perform their duty as electors. On Monday morning each elector received from Executive Clerk Angell his certificate of election, which included the full electoral vote of the state and the formal statement of the result, signed by D. M. Clough as governor, and each subscribed to the oath of office. During Monday morning they perfected the organization of the Minnesota electoral college by selecting T. B. Walker as president and James Quirk as secretary. President Walker designated Messrs. Potter and Brown to act as tellers. Before noon M. R. Brown in a neatly brief eulogistic speech formally nominated William McKinley of Ohio for president, and after two or three seconding speeches, little slips of paper were made into ballots and "at high noon"—as the law directs—the ballots were deposited in a hat, counted by the tellers and the result announced by President Walker and recorded by Secretary Quirk. In a similar manner, although without a nominating speech, the ballots were cast, counted and recorded for Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey for vice president. Three certificates of this action were drawn up and signed by each of the nine electors, one certificate to be deposited with United States District Judge Lochren, one to be sent by mail to the secretary of the United States senate, and the third to be sent to that official by a messenger, whom the electors then selected. After casting three ballots without definite result it was decided to choose the messenger by lot. All nine names having been placed in a hat and well shaken up, Executive Clerk Angell was called it and the first name selected was C. A. Smith of Minneapolis, whose choice as messenger was made unanimous. A formal document was then signed by all the electors, certifying that C. A. Smith had been duly chosen messenger, and the work was done.

B. S. COWAN.

VISIT EXTENDED

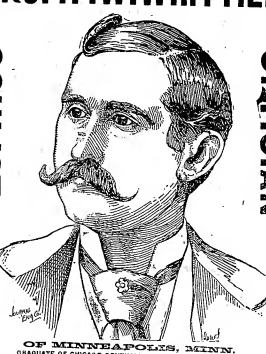
Now at the Commercial Hotel

Crookston, Minn., and will remain

Until Saturday, Jan. 23rd.

PROF. F. W. WHITTIER

OCULIST OPTICIAN



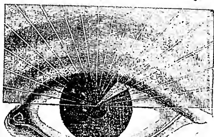
OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

GRADUATE OF CHICAGO OPHTHALMIC COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

He can be consulted free of charge, whether it be for spectacles or otherwise. Don't fail to consult him about your eyes. He is able to tell on the first examination any ailment of your failing sight, and give you glasses to suit the defect of the eye, which will aid in restoring and strengthening the eyesight of the young and old. As errors of refraction, defect of the sight of the eyes, are daily assuming more importance and engaging more attention of our most scientific oculists. He has made the adaption of spectacles a specialty.

Heavy Railroad and Hotel Bills Must be Incurred Consulting Eminent Opticians in Large Cities.



Certain forms of eye trouble, which were formerly looked upon as diseases of the inner covering of the eye, are today relieved by scientific tests of the eye, and by using such glasses to correct the errors of refraction and accommodation as the examination will prove

As many eyes, on careful examination, are found to be of different focus, it is found necessary that such eyes shall be fitted by a competent optician on examination with an ophthalmoscope, as the ordinary tests with the optometer or test types cannot be relied upon in such cases.

The Most Difficult Cases and Children a Specialty

Lenses properly adapted according to the dioptric system in the most difficult and complicated cases of presbiopia (old sight), asthinopia (weakness), myopia (near sight), hypermetropia, simple, compound and mixed astigmatism, diplopia (double vision), inequality of vision, want of accommodation, and in fact every simple or complex form of imperfect sight whether inherited or acquired.

NO EXPERIMENTS! NO GUESS WORK! NO FAILURES!
SCIENTIFIC! SUCCESSFUL! EXACT!

Artificial Eyes Inserted Without Pain. If you have lost an eye, by accident or disease, be sure to call on him and he will insert an artificial eye which will move and look like the natural eye and improve looks.

Your Attention, Deaf People. The Audiphone, an entirely new instrument for the deaf, enables the person to hear by the sound being conveyed to the Auditory nerve through the medium of the teeth. Also artificial ear drums, conversation tubes and London dome ear horns, will do for the hearing what spectacles will do for the sight. Call and be convinced.

The names of 100,000 persons who are wearing his Spectacles can be given for reference if desired. Twenty years in the profession. Consultations absolutely free.

CAUTION—No agents employed. As his time is limited by other engagements, and the pressing demands of a select Minneapolis practice, he will remain but a short time in this city. Letters of inquiry must enclose stamp for reply.

Minneapolis Address, 708 Sixth Street S.

REMEMBER

That SLOCUM'S Grocery is the place to get

Fresh.

Pure Groceries

Orders by Telephone Promptly Filled.

You will consult your best Interests by trading at

SLOCUM'S GROCERY.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY.

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

J. L. Bush was in from Erskine on Tuesday.

F. J. Cernousek was in from Tabor on Tuesday.

Tuesday was a lovely day—but rather cold.

Martin Bang went out to Mentor on Tuesday.

Nelson Green was in from St. Vincent this week.

The days are getting quite perceptibly longer.

James Rosaaen was up from Fisher last week.

Jas Mehan was in from Thief River Falls this week.

Sam Rosenthal is off to Chicago on a business trip.

Will Himmelsback was up from Maria on Monday.

Wheat held the fort all day Wednesday at 66 cents.

Frank Gravel has gone to St. Paul on a business mission.

W. H. Mathews was up from Ada on Wednesday.

Dept. Sheriff Losey, was at Red Lake Falls on Wednesday.

Thomas Torgerson, of Erskine, was in town on Tuesday.

J. P. Foote went down to Norman county early this week.

P. Fairweather was down from Euclid on Saturday.

Dr. Holte was called to Climax on Tuesday in an important case.

Chief Justice W. G. Hunt was in from McIntosh on Tuesday.

P. L. Renne went down to the town of Garden this week.

T. H. Durgin was down from Roseau county on Friday last.

R. E. White was up from the Marais country on Monday.

John R. McKinnon went out along the St. Hilaire branch on Monday.

Frank Creamer took the train on the Fosston line on Tuesday morning.

W. J. Murphy was up from Minneapolis and spent the Sabath in the city.

Attorney C. E. Boughton, of Red Lake Falls came in to court on Tuesday.

Somewhat colder on Monday morning with indications of more snow.

Dr. Holte was called to make a professional visit to Ulen on Friday night.

Wheat on Tuesday was 66 cents.

D. A. Ray was in from Fosston on Monday.

C. T. Lanman was in on Tuesday to see what Hunt was doing—maybe.

L. H. Filirtrault returned from his holiday trip to Duluth on Sunday morning.

Sheriff Lawrence went to Fisher on Friday in pursuance of his duties as sheriff.

Prof. Wishard, of the Euclid school, spent his holiday vacation in the city.

Mrs Harry Harm, of East Grand Forks visited friends in the city last weeks.

Fred Sutor went out to Bagley's lumber camp with several teams on Tuesday.

Geo. Vine returned last week from a two weeks' visit at the old home in Canada.

Geo. Ralph returned on Monday evening from a trip to Roseau county.

Rev. Fraser exchanged pulpits with Rev. West, of Red Lake Falls on Sunday.

Agent Baptie, of the Great Northern line, went to Bathgate to spend the Sabbath.

Dr. A. H. Dunlop drove down to Climax on Sunday to set a broken leg for Ole Dahl.

If your eyes need attention don't fail to see Prof. Whittier before Saturday next.

T. B. McManus was over to East Grand Forks last week on internal revenue business.

Sheriff Lawrence has got nicely domiciled in his new office in the Fournet block.

I. I. Hillestad, one of Fosston's prominent merchants, was in the city on Tuesday.

Joe Veronacau is up from Stillwater visiting with relatives and friends in the city.

Prof. Whittier will beat the Commercial until next Saturday. See him about your eyes.

Charlie Heldrick is enjoying a brief furlough visiting with his parents near this city.

J. V. E. Wyatt went to Warren on Thursday to install the officers of the I. O. O. F. lodge.

K. D. Chass was up from Faribault last week looking after his business interests here.

Brown Duckstad was up from Fertile on Monday interested in the Garfield county matter.

A. D. Stephens went out to Fosston Saturday to spend the Sabbath with relatives and friends.

Mrs Pat Lee was granted a divorce from her husband by his honor Judge Ives last week.

Rev. Jacobson is holding a series of evening meetings at the Scandinavian M. E. church.

Mrs. T. E. Adams was over from Larimore last week for a visit to her old-time friends in Crookston.

If there is any virtue in deep snow to make a crop there ought to be a big crop of wheat next year.

T. O. Baugen was up from Neby on Thursday of last week transacting business at the county seat.

Zan Farley and wife came up from Halstad on Wednesday to attend the wedding of his brother Joseph.

Wheat opened this week at 66 cents on Monday morning. Duluth and Chicago reports indicate weakness.

The First Baptist church of this city have secured a pastor who will soon be here to enter upon his duties.

Charlie Westler, an old-time Crookston boy put his name on the Hotel Crookston register on Friday.

Atty. J. Wulseth came up Saturday to look up matters connected with the would be Garfield county contest.

In all eye troubles delays are dangerous. Consult Prof. Whittier who is an expert optician before it is too late.

Andrew Opheim was up from Fertile on Monday in the matter of Garfield county—that troubles some of them down there.

D. V. Dutrey has rented the old sash and blind factory of W. E. Walker and will make barrel staves and hoops.

Mayor M. R. Brown went to St. Paul last week to attend the meeting of the electoral college that took place on Monday.

Prof. Whittier, the eye specialist will remain at the Commercial hotel another week until and including Saturday Jan. 23rd.

District court resumed its labors on Tuesday with business enough on hand to consume the balance of the month at least.

The city was well filled with farmers' teams on Saturday showing that communication with the country is once more resumed.

The Masonic grand lodge is in session in St. Paul this week. Tom Morris and A. C. Cowing represent Crookston lodge therein.

Deputy Sheriff Oscar Wick was over from East Grand Forks last week, winding up the year's business with Sheriff Steenerson.

Charles Jefferson has been awarded the contract of putting in the vault at the new postoffice and commenced the work on Monday.

Attorneys Watts and Gossman went down to St. Paul on Tuesday evening on business connected with the Red Lake Falls county matter.

Editor Charlie Lanman of the McIntosh Times, was an interested spectator of the proceedings of the board of county commissioners last week.

Supt. Jenks, who has been at Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment for rheumatism has so far recovered as to be able to go to California for the winter.

C. W. Johnson, of Bathgate N. D., was in the city last week visiting with Agent Baptie of the Great Northern and Agent Sharkey, of the N. P. line.

Nils Clorhaug and Miss Annie O. Peterson, of Neby, were united in marriage at the office of the Probate judge on Friday. Judge Hagen officiating.

Sam Dainerd was down last week chatting with his many friends. Sam is the man who was designated as Sheriff of the so-called Red Lake Falls county.

Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers is the best, handiest, safest, surest, cleanest, most economical and satisfactory dye ever invented. It is the gentlemen's favorite.

F. Tiedt Sr. passed through the city last week on his way home to Argyle from Grand Forks, where he had been in the hospital for some time for nervous troubles.

The Great Northern train, that should have arrived at 7 a. m, was delayed ten hours by the wreck of a freight train at Rothsay on Friday morning. No lives lost.

Joseph Patnaude came down from Fosston on Saturday to arrange for driving the piles that have already arrived. Says the snow is four feet deep in the woods up there.

Wheat fell off two cents on Friday of last week and closed the week at 66. It shows an element of strength however which indicates a very much higher range in the near future.

Mrs. H. E. Cooke arrived on Wednesday morning from her holiday visit at LaPorte, Ind. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Eva Hammond, who will visit a few weeks in the city.

On account of extra work accumulating and increased business. Prof. Whittier the eye expert has decided to remain in Crookston until and including Saturday Jan. 23rd.

U. S. Dept. Marshal, Robt. Morrison came in last week with Will Fairbanks, charged with having sold liquor on the Red Lake Reservation. His trial was set for to-day before U. S. Commissioner, C. H. Mix.

Joseph Farley was married to Miss Clara Meuard at 7:30 p. m. Wednesday and a pleasant reception was held at G. A. R. hall thereafter.

Robert Casmey, of Euclid. left this week for Bagley's camp with a number of teams.

After a week of hard work on the main line and branches, the Great Northern road had everything in ship shape by Saturday and the trains are now running on time once more. It would not require much additional snow to cause a serious blockade.

Editor Frawley was over from East Grand Forks on Monday on business before Judge Ives in relation to the Advocate. He says that it is decided that he is entitled to what there is of that paper—name and all and he intends to keep right along publishing it.

The Maccabees held a jollification in their lodge room—Odd Fellows Hall on Monday evening at which over a hundred invited guests were present. A royal good time was had and now the Woodmen threaten to get up an entertainment that will knock the spots off it.

The directors of the Northern Dakota and Minnesota Central R. R. Co. held a meeting on Tuesday in President Steenerson's office. A representative of the Hines railroad was present to consult them upon a plan for a combination in some way, if practicable and agreeable all 'round.

Several of the lovers of fast horses have fixed up a nice track on the ice on the river and every pleasant day one may see the cream of the city flyers speeding along on the ice. While you are talking about it Crookston can show several or more fine trotters—with a record on the track.

Have your eyes examined by a thorough refractionist. Prof. Whittier who is now at the Commercial hotel, Crookston. He is equipped with all of the modern appliances necessary to correct the most complicated error of refraction in the human eye. Free ophthalmic examination every day while here. Hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

In spite of deep snow and storms and little things like that to hinder. Joseph Patnaude has got about half of the piles needed for his contract upon the ground and if nothing more serious happens will soon have the balance on hand ready to begin the work of driving them. The task has been herculean on account of very deep snow and storms.

Mrs. Walter Alexander, of Tacoma was in the city last week and went north to Warren for a visit with her brother, Wm. Box. She is returning from Michigan where she had been with her sister, Mrs. A. L. Lindsluy,—who was taking her husband there for treatment. Mr. Lindslay has been a confirmed invalid for some time and it is hoped that a course of treatment at a sanitorium will be beneficial to him.

The city council met in regular session on Tuesday night and instructed the city attorney to draft an ordinance requiring property owners to keep the side-walks free from snow. A. C. Wilkinson presented a bill for $110 for services in the Netzer case, which was referred to the finance committee. A number of bills were allowed among them being the salary of members. The council then adjourned peace and harmony prevailing.

On Tuesday, after Geo. C. Wilde had finished delivering cream, he hitched the team in front of the post-office and went down to Fontaine & Anglim's a few minutes. While he was gone the team took fright at some bits of paper blowing about, broke loose and ran along Robert street to the Jerome addition bridge when the sleigh colliding with the railing was wrecked and the team went on with the forward bob. In front of Dr. M. Leguee's, one of the horses fell and Doc went out and captured the outfit. The fallen horse was badly cut up and had to go into Doc's hospital for repairs. The harness and sleighs also had to go on the dry dock for a time and George did not do a thing but walk home. It is a cold day when George gets left and it was that kind of a day Tuesday.

Colds and Grip.

Are so similar that the skilled physician is often times baffled. Dr. Humphreys' "77" cures both colds and grip 25c

True to the Old Flag.

Upon our return, from our Christmas visit east, last week, we received the following letter from one of the old-time Crookston boys, whom many of our readers personally knew and all liked. As it will be interesting to all who knew him we take the liberty to submit it as follows, it shows that Clark is now, as ever, in favor of sound government:

ELGIN, ILL., DEC. 24, 1896

H. E. COOKE, Esq.,

Dear Sir—

I herewith enclose you postal money order for $1.50 to apply on my subscription to the JOURNAL. I was very glad that you stood for sound money and protection, during the recent campaign, but I was fearful that the Pops would win on their state ticket with you, and they did come pretty near running in their candidate for Governor.

We had a red hot fight here in this state in order to down Altgeld and anarchy, which we flatter ourselves that we did in pretty fair shape. With us since the election, the volume of business has not been any greater, but it is so much easier to do business than it was prior to election. We are living in hopes that when the new administration gets fairly to work, and we have a new revenue bill passed, that we will have better business than we are having at present.

There is a Mr. Burdick living here now, who formerly lived at Fertile, Minn., and I presume you knew him.

We are having perfect winter weather here now, in fact had all winter.

The only snow to speak of, that we have had, was the week of election, when we had a foot or more of the beatiful.

Wishing you and yours a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I remain, ever yours truly.

C. VAN HOUSEN.

Severely Injured.

On Thursday last engineer W. H. Jewell, familiarly known as "Duke," was severely hurt at Donaldson while bucking snow. The flyer had gone north with two engines, with a snow-plow on the head engine that was driven by Duke, and encountered a drift at Donaldson, going into it at the rate of 45 miles an hour. Instead of catching on when it struck the drift the snow-plow went over it throwing the engine off the track and into the depot building, turning the building partway round and wrecking it badly. No one in the coaches was hurt outside from a severe shaking up. Duke was dug out of the debris and sent home to Crookston where Dr. Dampier found several bad cuts about the head requiring sewing up, and a fractured collar-bone. Internal injuries were feared but at this writing nothing serious has developed and Mr. Jewell's recovery is confidently expected.

Dissolution.

The firm of McKinnon Bros., consisting of John and Alexander, was dissolved last week by mutual consent. The boys have been associated in business since 1879 and have built up a good business in that time and accumulated much property. They have always been first and foremost in everything calculated to advance the best interests of our city and have the best wishes of hosts of friend for their future prosperity.

Notable, even among so many excellent features as are presented in the New Year's Ladies' Home Journal, are articles on the Prince of Wales' visit to America, Prince Bismarck' South Pole explorations Jerome K. Jerome's new short story, and a delightful musical composition. Stephen Fiske graphically recalls the incidents of "When the Prince of Wales was in America": the halls, receptions, fetes and popular ovations, and the great interests with which all the young Prince's movements were followed, especially by the young women. It is the "Great Personal Events" series and is strikingly illustrated. In another profusedly-pictured article, George W. Smalley, the famous correspondent, reveals "The Personal Side of Prince Bismarck." He writes of the Iron Chancellor's home life, his wife and children, and shows him to be a man not all of iron.

"What There is at the South Pole" is told by General A. W. Greely, U. S. A. Ex-President Harrison discusses "The Judicial Department of the Government," and says much to the point regarding the general method of choosing Judges by election. Edward W. Bok writes to young men, lucidly and practially, solving numerous problems submitted by perplexed correspondents relative to business and social advancement and kindred topics. Jerome K. Jerome's latest story, "An Item of Fashionable Intelligence," takes its characters from London high style. The second part of Herbert D. Ward's series, "The Burglar Who Moved Paradise," brings the reader into close contact with the amusing personages and humorous situations. "Rock-a-By-Baby," a lullaby, is a charming musical feature. Mr. Moody's second paper to his great Sunday-school Class is in his clear, forcible style. There are also a poetic calendar for 1897, attuned to children's fancy; the first of a series of papers on "Amateur Photography at its Best," various articles and departments covering every feature of home life and its needs. The cover of the January Journal is by Edwin A. Abbey, the famous illustrator. It is a superb composition, striking in its coloring, and is admirably reproduced. Another art feature is the page illustration by Alice Barber Stephens, the first of her series of six pictures typifying American womanhood. It shows "The Woman in Society." It is evident from the New Year's Journal that this popular home magazine will be better in every department: more useful, helpful and interesting during 1897 than ever before. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar per year: ten cents per copy.

The Whole Story.

Of the great sales attained and great cures accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla is quickly told. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach and gives strength and vigor. Disease cannot enter the system fortified by the rich, red blood which comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, billiousness. All druggists. 25c.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Read the ad of Prof. Whittier elsewhere in this issue.

Eugene Dady was down from Warren on Wednesday.

Judge of Probate. Ole E. Hagen has moved his office into the opera block.

A. E. Flanders was in from Warren this week visiting with old-time friends.

Why Hawaii Should be Annexed.

Portland Oregonian:—When Mr. Foster says the Hawaiian islands are unable to govern themselves "by reason of the clash between republicans and royalists, natives and foreigners." he states a truth that has been gradually forcing itself upon the conviction of all observers since the eyes of civilization were turned in that direction. The islanders want annexation as a means, and the only means they can see, to perpetuation. And this is the excuse for our stepping in. If we do not acquire them as a dependency, some other strong nation will. Infinitely better for the islands will be our mild rule than the oppressive exactions of monarchical governments of Europe. Infinitely better for us will be their possession than the menace they would afford if in an enemy's hand in time of war. The inability to govern themselves is adequate evidence of their unfitness for statehood.

Cures Talk

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver troubles, catarrh—cures which prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

This Week
We are Stock-taking,

Next Week

We will offer some

Startling Bargains
In Clothing

Drop in and see our Stock.

We will sell all Odds and Ends at

25 per cent on the Dollar of Manufacturer's Cost

This should interest all close buyers of Clothing.

Fontaine & Anglim.

Renne's
Royal Star
Restaurant

McKinnon Block
Main St.

The place to get a good square Meal While Attending Court.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE MATE OF THE HINDU

By Captain RALPH DAVIS.

[Copyright, 1896, by the Author.]

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER VII.

THE FATE OF THE ALBATROSS.

When we had been a few weeks at sea, there was much to commend and very little to find fault with. I stated in a previous chapter that no batch of convicts had ever mutinied until after leaving the cape of Good Hope. The reason for this will be apparent if you consult your map. In running to the south every craft was in the great highway. Had the convicts got possession of a ship there were no uninhabited islands for a refuge. Had they landed anywhere on the west coast of Africa, the savage natives would have snapped them up. The hour of peril had come when a craft was approaching the Australian coast. If the convicts got possession, they could either land on the great island or sail to the north and find innumerable small islands to offer them shelter.

While we took every precaution from the very beginning of the voyage, we nevertheless depended in a measure on the facts above stated. After awhile the convicts appeared to steady down and be desirous of making good records, and the behavior of the guards was all that could be asked for. For a month or more I had kept close watch of the four men previously alluded to, but nothing had occurred to make me doubt their loyalty. Haskell had been allowed to saunter about as he pleased, and whenever an extra guard was wanted he was always on hand, but none of his reports as to the conduct of guards or prisoners was calculated to cause any particular anxiety.

One morning, as we were holding our course with a fair wind, we rose an Indiaman coming up from the south, and two hours later she signaled that she wished to speak us. The Hindu was lying to when she came up. The gang of convicts on deck was ordered below, but we were flying the flag which told every beholder what sort of a cargo we carried. The Indiaman proved to be the Black Prince, a regular liner, homeward bound, and she dropped a boat and sent her mate aboard. His errand was to see if we could give passage to the Cape to a man named Thomas, who had been picked up at sea two days before while drifting on a raft. He said that Thomas was an Englishman who had been wrecked on a voyage to the Cape and was very desirous of continuing the run in that direction. The mate was in a great hurry, as his ship had been delayed by head winds, and he did not go into particulars. Captain Clark decided that we would take Thomas, and a quarter of an hour later he was on board and the respective crafts swinging their yards to resume their voyage.

It was midafternoon before we got Thomas' story, and it was one to deeply interest us. Only a few days before our sailing a ship called the Albatross had taken out a batch of about 200 convicts, half of whom were females. None of them was above common criminals, and for this reason they were not as carefully watched as they should have been. The ship carried only four passengers, all men, and of these Thomas was one. He had an uncle at the Cape and was going out in search of adventure. He felt certain there would have been no trouble with the prisoners but for the uncalled for measures enforced by the doctor. He overworked and underfed them and flogged men on the slightest pretext. By the time the Albatross had left the Cape Verde islands behind her two-thirds of the men had been flogged and half the females had been punished in some other manner.

When the crew of a convict ship betrays open sympathy for the prisoners because of the cruel treatment accorded them, one must be satisfied that those in authority exceed the limits. Even the guards on the Albatross condemned the tyrannical conduct of the doctor. As I have told you, they were offenders rather than criminals, and all had received short sentences. They were sent out more as colonists, and each one would receive a ticket of leave after serving for six months or a year. It was not until the doctor had repeatedly announced that he would break the spirit of every one in the gang or flog him to death that the spirit of mutiny cropped out. The position of the ship was to the south of St. Helena when the climax came. One of the women convicts had transgressed some rule, and the doctor ordered that she receive a dozen lashes. While he was making preparations the convicts rose as one man and had possession of the ship in five minutes.

It was a mutiny against the doctor and three or four of his guards rather than against the ship, and had the captain kept faith with the mutineers it would have been far better for all on board. Two of the guards were killed in the first attack. The doctor was made prisoner, and an hour later was hanged at the yardarm. The convicts had no further grudges to satisfy, and simply asked that they be landed on the Hottentot coast. This the captain agreed to, but during the night put the ship about with the intention of making St. Helena and giving the prisoners up to the authorities. His deception was soon discovered, the ship held off to the east, and next day the mutineers determined to rid themselves of every one in the ship who would not join them and share the dangers of their future. The captain, mates and 12 sailors refused to join, as also did 3 of the guards and the 4 passengers, making 21 people in all. The 2 cooks and the captain's steward had no option, but were compelled to join. Two boats were lowered, plenty of water and provisions put aboard, and the captain and his people were treated with the greatest consideration.

Thomas was in the mate's boat. Its course was shaped for St. Helena, but a gale came on and blew them far to the south. After a week of battling with the elements it was decided to run for the Cape, but in another gale the boat was upset, and every man lost except Thomas. He was lashed to the keel and had been without food or water for three days when picked up by the Black Prince. As to the fate of the captain's boat and the convict ship he of course knew nothing, but I will give the particulars here as I learned them two or three years afterward. The captain's boat hauled in for the African coast after the gale spoken of, and finally landed with everybody badly used up and the boat no longer able to float. There were 11 men in this boat, and only 3 survived to reach the Cape. Not a single person on board the convict ship knew anything about navigation. The people simply knew that the coast was to the east of them, and they held for it through all sorts of weather. A due east coast would have landed them in Damara Land, above Walfish river, but the point they did reach was Cape St. Mary, on the Benguela coast, 600 miles above.

With such a batch of convicts in possession of a ship one might be prepared to believe that drunkenness, fighting and murder were the order of the day. Such was not the case, however. On the contrary, good order and thorough discipline were enforced. While all were considered to be on an equality and all were served with the same food the men had sense enough to realize that any laxity was a direct menace to all. If retaken, every male convict would be hung and every female get life imprisonment. All the testimony afterward secured went to show that not one single pint of rum was served out, although there were 30 barrels of it on board. On making the coast the Albatross was run into a river and put up it for a distance of ten miles. The people then landed, removed everything from the ship and burned her. The plan was to journey far inland and found a settlement, but dissensions begot dissensions, and the crowd finally split up into five or six parties and went their respective ways. An English man-of-war, after long search, recaptured five men and three women, while four other men and two women reached St. Paul de Loanda and gave themselves up. The fate of the others is not known to this day.

Many of the passengers heard the story told by Thomas, and most of the particulars somehow reached the convicts within two or three days. We could not fail to perceive a change in their demeanor, and that change was something to increase our burden of anxiety. All convicts look upon themselves as victims or martyrs. No batch of men ever sent out were receiving better treatment than ours. Instead of the doctor being too severe, he was altogether too lenient. The convicts made themselves believe, however, that they were being badly used. Three days after Thomas came aboard they made a formal protest that they were overworked. The doctor, acting on the advice of the captain, refused to take any action. As a matter of fact, the convicts were not busy half the time. Two days later they made protest that their food was not only bad, but insufficient in quantity. The provisions furnished by the government were wholesome, and no real fault could be found with the cooks.

Ben Johnson had acted as spokesman in both instances. No other ship's doctor would have allowed him to open his mouth. On the second occasion Dr. Haxton, who had been coached by the captain, made reply:

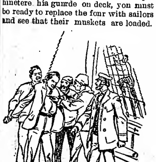
"I have seen fit to overlook this breach of discipline, but don't try it again. The next protest you present will bring you a round dozen on the bare back."

That seemed to end the matter. The captain, the doctor and others were inclined to regard it as a game of bluff, but it struck me that the fellows gave in altogether too quick. My position as mate made it impossible for me to play the detective, but Haskell had the run of the ship and kept his eyes and ears open. On the morning of the fifth day after Johnson had presented his second protest I came on deck at 4 o'clock in the morning. About an hour later, when the watch had settled down into the routine, Haskell came out of the cabin smoking a pipe and made excuse that he was troubled with insomnia. He soon let me know that he wanted a word with me in private. The bark was driving along before a steady breeze and needed little watching, and presently we got out of earshot of the helmsman. Then Haskell said:

"The three guards below will be relieved at 6 o'clock. At 7 o'clock four of them muster on deck to receive the first gang, leaving three below. The four on deck will be re-enforced by two sailors, who will receive their muskets from Hooper."

"Yes, that is the programme," I answered, but having no suspicion of what was coming.

"Every sailor aboard is all right as far as I know," resumed Haskell. "You have spare muskets aft. When Hooper musters his guards on deck, you must be ready to replace the four with sailors and see that their muskets are loaded.



Give me two others, and we will take the places of the guards below. Put the whole guard under arrest and search every man. When you come to examine the muskets, you will discover that all are unloaded. After taking care of the guards there should be an inspection of the cages and the prisoners. They have been using saws and files down below."

Haskell spoke in such a calm, cool way that I looked at him in anger, thinking he was inclined to joke. He went on to explain that he had been keeping vigilant watch, and that he would stake his life on being correct in his assertions, and I lost no time in notifying the captain and the doctor. We moved in the matter so cautiously that not even one of the sailors who was to replace the guards suspected what was up. At 7 o'clock, as Hooper and three of his men gathered at the fore hatch, the captain ordered them aft, and four sailors took their places. At the same moment Haskell descended to the cages with two men and told the guards they were wanted on deck. Of the seven muskets held by the guards all were capped, but not one loaded. Hooper pretended to be highly indignant at being interfered with, and force had to be used before his person could be searched. A number of files and saws, all betraying evidences of recent use, were found about his clothing.

The guard below was re-enforced and the cages examined. Bars had been cut in every one of them, and it had been planned to make a rush and capture the bark as the first gang was turned up. We hadn't got to the bottom of affairs yet when a British man-of-war, on her way home from the Cape, was alongside of us. The prisoners below, led by Ben Johnson, were hooting and yelling, and all our passengers were badly upset at the turn of affairs, though all danger was over before they knew anything of the situation. The captain of the man-of-war had full authority to investigate and to act. He was at first minded to put a guard and a sailing master aboard, but Captain Clark was not a man to be sat upon in that fashion. There had been a conspiracy, but no mutiny. We had proved ourselves equal to the emergency, and there was no excuse for interference. Captain Hodgson, as he was named, was determined on seeing punishment meted out, however, and after he had had 10 or 12 of the convicts before him it was plainly evident that Hooper and two of his guards had come aboard with the sole object in view of assisting two of the worst convicts to regain their liberty. The four other guards were honest men, and the charges in their muskets had been drawn while they were asleep. Ben Johnson, a double murderer named Finch and a highway robber and murderer named Watson were the ringleaders of the conspiracy and were to have control of affairs in case the mutiny was a success.

"Call all hands to witness the punishment, and then give every one of the six fellows two dozen on the bare back," ordered Captain Hodgson.

A file of marines was sent aboard of us, as also a boatswain's mate to wield the cat, and one after another the conspirators were seized up to the grating and given his allowance. Hooper broke down and cried for mercy and acted the part of a craven, but all the others were rather defiant. Ben Johnson was the fourth man seized up. As they were making him secure he turned to me and said:

"All I wanted to get possession of the ship for was that I might settle with you and Mary. It's your turn now, but mine is certain to come."

"What's that! What's that!" demanded Captain Hodgson as the words reached his ear. "He threatens, does he! Bo'sun, give him an extra dozen well laid on."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

"Horses With Wheels."

"It was in the early days of railroading in the south," remarked the gentleman with the stock of reminiscences the other day. "I was located in Florida about the time when the government had made vassals of the Seminole Indians of that state, and in order to impress the redoubtable Billy Bowlegs, the Tecumseh of the Seminoles, it had invited that 'heap big chieftain' to make a trip to the seat of the national government. Billy was a bit dubious about accepting the invitation, fearing possibly that the great father at Washington might have designs upon his life or happiness, but he was prevailed upon to make the trip, and he embarked on board of the train with a great show of courage. The trains of that period were not the fliers of today—in fact, on many of the short lines the engineers were compelled to get out of their cabs and walk to lighten the train and permit it to proceed at an even rate of speed. When Billy Bowlegs returned from his visit, he had overcome his trepidation and looked with scorn upon the locomotives. I visited Billy a day or two after his return and asked him how he liked traveling on the iron horse.

"'Huh,' he said, with an upward twist of his prominent proboscis, 'horse wid wheels no good! Big heap no good! Me on horse better than two. Run way all time. White man heap smart. Injun heap better. Huh!'"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Soap of Pompeii.

Soap has been in use for 3,000 years and is twice mentioned in the Bible. A few years ago a soap boiler's shop was discovered in Pompeii, having been buried beneath the terrible rain of ashes that fell upon that city 79 A. D. The soap found in the shop had not lost all its efficacy, although it had been buried 1,800 years.—San Francisco News Letter.

Practice Makes Perfect.

Mildred—Madge's complexion has improved wonderfully of late.

Marjorie—Yes. She is beginning to understand how to put it on.—New York Ledger.

The tickets to the village ball were not transferable, and this was the way they read: "Admit this gentleman to hall in assembly rooms. No gentleman admitted unless he comes himself."

A wood pulp mill in Christiania, Norway, has begun making roofing tiles out of wood pulp chemically treated. They are light, strong and cheap.

A Leper Hospital.

Outside the walls of Jerusalem is a lepers' hospital tended by deaconesses from the German religious houses. Year after year these heroic women, without pretentiousness, without any trumpeting of their work, almost unknown to the world, have waited upon lepers, they themselves literally dying by inches. Their courage has only come to light by the chance notice of travelers.

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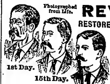

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

CRADLE SONG.

To sleep the corn is sinking,
For heavy hangs its head;
The timid flowers are shrinking
From darkness in their bed.

The evening breezes flocking,
Like gentle angels blest,
Come softly, softly rocking
The corn and flowers to rest.

Just as the flowers are shrinking,
So timid, too, art thou,
And as the corn heads sinking,
So nods thy dear head now.

And sounds of evening winging,
Like gentle angels blest,
Come round thy cradle, singing
My darling one to rest.
—J. Edmund V. Cooke.

LABRADOR DOGS.

How a Number of Them Went on an Impromptu Hunt.

The dogs of Labrador are not only most useful as draft animals, but for hunting as well. A writer in Forest and Stream, who has spent several seasons in Labrador, relates a rather thrilling experience with a team of these dogs, who, he says, trot along contentedly enough so long as there is no game in sight, but the moment they scent game they seem to conclude that dragging a sled is for them merely a side issue; that their actual mission in life is to go after the game whenever it is within range. He says:

"A thaw had been followed by a frost, and the snow covering the ice on the lakes was frozen hard. So four of our party got on the sleigh to have a final drive. They started in great glee, and just as they rounded the first point they saw a fine young caribou buck about 500 yards ahead. As soon as the dogs saw it they gave a yelp like a pack of wolves and started like an arrow from a bow after the caribou, which looked round on hearing the yelp, saw its pursuers and flew over the ice, keeping in the middle of the lake. When the dogs started with a jerk, one of the party was thrown off violently and slid a long way on the hard snow before he could pull up, feeling redhot from the friction and gazing wistfully after his fast disappearing comrades, who clung to the sleigh like grim death and enjoyed this novel hunt. Of course, there was not the slightest chance of their catching the animal, which, instead of making for the bush on the nearest shore, held on in the middle of the lake, right up to the end, where it took to the woods. The impromptu hunters soon found themselves in a difficulty, for it was impossible to stop the dogs, who could not realize that they had a sleigh behind them with passengers. The driver tried in vain to stop them, and there was every probability of broken limbs or necks when they would strike the bush. However, they soon made up their minds and dropped off one by one, rolling over and over in the snow, or sliding some distance away, with much damage to their nether garments and much abrasion of the cuticle. Meanwhile the dogs, relieved of the weight, rushed after the deer, and, entering the woods, got tangled up among the trees, and, as usual on such occasions, wound up with a free fight among themselves. After extricating them the party re-embarked and drove quietly back to the house, where they repaired damages, related their adventure and wrote it down in the club's logbook."

Nature's Cold Storage House.

In the valley of the Petchora river, which flows from the Ural mountains into the Arctic ocean near Nova Zembla, there is a state of things which is attracting the attention of naturalists and is only one more example of how judiciously nature does her work when her primitive conditions are observed. This valley has a sturdy growth of crowberries, cloudberries, cranberries, any number of small fruit bearing plants, with heath moss and lichens, some of which bear seed and fruit in great profusion. An eminent ornithologist, in the course of his researches in this locality, stopped for a little time. There were millions of acres covered with these growths. The arctic summer has a perpetual sun, and the indigenous plants and trees grow and develop with great rapidity. The summer comes suddenly, and with it innumerable birds of all varieties, but they come to what seems a barren waste, for there is nothing visible but snow and ice. Within 24 hours, however, this frostbound region changes its appearance. The snow dissolves, the ice melts away, and nature's bounty stands revealed. The autumn snows fall here and cover the plants, with their loads of fruit, keeping it in the most perfect condition until the springtime, when it furnishes food for the millions of birds that make this their summer home.—New York Ledger.

New York Chinese Quarters.

There is one feature of New York amusements that is wholly unknown to the Chinaman, and that is the concert garden. To congregate in a public place to drink intoxicating beverages, listen to sensuous music and watch vulgar displays of the human figure, to be waited upon by young women of more than questionable character, to take part in profane and obscene talk, all this is beneath the dignity of a Chinaman, and nowhere in the Chinese quarter, from beginning to end, can such a place be found. But they are found on the Bowery, and Germans, Irishmen, Italians and Jews fill the places to the doors.—Helen F. Clark in Century.

Too Much to Swallow.

"Inkwelf nearly lost his job on the paper yesterday."

"How was that?"

"He handed in an account of the athletic sports and said one of the winners of the foot races was a messenger boy."—Washington Times.

When Nero made his artistic tour as a musician and actor through the cities of Greece, more than 400 crowns were bestowed upon him, and when he returned to Rome he decreed himself a triumph and entered the city with these crowns borne in solemn procession.

Gold in the Next Campaign

Gold last year was mined to the extent of 213 millions equal to five per cent of the world's stock, the population of the world increases upon the average just about one per cent, per annum. Here we have an increase per capita of four times the quantity required to prevent the appreciation—and which must cause depreciation—of good, according to both bimetallic and free coinage doctrine and this surplus supply has been going on for several years, with every indication that this and future years are to find it annually increased. Should even the present supply be maintained, advocates of a change from the gold standard—should any survive until another campaign—will have to meet the contention of those who may admit the quantitative theory, but yet ask if the remedy is not being applied quite fast enough through the increased supply of gold. Four years hence they will be able to point to 16 per cent increased in the total stock of gold beyond the increase of the population then and of 20 per cent increase based upon present population. Besides this the financial centres of the world are now connected by cable, the total gold reserve can be transferred to any point in a few minutes so that one ounce of gold now does the former work of ten as the standard. For these and other reasons the writer predicts that when the next President is to be chosen, bimetallists and free silver coinage advocates will be almost unknown. From their point of view gold will not only have ceased to appreciate, but will have by that time "depreciated" so much that the supply of the almost ideal metal for the standard of value has fortunately become abundant, in their opinion not only to keep value steady, but rapidly and steadily to reduce the purchasing power of the dollar.—From "Mr. Bryan the Conjurer," by Andrew Carnegie in North American Review for January.

How Grant Impressed His Comrades as a West Point Cadet.
(McClure's Magazine for January.)

"He was a lad without guile," testifies General Longstreet. "I never heard him utter a profane or vulgar word. He was a boy of good native ability, although by no means a hard student. So perfect was his sense of honor that in the numerous cabals which were often formed, his name was never mentioned for he never did anything which could be subject for criticism or reproach. He soon became the most daring horseman in the academy." He had a way of solving problems out of rule, by the application of good hard sense, and Rufus Ingalls ends by saying: "When our school days were over, if the average opinion of the members of the class had been taken, every one would have said: 'There is Sam Grant, he is a splendid fellow, a good honest man, against whom nothing can be said and from whom everything may be expected.'

One of the keenest observers in his class, for a year his room-mate perceived more in him than his instructors. "He had the most scrupulous regard for truth. He never held his word light. He never said an untruthful word even in jest.

"He was a reflective mind and at times very reticent and sombre. Something seemed working deep down in his thought—things he knew as little about as we. There would be days, even weeks at a time when he would be silent and sombre—not morose. He was a cheerful man, and yet he had these moments when he seemed to feel some premonition of a great future—wondering what he was to do and what he was to become. He was moved by a very sincere motive to join the Dialectic Society, which was the only literary society we had. I did not belong but Grant joined while we were room-mates with the aid to improve in his manner of expressing himself."

The Republican Currency Plank

The plank which Mr. Hanna had carried with him from Canton was used as the basis of the new plank. Certain changes were made, according to suggestions offered by one or other of the friends of McKinley, but the all-important change was the insertion of the word gold as a result of the persistency, persuasiveness, moral courage, keen perception of coming events, and sublime faith in the love of the people for frankness and sincerity, which had been displayed by Mr. Kohlsaat.

The manner in which all the conservative forces of the country rallied round this unequivocal currency plank and supported the bold step forward which the Republican party thanks to the efforts of one man, had taken at St. Louis, has already passed into history. When the analytical chronicler of these times comes to the task of recording the events of the year 1896 he will comment upon the magnificent, alert intelligence and the quickened conscience with which the American people prepared themselves to vote on the money question. This chronicler will find especial cause for amazement in the sound money majorities cast in such states as Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana and California, where free silverism had long been taught by Republican leaders who had now to educate themselves before they could go forth to educate the people. Looking a little under the surface, the historian will find that the frankness of the Republican currency plank was the great magnet which attracted the stable forces of society and welded them together as a power for the common good.

That currency plank saved the country from the evils and dangers of repudiation, a debased currency a successful assault upon the judiciary, a change in the unwritten law and administrative spirit which might have led ultimately to the failure of popular self-government in this country—From "Mr. Kohlsaat of Chicago and His Part in the Political History Making of 1896," by Walter Wellman, in January Review of Reviews.

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How Grant Became U. S.
(Hamlin Garland in McClure's Magazine for January)

Up to the start for West Point, Grant had been Hiram Ulysses or H. Ulysses Grant. The young traveller required a trunk, and Thomas Walker, a local "genius," was the man to make it. He did so, and to finish it off, he traced on the cover in big brass tacks, the initials "H. U. G." James Marshall, Ulysses's cousin, went to help him carry the new trunk home. Ulysses looked at the big glaring letters. "I won't have that so," he said. "It spells 'hug'; the boys would plague me about it." And he thereupon shifted his middle name, and became Ulysses H. Grant, and so he went forth into the world.

He registered at Roe's hotel, West Point, on the 29th of May, as "U. H. Grant." and the same day reported to the adjutant, George G. Waggaman, deposited forty-eight dollars and signed his name Ulysses Hiram Grant. His name as reported from Washington, however, was U. S. Grant and the error arose in this way: The Hon. Thomas Hamer received the letter of Jesse Grant only the day before the close of his term, and being much hurried sat down at once and wrote to Secretary of War Poinsett asking for the appointment of his neighbor's son. He knew the boy's name to be Ulysses, and inferring that his middle name was Simpson, so filled in the application, and thus it stood when Ulysses faced the adjutant.

He asked to have it changed, but was told it was impossible without the consent of the Secretary of War.

"Very well," he said: "I came here to enter the military academy, and enter I shall. An initial more or less does not matter." He was known to the Government thereafter as U. S. Grant.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

St. Hilaire Items.

[From the Spectator.]

County Commissioner Noland "skied" it in from his farm Monday through the blizzard. Henry don't mind a little thing like that even if his buffalo coat did gather twenty-two pounds of snow coming that distance,

Louie Auge the millwright, and Mike the head push of the pile driving crew left Friday for Minneapolis. The former went for the purpose of getting framers for putting up the mill, while Mike will remain in the city about two weeks before returning.

Revival meetings were held in the M. E. church Wednesday and Thursday evening.

Swen Torgerson was out early yesterday morning with a team and scraper levelling off snow banks around house and barn.

The St. Hilaire Lumber company has a crew of men clearing brush along the river.

School begun in the village school yesterday instead of Monday owing to the stormy weather.

James Frankman, the bridge builder, came up last Friday and will figure on moving the old county bridge.

What county are we in is what's puzzling ninty-nin out of every hundred in this part of Polk Red Lake county.

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.)

Geo. O'Reilly of Crookston, was in our city Tuesday.

On account of storm school was not opened until Tuesday noon.

Miss Lizzie Zarracher and Frank Hetler, visited with friends in Fisher Thursday.

Miss Abbie Brewster, who has been spending her school vacation at home returned to her school at Mentor, last night.

Misses West, Tipple and Miss Spencer the new teacher in the intermediate department arrived Sunday morning prepared to take up the burden of school life again.

Gov. Clough has appointed Lurman C. Simons, judge of probate of the new county of Red Lake. Mr. Simons is the gentlemen who was acting cashier of the Bank of Fisher after Mr. Sanaker's death.

Several of the good people of Fisher planned and executed a reception on Wednesday night for Mr. and Mrs. C C. Knappen at the Odd Fellows hall, as a surprise but unfortunately (for us) Mr. and Mrs. Knappen were unavoidably detained in Crookston and missed all the good time that had been prepared for them. However they highly appreciated the hospitality and cordiality which prompted this hearty welcome. There were about forty-five present and the evening was spent in dancing and games after which an appetizing lunch was served—we know it was appetizing for we received a generous basket of the same.

Angus Items.

Miss Leora Davies went down to Euclid for a visit on Tuesday.

F. Stroble and sons Will and Abe drove over to Grand Forks on Wednesday.

A. F. and J. Campion made a business trip to Warren on Monday.

James Evans drove to Warren last week on pleasure and business bent.

Gus Peterson returned from a trip to North Dakota last Thursday.

F. Stroble lost nine pigs in the great storm of last week. His hogs were in a pen that was covered with straw and the snow buried the pen 'steen feet deep smothering nine of them before they could be dug out. The few that did live are somewhat dilapidated but still in the ring.

W. L. Davies visited Warren on Wednesday.

W. Dixson and family returned to their home in Warren on Thursday after a pleasant visit in this city.

Miss Carrie Bullock arrived home on Saturday after a pleasant visit at Ada at which place she was storm stayed awhile.

"Did it storm," say you? Well I guess yes. About the biggest storm we ever saw in these yere diggin's. But we are all right now and reasonably happy and serene.

East Grand Forks Items.

[From The Courier.]

Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Bradford are rejoicing over the birth of a young daughter who made her appearance with the new year.

A small blaze started in Peterson's restaurant in the rear of Gausted's seloon Tuesday evening but was soon under control. No damage,

Chas. Doll returned from Streetor, Ill., where he was called by the serious illness and later, death of his father last week, He reports the late blizzard as raging in full blast at that place the evening of his departure.

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

It was only by a hair's breadth that the town escaped a very serious conflagration last Sunday morning. Fire started in a pile of stove wood belonging to laundryman Finckh, close to the rear end of Hillestad & Blyberg's store, presumably from an ash heap at the end of the pile, and was first noticed by Mr. Finckh about 6.30, when the blaze was well under way and a terrific wind was blowing. By the hard work of himself and the few about who turned out the fire was put out and all the damage done was the blackening of the wood in the pile.

Jas. Campbell and Thos. Newby returned Thursday night from their Beltrami county claims. They were snow-bound at How's place two days where they say they witnessed the first marriage ceremony performed in the county since the opening of the reservation. Mr. Campbell acting as best man.

Herman Nelson came down from Dwyer & Long's camps on Wednesday. He has been at work there and says that they have a million feet of logs out already.

J. L. Hendry, of St. Paul, was up in the woods this week sizing up a quantity of timber that he has lately invested in. Mr. Hendry is superintendent of the experimental farm and poor-house of Ramsey county and a most agreeable gentleman withal.

Dr. Umland is a strong believer in the old adage "it is better to be born lucky than rich." When his party was ready to start home from McIntosh New year's morning something happened to delay them about five minutes and he thinks the delay saved the lives of some of the party. At one of the railroad crossings on the way home the train passed them about two minutes before they got to the crossing, and when they attempted to cross, the hind bob stuck between the rails in such a manner that it took at least ten minutes to get them loose. If they had reached the crossing five minutes earlier there is no doubt but what they would have attempted to cross ahead of the train, and as some of them were lying in the bottom of the sleigh box asleep, it would have been impossible for them to have gotten off the track before the train struck them.

It was with a great sorrow that the new year came to the house of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Lillo of the town of Queen, for the dreaded messenger of Death took away from them their beloved daughter. Levra, at the dawn of the first day of the year, at the age of seventeen, consumption being the cause of her death.

Robt. Morrison, U. S. deputy marshal, accompanied by his brother Chas. drove in from White Earth arriving here Sunday afternoon in the storm on their way to Red Lake. During the continuance of the blizzard they made themselves as comfortable as posable and were unable to continue their journey until Tuesday afternoon. The marshal was after Will Fairbanks who has been charged with introducing liquor in the prohibited country.

Rev. O. Refsdahl walked into town last Monday morning eight miles on skis through the storm. It is nothing unusual for him to star off on a trip of fifteen or twenty miles on skis for the purpose of visiting one of his congregations or members thereof, but not many would have dared to take a trip like his last Monday.

Thief River Falls

[From The Press.

C. J. Knox left for St. Paul last Friday. It is reported that Mrs. Knox, who is being treated in that city, is very poorly and his absence is on that account.

Dr. and Mrs. Mœller sent out some very unique New Years' cards to their friends. Delicate sheets of birch bark bearing the inscription "Happy New Year" and enclosed in a tiny envelope only large enough to contain a stamp and the address were found in the post office on New years' morning.

Mrs. Andrew Smith was very ill the first of the week but is now convalescing.

BORN.—Monday morning, January 4th, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. John Durnin, a girl.

C. F. Carey has purchased Dr. Merrill's driving team and will put on as many airs as anybody hereafter.

Owing to the blockade no trains have arrived so far this week. This fact helps to prolong the duration of those cold days.

City Attorney Grady has filed his answer in the case of Lee vs the non-existing village council and the case will be heard at the June term of court.

The second severe storm of the season prevailed here from Sunday afternoon until Monday night, leaving the roads almost impassable and piling up snow drifts in promiscuous heaps in every quarter of the city.

It is quietly stated that everything in connection with the new saw-mill enterprise at St. Hilaire is not as lovely as was hoped. Work on the project was indefinitely stopped on New Years day and although the utmost effort are being made to suppress the facts enough has leaked out to warrant the statement that certain heirs of the property upon which the new mill is to be built have injoined the company from further operations until their claims are heard and determined by the courts. The amount claimed in the action is said to be $5,000.00 and the mill company are reported as inclined to fight until the end. It is hoped, however, that a speedy settlement of the trouble will be effected and that the enterprise will be pushed to an early completion. We have no desire to see the history of this city in relation to mill and millsites repeated in our sister city down the river.

Euclid Items.

Miss Della Hancock returned to Fosston Tuesday evening to resume her duties in the public schools of that city.

Dave Miller's pleasant smile has assumed gigantic proportions. A little girl arrived at his home Monday last.

Miss Ruth Hancock and the Missess Flora and Laura Carpenter returned to Crookston Saturday evening to resume school work, having spent a two weeks' vacation with Miss Hancock's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams and family near Crookston, spent the latter part of last week with Mrs. C. Nelson.

Miss Lula Tiedt was called to her home at Argyle Monday last by the illness of her father.

Prof. Wishard returned Friday from an extended visit at Crookston.

The school board granted but one week vacation much to the displeasure of the pupils, but the elements were with the children and school was resumed Monday after a two weeks vacation.

Miss Darling was unable to be present Sunday last on account of illness, the servies were not dispensed with however, a sermon by Dr. Talmage was read by Mrs. Chapla. The hour of service has been changed from 2 o'clock p. m. to 10:30 o'clock a. m.

The young people of the I. O. G. T. presented the time worn drama, "Above the Clouds" in a creditable manner to a fair sized audience last Friday evening. The characters were well taken and the audience seemed well pleased with the manner in which the play was rendered. Mrs. Harrington ably assisted in the musical line, the male quartet and Misses Ida Teal and Trixy Pitkin were also conspicuous on the musical part of the program. The best of it is the proceeds have caused "that tired feeling" to disappear from the lodge treasury.

Hows This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., JAN. 9, 1897.

ED. JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR:—In the distribution of my quota of Government seeds I desire to supply the parties who were affected by the floods last season first and would be pleased to have those wishing such seeds send in their names at once.

Would you kindly insert a notice to that effect and oblige.

Very truly yours,

FRANK M. EDDY.

Changeable Weather.

Changeable weather brings to mind "77", Dr Humphreys' Specific for colds and grip. For sale by druggists 25 cents.

Our combination offer with Farm Stock and Home elsewhere in this issue should not be overlooked. A years subscription to this grand agricultural paper means a 384 page volume size 11½x15 in. that to any farmer is well worth $5 00, yet we give it and THE JOURNAL one year for only $1.50.

Cash.

The highest market price paid for barley and oats. See Theodore Greenhalgh, one door north of the Germania hotel. [14tf]

DISTRICT COURT.

Resumes Its Weary Grind And The Wheels Go Round And Round.

The adjourned December term of district court commenced Tuesday morning Jan. 12th at 9 o'clock.

Noticing the great easy chair which so tenderly and conveniently held the ample form of His Honor one is led to believe that Santa Claase paid a visit to the court house during the Christmas vacation. It looks mighty comfortable.

The calendar was looked over to ascertain what was for trial, and the cases set.

Ole M. Anderson vs Peter O. Berg, dismissed. E. H. Rollins & Co. vs Rachel M. Davis, et al, settled. Board of Co. Comr's Polk Co. vs John Zavoral, continued. Mrs. H. Caniff vs Hugh Quigley, dismissed. J. C. Oswald & Co. vs Phillip J. Zeh, et al, settled. Chloe A. Spalger vs John A. Stewart, involving the examination, referred to A. C. Wilkinson, to hear and report judgmen.

The court heard a motion in the case of James H. W. Lee vs the village of Thief River Falls. The plantiff performed legal services for the village, and before he obtained his fees the corporation discarded its village attire and adopted the uniform of cityhood, and the village funds have been transferred to the city coffers. In spite of this growth Mr. Lee believes he should have his fees, hence his appeal to the court.

The first case for trial is that of Wilhelm Sundsdahl vs Great Northern Railway Co. H. Steenerson for plaintiff and A. C. Wilkinson for defendant. Plaintiff sues for $3000.00 damages, alleged to have been sustained from defendant's agent at Fosston on Jan. 30th 1894. It appears that on said day plaintiff drove to McIntosh and took passage on the train for Fosston, arriving in Fosston he went to the bank to attend to some business. While in Fosston plaintiff imbibed pretty freely of firewater, and when he came to the depot two or three hours later to return to McIntosh he was as he says "pretty drunk." While in the depot he claims defendant's agent in attempting to put him out of the waiting room knocked him down and kicked him in the face and body; from which injuries he has suffered seriously ever since. On the other hand defendant claims that plaintiff came into the waiting room and made a disturbance and that the agent put him out without kicking or stricking him, and that plaintiff fell off the platform and struck his face against the rails, and car then standing on the track, receiving his injuries in that manner. It will be remembered that soon after the accident plaintiff had Victor Fontaine, the brakesman, arrested and tried, on the charge of assaulting him and knocking him down. Fontaine was acquitted Wednesday the 13th. The case of Sundsdahl vs the Great Northern Ry. Co. is still on trial and not likely to be finished today.

Business and Wheat Situation.

Minneapolis Tribune.

Dun & Company take rather a cheerful view of the numerous failures that marked the closing of the old year and the beginning of the new. They say: "The year 1897 begins with one clear advantage—the last year has swept out of the way a great number of unsound concerns which in any time of activity would have been dangerous to business." The present year also seems to be sweeping 'em away too as Bradstreet's report shows that last week's business failures throughout the United States number 488, one of the largest lists ever reported. The number for the last week of 1896 was 429 and for the first week of the same year, 446. But if these failures must come it is doubtless better to have them come now, while business is narrow and depressed, than it would be to have them come like a thunder-clap after a revival is fairly under way. It is an old saying that after things have got to be just as bad as they can be, they presently begin to mend—and this is the hope we have to look forward to for the spring. It would seem as if the bottom of the depression is almost reached, and when the upward rush comes it will be strong and healthy.

The monetary situation is certainly such that no solvent concern need fail for lack of funds. The New York bank statement of Saturday shows a continued flow of funds to that center. The idle cash in the banks increased to the extent of $10,704,500, bringing the excess of reserve up to $43,901,450 which is larger than at any previous time for two years past, in fact, funds are so abundant that on Saturday six months' loans were offered at the rate of three per cent per annum. The complaint is that there is no outlet for money, and hence business failures are not caused by inability to get cash on good collateral, but by lack of good collateral.

The grain market has demonstrated anew the truth of the saying that wheat cannot be bulled alone on statistics. The statistical position of our great cereal has been stronger than ever. The exports have exceeded three million bushels, and there has been a sharp foreign demand for both wheat and flour as evidenced in new purchases, while stories of shortage, or prospective shortage of supplies come from all over the world nevertheless, the market has ruled weak for the most part with a declining tendency and for the present the "bears" seems to be in the majority. They claim that after three months of persistent bulling it is natural for the market to sag, and they expect to see the May option in Chicago sell below 70 cents a bushel before it sells at 90 cents or a dollar.

Nevertheless, those best posted in the trade take little stock in Dun's estimate that "there is a great quantity of wheat in farmer's hands"—in this country—"enough to permit more than 100,000,000 bushels to be exported in the remaining six months." If this is true wheat ought to sell below 70 cents, and that quickly. But among others Mr. C. A. Pillsbury of this city says it is not true and that as a matter of fact we have already exported all that we can spare. The truth perhaps lies between these two extremes and the future of prices will depend a good deal upon just where it is located.

For a More Representative Government

The Minneapolis Tribune.

Representative Barrett, of Massachusetts, has introduced into the house a bill providing that members of the president's cabinet shall be chosen from ether the senate or the house of representatives that they shall retain their seats in congress during the period in which they are members of the cabinet, but that when the congressional term of a cabinet member expires, or he is beaten for re-election, he shall lose his portfolio.

The bill further provides that the secretary of the treasury shall be chosen from the house of representatives, but that he shall draw but one salary, viz; that of a cabinet officer.

The plan is modeled after the English system, and is an effort to make the government of the United States more directly responsible to the people. It is doubtful, however, if such a change could be made without a constitutional amendment authorizing it. The president's cabinet is no part of the government known to the constitution. The cabinet officals derive whatever authority they exercise directly from the president. They are simply the president's private secretaries, and act only his will. The chang would also impair the complete separation of the executive and legislative branches of the government which is so carefully provied for in the fundamental law.

There is no doubt that it would be much better in many respects if the will of the people, as expressed in the elections, could be made more quickly operative in the government. If the English system of representative government had been in vogue in this country, President Cleveland would have gone out of power in 1894 when he and his tariff policy were so overwhelmingly beaten in the elections of that year; the Republican party would have come into power immediately; a protective tariff bill would have been promptly enacted and it is probable that the business of the country would have been lifted at once upon a returning wave of prosperity.

But under our inflexible system nerley three years will have elapsed before the fiat of the people for a return to a protective policy, uttered so loudly in 1894, will be embodied in the statutes.

If any reform is to be made along the line suggested by Mr. Barrett it should be a complete one, and the first movement to that end must be a constitutional amendment. Whether the people are prepared for such a radical change can be ascertained only by trying. A bill for a constitutional amendment must first run the gauntlet of a congressional discussion; then if successful there, it must be submitted to the legislatures of the states and approved by three-fourths of them. The way to start such a reform is to propose a constitutional amendment. Several years are required to push an amendment through to success and in that time its merits could be fully weighed.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XX. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY JANUARY ~~22~~ 28, 1897. NO 42

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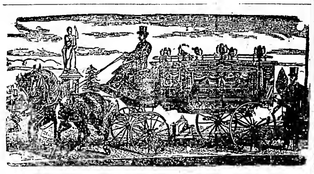

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STATE LEGISLATURE

Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The senate, in executive session, confirmed all the nominations of Governor Clough except two—J. H. Block of Nicollet county, as trustee of state insane hospitals, and Knute Boady, on the state board of equalization. There was doubt as to their eligibility.

Among the bills introduced during the day was one by Senator Henneman to repeal the famous "corrupt practices" act of 1895, which provided for the limiting of campaign expenses and the filing of statements of such expenses by candidates. Senator Henneman thinks it encourages false reports, wholesale lying and open fraud, and is of absolutely no value.

In the house Representative Feig introduced a bill to abolish the $5,000 limit of damages for the death of an employe on any railroad or in any factory. It also provides that it shall not be contributary negligence for an employe to continue to work where there may be defective machinery or appliances when the owners, agents or officers of a factory or railroad may be aware of such defect.

Hayter's bill proposing a constitutional amendment making a governor or governor-elect ineligible for senator during the term for which he was elected, and Mr. Fosnes' bill repealing the horse thief bounty, were favorably recommended.

Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Both houses had under consideration the general arbitration treaty, but the resolutions were diametrically opposite. The house resolution, introduced by Donnelly, strongly opposed the ratification of the treaty, while in the senate the Wyman resolution favored ratification. The house made the Donnelly resolution a special order for Jan. 28. The senate resolution went to the committee on fedral relations.

The senate, by resolution, abolished executive sessions. Among the bills introduced was one providing for a reformatory for women.

A conference committee to try to reach an agreement for some basis for a joint committee on reapportionment, consisting of Senators Barr, Whitney and McHale was appointed.

Thursday, Jan. 21.

Both the senate and house had contested election cases, the former the Dunn-Day contest and the latter the case of Dingman vs. Lellman. The latter was quickly disposed of by seating Lellman, but the senatorial contest is still on.

The resolution providing for a joint senate and house committee to conduct the Mountain Iron investigation was adopted and the president appointed Senators Young, Greer, Sheehan and Ringdahl to constitute this committee.

Under the head of committee reports the following measures were recommended to pass: Purchase of 80 acres of land for the state school at Owatonna; adding one typewriter to property exempt from execution; Sheehan's anti-trust bill and Ozmun's bill for a conference to secure joint legislation on certain subjects.

Among the new bills in the house was one appropriating $50,000 to open closed water courses in Red River valley. Another requires railroads to run second class passenger coaches on all trains at a fare not exceeding 2 cents per mile.

Friday, Jan. 22.

The Dunn-Day contested election case occupied the entire day in the senate and was not disposed of at the hour of adjournment. The time was principally taken up with speeches of attorneys.

The house session was particularly brief and uninteresting. A large number of resolutions and bills were introduced, several of them being of more than usual importance. A resolution by Representative Heimerdinger favors a reduction in the salaries of state and county officers to correspond with the hard times, the cut to be on a basis of 20 per cent of present salaries.

Representative Reeves is of the opinion that the iron mines in the northern part of the state are getting off too easily in the matter of taxation and has introduced a bill to remedy the evil.

Of the score or so of other bills one by Mr. Vigen proposes to list for taxation [illegible] warehouses along the line of railroads or elsewhere. The property is to be assessed and the tax paid in counties where the same is stored.

An election bill by Mr. West provides for a ballot by which voters may mark a straight ticket, instead of voting for each officer separately as at present.

The house adjourned till Tuesday.

Saturday, Jan. 23.

The Sixth district senatorial contest was decided by the senate by the unseating of Frank A. Day and the seating in his place to represent the people of the counties of Martin and Watonwan of H. H. Dunn. The senate decided by a vote of 30 to 23 to unseat Day.

The senate spent the entire day in committee of the whole considering the contest, and it was not until after 7 p. m. that final action was taken that resulted as shown above in the replacing of Day by Dunn. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Barr, Cole, Collester, Currier, Dunham, French, Fuller, Greer, Hanson, Heacnen, Iltis, Jones, Keller, Knatvold, Lloyd, McArthur, Ozmun, Peterson, Potter, Pottgieser, Roverud, Sheehan, Smith, Spencer, Sperry, Stebbins, Sweningsen, Thompson, Thorpe, Wing.

Nays — Cronkhite, Culkin, Hanna, Hodge, Howard, A. G. Johnson, W. E. Johnson, Larson, Masterman, Miller, Morgan, McHale, Reishus, Ringdal, Schaller, Sevatson, Stevens, Stockton, Theden, Whitney, Wyman, Yale, Young.

The Populist delegation — Cronkhite, Hanna, Reishus, Ringdal and Sevatson—supported Day to a man. The silver Republicans—Morgan and Howard—supported him, as did also McHale and Schaller, two of the three Democrats in the senate. The other 14 votes in his favor were cast by Republicans.

MANY DELEGATES ARRIVING.

National Woman's Suffrage Convention Will Be Well Attended.

DES MOINES, Jan. 27.—The 29th annual convention of the National Woman's Suffrage society opened during the day with a preliminary business meeting and a consultation of officers. Incoming trains are bringing delegates from all over the country and officers are confident that the convention will be a great success.

Tree Fell on Them.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Jan. 26.—Two men have been instantly killed and a third fatally wounded in an accident in the woods near Huron Bay. The men were returning to their lumber camp in a blinding snow. A tree fell on the party, killed two outright and horribly mangled another.

Emigration From Sweden.

Swedish emigration is slowly increasing. The total number of emigrants for the three-quarters of the year is 11,618. In 1895 the emigration was 10,781, and in 1894, 7,047, against 30,000 during the years 1892, and 1893 respectively. In connection with the Swedish emigration to the United States the report of the Swedish postmaster general, just published, is interesting. For the year 1895 $1,811,920 was received in money orders from the United States, while $277,310 was sent from Sweden, leaving a balance in favor of Sweden of $1,034,610. Probably an equal amount was sent to Sweden through the banks and emigrant agencies.

He Responded.

The late archbishop of Canterbury had a favorite dog named Watch. Once, as he lay on the mat at the open door of the chapel, the archbishop read impressively this sentence of the Scripture lesson, "What I say unto you I say unto you all—watch." The dog sprang up, came forward and lay down before the reading desk at his master's feet. One hearer, at least, heeded the lesson and responded.—Congregationalist.

READY TO FORECLOSE

THE GOVERNMENT TO TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION

Regarding the Pacific Roads—Attorney General and Reorganization Committee Sign an Agreement—Minimum of Over $47,000,000 in Cash Guaranteed the Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Attorney General Harmon has given out the following statement of the agreement with the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific railroad:

"Upon the defeat of the funding bill in the house the president directed the attorney general to commence foreclosure proceedings against the Union Pacific Railroad company, first making the best arrangements obtainable for the protection of the government's interests. Following the lines indicated in his last report the attorney general began negotiations with the reorganization committee. On Thursday

An Agreement Was Made

which will result in immediate steps to foreclose. The chief subject of the negotiations was the protection of the government against risk of sacrifice of its claim by a sale at a price which would leave nothing substantial after paying prior liens. This protection is now assured by a guaranty that the government shall receive on its lien on the aided portions of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific lines, including the sinking fund, not less than $45,754,000. The sale will be public, so that the government will receive the benefit of any higher bids up to the full amount of its claim, principal and interest. The sum of

Four and a Half Million Dollars

was on Thursday deposited with the United States Trust company of New York by General Louis Fitzgerald, chairman of the committee, as security according to the terms of the agreement. The committee agree to bid par for the sinking fund if it is desired to sell it at any time before the foreclosure sale.

"Bills in equity have been prepared, signed by the attorney general and Hon. George Hoadley, special counsel, and forwarded to St. Louis, where they will on Friday be presented to Judge Sanborn, who has jurisdiction in all the districts and whose consent to their filing is necessary because the receivers in charge of the property are made parties defendant.

May Be Higher Bids.

"It is believed that there will be higher bids than the sum guaranteed, but if not an estimate shows that, with the amounts already received from the company, the government will at least realize a sum equivalent to the principal of the bonds with interest at about 2 1-8 per cent from their issue to the average date of their maturity, or about 3.45 per cent from date of issue to Jan. 1, 1897.

"The minimum of $45,750,000 guaranteed the government is in cash, so that all transactions with the property will terminate upon the completion of the foreclosure sale. The course to be pursued with respect to the Central Pacific has not yet been determined."

Official Circles Satisfied.

In official circles the agreement is regarded as highly advantageous to the government. Although the interest which the government has paid and will continue to pay until the last of the outstanding bonds mature was at the rate of 6 per cent, the figure obtained by the attorney general is regarded as very liberal. For many years the government's money involved in the Pacific railroads has not been regarded as an investment and the interest payments have not been looked upon other than as an expense. The settlement of the matter, therefore, without further trouble or expense, even at the figure guaranteed, is looked upon with much favor.

THE MATTER IN COURT.

Legal Steps Taken for the Union Pacific Foreclosure.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—United States Circuit Judge Sanborn, has issued an order authorizing a foreclosure suit against receivers of the Union Pacific railroad. The government representative who appeared before Judge Sanborn is General J. C. Cowin of Omaha. The order is in pursuance of the agreement between the government and the reorganization committee.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 25.—The bill in the foreclosure suit against the Union Pacific was filed in the United States court here at noon.

GAGE WILL ACCEPT.

Chicago Man Likely to Be Secretary of the Treasury.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Lyman J. Gage will accept the treasury portfolio. After much consideration and reported consultations with the directors of the First National bank, Mr. Gage decided absolutely upon the course he would pursue.

The cloth of the old Egyptians was so good that, although it has been used for thousands of years as wrappings of the mummies, the Arabs of today can wear it. It is all of linen, the ancient Egyptians considering wool unclean.

The water pump of today is an improvement on an invention which [illegible]

ORGANIZED THE COUNTY.

Commissioners of Columbia County Decline to Await Clough's Proclamation.

McINTOSH, Minn., Jan. 20.—Columbia county is organized. The county commissioners met and elected Ing Larson as chairman and H. G. Mitchell as clerk. County officers were elected as follows: Auditor, John O. Buhn of Mentor; treasurer, Ole K. Laknas of Winger; register of deeds, Sam Gibean of Lambert; sheriff, A. E. Fronquist of McIntosh; county attorney, A. R. Holsten of McIntosh; court commissioner, J. A. Hendicks of Fosston; clerk of court, W. G. Haut of McIntosh; superintendent of schools, Andrew Trovation of Sletten; coroner, Dr. M. McKinnon of Erskine. Columbia county was set off from Polk county at the last election, but the governor has so far refused to issue a proclamation. Regardless of this the county was organized and the commissioners are taking the necessary steps to do business.

State Prison Earnings.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 26.—The board of managers of the state prison has made its ninth biennial report to the governor and the legislature. The board makes no recommendations. The earnings of the past two years were $100,835.44, of which the contract labor system netted the state $71,810.81. The Union Shoe company paid $64,305.59 and the Minnesota Thresher company $7,507.23. The twine factory earnings amounted to $29,044.63. The board announces that it has made a new contract with Tarbox & Co., of St. Paul for eight years. The firm will take the product of 200 men.

KYLE IS SECOND NOW.

Plowman Leads the Populists in the South Dakota Senatorial Fight.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 26.—Seven more ballots were taken in the Populist caucus last night. Plowman led Kyle by one on the last ballot, 23 to 22. The Democrats refused to go into the caucus, but in a meeting of their own decided to stand by Kyle. The Plowman votes went from Loucks.

In the fifth ballot for senator in joint session the vote stood: Pickler 52, Kyle 30, Loucks 16, Plowman 11, Goodykoontz 6, Palmer 2, Keller 2, Kirk 2. There were several changes in the votes of individual members, but the only change in the total vote was a loss of two to Kyle.

Complicated in Oregon.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 26.—Complications are multiplying in the Oregon legislature. The senate has indirectly refused to recognize the house over which H. L. Benson is speaker, and later President Simon of the senate declined to accept a message from the Benson house, notifying the senate that organization had been completed.

Fargo's Divorce Industry.

FARGO, N. D., Jan. 26.—In a sermon in St. Mary's church Bishop Shanley stated that during the year 1896 136 divorces had been granted and 225 marriages performed in Cass county.

Defeated a Suffrage Bill.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 26.—The woman suffrage bill was defeated in the house of the territorial legislature by a decisive vote.

Mrs. Hungerford Dead.

DUBLIN, Jan. 25.—Mrs. Hungerford, the novelist, is dead.

STUDYING THE SITUATION.

An Ohio State Senator Said to Be McKinley's Agent in Cuba.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 23.—Senator Silas J. Williams, of Alliance, is in Cuba, and it is slated here that he is to study the situation for McKinley. He resides in McKinley's county.

The Utah Senatorial Deadlock.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 26.—The senatorial situation shows strong indications of a deadlock. Seventeen ballots have been taken with but little change in the result. The result of the six ballots taken during the afternoon was slightly in favor of Rawlins.

Bounty for Beet Sugar.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 26.—A bill has been introduced in the senate to give half a cent state bounty on beet sugar, one-quarter to go to the grower and one-quarter to the maker.

A cow has been known to recognize the picture of a calf, and the tiger is said to be drawn to a trap by the picture of a companion. The timid horse, however, takes no notice of a picture, and the cat will not spring at a painted bird.

He Got the Place.

Great Editor—You have your theory, of course, as to how newspapers should be conducted?

Applicant (fresh from college)—Not the slightest, sir.

Great Editor (amazed)—Is it possible? My dear sir, you can have your pick of any department in this office—that is, if you have not already arranged with a museum.—Buffalo Times.

A Sprinting Match.

Governor — You've been running ahead of your allowance, Jack.

Jack—I know it, dad. I've been hoping for a long time that the allowance would strengthen up enough to overtake [illegible]

MAY KILL THE BILL

CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLIC PROTESTS AGAINST THE CANAL.

Alleged in the Senate That England Is Behind the Action Taken—Session of the Upper House of Congress Crowded With Sensations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The session of the senate developed three distinct sensations. Most important of these was the presentation by Mr. Sherman of a letter from Minister Rodriguez, the representative of the Greater Republic of Central America (including Nicaragua) in effect protesting against the execution of the Nicaraguan canal project by the United States under the concession granted in 1887 to the Nicaraguan Canal company. As the bill for this purpose was about to be voted on by the senate the appearance of the letter created consternation among its friends. Mr. Morgan, its chief supporter, at once declared that the letter was inspired by Great Britain, who sought to drive the United States from the isthmus by

Using the Central Americas as a Catspaw.

He asserted that Minister Rodriguez had come here to execute such a plan and that it was an open threat against American control of the canal. The debate was very earnest and the letter made a profound impression on the senators. Senator Vilas declared that it struck a death blow to the canal project proposed by the pending bill.

Earlier in the day the senate unexpectedly found itself discussing the new Anglo-American treaty. While the treaty itself has been released all discussion of it is restricted to executive sessions. Notwithstanding this rule, the expressions were full and free from Messrs. Sherman, Gray, Cullom, Lodge, Hoar and others. The statements of these senators were uniformly favorable to the

High Principle of the Treaty,

the only qualification being that it should receive mature and dispassionate consideration. Shortly after the session began Mr. Turpie caused a preliminary flurry by criticising the reported agreement between Mr. Olney and Mr. Sherman by which no action was to be taken as to Cuba before March 4. Mr. Sherman emphatically denied that any such agreement had been made and added that he had not had a word with Mr. Olney in that direction. Mr. Turpie gave notice of a speech on the Cameron Cuban resolution on Monday. These three incidents relating to current foreign questions made the day's session one of the most eventful for years.

ARBITRATION TREATY.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee Considers It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The senate committee on foreign relations had the arbitration treaty under discussion, but the discussion was almost wholly upon its bearing on the Nicaragua canal. The committee had read the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, also all treaties and agreements between the United States and Nicaragua and Costa Rica, relating to the canal. The letter of Minister Rodriguez presented to the senate on Friday, in which the Nicaraguan government protested against the present canal bill in the senate, formed a basis of discussion. This led to talk of what the real situation was in regard to the concession and technical rights of the Maritime Canal company, as well as the rights of the United States. Several senators seemed to think that the Nicaraguan canal might be seriously affected by the treaty, and the determination of the committee will be to go to the bottom of the question before taking up other portions of the treaty. Senator Morgan took an active part in the discussion. Being chairman of the Nicaragua canal committee and in charge of the bill before the senate, his views were presented at some length, and with much earnestness. The Alabama senator insisted that the canal situation must be settled before the treaty could be ratified.

He Was Sure.

"Drummers," sometimes called commercial travellers, are, like ministers and doctors, fond of chaffing each other.

"I've a great story to tell you, boys," said a drummer to a group in the corridor of the Iroquois last night. "I don't think any of you ever heard me tell it before."

"Is it a really good story?" asked one of the party doubtingly.

"It certainly is."

"Then I'm sure you never told it before."—Buffalo Times.

Buckle's Literary Monument.

Buckle devoted nearly 20 years to the collection of materials for his "History of Civilization." He wrote only a portion of the introduction, which remains a great monument to his literary and philosophical teachings. If the work had been finished on the same scale as begun, 100 volumes would not have sufficed.

Suspicious.

"Does your husband ever talk in his sleep?"

"He appears to, but I have my doubts about his being asleep. Most of his talk is about how dearly he loves me and how highly he regards mother."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

The St. James hotel at Duluth was badly damaged by fire Monday.

The next Northwestern bonspiel will be held at St. Paul.

The Century Piano company of Minneapolis has assigned.

John Moran was frozen to death at Anoka Wednesday night.

St. Cloud's $30,000 high school building was entirely destroyed by fire.

Governor Clough has reappointed all the members of the state board of boiler inspectors.

Stearns and Benton county farmers visited the state farm at St. Anthony Park Friday.

The annual meeting of the Southern Minnesota Agricultural society was held at Albert Lea.

At St. Paul Judge Orr gave Robert Gossler 60 days in the workhouse and a lecture for "mashing."

The Ebner block at Wadena was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $10,000.

Charles W. Finn of Partridge, Pine county, died in a sleeper berth between Erie and Dunkirk, N. Y.

Albert Blanz, who had broken his parole, has voluntarily returned to the Stillwater prison to complete his sentence.

It is stated that two aldermen and a city official will be arrested in Minneapolis as a result of the grand jury's boodle investigation.

Charles Hanson and Frank Frost received 12 and 5 year sentences respectively at Minneapolis, for highway robery and burglary.

Professor W. W. Riddle of the State university, who was injured in a street railway accident at Minneapolis about two weeks ago, is dead.

Argument in the case of the will of the late Julia Will of St. Benedict Academy near St. Cloud was heard by the supreme court Monday.

An election for the removal of the county seat of Sibley county from Henderson to Arlington resulted in favor of Henderson by a majority of 215.

City Treasurer Haugen of Minneapolis has resigned. He was elected for a third term last fall, but owing to financial troubles he was unable to secure bondsmen.

The 31st annual meeting of the Minnesota Editors and Publishers association will be held at the Commercial club, St. Paul, Thursday and Friday, Feb. 18 and 19.

Thomas H. Canfield, one of the original promoters of the Northern Pacific road, and one of its directors when Governor Smith of Vermont had charge, died suddenly at Lake Park.

Charles F. Haney, the Minneapolis city clerk, who was extradited from Illinois, arrived in Minneapolis Saturday. He plead not guilty and was bound over in the sum of $7,500.

The grand lodge, Sons of Hermann, voted to appropriate $6,000 to complete the Herman monument at New Ulm in time for the meeting of the national convention to be held there in September.

Governor Clough has received from the general land office an approved list of swamp and overflowed lands selected under chapter 12, United States Statutes, comprising 57,837 acres located in the Duluth land district.

P. B. Groat, secretary of the Minnesota State Immigration association, has issued a circular under date of Jan. 21, announcing the state immigration convention to be held in St. Paul, Feb. 3, in the Commercial club rooms.

The Great Northern has laid off 40 men at Barnesville and reduced the working hours of the few that are left in the shops to 40 hours a week, closing up entirely on Saturday. The reduction in force is said to be only temporary.

Governor Clough has granted a North Dakota requisition for the return to that state of Nicholas Hirt, said to have committed burglary. Hirt is the man arrested at St. Paul after his marriage at Hudson, Wis., to the 13-year-old daughter of his former employer.

Thousands of Tons of Dust.

According to the estimates of Mr. J. A. Udden, who has studied the remarkable phenomena of dust and sand storms in the arid regions of the west, every cubic mile of the lower air during an ordinary "dry storm" contains at least 225 tons of dust, while in severe storms of this kind as much as 126,000 tons of dust and sand may be contained in a cubic mile of air. Dust storms sometimes last for 20 or 30 hours.

A Wonderful Island of Chalk.

The English island of Thanet, forming a part of the county of Kent, is almost wholly composed of chalk. The island is 10 miles in length and about 5 in breadth and has more chalk exposed on its surface than has any other spot of equal area on the globe. British geologists say that there are not less than 42,000,000,000 tons of chalk "in sight" on Thanet, and that it would take 10,000 men and 5,000 horses and carts 20,000 years to move it, providing it were dug up ready to be carted away.—St. Louis Republic.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Surplus of Over Fourteen Million Crowns for the Past Year in Swedish Government Finances—Railroad Extensions. Norway's Exhibit at Stockholm—Another Danish Expedition to Greenland.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

The crown prince is at present sojourning in Baden.

The capital of the "Vifsta Varf" at present amounts to 3,480,000 crowns.

"The old "Central" jail is now being torn down. It was an historical landmark."

Prince Henry of Prussia left Goteborg Dec. 15, sailing directly for his native land.

Nearly 0,000,000 liters whisky were distilled in this city from Oct. 1 to Dec. 1, 1896.

The aggregate wealth of Dr. Nobel, the recently deceased inventor, is estimated at 150,000,000 crowns.

A detailed history of the war of 1808-9 has been ordered from the department of war by King Oscar.

A company which will manufacture Swedish arms was recently organized in this city with a capital of 400,000 crowns.

Missionary N. Hylander and wife recently returned from Abyssinia and will spend the year at their home in this city.

Professor Axel Key has been reelected representative of the "Vetenskapsakademi," in the board of directors of the city high school.

At Stockholm a beautiful monument will be raised over the resting place of "Pastor Primarius" Fehr of this city. The unveiling will take place May 14.

Harold Molander's latest novel "En Lyckoriddare," (A Knight of Fortune) has so struck the public fancy that the first edition was exhausted in one week.

"Oden" will be the name of the first warship in Sweden in which electricity will be used on a large scale. The turning of the two turrets on the vessel will be done by means of electric motors, 10 in number, having together 100 horse power.

A surplus of 14,167,990 crowns in the treasury speaks well for the finances of the Swedish government during the past year. The revenue gains amount to 67,935,337 crowns, a sum which has materially covered the expenses of the government during the year 1895.

Goteborg.

About 1,000 crowns have been subscribed to the Rundbeck monument by the citizens of Goteborg.

The deceased custom keeper, G. W. Ryding, donated 2,000 crowns to the employes of the custom department in this city.

A. T. Stenstrom, a carpenter by trade, and who for a number of years has been blind, in spite of his loss of eyesight, is as useful a person as can be found in the city of Goteborg. Mr. Stenstrum, besides knowing the carpenter's trade and book binding, manufactures electric induction apparatus and is an expert repairer of musical instruments.

Vexio.

The Kesta Glass works will continue its operations until April 1, 1897.

Otto Dahl of Ingelstad, this city, was crushed under the wheels of a gravel train.

The oldest inhabitant in Visby is a widow, Gertrude Lofgren. She was born Dec. 20, 1794.

Two sons of Jonas Nillson, a mechanic of this city, were recently drowned in Lake Helge.

Malmo.

The dock hands of this city have been insured for the sum of 200,000.

Countess Sofia Louisa von Trolle, the widow of Count S. G. von Trolle, is dead at the age of 76 years.

Jonkoping.

T. E. Thunander of Stockaryd, a prominent contractor, is dead.

Ellen Fries, Ph. D., of Stockholm, will deliver a series of lectures before the literary society of this city during the month of February.

Six children of Alfred Lindblad of this city were recently baptized in the State church. Mr. Lindblad was formerly a member of the so-called "Leearne."

Helsingborg.

An "anti-corset society" has been organized in this city.

Victor Stromberg is held responsible for the railroad accident which occurred on the "Vestkust" railroad Dec. 13.

At Kastlosa Olof Anderson accidentally shot and killed his brother Edward. Olof was trying to extract a bullet from a gun.

The staff of officers at the Prussian regiment "Kaiser Franz Joseph" in Holstein have ordered new uniforms of H. Lundberg of this city.

Not less than 20,000 crowns have been subscribed for the Stenbock statue by the citizens of Jonkoping. This statue, when erected, will be one of the most imposing in Sweden.

Gefle.

The new railroad in "Gefleborg's lan" has been completed. Robert Schongh who had the contract in charge, has done a work which has brought universal satisfaction. Traffic was begun Dec. 12.

The recently deceased Rev. K. A. Lindstrom of Bollnas has made the following donations: Upsala university, 4,000 crowns; for missionary purposes, 600 crowns, and for the "Fjellstedska" seminary in Upsala, 500 crowns.

The "Lala-Gysinge-Gefle" railroad will be extended from Gysinge to Hedesunda and Valbo and will hereafter operate under the name of the Gefle Valbo railroad. The capital will be increased to 1,200,000 crowns, of which 1,030,000 crowns have already been subscribed.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

The oldest newspaper in Norway is the "Norske Intelligensen." This paper is over 100 years old.

Representative K. P. Arnoldson is at present down with nervous prostration, and is not expected to live.

The auction of Artist Holmboe's paintings—89 in number—took place Dec. 23, bringing about 6,345 crowns.

Jan. 10 marks the 250th anniversary of the postal system of Norway. The day will be observed throughout the nation.

Sivert Nielsen, president of the "Storthing," is failing in health and may have to retire from public life in the very near future.

One of the chief social events during the holidays in the capital was the reception given in honor of the citizens of Christiania by the "Fram club."

Bjornstjerne Bjornson is being thoroughly roasted of late in the "Venstre" papers. His recent article in the "Daily Chronicle" is the cause of the comment.

Dr. Nansen's lecture before the "Royal Geographical Society" of London will be held in Albert's hall, which has a seating capacity for more than 12,000 people.

The state council has at last decided upon the names of the two new torpedo boats which are being built at present. The names decided upon are "Harold Harfoger" and "Tordenskjold."

Ernst Boyesen, chief of the "Nordiske Forlag," in Copenhagen, has ordered 150 copies of Broggers & Rolfsen's biography of Dr. Nansen, which will be distributed among the public libraries of Denmark.

A Venstre society in Jarlsberg proposes to abandon the "general right of suffrage." This has, however, been commented upon in the Norwegian press as a measure "too radical and altogether uncalled for."

Norway's exhibit at Stockholm will be a large and varied one. Not less than 850 exhibitors will represent Norway, making Norway's exhibit at Stockholm, more than twice as large as her exhibit in Copenhagen in 1888

The journalist stipendium of 1,000 crowns, which the deceased journalist, Utne, left untouched, has been transferred to the editor of "Luren," who will spend the next four or five months abroad, chiefly in the interests of his profession.

The following military appointments are of note: Lieutenant J. C. H. Stang has been appointed chef of the "landtvarns" battallion of Hardanger. Captain H. Lange, formerly in command of the Kristianssand "landtvarn" battallion, has been made chef of the "linie" battallion of Stavanger, and C. L. Hvilfeldt has been placed in command of the infantry brigade at Trondhjem.

"From now on I will confine myself to the Russian press" is the recent remark of Bjornstjerne Bjornson. The following, which is an extract of one of Bjornson's recent articles in the Russian Daily "Petersburgskija Vjedomosti," is noteworthy. "If I was a Swede, I would not tolerate the fact that a foreign minister, who circulates untrue reports, telegraphing the same through all Europe. The fact is—and the Swedish minister in question knows it as well as I do—that the Norwegians are preparing for war because Sweden interferes with our interior affairs, thus causing us to fear that this interference may eventually become serious. We have, besides, too often been threatened. The cause of the whole controversy with Sweden is fear of Russia."

Bergen.

The large Zion chapel at Boss was recently burned to the ground. Cause of fire unknown.

There is at present considerable traffic in Bergen owing to the so called "Storsildsfiske." Several ships loaded with herring arrive daily and a number of idle men are now being employed.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

A tobacco factory will be erected in Kolding.

There are in all 7,303 railroad employes in Denmark.

Professor H. F. Ewald, knight of Dannebrog, has been appointed "Dannebrogsmand."

About 40,000 crowns have been subscribed by the citizens of Copenhagen towards the erection of the so-called "Qvinnormas hus" (Ladies' House).

Clara Olsson, the Swedish servant girl employed in a prominent family in this city, and recently accused of having murdered the 2-year-old child of her mistress, has been condemned to death.

Another Greenland expedition is now being prepared. The expedition will be led by the well known Lieutenant Peterson of this city. Photographs of the "fiords" and further geological research are the main objects of the expedition.

A number of Danish-Americans have been spending the holidays in their fatherland. They are an industrious and independent looking lot and are evidently pretty well weaned from the idea of monarchy and "the old submissive spirit."

Max Melchior, M. D., of this city, physician in charge at the Fredrick hospital, has from the "Academie des Sciences" in Paris been awarded "Prix Godard" for his paper, "Cytite et Infection Wrinaire." With this distinction followed also 1,000 francs and the title "Laureat de l'Acadimie."

H[illegible] SON.
Attorney-at-Law
Crookston, Minnesota.

GOING TO CHICAGO

OR ANYWHERE EAST?

If you are, see that your ticket from Minneapolis, St. Paul or Duluth reads via

"THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE"

(C. St. P. M. & O. Ry.)

Three (3) First Class Trains Leave Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago on arrival of trains from

CROOKSTON,

as follows:

Minneapolis 7:30am; St. Paul 8:10am.
Daily. Badger State Express. Has Parlor Car to Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 8:00 p.m. Chicago 9:45 p. m.

Lv. Minneapolis 6:00pm; St. Paul 6:35pm
Except Sunday. Atlantic & Southern Express. Has Wagner Buffet Sleeper and FREE Chair Car to Chicago. Arrive Chicago 8:00 am.

Lv. Minneapolis 7:30pm; St. Paul 8:10 pm
Daily, Famous North-Western Limited. Has Pullman and Wagner Compartment and 16 Section Sleepers and Buffett Smoking Library Coaches to Chicago. Sleeper to Milwaukee. Breakfast in Dining Car before reaching Chicago. Arriving Milwaukee 7:50 am; Chicago 9:30 am.

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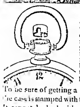
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE PAINTER.

Nature hath taken her delicate brush,
Her palette and paints and all.
She hath worked in the silence of starlight hush,
She hath worked in the storm's loud brawl.
She works, and, lo,
The frescoes grow
On the sides of her ample hall.

She hath tinted the apple with flushes of rose,
She hath covered the pear with white,
And the osier blooms where the honeybee goes
She hath crowned with a golden light.
The leafing sloe
Is draped in snow,
And the celandine stars gleam bright.

She hath sprinkled the meadows with silver and gold
And the cuckoo flower's delicate hue.
She hath kindled the gorse on the wind haunted wold
And hath garnished the woodlands anew.
The speedwell's eye,
Demure and shy,
She hath touched with a heaven born blue.

And in and about and around them all
She hath filled in a background of green.
The leaf buds burst at her noiseless call
And spread out a verdurous screen,
And wearied eyes
In quiet wise
Find rest in the soothing scene.
—T. Bruce Dilkes in Temple Bar.

BONHEUR'S FIRST SUCCESS.

With Fortune's Favoring Smile Came an Offer of Marriage.

Rosa Bonheur gives an interesting account of her first success as an artist in her article, "The Story of My Life," in The Ladies' Home Journal. "To better study nature, so as to impregnate myself with it," she says, "I passed whole days at the slaughter house of the Roule in Paris. One must be truly devoted to one's art to live in the midst of such horrors and in such coarse company. The men were surprised to see a young woman interested in such things and were disposed to make it disagreeable for me. But providence never abandons those who strive to do well, and came to my aid in the person of good old M. Emile, a Hercules in force and physique, who declared that he would take it upon himself to administer a good lesson to the first one who behaved rudely toward me. From that time I worked without further annoyance. The position that my protector occupied was that of scalder and dresser of calves' heads. Seeing how frugally I breakfasted, he often invited me home with him, and there, surrounded by the curious implements that served him in his profession, his wife, as good and honest as himself, made me partake of many a comforting meal.

"At last fortune smiled on me. M. Tedesco, the picture dealer, bought one of my canvases. The secretary of fine arts commissioned me to copy a picture —a 'Flight Into Egypt,' I forget by whom—and I painted another picture, 'The Shepherd and His Flock Seeking Refuge From the Storm,' which I sold well, and, lastly, to crown all these happy successes, I was asked in marriage by a druggist. As the drug store had no attraction for me I refused. My father's position had improved also, but death overtook him very soon after this brightening up of our prospects."

An Etching of a Busy Town.

"Bay-bee, bay-bee?" called the grimy faced urchin coaxingly.

The baby with the white coat and the kid gloves looked sidewise toward the curb. Its mother was one of the crowd in front of the store window and looking at a perfect love of a bonnet.

"Bay-bee, bay-bee?" came the invitation again.

Totteringly the baby approached the curb and smiled trustfully up at the dingy face. The urchin dropped down on his ragged knees, laid the papers he was selling on the pavement and patted the little kid glove with his red, dirty little hand. "Pretty bay-bee!" he said.

Just then the mother turned, ran across the pavement and dragged the baby back. "How dare you touch her, you dirty little good for nothing!" she said.

The urchin grasped his bundle of papers and rose, digging his toe into the dirt of the gutter shamefacedly.

"Aw—g'wan!" he said sullenly.—New York Press.

HISTORIC SLAVE AUCTION.

The Sale of Pinky Said to Have Inspired the Emancipation Proclamation.

In The Ladies' Home Journal Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher writes of "When Mr. Beecher Sold Slaves In Plymouth Pulpit." Recalling the historic sale of Pinky, Mrs. Beecher gives these details: "An old colored woman had written to Mr. G. Faulkner Blake, the brother of one of our church members, that her little grandchild, named Pinky, was too fair and beautiful for her own good, and was about to be sold 'down south,' and Mr. Blake asked if she could be freed. 'Not unless you bring her north,' replied Mr. Beecher. 'I will be responsible for her, and she shall be lawfully purchased or sent back.' The answer was a compliment, to which Mr. Beecher laughingly referred as the only tribute ever paid to him by a slave owner. 'If Henry Ward Beecher has given his word,' wrote the dealer, 'it is better than a bond.'

"So Pinky was brought to Plymouth church and placed upon the pulpit, as Sarah, another slave, previously had been. The scene was again one of intense enthusiasm. Rain never fell faster than the tears of the congregation. The pretty child, the daughter of a white father, was bought and overbought. Rose Terry—afterward Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke, the famous authoress —threw a valuable ring into the basket, and Mr. Beecher picked it out and put it upon Pinky's finger, saying, 'Remember—with this ring I do wed thee to freedom.' * * * President Lincoln took a lively interest in the case of Pinky, the details of which were related to him by Chief Justice Chase and by Mr. Beecher. I was not in Washington with my husband at the time, and therefore cannot verify the story that the sale of Pinky inspired President Lincoln to issue the almost divine proclamation of emancipation."

STUDENTS' FRIEND.

A DEALER IN COLORS IN THE LATIN QUARTER OF PARIS.

Many Artists Who Have "Arrived" Owe Much to M. Foinet's Love of Art and Benevolence—The Popular Suppers Given In His Little Shop.

If an art student of the Latin Quarter knows not M. Foinet, that student is but a humble creature, pitifully new to the republic of painters. And who is Foinet? He has a little shop in an ancient winding street of the old quarter, the Rue Notre Dame de Champs, and there keeps colors for the accommodation of impecunious painters. It is a little shop truly, with a bandbox of a salle a manger just behind, the minute salon and living rooms above, but many a celebrity laid the foundation for his fame in the pigments cheerily furnished by Foinet. Now 63, good nature and the wholesome reflection of his benevolence from the fancies of a thousand friends have kept this marchand de couleurs to the appearance of 40. His youthfulness remarked, "Ah," he says, with a twinkle of his kindly blue eyes, "it keeps one in good color to deal in good colors!" As he deals only in the best of colors, "those fit for the making of masterpieces," it is quite in keeping that he should have the rosy freshness that reddish hair and mustache complement, and which seem to belong only to the glow of vigor still in flower.

"Having had twoscore years of experience in the trade that is so closely akin to art, Foinet has more the character of an artist than of a tradesman, and a glance around the walls of his costly establishment betrays who are his friends among those who have "arrived." Here are pieces by Detaille, by Bonnat, by Jean Paul Laurens, by Carolus-Duran, by Cazin, by Geri Melchers, by Chretien, by Paul Steck, by Yongind (whose little pieces have sold for as much as 3,000 and 4,000 francs each since his death), the original of Fragonard's "La Balancoire," evidences enough of Foinet's intimate relations with artists who, famous afterward, have been indebted to the man of colors for many a sustaining kindness.

A veritable patron, Mæcenas of paints, it is necessary that Foinet be well to do, and well to do he is, and with the means to gratify his benevolence he has also the taste to minister comfort to the refined appetite. Foinet's little suppers in the shop are as celebrated as Foinet himself, and to be bidden to one of them is a mark of distinction—an honor the ambitious youth covets, a courtesy the most successful esteems. The suppers are served in the shop, and wines of choice vintage, served in bottles crusted with cellar mold, are so liberally dispensed that sobriety at the end of the evening is accounted an insult to the host. Bacchus is the presiding deity ever, and when his votaries revolve into the salon where coffee is poured it is not permitted that one of them be able perfectly to declare how many candles are burning. Yet woe to the culprit who has so weak a head that he riots in his cups. Foinet values him and his prospects not a jot. Men who have it in them to "arrive" will not slander good wine by playing the fool under it, is Foinet's opinion.

If a carefully watched young painter suddenly gets well hung or captures somewhere a medal, the color merchant, radiant over the achievement, gives one of these notable suppers in honor of his protege, and the result is much the same as when Beau Brummel made a man by taking his arm for a walk in the Mall. The supper is the confession of faith—Foinet's intimation that he believes the painter has, to all intents and purposes, "arrived," though he says one requires 15 years in which really "to arrive." What a phrase that is! How significant! And what a vast force it has in the French world of art and letters! "He'll arrive." No higher compliment may be spoken by master of pupil. "He has arrived." The crown is on his head. And so Foinet, who has seen so many men "arrive" and knows by a sort of masterly intuition who is likely to "arrive," has that superb patience and that unwavering confidence which are necessary to make either a great genius or a noble creditor.

Let any student with talent only as a grain of mustard seed and with it honest perseverance go to Foinet, and the ruby faced patron will trust him till the light goes out of the moon or floods into the painter's atelier. Indeed, Foinet is as little in love with a sensitive debtor as he is with a too temperate banqueter.

Be it understood that more than one art student in the Quartier Latin would find it impossible to pursue his or her studies were it not for the philanthropic Foinet, who gives them credit month after month for their paints and has the grace of soul not to impose upon them the martyrdom of debt. Paints are expensive, and some students who have barely enough for bread would fare ill for working materials but for this simple hearted and genuine bienfaiteur in the old fashioned street near the Luxembourg. That this frank generosity is not ignobly betrayed may be inferred from the fact of the dealer's comparative opulence. Nevertheless he will shake his head in compassionate sadness as he says: "There are too many students of art who ought to be students of agriculture. They could mow landscapes better than they can paint them. It is sad to see one quite without talent struggling to succeed in an art that has no pity whatever for mediocrity. But"—And that shrug of the shoulders which is more eloquent and more impressive than a monologue. —Chicago Times-Herald.

All In Unison.

Marble Dealer—Shall I put on the tombstone, "We Mourn Our Loss?"

Chorus of Heirs (left out of the will) —Yes and spell "loss" with poster sheet letters.—Buffalo Times.

Overcapitalization.

Another source of very serious discontent is in the prevalent habit of overcapitalizing such corporations as are in the nature of monopolies. It has been again and again shown to be easy for a gas company to establish a plant, pay very large dividends upon the capital invested, and then in order to avoid competition, to establish an electric plant, either in the name of the same corporation or by members of the corporation under another name, and so get an absolute monopoly of the business of furnishing light for public and private purposes. Sometimes two or more corporations owned and controlled by the same persons have been united under a new name and capitalization enormously increased in excess of the cost of construction. The same has been true of street railways. Figures are not easy to be obtained, but it is probably true that in all of our cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants the street railways, if they have been properly and economically constructed, pay reasonable dividends upon a capitalization much in excess of the original cost. It has to be admitted of course, that upon these various subjects precise information is very difficult to obtain, but the very fact of this difficulty is a reason why the subject should receive the most careful consideration. If the people are wrong in their general supposition, they ought to be set right through a careful investigation and publication of the facts. It will not satisfy the people to make vague and general denials. Nothing short of sworn statements in regard to the cost of construction and maintenance, as well as receipts and dividends paid, will be satisfactory. These are insisted upon in other countries, and should be insisted upon in our own. And that is not all. Whenever it is found that the income from any corporation whatever arises above a reasonable precentage on the cost of construction and maintenance, that excess should be taxed so as to force all corporations of the kind to bear their share of the general burden. Such a method has been generally adopted in Great Britain and elsewhere, and is found to be free from reasonable objection.

Another and a much more serious source of dissatisfaction is the chaotic condition of our methods of transportation. The simple fact that so large a part of the price of coal and grain when they reach the consumer has been made necessary by the cost of transportation is a matter of very wide-spread discontent and complaint. It is quite possible that the railroads are not earning more than they ought to earn, but it seems nevertheless to be true that combinations have been made, and still are made, for the purpose of destroying competition and keeping up the price of transportation even over roads which are able to pay dividends on a capitalization greatly in excess of the cost of construction. No doubt our railway system has been made enormously expensive by the construction of lines that render a very small return upon the capital invested, but the fact that branches remote from the centers of traffic are unable to pay dividends would seem to furnish no just reason why some of the trunk lines should keep their charges so high as to enable the corporations to pay large dividends upon the capitalization amounting to many times the cost of construction. The subject of course is not without difficulties, but unless the signs of the times are all awry legislators will have to grapple with them and make provision for their alleviation. They should receive the serious attention, not only of congress, but of the legislatures of all our states. Railroads are practically monopolies and the time has come when the controlling of monopolies by the state must receive the most careful attention of our most thoughtful minds.—From "How to Allay Popular Discontent," by President C. K. Adams, in January Review of Reviews.

Ex-President Harrison's Success.

"Whatever success I have attained at the bar was attained without a course at a law school," writes ex-President Harrison in the January Ladies' Home Journal in reply to a request from the Editor of the Journal that he would answer a correspondent as to the possibility of making a success at law without a course at a law school. "I studied law in the office of a leading law firm in Cincinnati. That a course of lectures by able professors upon the law, as upon any other subject is valuable to the student, I do not doubt. But these professors derive their information from books, to which the student has access, and he may grub knowledge for himself if he has the requisite pluck and industry. The observation and casual instruction which a student gets in a law office are of the first value to a practioner."

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A large Assortment always in stock at the
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A Whirlwind In Bargains.

The entire stock of
Gent's Furnishing Goods, Caps, Mitts, Shoes and Rubbers
To be closed out before we can desolve our Partnership.

Your choice of any of our FINE SUITS for	$10.00
And fine Children's Suits from ages 6 to 15 at	2.00
A large assortment of Gent's and Boys' fine Caps at	25c
250 Fur Caps, Turban Shape, each...........	75c
All Wool Mitts per pair...............	

Now is your time to come and get a Fur Coat cheap. All sold regardless of cost

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SCANDIA-AMERICAN BANK,
OF CROOKSTON, MINN.
Capital $50,000. Surplus and undivided profit $30,000
Transacts a General Banking Business. Steamship Tickets bought and sold at lowest rates.
Special attention to Collections. County, Town and School Orders bought
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FIRST NATIONAL BANK
—OF—
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Capital $100,000.
General Banking Business Transacted.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Town and School Orders ught. Money to Loan on Farms

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE State editorial association meets in St. Paul on Thursday and Friday Feb. 18th and 19th. A very interesting program has been arranged and a good profitable time is assured.

IN the appointment of C. C. Whitney as state expert printer the governor has made no common error. Mr. Whitney has fully proved by one term in that office his capacity and his reappointment gives universal satisfaction to his many friends in the newspaper fraternity.

THE Bachelor's Club at St. Hilaire give their annual ball at St. Hilaire to-morrow evening. The boys always manage to have a jolly good time. The JOURNAL acknowledges an invitation but as our tie pass has run out and the walking is not very good we shall be forced to forego the pleasure this time.

THE name of L. P. Hunt is frequently mentioned in connection with the office of Public Printer and we venture to say no better man could be found for the job. He is one of the best newspaper men in the state and his appointment would give universal satisfaction to the pencil-pushers of Minnesota.

THE JOURNAL is under obligation to J. G. McGrew, chief weighmaster at Duluth, for a copy of the annual report of the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners. It makes very interestin' readin' and has a great many tables all nicely set. It is like what you used to see in patent medicine ads—"every family should have one."

C. P. STONE, who for 13 years was treasurer of the Minnesota Type Foundry Co., has resigned and accepted the position of secretary of the Commercial Club of St. Paul. Mr. Stone is well known by every newspaper man in the state and is very popular with them, and he has the best wishes of all in his new field of labor which he will no doubt fill with credit to himself and the institution.

IN the death of Thomas A. Canfield, at Lake Park last week, the Northwest loses a man who has for nearly thirty years been closely indentified with its best interests. He was one of the early promoters of the Northern Pacific railroad and did as much to awaken the interest that later built the road as any other man and for years he has owned and cultivated a farm at Lake Park, devoting it mostly to stock-raising. His life was a busy, a useful one and his death was sudden and painless. He ever took great interest in everything that tended to advance the interests of this section and he will be long missed by many true friends.

IN the senate on Saturday, by a vote of 23 to 30, Frank A. Day was declared not entitled to the seat in the senate, contested by H. H. Dunn, and Dunn was declared the legal claimant by a vote of 21 to 32. Day was elected two years ago last fall but in the election Gov. Nelson to the U. S. senate and the succession of Lieut.-Gov. Clough to the governor's chair, Day became Lieut.-Gov., thus creating a vacancy. The senate however neglected to declare a vacancy, but the sixth district saw fit last fall to elect a successor to the vacant place in the person of H. H. Dunn, and the senate now concurs and Mr. Dunn is seated and Frank will have to try something else. The contest was hard fought, both sides having an array of legal talent employed seldom seen in such cases. The case seems to have been decided strictly on its legal merits, though the silver men all stuck to Day.

JULIUS SORENSON, the absconding agent of the Great Northern Express Co. at Grand Harbor, N. D. was arrested at Chicago on Monday by C. H. Lord, inspector of the National Surety Co. and will be returned to Grand Harbor to await trial. He left on Jan. 2nd with about $600 of the Express Co.'s money and says he had a fearful experience that night on the prairie being chased by wolves which he escaped once by climbing a telegraph pole and another time by getting on the roof of a deserted house. When the wolves left him he made his way through the cold and storm to Oberon, where he boarded a Northern Pacific train to Valley City thence by the Soo road to Minneapolis and thence to Chicago. Detectives were hot on his trail and he was finally arrested in Chicago. Thus for a paltry $600 he forfeited whatever of good his future life held in store for him and he don't ev[e]n have a chance to enjoy the money.

A STATE immigration convention will be held in St. Paul on Wednesday Feb. 3rd to consult on ways and means for providing for greater immigration to the North Star state. All members of county immigration committees, all county commissioners and all mayors are delegates ex-officio and these are impowered to appoint delegates as they may see fit. A full attendance is desired as the work is one of great importance to the best interests of the state, so much so that the legislature should take hold of the work and provide an adequate appropriation to carry it on. The Southern States are making great efforts to secure immigration and with great success and Minnesota, with far more advantages to offer should not be behind in the great work. In order to work to the best advantage all should take hold and do all that is possible.

Protecting Depositors.

Minneapolis Evening Journal.

It is interesting to note the unusual attention which has been recently given by state bank superintendents, commissioners, bankers and governors of states in their messages, to the subject of greater security for the public who place their funds in banks.

During the past year there have been such glaring instances of the neglect or criminal negligence or misuse of a bank's funds by directors, officers and active managers, that this interest in the subject has been stimulated.

The state superintendent of the New York banks suggests, in his recent report that every state bank be required by statute to create an examining committee who shall count the cash and examine all the paper held by the bank once a month or at least once in three months. He advocates the utmost thoroughness of examinations and the compelling of banks to charge off doubtful and uncollectible paper and other overrated and worthless assets so they cannot work such assets into their quarterly reports and give the public an untrue statement of their actual condition, but one resting on genuine stability and soundness.

Most of the heads of state banking supervision departments report that a large majority of the bank failures are due entirely to the misuse by bank officers of the funds entrusted to their care and not infrequently to embezzlement and fraud, the latter covered up by false entries or omissions to enter many transactions. The Kansas bank commissioner, speaking of the failures, says: "In every case the board of directors have been derelict in their duty to stockholders and creditors and I cannot too severely condemn the practice indulged in by so many boards of directors of absolutely neglecting to perform their sworn duty."

Bank examiner Kidd of Wisconsin says in a circular to the banks as to directors that "it is their business to know that the transactions of the bank with which they are connected are properly carried out and that such methods should be adopted as will effectually prevent dishonesty and loose business practice." And this advice has been reiterated in almost every state of the Union.

Certainly the public are very confiding and they ought to have absolute protection for their deposits, through restricting, under penalty, directors and officers in their individual borrowings from the banks they "direct;" through monthly examinations of the most rigid kind of books, cash and all assets, or certainly every two months. Directors should be held personally reponsible for the proper management of the bank with which they are connected and be held liable for losses occurring if they are proven to have neglected their duty.

Under the present law touching examinations of national banks the comptroller of the currency has no power to remove incompetent bank officers or directors. All he can do is to shut up the bank when he finds it has "gone wrong." The comptroller should have power when he finds fraud or incompetency to remove such incompetent and dishonest officials. At present the controller may, through the bank examiner, know of the bad management of a bank and such management cannot be stopped until the severe remedy of closing the bank has been adopted and that is injurious to the interests of the innocent depositors. If the government could guarantee the deposits of national banks the comptroller would have to be given greater power over bank officers and directors and examinations would have to be far more frequent. It is possible to have alert, painstaking, faithful boards of directors who realized that in accepting the position they have undertaken a decidedly serious responsibility. They should realize that it is their duty several times in the year to examine all assets and not even accept the statement of a cashier that certain packages, bags or boxes contain so much cash and good paper and they should see that worthless collateral is not included in the reported assets.

THE REPORT.

Of The Board Of Managers of The State Prison.

Among Other Things Shows That the Twine Manufactory Pays.

The ninth bi-ennial report of the board of prison managers is an exhaustive document dealing with all departments of the prison in a thorough manner and contains many good suggestions on prison government. The report shows that 117 prisoners have been released on parole since July 1st and suggests that this practice of releasing prisoners during the cold months of winter is not a good one and should be discontinued, because it is a hard time for the released prisoner to obtain employment and he is thus forced to resume his old life of crime for his support. The cost per man for attendance, food, clothing, etc., for 1895, was $187.44, and in 1896, $206.12.

For the two years ending July 31, 1896, the state received $83,673.51 for the support of the United States civil prisoners and 619.65 for the support of United States military prisoners.

Of the prisoners in confinement July 31, 1896, 1 was there for abduction, 1 for arson, 9 for assault, first degree; 26 assault, second degree; 3 for assault with intent to kill; 3 burglary first degree; 3, burglary second degree; 26, burglary third degree; 6, conspiracy; 12 carnal knowledge; 14, counterfeiting; 1 for desertion from the United States army; 1, escaped from officer; 2, forgery first degree; 26 forgery second degree; 4, forgery third degree; 47 grand larceny first degree; 129 grand larceny second degree; 4, incest; 7, indecent assault 13, manslaughter first degree: 3, manslaughter second degree; 1, maiming; 30, murder first degree; 16, murder second degree; 6, murder third degree 4, perjury; 8, rape; 1 receiving stolen property; 16, robbery first degree; 10, robbery second degree; 5, robbery third degree; 1, attempt to commit sodomy; 8, stealing horses, Indian territory; 3, selling liquor to Indians; 14, violating postal laws; 3 uttering forged instruments; total, 469. Of these prisoners, 403 could read and write; 47 could not read or write, and 19 could read but not write. A table of their habits shows that 83 were abstinent, 173 were moderate drinkers and 210 were intemperate.

Reports are also submitted by the prison physician, the state agent, the chaplains, steward and the superintendent of the high school. All speak highly of the prison discipline and the manner in which the institution is being conducted from a reformative standpoint.

Speaking of the manufacture of twine, the report says:—By reference to the manager's report of 1894, it will be seen the twine factory, Aug. 1, 1894, showed a loss of $831.87 from commencement to that date without charge for any portion of the convict labor. This loss was inevitable in consequence of the large decline in values of all cordage material, induced by the heavy importations of foreign fibers at greatly reduced prices. The legislature of 1895 having authorized the purchase of machinery for the manufacture of the coarser fibers, this machinery was at once purchased after a thorough investigation as to the best makes for the requirements, by competent committee of the board of managers, appointed for that purpose, together with the warden and placed without delay; and with favorable purchases of the raw material during the past two years the twine factory shows a net profit of $11,348.19; less the previous loss to 1894 of $831.87 leaves a balance of $10,516.32 in favor of the twine industry at this date from the commencement, charging during the last two years for all convict labor at 50 cents per diem, and all other legitimate expenses thereto except the cost and use of machinery.

TALK about cold weather! And now comes the Moorhead News and says that Grass appeared in Moorhead last week—genuine living Grass(e.) That would not seem to indicate extremely cold weather.

Frank Martin Found.

During the last week in December Frank Martin, a cattle buyer, gathered up a carload of cattle, paying for them in checks, took the cattle to St. Paul sold them and disappeared from the vision of those who soon found that the checks they had received were not legal tender at their face value. He was heard from early in January in Chicago and now Chief Gonyea informs the JOURNAL that Martin has been located at Estevan, in Manitoba and efforts are being made to extradite him. Ever since it became known that the checks were no good Chief Gonyea has been indefatigable in his efforts to locate Martin and finally succeeded in doing so and procuring his rest. It is said that the offense is extraditable and if so Martin will have to return and face the music.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON Jan. 25th, 1896.

The members of the senate committee on foreign relations made it very plain to Secretary Olney at the meeting of the committee that he attended upon the invitation of Senator Sherman, now chairman of that committee and soon to succeed him at the head of the State department, that neither prejudice nor a desire to get even with the administration was playing any part in the consideration of the arbitration treaty, that senators were only after the fullest information about those sections of the treaty upon which more than one construction could be placed, and that when that information had been obtained the treaty would be dealt with according to its merits.

The result of none of the senatorial contests gave more satisfaction to Republicans in congress than the reelection of Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina. There was a double satisfaction. They were glad to see Senator Pritchard reelected, because they thought he deserved to be, and because it was a stinging defeat for Senator Butler, the man who traded the populist votes to Sewall, and who has been posing as the biggest headed rooster in the populist barnyard and otherwise making a show of himself.

This week has been almost entirely devoted to routine business in both branches of congress, excepting the time given up to the Nicaragua Canal bill in the senate. The Republican members of the House Ways and Means committee are sticking steadily to the hard task of preparing the tariff bill—how hard this work really is there are few who understand, outside of those who have taken part in similar jobs.

Ex-President Harrison, ex-Attorney General Miller and ex-Vice-President Morton were in Washington this week, but their visit has no political significance, as neither of them is now actively in politics. The first two came in connection with a case they had before the supreme court and the latter on business connected with his large holdings of Washington real estate.

A petition signed by more than two hundred members of the House, asking that time be given for the consideration of 22 bills on the calendar providing for the erection of public buildings in various states, was presented to Speaker Reed this week by a committee headed by Representative Hicks, of Pa., Mr. Reed now has the matter under consideration. Although he candidly told the committee that he was personally opposed to appropriations of this nature while the annual deficit is $58,000,000, and that he did not approve of passing bills providing for public buildings and leaving the appropriations to pay for them to be made by other congresses, there is a possibility that he may grant the request of the signers of the petition and set aside one or more days for the consideration of these bills.

The silver Democrats are already weakening on their programme of preventing the confirmation of the nomination of gold Democrats for office. Secretary Francis was confirmed without a division, and the nominations of ex-Congressman Forman, who was the gold Democratic candidate for governor of Illinois to be commissioner of Internal revenue, and of William Crow McCreery to be collector of the first district of Mo., have been favorably reported and will probably be confirmed. Some of the small fry nominations will probably be permanently hung up, because they have nobody in the senate to make a fight for them.

The House committee on public lands spoiled some Democratic stories by promptly reporting back to the House the free homestead bill just as it was passed by the senate. Chairman Lacey presented a minority report favoring the exception of lands the government is selling as trustee for Indians.

Senators will not discuss the Delaware senatorial muddle for publication, but it is a good guess to say that Mr. Kenney, the Democrat who claims to have been elected to the senate from that state a few days ago, will not be escorted to a seat in that body on the day he presents his credentials. Col. DuPont thinks he has a prior claim on that seat, and the committee on election is now considering as to whether it shall report in favor of the reopening of Col. DuPont's claim.

A senator who hasn't exactly made up his mind as to whether he will vote for or against the ratification of the arbitration treaty said speaking of it: "After all there are two sides to this question. Speaking generally of arbitration, I should not hesitate to say that I favored it, but specifically I am not so sure about it. For instance, had arbitration been applied to the quarrel of the American colonies with England and the decisive vote been cast by a monarch of Europe, do you suppose there would to-day be any United States?"

DAY WAS RETIRED

FAMOUS CONTEST FOR THE SIXTH DISTRICT SENATORSHIP ENDS.

After Three Full Days of Talk by Attorneys and Senators—The Case Reviewed—Some Queer Bills Introduced. Executive Sessions Abolished—Reapportionment Deadlock.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Ex-Lieutenant Governor Frank Day will probably spend the rest of the winter looking after his newspaper at Fairmont, Martin county, in person. At any rate the state senate has formally declared that he is no longer Senator Day, having yielded up that title when he accepted the place of lieutenant governor two years ago, and H. H. Dunn is now the senator from the Sixth senatorial district. This result was reached at 7 o'clock Saturday night, after three full days devoted to the matter. This famous contest was made a special order for Thursday morning at 11 o'clock and nothing else was thought of from that hour until the final vote. Learned arguments by the attorneys for the two men—M. D. Munn of St. Paul for Dunn, and R. G. Evans of Minneapolis for Day—were presented on Thursday and Friday. Then on Saturday came the chance for individual talks, and nearly every senator wanted either to explain his own position or else to show that he could state the case better than the speakers who preceded him. This was the reason for the prolonged session. The main arguments by Messrs. Munn and Evans were able expositions of the two sides of the controversy and were followed closely by a large crowd of visitors, as well as by the senators. The steps toward this result are worth noting. United States Senator W. D. Washburn sought a re-election and the friends of Governor Knute Nelson prevailed upon him to enter the race. Governor Nelson won, thereby promoting Lieutenant Governor David M. Clough, to succeed whom the senate chose Senator Frank A. Day as lieutenant governor. Lieutenant Governor Day presided over the legislature two years ago, and, as president of the senate ruled that he was still entitled to a vote as senator from the Sixth district. Some very important bills were passed by his deciding vote, notably the well known Anderson railroad land tax law. Early last year an opinion was asked from Attorney General Childs by voters in the Sixth district. Frank Day having been nominated for congress on the fusion ticket, the Republicans, by petition, had the name of H. H. Dunn put on the ticket as candidate for senator, and he was duly voted for. His certificate of election was presented at the opening of the session and his notice of contest referred to the senate elections committee. It was later presented to the senate and argued this last week. The whole matter settled down to the one question whether by accepting the position of Lieutenant governor Mr. Day vacated his seat as senator, although the personal popularity of Day undoubtedly effected some votes.

Queer Ideas in Legislation.

Many people seem to think that anything and everything can be brought about by legislation, and some very amusing bills are the result. Then again there are bills that amuse, although they really may be commendable. The Sage of Nininger caused a laugh by introducing a bill for the protection of song birds, although such a measure is certainly necessary. A more pronounced laugh was aroused by the reading of a bill introduced by Mr. Foss of Grant county, "to prevent the fostering of crime by undue and morbid sentimentality," by probibiting the sending of flowers to prisoners awaiting or on trial. Mr. Foss and Mr. Cray both introduced bills to suppress the nuisance commonly called the tramp. Then, Mr. McDonald has a pet measure to declare known burglars, thieves, etc., to be outlaws, and liable to arrest on general principles. But Mr. Feig's liability bill has in it one of the most peculiar provisions yet heard in either house. It is an humble request that judges please construe the law liberally toward employes. In other words it wants the courts to consider the spirit of the law rather than its letter. This same bill, however, proposes a decided change by removing all limit to the amount of liability. Editor-Statesman Manchester brought in a bill a few days ago prohibiting theatrical performances on Sunday.

Corrupt Practices Law.

Senator Henneman considers the corrupt practices law simply a premium on lying and in the interest of unscrupulous candidates, and has introduced a bill to repeal that law. He holds that by limiting expenses of candidates the law makes it impossible for honest men to run for office, because unscrupulous candidates will use more money than the law allows and then file false statements of expenses, while the honest man will keep his expenses within the limit and find his candidacy suffer by so doing. Senator Heneman, however, is not the first man who thought honest men had small prospect of success in politics.

According to Mr. McDonald's idea the street railway companies have owned the cities long enough and he has introduced a bill to give the state railroad commissioner the same authority over such companies as they now have over other railroads. Another bill ... the gross earnings tax provision ... take in such companies.

[Ta]xing of Mineral Lands.

Much ... thought has been given to the problem of finding the most equitable and most profitable method of taxing the mineral wealth of the state, and the subject is to be fought over ... this winter, as it was two years ago. Representative Reeves a few days ago introduced a bill covering the matter, and proposes to push it along with all his recognized ability. One great trouble has always been that in the mining districts the big iron companies the same as owned every official and the reports of the assessors would be such as the iron companies desired. The last year showed tax returns of this class of property at not much more than 1 per cent of its actual value, and under the ordinary system there seemed to be no way of correcting these "inspired" reports. Mr. Reeves wants complete detailed reports of ore output, its value, gross receipts, net earnings, etc., from both the assessor and from the mining companies, and his bill directs that such reports be turned over to the state board of equalization, by whom the assessment will then be fixed. If the state board has any reason to believe the reports are not strictly correct they are authorized to employ experts to secure the needed information. The assessed valuation is then certified by the state auditor to the county auditor. If the information is withheld the state board is directed to add 30 per cent to the valuation. Mr. Reeves says he wanted to go at the matter from both sides and treat it as fairly as was possible.

Chief Clerk Dowling is usually equal to any emergency. Occasionally some committeeman in the past has asserted that a bill has been reported back without having been acted on by the committee. Mr. Dowling therefore prepared roll calls for the more important committees and hereafter the clerks of these committees will have on file the recommendation of the committee on every bill before it and how each man voted on it. However, this move may not be wholly approved by "dodgers," as it places them on record.

The Hayter Amendment.

The Hayter bill for a constitutional amendment to declare the governor and governor-elect ineligible to the office of United States senator has been reported without recommendation and is on general orders in the house, so that it will come up for consideration at an early day. It is similar but not so sweeping as the Illinois provision which shuts out all elective state officers from such contests. The famous Sutton case in this state is similar in effect, for the idea is to require officers of the state to serve the term of office for which they have been elected. The action of the legislature on such a measure is problematical, for which members might want the constitutional limitation that now only applies to them thus extended, there are enough leaders in the two houses with ambitions for future personal political advancement to block the whole scheme. They think it a good plan if an exception could be made in their own cases.

Executive Sessions Abolished.

A ridiculous feature of the senate has always been the so-called executive session. It has been described as a session from which everybody but members are locked out but about which everybody knows everything as soon as the next newspaper appears. Originally it may have had some excuse for its existence, but it certainly seems to have outlived its usefulness. Under the supposed secrecy of an executive session appointments are considered and other business of a supposed semi-private character transacted, senators feeling freer to air their opinions about individuals thus in secret. As the average reporter has little difficulty in learning all that happens behind the closed doors, the privacy of the session is a farce. The Minnesota senate had reason to realize this, for it has had several experiences in the past that proved the futility of trying to avoid publicity in public business. Hence the resolution in that body last week in favor of abolishing executive sessions had less than the expected opposition and was adopted, star chamber sessions being thus formally dispensed with.

Roads and Bridges.

A large proportion of the bills introduced at every session call for an appropriation to assist some county in building roads or bridges. These bills are always referred to the committee on roads and bridges, and there they stay until their friends fear they are lost. However, it is the custom to hold such bills until all are in, and then the committee reports back an omnibus measure, giving each county as big a "piece of pie" as seems warranted by its necessities and the size of the internal improvement fund. Some people guage a member's value by the amount of public "pie" he can secure for his constituents, although a few members positively refuse to have anything to do with such bills, resting content with several clerkships or doorkeepers' places for their constituents. It is simply another kind of "pie."

Donnelly and Hicks.

Judge Hicks and Ignatius Donnelly, although not the oldest members, are the veterans of the house and each carries a chip on his shoulder, so far as the other is concerned. A few days ago the democratic soul of the Populist leader was stirred by the general arbitration treaty with Great Britain and he presented resolutions, written in his usual flowing style, denouncing the treaty as, in effect, leaving it for an European monarch to settle the disputes of this republic with the monarchy of Great Britain. Judge Hicks saw an opportunity and ventured to suggest that some of the high flown and unnecessary verbiage be stricken out, but the doughty Ignatius retorted with the off hand statement that if any one lacked intelligence and imagination it was impossible to legislate or write to suit them.

When the conference committee on the reapportionment matter meets the fect of the deadlock between the two houses will become apparent. The contest in the senate has so far prevented a meeting of this conference committee but they will see each other this week and probably report some sort of a compromise that will scarcely be accepted by either house. For the friends of reapportionment it is a somewhat alarming situation and the longer the deadlock continues the more they fear the outcome.

B. S. COWEN.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY.

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Wheat closed the week at 65 cents.

A few cases of grippe are reported in the city.

Lew Freeman was in the city on Friday last.

Chas. Teal was down from Euclid on Monday.

John Brandt was in from Tabor last Friday.

Nick Engle was a Euclidite in the city on Friday.

J. D. Fairweather was down from Euclid on Friday.

J. W. Wheeler went down to Warren on Tuesday.

U. S. Register Joe Smith went to St. Paul last week.

Saturday was said to be the coldest day of the winter.

Atty. Grady was down from Thief River Falls on Thursday.

Attorney S. Cooke was down from Warren on Thursday.

Harry Ives came down from St. Hilaire on Monday evening.

Perhaps we shall have some milder weather pretty quick.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Knappen were up from Fisher on Wednesday.

J. S. Manton has been suffering from a severe attack of the grip.

A. D. Stephens and R. J. Montagne went to Grand Forks on Monday.

Will Olds is able to be out again this week. Only a bad cold, he says.

Henry Schermer will manage F. T. Haseltine's market garden next year.

Walter Stone who has been trying to be ill is able to be out a little this week.

Rev. H. P. Fisher went down to Fosston on Thursday to deliver a lecture.

Tom Morris returned on Tuesday morning from a brief trip to St. Paul and Chicago.

Miss Thoraldson, of Grand Forks was visiting this week with Miss Clara Steenerson.

Mrs. Wm. Himmelsback is visiting her sister, Mrs. S. L. Collins in the city this week.

M. B. Hayes was in from his wood camp near Mentor for an over Sunday visit with his family.

Wheat held its own at 65 cents on Tuesday—evidently froze fast for the time being.

Halvor Steenerson went to St. Paul on Sunday night to attend to some cases in the supreme court.

County Commissioner R. Fortier came down from Gentilly on Monday to attend the meeting of the board.

When in the city call in and look us over and subscribe for the JOURNAL if you are not a subscriber.

E. C. Murney came down from Euclid on Thursday but prudently refrained from going back again that day.

Now is the time to subscribe for the JOURNAL and secure all the county news. Call in and see us when in the city.

The mandolin club gave Charlie Misner a nice serenade on Monday afternoon and Charlie says "they are out of sight." "We tink so neider."

The board of county commissioners met at the court house on Tuesday morning for the transaction of such business as might come before it.

Owing to the drifts the N. P. train south bound did not arrive on Thursday evening. An up train arrived about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning.

Hall's Hair Renewer enjoys the confidence and patronage of people all over the civilized world, who use it to restore and keep the hair a natural color.

A. C. Wilkinson went to St. Paul last week to look after the case in the supreme court involving the municipal government of East Grand Forks.

The dining car on the N. P. south bound train took fire on Sunday night somewhere between McKinnock and Grand Forks and was totally destroyed.

If your name is not on our list call in and let us place it there. You need us and we need you and we will make satisfactory terms for these dull times.

Mrs. Ralph Dowsland, who has been visiting in the city since Christmas with her daughter, Mrs. A. E. McDonald departed for her home in St. Cloud on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Elkhoff welcomed the arrival of a son and heir on Friday evening. Chris. does not take any stock in the idea that Friday is an unlucky day.

Ole L. Hamery went to St. Paul last week to attend a meeting of the State Association of civil engineers. Ola was honored with an important office in the Association.

Next Sunday is education day at the Congregational church, and pastor Fisher has invited Prof. William A. Deering of Fargo college to speak both morning and evening.

Judge Holt said the words that united for life H. F. Juhnk and Miss Maggie Rutherford on Thursday evening of last week at the Judge's office in the McKinnon block.

N. P. Stone and Geo. H. [illegible] went to Warren to attend a meeting of the Cranberry Marsh Co., on Wednesday. The company expects to do lots of work the coming season.

The trains were bothered a good bit by the storms of last week—Thursday's storm proving one of the worst of the winter. It cannot go on thus many weeks longer however.

Wheat on Thursday and Friday rested serenely in the 65 cent notch and does not show much inclination to rise. In fact May wheat is off a trifle. It is not liable to go much higher this month.

For the state immigration convention at St. Paul Feb. 3rd. The Northern Pacific Railway will sell tickets on Feb. 2nd and 3rd to St. Paul at one fare ($8.77) for the round trip, tickets limited Feb. 4th.

Monday morning opened up perceptibly warmer. Saturday and Sunday being the two coldest days of the season the mercury hovering lovingly about the 35 degree mark and a good stiff breeze prevailing.

J. D. Marshall, of Red Lake Falls, went through the city on Monday on his way to Minneapolis where he goes for treatment. Rumors of his ill health has reached us from time to time since election.

Several of our subscribers have remembered us in an encouraging manner during the past week and there are several others who might do so to our satisfaction. No trouble to write receipts on subscription.

Owing to the storm of Thursday we got no mail on Friday morning. On Saturday morning we had two the regular train being four hours late however. It does not require much snow now to cause lots of delay.

Herman Wallis had a severe experience coming down from Euclid on Thursday. He reached this city about 12 o'clock in the night, almost completely tired out. He don't want any more of that in his if he can help it.

The weather prophets predict an early spring based on the fact that the freeze up came so soon last fall and the great amount of severe weather we have had so far this winter. We should not be sorry if they were correct about it.

James McKenzie started for a trip to Buffalo, N. Y., on Monday evening. W. E. McKenzie's little boy went along to take good care of grandpa and keep him out of mischief. They will attend poultry shows at St. Paul and Chicago and will try to have a real good time before they return.

The United Commercial travelers will give a minstrel show on the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 10th at the opera house. Hall's Orchestra and the Crookston Mandolin and Guitar Club have been secured to furnish music and a royal good time may be expected. Everybody get ready to enjoy one evening of fun and frolic.

Chris. Houston is having a very serious time with the thumb on his left hand. He injured it in some way, took cold in it and on Saturday he was in to have it lanced. His wife, who has been an invalid for several years is now unable to leave her bed and requires almost constant attention and the best of care. She has the best wishes of lots of friends for her early recovery.

At about 4:30 on Monday the fire department was summoned to attend to a blaze in the Great Northern oil house. The fire caught from a defective chimney and was getting in its work in great shape when the boys got on the burning deck and began to jerk river water all over the concern. It was a small job after that to squelch the enterprising fire. Not much loss—couldn't have been anyhow.

Anson C. Merrill, son of J. B. Merrill, of Fisher died at his residence near that village on Thursday morning of last week at the age of 34 years. Mr. Merrill was a prominent farmer and for 18 years a resident of Polk county and was a man highly respected by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss. The funeral occurred in Fisher on Sunday and was largely attended in spite of the cold weather prevailing.

W. C. Andrew, representing the Wright Barret & Stilwell Co., of St. Paul, was in the city on Friday taking orders for that firm. He was lucky enough to be able to make the Fosston line on Thursday and arrive here safe and sound in the evening, but the train had only two coaches which accounts for their being able to come in. The ordinary mixed train could not have begun to make it.

"You ought to see the other fellow, if you think my eye looks black." said Hugh Robertson on Wednesday when our reporter asked him whether it was a cyclone or an attempt at bank robbery that ailed his discolored optic. If the other fellow had a worse looking eye we don't want to see it.

Report reaches us that on Saturday night Conductor Casper Sands and his brakesman Frank Skinner were badly frozen while shovelling snow near Larimore. It is said that Skinner was frozen the worst of the two and is liable to be laid off for some time in consequence. Both Sands and Skinner are well known here.

Joseph Patnaude informed the JOURNAL on Monday evening that he intended to get the pile-driver at work just as soon as possible—either Tuesday or Wednesday. He has been bothered exceedingly by cold weather and very deep snow in the woods but thinks now he can get his contract done in time for the break up in the spring.

The Minneapolis Evening Journal of Monday says: "I. E. Baker, agent for the Millers and Manufacturers Insurance Co. died suddenly last night at the residence of C. A. Dolliver." Mr. Baker was for a time head miller for Lee & Herrick of this city and was well known to most of our citizens. Since he removed from here he has made several visits to this city in the interest of his company. He was a native of Bath, Steuben Co. N. York and was about 45 years old.

For several days past Louis Gonyen, Louis Morin, L. I. Benoit and Ed. Barrette might have been observed in earnest consultation about some evidently weighty matter and the culmination came on Tuesday evening in a big time at G. A. R. Hall participated in by about 200 French Canadians. Dancing occupied the time pleasantly till 12 o'clock when supper was served at the Grand Central hotel and then more dancing at the hall "till daylight doth appear." All seemed to be enjoying themselves highly when our reporter looked in and we are assured that the same happy state of things existed from start to finish.

Thomas H. Canfield died suddenly at his residence in Lake Park last week. Of that event the Lake Park correspondent of the Detroit Record says: "Never has this community been more severely shocked than when word was passed from one to another that Thomas H. Canfield, the founder of the village, and a pioneer in the northwest, was dead, and our people could scarcely realize that the man who had figured so actively among us during the past quarter of a century would be seen no more. The end came suddenly. Although he had not felt as well as usual for a few days no intimation of serious difficulty had been had, and he was attending to his business affairs as usual up to the very last moment. Tuesday he visited Fargo on business. Not half an hour before his death was announced he was seen upon our streets. When the end came he was talking with one of his workmen in his office in the hotel—making a settlement, when he seemed to faint, dropped to one side of his arm chair, and Dr. Gilmore, who was in the hotel office, reached him before pulsation ceased, but consciousness was gone never to return. His son, Thomas H. Canfield, Jr., was at the farm and was promptly notified. Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at the Synod church, and were conducted by the Rev. Lawrence G. Monitrie, rector of St. Luke's church, Detroit. As many as could gain admission were present to pay a last tribute to one long known and so highly esteemed. The remains were taken east to the family home, Burlington, Vt., last night, by the son, who had the heartfelt sympathy of all as he departed upon his long sad mission. The life of Thomas H. Canfield has been one of remarkable activity and accomplishments, and his death is worthy of more than passing notice such as we are able to give in this issue. In our next we shall endeavor to give an obituary befitting the man who was one of the chief promoters of the Northern Pacific railroad project, and of the development of the great North[illegible]

The Best w[illegible]ance.

Disease is to [illegible]ish health. Pure, rich blood [illegible] good health. Hood's Sarsaparilla [illegible] the One True Blood Purifier. It [illegible] tones up the whole system, gives appetite and strength and causes weakness nervousness and pain to disappear. No other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills are the best after dinner pill, assist digestion, prevent constipation. 25c.

THE COLD WAVE.

Seems to be General Thoughout Your Uncle Samuel's Domain And Much Suffering Results.

The cold wave which has been prevalent with us for the past few days reached Chicago on Saturday and proceeded east to Boston, New York and Washington. In Chicago 20 below is reported and many poor people were badly frozen a few even perishing with the cold. The same state of things is reported from Milwaukee and the police of both cities are used as relief corps, doing their best to ferret out and care for the suffering poor. Schools have been closed owing to the inability to keep the buildings sufficiently warm. In Boston and New York city zero weather has been prevailing with prospects of a greater fall, and all this week the wind has been blowing about 40 knots an hour, Washington 8 above is the report with indications of still lower depths to come. While it has been unusually cold with us we do not have as many cases of suffering as are reported from the eastern and middle states and should afford much consolation. As a rule everybody in the Northwest expects cold weather in the winter season and prepare for it, while in the east they do not seem to be as well prepared for a cold snap and when they get it greater suffering results. It is especially tough on the poorer classes and results in untold suffering and death in many cases.

A New Book, "Knitting and Crocheting." of 64 pages, over 50 original designs illustrated, beautiful lace patterns, shawls, hoods, jackets, etc., has been published by The Home, 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass., and will be sent with a subscription to that paper. The Home is a 20-page monthly filled with original stories, literary and domestic topics and fashions. Its department of fancy work is a special feature, new and original designs each issue. The price of subscription is 50 cents per year and will include one of these books. As a special inducement to trial subscribers, a copy of this book will be given with a 6 months' subscription. The price of book is 25 cents, but a 6 months' subscription and the book combined will be sent for only 15 cents. Their annual premium list for 1897 will be sent free on application.

Colds and Grip.

Are so similar that the skilled physician is often times baffled. Dr. Humphreys' "77" cures both colds and grip-25c

Red Lake Falls received a baptism of fire on Sunday afternoon. Fire started in the mercantile establishment of Bangs & Co. and took everything clean on that side of the street. Loss estimated at about $50,000 with possibly $25,000 insurance. The leading firms among the sufferers are already planning to re-build. F. E. Hunt was among the principal losers the firm name being Hunt & Weyer. L. A. Kauffer also lost a small amount. The following report has been sent in:

Red Lake Falls, Minnesota, Jan. 25th.—Fire last night in the central business district caused $45,000 loss, as follows: Bangs & Co., general store, $16,000, insurance, $8,000; Hunt & Weyer, $23,000, insurance, $6,000; First State bank, $3,000, insurance, $1,500; Leo Steinert, $2,000, insurance, 1,000; J. H. Paradis, $1,500, insurance, $500; C. E. Boughton, law library, $700, total loss; Union club $100, total. Theo. Labissoniere, L. A. Kauffer, J. M. Bra[illegible] office damage slight. The fire originated in Bangs & Co.'s store, through a defective chimney. It is a great blow to the business interests of this new county seat, but the First State bank, Hunt & Weyer and Steinert will rebuild with fire-proof brick. The consumed portion embraces just one quarter of a block in the center of a frame row.

X-Rays

Of severest trial and test prove in regard to Hood's Sarsaparilla

1st, Greatest Merit
Secured by a peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process unknown to others — which naturally and actually produces

2d, Greatest Cures
Shown by thousands of honest, voluntary testimonials — which naturally and actually produce

3d, Greatest Sales
According to the statements of druggists all over the country. In these three points Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself.

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Main St.

The place to get a good square Meal While Attending Court.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE MATE OF THE HINDU

By Captain RALPH DAVIS.

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[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER IX.

THE CAPE AND BEYOND.

Our run to the Cape was made in fairly good time, and when we came to anchor everybody aboard was in good health, and there was nothing to find fault with. By going before the proper authorities and making statements and affidavits and delaying our voyage for an investigation I doubt not that we could have had Dr. Haxton removed and secured a competent man in his place. The rub was, as I have heretofore explained, that such action would make trouble for the bark. The authorities had the power to cancel our charter and transfer the prisoners with the voyage half completed, and that meant heavy loss and certain disgrace.

I may tell you that before reaching the Cape the captain had a very plain talk with the doctor. That the man had been trying to do his best no one could doubt, but there was no hope that he would prove himself the right man in the right place. With the officers of the ship backing him and assuming authority such as a competent official would not have permitted it was hoped we might get through. It was all settled before we sighted Table mountain that no one ashore should get the slightest inkling that everything with us was not as we could wish for.

The man Thomas left us here, and we felt it necessary to get a man in his place. This duty was left to me, and I set about it with the resolve to make no mistake. There were 50 sailors in Cape Town anxious to ship, and after looking them all over I selected a man about 30 years old named Samuel York. He was an American and had been third mate of a whaling ship. Owing to a misunderstanding with his captain, which he explained to his own benefit, he had quit the ship when she put in at the Cape. I sized him up to be a high spirited but very decent fellow, and my judgment was afterward confirmed by Captain Clark.

York at first flatly and indignantly refused to take the place, as I rather expected he would, the pay being small and the occupation one which a true sailor considered degrading, but after giving the subject a day's reflection he decided to accept. He put it on the ground that he stood a better chance of getting a ship at Sydney or Melbourne than at Cape Town. In taking that man aboard I was making a mistake which I should never cease to regret, but when one acts according to his best judgment you can expect no more. I may tell you here that York deliberately lied to me, knowing that the chances of exposure were very slim. He had been third mate of a whaler, but had been broken and set ashore for insubordination. Soon after landing he had engaged in a quarrel and had been out of jail only a day when I came across him. In accepting the position he had a plan in view.

Before leaving the Cape the iron cages were carefully inspected and thoroughly overhauled and a close search made of the prisoners. Each convict was interrogated and examined as to his state of health, and not one of them had a complaint to make. A first class Indiaman could not have shown a cleaner bill of health. No convict ship ever resumed her voyage under more favorable auspices, and for a week I was almost care free. During this time I had kept a pretty close watch on the new guard, York, as I was in duty bound to do, but I had seen nothing to find fault with. He was cheerful, obedient and apparently vigilant, and no more could be asked for. The first thing to excite my suspicion, or I may better say my curiosity, was in his asking Haskell for our latitude and longitude and afterward consulting a chart of the Indian ocean which he had brought aboard with his dunnage. After the noon observation had been worked out we made no secret of it among the passengers, several of whom had charts and were keeping the run of the ship. Had York asked me for the position and told me he was pricking off the run for his own satisfaction I should have thought nothing strange about it, for he was an intelligent man, and I had an idea that he understood navigation fairly well. His sailor instinct as well as a desire to post himself was excuse enough. He had asked Haskell in a confidential way to give him the figures, and he had consulted his chart in a secret manner.

"I don't like the man," continued Haskell after giving me the above information.

"But why?" I queried.

"It's hard to say, but the feeling is here that he isn't dead right. He asks a great many questions, but never answers any. He's got a very sly way of pumping a man. He and I haven't taken to each other at all, but he has pumped the other guards and some of the sailors until he is posted on whatever has happened since we left the channel. He's done little else when off duty and not asleep but to ask questions."

"What particular thing does he seem most anxious to know about?"

"Well, now that you mention it, I think he's been quite concerned about the firearms. Last night he was yarning to some of the sailors about the gold diggings and wondering why they didn't cut sticks and make their fortunes. When they asked why he didn't fill his own pockets, he replied that he should leave for the mines as soon as the ship reached Sydney. I don't want to raise suspicions, sir, but it looks a bit queer all around. I'm never quite easy in my mind when it's his turn below."

Haskell had been made captain of the guard after the removal of Hooper, and his surmises and suspicions were entitled to all consideration. It gave me a very unpleasant feeling to think I had been deceived in York, but I did not act on impulse. If he was all right, it would be a bad thing to jump on him and have to take it all back, and if he was engaged in a plot the correct thing to do was to lie low and hope to expose him. Thus it came about that while Dr. Haxton was congratulating himself on the smooth way in which things were going I had never been more anxious.

We had favorable winds and reeled off the knots for 20 days after leaving the Cape, and then we got a calm, followed by a gale from the south. On the very first day of this unfavorable weather Captain Clark was struck down by a block falling from aloft and so severely injured that he was good for a week below. This left the whole burden on my shoulders. I don't wish to put forward my importance, but I feel that I should relate things just as they happened.

The result of the southerly gale was that we were driven a long way to the northward of our course. When the gale finally broke and I got an observation and verified it by dead reckoning, I found that we were 350 miles off our true course. When this information was given to the captain, who was then only able to sit up for half an hour at a time, he replied:

"Well, Ralph, that is not much to complain of, as the bark came through all right. The wind has come right at last, and two or three days will put us back on the right track."

During the storm there was nothing to complain of in the conduct of sailors, guards or convicts. I was trusting Haskell to keep his eyes open and give me any news worth communicating, but he brought me none until the bark had been headed down to the southeast. Then he found opportunity at night to say to me:

"I can't make out that fellow York. I have watched him with increasing vigilance, but have failed to trip him up, though there are many things to arouse my suspicions. He has an influence with the crew little short of magnetic. Men who didn't like him at all are his best friends now. I am the only one of the guards he hasn't made friends with."

"Does he talk much?" I queried.

"Very little, as far as I have observed, and yet I believe he does a great deal of it. Some of the men are talking about the goldfields and others of life on an island, and I believe the fellow is working up to some climax. Did you know that he and Miss Foster have quite fallen in love with each other during the past week?"

"Is it possible?"

"And, queerly enough, Miss White told me to my face this morning that she didn't believe Ben Johnson guilty of the crime or deserving of the punishment. She seems to have a great admiration for him, even if it is not something stronger. I think we had best keep an eye on them as well as the people forward, Mr. Tompkins."

I thought so, too, and determined that Mary Williams should assist us. A few hours later, when I found opportunity to speak to her, I told her of Haskell's observations and suspicions, and she replied:

"I think it at least very queer, Mr. Tompkins. Up to the hour we left the Cape both young women seemed to make every effort to win my friendship. Since then they have almost avoided me, and I have been troubled for fear I unwittingly gave offense. So far as I know and can judge both are intelligent, respectable girls, and why they should pursue this singular course is more than I can understand."

I further learned from her that Miss Foster had been quite "thick' with Dr. Haxton and spent more or less time in the dispensary, and though Mary had no opinion to offer it was plain to me that she was anxious and uneasy.

"Mr. Tompkins," she said as I was about to turn away, "every precaution has been taken against revolt, and the discipline so far as I can judge has been increased rather than abated, but of course it is possible that trouble may come. If the convicts were plotting revolt, how would they bring it about?"

"That is what worries me," I replied, "and why I sought your assistance. While everything seems to be going right there is no telling what influences are at work. If we had the right sort of a doctor aboard, and if I hadn't shipped that man York, I should feel a great deal easier about things. Should there be a revolt it is hard to say just how it will come. It may be at night, when most of us are asleep and totally unprepared, or it may come when one of the gangs is on deck for exercise or work."

"And suppose the convicts overpower guards and crew and get possession of the bark?"

"Then God help us. Ben Johnson as the leader, would have his say about things. The captain, Haskell, myself and others would not live an hour after he took command, and as for you and"—

She stopped me with a gesture and quietly said:

"I will assist you in any way I can. None of the other people seems to be worried, but for the last two days I have been almost convinced that there was something wrong. I will watch the two young women and the doctor and report to you."

If you are posted as to the sailing of a ship, you will understand that while I was acting as captain the second mate should have stood my watch. This I did not permit, but stood watch and watch with him. I had my interview with Mary between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening. At 8 I went below and turned in for four hours. When I came on deck at midnight, I took Haskell and the third mate and went below to examine the cages. This was the first midnight visit ever paid to the convicts and produced great surprise. I had led the way as quietly as possible, and though all the convicts appeared to be sound asleep, when I looked into the cages the positions of some of them were so unnatural that I suspected they had thrown themselves down only a moment before. The man York was the guard on duty between cages Nos. 1 and 2, and though he had a face of brass I did not fail to detect signs of perturbation. I found the cages all right, but was perfectly satisfied that a minute before my descent York had been holding conversation with some of the convicts. Had it been in his power to let them on deck I should not have found them snoring away and muttering in their dreams.

The midnight visit made no change in our affairs, but gave me a thought to be acted on next day. Among the crew was a man named Hawley. I had no fault to find with him as a sailor, but I had sized him up as the most simple minded man of the lot. If I could go at him right, I could learn from him the subject of talk in the forecastle. Before noon next day, the man being in my watch and the off watch below, I got him aft under pretense of examining the cabin stores in the lazarette. I had placed a bottle of rum where he could not fail to find it, and I gave him time to sample the stuff before following him through the trapdoor. It pleased me to discover that he had taken a liberal drink, and when the stuff had been given time to loosen his tongue I carelessly inquired:

"That man York is considered a very smart man by all the crew, isn't he?"

"Nobody could be smarter, sir," he promptly replied. "If I had a tenth of his smartness, I wouldn't be where I am now, beggin your humble pardon, sir."

"He has been in the goldfields of Australia, I hear?"

"All over 'em, sir, and has got somethin like a ton of the bloomin stuff hidden away in a hill. He dasn't bring it out for fear of robbers, but he can lead the lot of us straight to the spot and is willin to divide. Plenty more where that ton came from. All you've got to do is to scrape off the surface dirt, and there's the nuggets. Do you mind my axin you a question, Mr. Tompkins?"

"Go ahead."

"I am no schollard, as you know. If I had a lump of gold as heavy as I could carry on my back, would I be a rich man?"

"Yes, a fairly rich man, and I wish you had such a lump."

"Thankee, sir; thankee very much, and I'm certainly goin to have it if York knows what he's talkin about, and we all think he do. Beggin your pardon, sir, but isn't there lots and lots of islands off the coast of Australia?"

"Yes, a great many islands."

"And not inhabited either?"

"No."

"And they are reg'lar paradises, with nuthin fur a sailor to do but eat and drink and smoke and make luv to the wimin. Three months of that and then

She stopped me with a gesture.

for the goldfields. Ah, sir, but it was a great day for us when York came aboard of this ere bloomin hooker."

The plot was out. The rum had befuddled the man's brains, and he had told me all I wanted to know. To prevent him from going back to his shipmates and being equally communicative I gave him opportunity to secrete the bottle of rum on his person and then sent him on deck. Ten minutes later he slipped into the fo'castle, as I reasoned he would, and half an hour after, when I sent a man to rouse him out for a skulker, he was blind drunk and snoring like a pig. The chances were that he would remember nothing of the conversation he had with me when the effects of the liquor had worn off, and I was certain now of the influence exerted by York and what it was leading up to.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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Polk County Journal,

Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

POMOLOGICAL ART.

TRYING TO PRODUCE SEEDLESS AND THORNLESS FRUIT.

Methods by Which Fruit Scientists Succeed In Improving Upon Nature—Results Have Shown That They Are on the Right Basis—Slight Success With Apples.

One of the most important objects pomologists are striving for is to produce thornless and seedless fruits, and from the results already obtained it is not unlikely that the end will soon be realized. Seeds are not relished by the consumers of fruits, and if they could be removed we would enjoy our grapes without experiencing a dread of appendicitis and kindred complaints.

Thorns are not in good standing among fruit growers, because they are constantly puncturing the best fruits and, what is equally important, the skin of the pickers. The thorns and prickles of plants and trees were undoubtedly intended by nature to protect them from animals, but that is no reason why they should be continued for generation after generation on the cultivated varieties. The gardener has no need for them, and, for that matter, the trees and shrubs have none either.

Our domesticated pears and apples were all derived from the thorny, wild varieties, and pomologists have succeeded in ridding them of these spikes and prickles by careful culture and selection. Oranges and lemons have not been cultivated in this country as successfully as pears and apples, and many of them are very thorny. The wild and sour orange trees of Florida are bristling with thorns, as is also the high priced king orange, one of the best of the mandarins. The wild lemon trees of Florida are so thorny that growers question the advisability of grafting the fine Le France lemons on them.

In Florida, however, the thorns of the orange and lemon trees have been greatly reduced by selecting buds from branches with the fewest thorns, and by continuing this process year after year the sharp spikes disappear. In California nearly all of the orange trees are thornless—not naturally, but as the result of cultivation and selection.

The thorns on blackberries, raspberries and rosebushes give the greatest bother to horticulturists in the north, and there is a determined effort to get rid of them. The thorns give endless trouble to the pickers, and their removal might save many a puncture to delicate hands. There is an improved variety of raspberry placed on the market today which is entirely thornless, but the trouble is that quality and quantity of fruit have been sacrificed to the gain made in destroying the thorns.

There is little doubt that perfect thornless blackberries and raspberries will soon be obtained, for there is a widespread movement among gardeners and seedsmen to accomplish this. The man who is fortunate enough to produce a variety that gives perfect fruit without the thorns will receive a pretty stiff price for his plants.

Seeds are also unnecessary plant products in these advanced days of horticulture, when gardeners propagate half their stock by cuttings, grafts and slips. Nature need no longer trouble herself about the fear of losing any of her types. The modern horticulturist is sure to preserve every one of any value without gathering a seed.

The California navel orange represents the best type of fruit grown without seeds. Nature produced this orange as a freak at first, and man has taken advantage of it to propagate fruit of a high order. Half the oranges of California are grafted with the navel, and it is the most important fruit of the Pacific coast. Nature tried to produce twins in the navel orange, and one survived only as a protuberance in the blossom end, while the other expanded into a well shaped fruit without seeds. These oranges are occasionally found with small seeds; but, as a rule, they are perfectly seedless.

Several varieties of seedless apples and pears have already been produced, but the quality of the fruit is generally poor and nearly worthless. They are called "bloomless" pears and apples and are exhibited more as curiosities than as the triumphs of pomological art. Nevertheless, they are the beginning of a new era of apple growing, and they represent the primary stock of seedless fruits which may produce in time the finest flavored apples and pears.

The grape industry would be benefited more than any other by the production of new varieties without seeds, and toward this end scores of fruit growers are working, especially in California. The idea is to produce not only table grapes, but grapes that will make fine raisins. Seedless raisins would prove such a boon to the whole civilized world that any other variety would be quickly run out of the market.

There is a seedless grape of Corinth, which commonly passes as a currant, and the Sultana raisins of southeastern Europe are also seedless. But these fruits are so small that they can never answer the purpose. What the trade wants is a large, seedless grape, with perfect color and flavor, and to get that it is necessary to experiment for years.—New York Journal.

The Austrian Dynasty.

The present emperor of Austria is Francis Joseph, who ascended the throne Dec. 2, 1848. He is of the royal house of Hapsburg, which has held the throne since 1282. Twenty-six sovereigns of this house have ruled over Austria. Rudolph I, the nobleman who founded this royal family, built a castle on the Habichtsburg, or Hawk's mountain, whence the name of the family.

An authority on deaf mutes says that the ratio of deaf mutes to hearing is about 1 to each 1,600, according to which there are about 40,000 such persons in the United States and about 1,000,000 in the world's entire population.

GOD'S THREE AGENCIES.

Through Conscience, the Holy Spirit And the Scriptures He Brings Conviction.

God employs three agencies in bringing conviction to a human soul: conscience, the Holy Spirit and the scriptures. Their work is usually so united that it is impossible to say that one power has been used to the exclusion of another. The Holy Spirit is always present when there is conviction, working with man's conscience or through scripture, or with both.

The woman who was brought to Christ for condemnation had few accusers when He said: "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone." The Gospel writer relates that they, "being convicted by their own conscience, went out, one by one, beginning at the eldest even unto the last."

It is the special work of the Holy Spirit to convict of sin. In Christ's last address to His apostles before His crucifixion He explained how the comforter should come, and His first work would be to "reprove the world of sin." And when a few weeks later the comforter came to to abide with that small body of disciples, His power was manifested in Peter's sermon, which brought conviction to three thousand of his hearers.

The third agency for the conviction of sin Paul brings out most clearly in his letter to the Romans, where he says: "Therefore by the deeds of the law there shall no flesh be justified in His sight: for by the law is the knowledge of sin." Through this agency the Holy Spirit most frequently brings conviction to us. Some one passage or even a few words of scripture He usually employs in bringing conviction to those who have a knowledge of it.—Dwight L. Moody in January Ladies' Home Journal.

Young Men's Popularity.

To the query, "Are young men who cannot, from religious convictions, play cards, dance or attend the theatre, apt to be popular with young women of refinement and education who do indulge in such amusements?" Edward W. Bok, in "Problems for Young Men," in the January Ladies' Home Journal, responds:

"Why certainly, why not? The amusements in which a man indulges have nothing to do with his outward attractiveness or popularity. It is the way in which a young man carries himself in his deportment that makes or mars his popularity with girls or men. One of the most popular and delightful fellows I know in New York has never been inside of a theatre, although he is thirty-five years of age. Nor has he ever danced or played cards. He was a personal friend for ten years before I knew that his religious principles precluded his indulgence in these amusements. His secret is that he does not carry his convictions on his sleeve for everybody to rub against. And of his popularity with women, young and mature, I can assure you absolutely. He reads about the new plays and can, therefore, talk about them if they come up in conversation. If asked if he has seen a certain actor or play he merely replies in the negative. Never does he force his convictions upon others. A young man's popularity with either sex rests upon something more than his forms of amusement: amiability of manner, kindliness, a pleasant address, a manly outlook on life, honorable principles—all these go far toward insuring popularity."

Voice-Photography.

The voice-photographing apparatus was devised by Dr. Hallock, to assist them in the acquisition of certain data of much importance in their studies. His object was to ascertain accurately what was the acoustic composition of tone generally acknowledged to be good, and likewise that of inferior tone, that by comparing them the dominant characteristics of each might be determined. The scope of this article permits but a brief description of the apparatus and the principles upon which it is based.

A string vibrating to produce tone vibrates as a whole, producing the fundamental or pitch tone, and may also vibrate at the same time in segments, dividing into halves, thirds, fourths, fifths, sixths, etc., producing partial tones or overtones which are heard at the same time with the fundamental, though except to a very highly-trained ear they are not distinguishable as separate tones. These overtones give to the tone its richness and fullness, and it is by variations in their use that we articulate vowels. The tone of a string, then instead of being simple, is a composite tone or klang. The voice follows the same laws being practically a stringed instrument and having the same series of overtones, while in a reed, to which it has often erroneously been likened, the first overtone is more than two and a half octaves above the fundamental and higher than the fifth overtone actually found in the voice.

By the use of the hollow brass spheres known as Koenig resonators each of which is tuned to the pitch of one of the overtones in a given klang, it is possible to pick out all of these single tones. The air vibrating with the resonator reinforces the particular tone that has the same pitch, and if held close to the ear will make that tone more prominent to the listener than any other in the klang. The apparatus is a modification of that used by Helmholtz and Koenig for tone-analysis, but the plan of photographing the flames is original with Dr. Hallock.—From "Voice-Photography and Rational Voice-Production," by Laura Carroll Dennis, in January Review of Reviews.

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THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

JUST A BOY.

Laurence Hutton's Reminiscences of His Juvenile Life In New York.

He was not a very good boy or a very bad boy or a very bright boy or an unusual boy in any way. He was just a boy, and very often he forgets that he is not a boy now. Whatever there may be about the boy that is commendable he owes to his father and to his mother, and he feels that he should not be held responsible for it.

His mother was the most generous and the most unselfish of human beings. She was always thinking of somebody else—always doing for others. To her it was blessed to give, and it was not very pleasant to receive. When she bought anything, the boy's stereotyped query was, "Who is to have it?" When anything was bought for her, her own invariable remark was, "What on earth shall I do with it?" When the boy came to her one summer morning, she looked upon him as a gift from heaven, and when she was told that it was a boy, and not a bad looking or a bad conditioned boy, her first words were, "What on earth shall I do with it?"

She found plenty "to do with it" before she got through with it, more than 40 years afterward, and the boy has every reason to believe that she never regretted the gift. Indeed, she once told him, late in her life, that he had never made her cry. What better benediction can a boy have than that?

The boy was redheaded and long nosed even from the beginning—a shy, dreaming, self conscious little boy, made peculiarly familiar with his personal defects by the constant remarks to the effect that his hair was red and that his nose was long. At school for years he was known familiarly as "Rufus," "Redhead," "Carrot Top" or "Nosy."

His mother, married at 19, was the oldest of a family of nine children, and many of the boy's aunts and uncles were but a few years his senior and were his daily and familiar companions. He was the only member of his own generation for a long time, and there was a constant fear upon the part of the elders that he was likely to be spoiled, and consequently he was never praised nor petted nor coddled. He was always falling down or dropping things. He was always getting into the way, and he could not learn to spell correctly nor to cipher at all. He was never in his mother's way, however, and he was never made to feel so.

But nobody except the boy knows of the agony which the rest of the family, unconsciously and with no thought of hurting his feelings, caused him by the fun they poked at his nose, at his fiery locks and at his unhandiness. He fancied that passersby pitied him as he walked or played in the streets, and he sincerely pitied himself as a youth destined to grow up into an awkward, tactless, stupid man, at whom the world would laugh so long as his life lasted.—"A Boy I Knew," by Laurence Hutton, in St. Nicholas.

Cash.

The highest market price paid for barley and oats. See Theodore Greenhalgh, one door north of the Germania hotel. [14tf]

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DIPLOMAS—By a recent act of the legislature, a diploma becomes a state teachers' certificate of the first grade.

The next school year opens at all the schools, Sept. 4, 1896.

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Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

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Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.

Vine Block, Broadway CROOKSTON

DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.)

All the other towns about us are organizing base ball clubs. What's the matter with waking up here in Fisher and having a club that will knock the sox off all of them? We have the material and now is the time to begin.

Rev. Koch informs us that the gospel meeting that have been held evenings of this week at the M. E Church have increased in interest and will be continued all next week. The pastor is giving an interesting series of talks and invites all to attend.

Mike O'Reiley returned home Tuesday from a four days visit to his brother in Crookston.

Miss Lizzie O'Rieley visited with her brother George O'Rieley, of Crookston the first of the week.

The smiling phislog of John McKinnon of Crookston was noticed on our streets Tuesday.

Mayor Krostue packed his collar box Wednesday and hied him away to his old home in Wisconsin.

Frank Hawkins returned from Crookston Tuesday and resumed his duties at the mill, having disposed of his pet.

A deal was consummated on Monday whereby the stock of general merchandise belonging to the estate of the late Theo. Gakstad was disposed of to a new firm, the title of which is Merrill, Tofte & Co.—which being interpreted means, J. B. Merrill, P. L. Tofte and Bert Merrill.

Ole Larson drove to Crookston Monday, on probate business and Judge Hagen appointed him the special administrator of the Knute Johnson Brokke estate.

Miss Edith Herrick who is taking care of her mother at Grand Forks came over from that city Tuesday evening returning Wednesday morning. She says her mother is not improving as fast as could be hoped.

East Grand Forks Items.

[From The Courier.]

Halvor Steenerson, of Crookston, was in town Tuesday.

Alex. McKinnon, of Crookston, spent Tuesday in the city.

Casper Moser went to Crookston Tuesday to talk over old times when he carried the mail in this country on a dog train. Casper is one of the oldest settlers.

While at Fertile with his boarding car Saturday morning last George Barlow was taken suddenly ill and had to return to his home here. However, he is now better.

A. M. Silver has been quite sick during the present week. It appears that Mr. Silver took a Quaker bath, his initial one, and after he had perspired some twenty minutes casually rubbed himself down with a crash towel, donned his garments and went out into the cold.

The death of little Alfie Doll, the bright 5-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Doll, occurred Tuesday evening after a two weeks' illness of scarlet fever.

An attachment has been commenced to levy on property belonging to Mrs. O. S. Sletto of Mekinock, N. D., to satisfy claims contracted by her husband, O. S. Sletto, some few years ago a prominent merchant here and who went wrong. His wife now lives in the state of Washinton, and it is presumed that her husband is with her although after his departure from here his whereabout were concealed.

From Maloney's Advocate.

John O. Kops of Chicago is a visitor here this week. He will spend some time in the northwest.

The traveling men are again at work and the business of the hotels is perceptibly increased during the past few days.

H. B. Finch of Crookston was here yesterday. He has rented the home of W. W. Fegan in that city and will move there soon.

John Oldfield was able to resume work on the road this morning. He was ill for a week.

The Congregational young people held a song service yesterday afternoon at St. Luke's hospital.

Julius Cresien and Miss. Hilda Larson were united in marrage yesterday at the bride's home in Larimore.

Charles Kops was the fortunate one and now owns the tapestry painting which has been on exhibition at Palmer & Fegan's for some time.

The heavy wind of yesterday caused some delay on the railroads and a number of cuts were filled with snow again.

The ice house on the point owned by Vic Chaffee has been rebuilt. It was blown down during the Thanksgiving storm.

Henry Ryall, who was so badly injured in a threshing engine explosion during the fall and who has been at the hospital here for treatment, has recovered sufficiently to leave for his home in Nelson county.

At the Baptist parsonage Saturday night Rev. W. P. Longfellow united in marriage Frank Johnson of Devils Lake and Miss. Jennie Thompson of this city. The bride is a sister to Officer Gillan.

Fertile items.

[From the Journal]

Archie McKinnon was down from Crookston last Friday on business.

Dick King, of Crookston and Miss. Helen Mattson, of Garfield township, were united in the holy bonds of wedlock yesterday in Fertile by Rev. A. H. Gjevre.

The farmers in the vicinity of Fertile are losing from 3 to 5 cents on every pound of butter shipped from this place. A creamery would save them this amount and can easily be had if the farmers make up their minds they want it.

Geo. Barlow, of East Grand Forks is located here with his boarding car this week.

The recount of votes in the Garfield county election contest which was to have taken place this week will not come up at present, at least until the quo warranto proceedings which are to come up in St. Paul on Friday have been decided.

J. Walseth accompanied Knute Nelson to Fargo Tuesday night where Mr. Nelson will take a treatment at the Keeley Institute for the drink habit.

Miss Delia Walseth, left Tuesday on a visit to her mother in Lambert.

Last Sunday morning was ushered in like a warm spring day but by eight o'clock one of the worst howling blizzards we ever experienced was doing business. Luckily there was not a great deal of loose snow or it would have been worse yet. The storm died down towards evening and people ventured out doors once more.

Brown Duckstad is having stone hauled for his new house that he will erect next spring.

L. W. Dawson, left last week for Iowa, where he will make it his home in the future. His family will remain here until spring.

Thief River Falls

(From The Press.

Miss Carrie Nelson, is the guest of Miss Sue Lowe, in Crookston.

City Attorney Grady is in Crookston on professional business.

P. E. Foldoe was surprised yesterday by the arrival of his brother who has recently taken land near Fosston. He came over on a pair of skis and their meeting was the first for over eight years.

Another severe blizzard Sunday last left the roads in bad condition and the railroad impassable until Wednesday,

A burning chimney on the Ryan residence on the east side excited the dwellers in that neighborhood to quite an extent last Tuesday evening.

Good judgment good neighbors and good fortune combined to prevent a serious accident at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Furr last Monday night. Mrs. Farr was putting a large chunk into their airtight stove when the stove fell over and coal, ashes and stove pipe danced a cotillion on the carpet. Things were soon righted and no damage was done.

A painful accident befel the three year old daughter of Mr, and Mrs. C. Weinsr, last Tuesday. While playing with her dog she was thrown against the stove falling on her face and burning it quite badly.

Dr. Moeller had a rather disagreeable experience last Sunday on his returning from a professional visit a long distance out in the reservation settlement. He was overtaken by the blizzard and after wandering around for some time found an uninhabited shanty with a stove in it. He chopped wood with his pocket knife and made him a fire which served to make him comfortable until the storm abated.

St. Hilaire Items.

[From the Spectator.]

P. C. Paradis purchased the post office building yesterday for the consideration of $1,750. He will not occupy the same before July 1st.

Henry Norland came in from his farm yesterday when the storm was at the top notch. Henry has been lucky of late—he generally strikes a storm more regular than Prof. Hicks.

Its a good thing we have a star mail route every other day between here and Crookston. The mail driver is here always on time and says he hasn't seen anything that looked like a blizzard up to date. He is in a position to know.

Sheriff Lawrence was in the village last Friday serving papers on Red Lake county officers. After serving them on S. M. Dainard he went to Thief River Falls and did likewise on Commissioner Hanson and Auditor Mullurkey.

A. L. Arpin was doing business for the first time in their new office yesterday.

W. A. Sorsolell had the misfortune to smash a thumb last week while moving a car.

The young folks got up a surprise party on Charles Rapp the last of the week.

The oldest inhabitant refuses to guess the amount of snow on the ground.

A fine bunch of cattle were driven through here Monday enroute to Red Lake Falls.

O. W. Brink will ship a car load of cattle to St. Paul next Monday. Phelix Adolphson will accompany the car load down.

Frank Mageau and his assistant will have the carpenter work on the St. Hilaire Lumber company's office finished some time tomorrow and will leave on Friday's train for Crookston. The boys are first-class carpenters and their work speaks for itself. Undoubtedly they will be up again in the spring when the building season opens.

Euclid items.

Mr. Hugh R. Robertson was up from Crookston last Saturday transacting business for the First National bank of that city.

The Woodmen and their Ladies enjoyed a pleasant social at their Hall last Wednesday evening. A neat musical and literary program and oysters were the principal methods of entertainment.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Davies came down from Angus Tuesday to visit friends.

The light caused from Red Lake Falls immense fire last Sunday evening was plainly visible at this village.

The young people of the I. O. G. T. are contemplating rendering another play in the near future. Please keep it in mind.

Richard Kivil and Arch Drew, of Argyle, passed through town Tuesday enroute for Crookston.

T. E. Biever went to Argyle on Tuesday.

Alfred VonderBeck returned Tuesday from a month's visit at Perham.

George Rose came up for his mail last Friday and felt quite disappointed when informed by the postmaster that there was none for him. On arriving home his spirits were brightened, his wife having presented him with a young son, even though the mail he expected was not the male he received.

Angus Items.

D. H. Miller and Fritz Malloh drove down to Crookston on Tuesday.

Miss Mary Olsen, of Warren, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Friberg.

The new snow boat proves a great success. It glides over the prairie like a bird.

Artie Evans spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

Will Wolhauft is on the sick list.

John Wolhauft was way-laid while on his way home from Grand Forks, when near the Keystone farm, and relieved of all his surplus cash.

Cold weather and lots of snow is the freshest news we have to offer this week but we live in hopes of a surcease—sometime in the future.

Changeable Weather.

Changeable weather brings to mind "77", Dr Humphreys' Specific for colds and grip. For sale by druggists 25 cents.

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Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S
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POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

THE ELECTION OF JUDGES

Ex-President Harrison's Objection to the Mode of selection.

Ex-President Harrison writes of "The Judicial Department of the Government" in the January Ladies' Home Journal, and says with reference to the general mode of selecting judges in the majority of states: "There has been much discussion as to the proper tenure for the judicial office, and the tendency, as expressed in the later state constitutions, has been in favor of a limited term. The earlier state constitutions gave the appointment of the Governor or the legislature, but along with the demand for limited terms for judges came another for their election by the people, and in a majority of the states they are nominated in the party conventions and elected by the popular vote, just as a governor or sheriff is chosen. I do not think that either of these changes is a reform. Limited terms, if they are long, may be supported by many considerations; but short terms, combined with popular elections, have not, in my opinion, secured as high a judicial standard as prevailed before. A judge who must go at short intervals before a political convention for a nomination, and before the people for an election, cannot have the same sense of independence and security that he would have if his term was long or on good behavior. The judicial office should be so organized that men of the best abilities and attainments would enter it as a career, and give their lives and their ambitions wholly to it."

The Virture of Self-Reliance

Something can be done by good laws; more can be done by honest administration of the laws; but most of all can be done by frowning resolutely upon the preachers of vague discontent; and by upholding the true doctrine of self-reliance, self-help, and self-mastery. This doctrine sets forth many things. Among them is the fact that though a man can occasionally be helped when he stumbles, yet that it is useless to try to carry him when he will not or cannot walk; and worse than useless to try to bring down the work and reward of the thrifty and intelligent to the level of the capacity of the weak, the shiftless, and the idle. It further shows that the maudlin philanthropist and the maudlin sentimentalist are almost as noxious as the demagogue, and that it is even more necessary to temper mercy with justice than justice with mercy.

The worst lesson that can be taught a man is to rely upon others and to whine over his sufferings. If an American is to amount to anything he must rely upon himself, and not upon the state; he must take pride in his own work, instead of sitting idle to envy the luck of others; he must face life with resolute courage, win victory if he can, and accept defeat if he must, without seeking to place on his fellow-men a responsibility which is not theirs.—From "How Not to Better Social Conditions," by Theodore Roosevelt, in January Review of Review.

Men of High Character

"The Judges of the United States Courts have, with rare exception, been men of excellent legal ability and of high character," writes ex-President Harrison in the January Ladies' Home Journal. "The bar has sometimes complained that Judges were arbitrary, and not always as suave and respectful in their treatment of the members of the bar as they ought to be. Perhaps there has been in particular cases ground for such complaints, but the cases have been few. Manifestations of rudeness and passion are inexcusable in a Judge. He must be deferential if he expects deference. He should be patient and eventempered, for the case is sure to go his way in his own Court. And, on the other hand, the bar should always give its powerful aid to support the influence of the Courts, for the Judical Department is the keystone of our Government, and assaults upon it threaten the whole structure of the stately arch."

Skin Eruptions
and similar annoyances are caused by an impure blood, which will result in a more dreaded disease. Unless removed, slight impurities will develop into Scrofula, Eczema, Salt Rheum and other serious results of
Bad Blood.
I have for some time been a sufferer from a severe blood trouble, for which I took many remedies that did me no good. I have now taken four bottles of S.S.S. with the most wonderful results. Am enjoying the best health I ever knew, have gained twenty pounds and my friends say they never saw me as well. I am feeling quite like a new man.
JOHN S. [illegible], Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

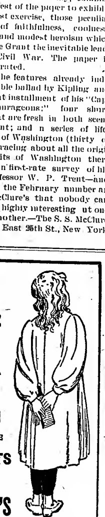
McClure's Magazine for February.

In the McClure Magazine for February Mr. H. J. W. Dam has a particularly interesting article on the "Making of the Bible." First it describes by what strange and almost miraculous, means narratives of which the original records have utterly perished, survived in fair integrity through centuries of turmoil and confusion; and next it describes the finely wrought, typically modern instrumentalities and appliances by which those narratives are today published to the world, in all its varied languages, by the million copies, through the Oxford University Press. Pictures of the University Press and facsimiles of early texts illustrate the article.

An article of the highest value in the same number is Mr. Hamlin Garland's account of "Grant in the Mexican War." It is original and important both in its point of view and its Material. The personal recollections of General Longstreet and others who fought beside Grant through the war, and two unpublished letters written by Grant himself from the field describing the movements and operations of the army, combine with the rest of the paper to exhibit, in their first exercise, those peculiar qualities of faithfulness, coolness, sagacity, and modest heroism which later made Grant the inevitable leader in the Civil War. The paper is fully illustrated.

Add to the features already indicated a noble ballad by Kipling and an excellent installment of his "Captains Courageous;" four short stories that are fresh in both scene and incident; and a series of life-portraits of Washington (thirty of them, embracing about all the original portraits of Washington there are), with a first-rate survey of his life by Professor W. P. Trent—and we have in the February number an issue of McClure's that nobody can fail to find highly interesting at one point or another.—The S. S. McClure Co., 141-155 East 25th St., New York City.

A RECITATION OF THE MERITS —OF— AYER'S Cherry Pectoral



would include the cure of every form of disease which affects the throat and lungs. Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough and other similar complaints have (when other medicines failed) yielded to
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

If you are Particular

About the accomodations you get when travelling, select the Burlington Route as your line, and you will be more than satisfied.

If you are going beyond Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, St. Paul or Minneapolis, and don't know the rate of fare, or the different routes, time, etc., write to Geo. P. Lyman, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn., and you will get a prompt reply, or call on any agent of the Burlington Route—they can be found in all principal cities.

Reclining Chair Cars, Compartment Sleepers and Cafe Dining Cars make a combination unequaled for comfort in travel.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss In District Court. Fourteenth Judicial District.

Frank W. Rollins, Plaintiff, vs Nicholas Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Andrew McKinney as the administrator of the estate of John A. Mundigal deceased, Anna Mundigal, The House & Sons Malting Co., Louis Borchers, A. Abrahamson, Alfred Hoffman, Joseph Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Theresa Hoffman, Peter Hoffman, Hattie Hoffman, Elizabeth Boch formerly Elizabeth Hoffman, and W. H. Pringle as the administrator of the above named Nicholas Hoffman, Defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the action above entitled, which has been filed in the office of the clerk of the district court in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscriber at his office in the city of Crookston in the county of Polk, and State of Minnesota within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded therein.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota, this 29th day of January A. D. 1896

A. A. MILLER AND BURKE CORBET,
42-48 Attorneys for Plaintiff, Crookston, Minn.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.
First Publication Jan. 28, 1897.

Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage given by Thomas Perusse and Pellma Perusse, his wife, mortgagors, to John H. Van Dyke Mortgagee, dated April 5th, 1884 and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the fifth day of April 1884 at 4:50 o'clock p. m., in book "P" of mortgages, on pages 584, 585 and 586

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of nine hundred and twenty dollars principal and interest, and fifty dollars, attorney's fees, stipulated for in said mortgage.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz:—The northeast quarter (N.E. ¼) of section nine (9) in township one hundred and fifty (150) north of range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk County court house, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the 17th day of March 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day.

Dated January 26th, A. D. 1897.

JOHN H. VAN DYKE, Mortgagee.
ALLEN J. GREER, Attorney for Mortgagee.
[42-48] LAKE CITY, MINN.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made executed and delivered by Hercule Plante and Rose Anna Plante, his wife, of Lambert, Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 13th day of February, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 46 of mortgages, on page 12-14.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $750.00 payable 5 years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually according to the conditions of one certain promissory note and eleven coupon interest notes thereto attached, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company duly assigned said mortgage and note to Charlotte A. Sheldon, by written assignment dated March 23rd, A. D. 1889, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1896, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book 67 of mortgages, at page 64.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $750, and the interest thereon since May 1st, 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $946.00 being the sum of $750, principal and $196.00 interest upon said mortgage indebtedness, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following property therein described lying and being situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The northwest quarter (NW¼) of section thirty-five (35) in township one hundred fifty (150) north, of range forty-one (41) west, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, or his deputy, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1897, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes, if any, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50,) attorney's fees, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated January 25th, 1897.

CHARLOTTE A. SHELDON,
Assignee of said Mortgage.
D. McC. Scribner,
Attorney for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of that certain indenture of mortgage made, executed and delivered by August Charles Schmidt and Lizzie Schmidt, his wife, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, of the City of Minneapolis, in the County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 10th day of May, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1889, at 3:10 o'clock p. m., in book 45 of mortgages on pages 216-20; which said mortgage and the note and indebtedness secured thereby was assigned by said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company to the Industrial Trust Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, trustee, by written assignment dated the 25th day of May, A. D. 1889, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1896, at 8:40 o'clock a. m., in book 79 of mortgages on pages 397-8, and

Whereas, said mortgage was given to secure the payment of seven hundred dollars, ($700.00) payable 5 years from the date of said mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one principal promissory note and 10 interest coupon notes thereto attached, all bearing even date with said mortgage and executed and delivered therewith, and default has been made in the payment of said principal note and the interest thereon and in the payment of the taxes upon the premises hereinafter described, which taxes for the years 1891 and 1895, amounting to $74.01, and insurance amounting to 84 dollars, has been paid by said Industrial Trust Company, trustee, pursuant to the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and

Whereas, there is claimed to be due and there is due and payable upon said mortgage and the debt thereby secured, including said taxes and insurance so paid, at the date of this notice, the sum of nine hundred twenty-nine and 41-100 dollars ($929.41), besides fifty dollars ($50.00) attorneys' fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure thereof, and no action or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: Lot number twenty (20) in block sixteen (16) in the townsite of the city of Crookston, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, and the said sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County, or his deputy, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, in Polk County, Minnesota, on the 15th day of March A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with taxes and insurance paid as aforesaid, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00) attorneys' fees, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to.

Dated January 22nd, 1897.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of said Mortgage.
Flannery & Cooke,
Attorneys for Assignee.

G170

DEFECTIVE PAGE

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
Historical Soci

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XX. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY FEBRUA[RY] 4, [18]97 NO 43

CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO.

: Fournet Block. :

Caskets, Coffins, Burial Supplies.

Prices Reduced 25 per cent.

This cut represents our new Sterling Hearse.

$3.50 Per Trip to City Funerals.

Twelve years' Experience in the business with thorough training in the Science of Embalming. Our new Undertaking room is now stocked complete.

R. C. WOODHAM,

Embalmer and Funeral

STATE LEGISLATURE

Tuesday, Jan. 26.

At the opening of the senate session Senator Dunn of Fairmont was sworn in by President Gibbs and assigned to all the committee places vacated by by Mr. Day.

The introduction of bills was the main work of the session. Among them was one by Senator Thompson, appropriating $50 for each country school district in which not less than eight months school may be taught. It provides that the school in order to obtain the benefit of the appropriation must also employ a teacher with a state certificate or normal school diploma.

The house session lasted only an hour and a half, but in that time much business was transacted. Fully a score of bills were introduced, several of them of general interest. The bill of Representative Laybourne provides that a bushel of coal shall weigh 80 pounds and that 128 cubic feet of wood shall constitute a cord. It provides punishment for dealers who give short measure.

Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The senate adopted the Wyman resolution indorsing the arbitration treaty now before the United States senate. Before passing it, however, it was amended in such a manner as to take all the sting out of it. As introduced it was an unequivocal indorsement of the proposed international treaty. As it emerged from the senate it simply approves the theory of arbitration in a general way, but expressly disavows any special indorsement of the measures now pending.

A motion to reconsider the vote on the Day-Dunn contest was ruled out of order by President Gibbs, because, he said, it would give the Sixth district two senators.

The senate judiciary committee has reported the amended bill defining the duties of the board of pardons. By it the board can grant pardons only at meetings, and all applications must be made 30 days prior to the sitting of the board.

Senator Jones introduced a bill appropriating $28,000 to the State Fair association, $18,000 to be used in erecting a building for the purposes of an amphitheater, and $10,000 for the construction of waterworks upon the state fair grounds.

The house passed a few measures of minor importance.

Thursday, Jan. 28.

Senator Wyman's reconstructed resolution on the adoption of the Olney-Pauncefote treaty looking to international arbitration, with a brief but pertinent amendment suggested by Representative Douglas, was adopted in the house after being discussed for several hours on a special order. The amendment provides that no treaty should be made which in any way involves the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Donnelly was the principal speaker, his remarks being principally an arraignment of England for her cruel and mercenary course with other nations.

Several local bills were passed.

In committee of the whole the senate took up general orders. Senator Greer's bill to amend sec. 5457 of chap. 63, relating to property exempt from execution, was amended by making the seed corn exemption 10 bushels, instead of 3, and barley exemption 100, instead of 30 bushels; potato exemption was made 100 bushels, instead of 15. The bill was recommended to pass as amended. Senator Yale's bill, amending general statutes of 1894 relating to cemetary associations and regulating lots, was recommended to pass. Mr. Wing's bill reducing clerk's fees for citizenship papers from $2 to $1 was discussed at some length and all manner of amendments were proposed. It was finally recommended to pass.

At the afternoon session of the senate the bill providing for the creation of a board of pardons was passed after considerable debate.

Friday, Jan. 29.

Among the dozen or more new measures in the house was one from Mr. Donnelly to require banks to post a daily notice of their condition, including a full synopsis of assets and liabilities. Judge Littleton's bill, H. F. 256, requires bonds of annuity, safety deposit and trust companies, where they act in fiduciary capacities, just as individuals so acting are now required to give.

The feature of the session was the debate on the Hayter bill to prohibit the election of any governor or governor-elect as United States senator. Mr. Jacobson led the opposition, and was seconded by Mr. Donnelly. Mr. Hayter made a hard fight to save it but failed.

The bill creating a board of pardons was recommended to pass as amended, as was also the bill repealing the bounty on horse thieves.

Senate bills passed:

S. F. 4, Greer—To amend sec. 5459 of chap. 66, relating to property exempt from execution.

S. F. 14. Wing—Fixing the fees to be paid by applicants for certificates of declaration of intention to become citizens and for certificates of full citizenship at $1.

S. F. 38, Hansen—To amend sec. 10. chap. 200, general laws 1889, by changing the time in which to comence an action for mechanic's liens from one to three years.

Saturday, Jan. 30.

Only the lower house of the legislature was in session, but that body transacted considerable business. At the morning session several lively tilts occurred over different matters which had the effect of rousing the members into unusual activity for the last day of the week. The Anoka-Hastings embroglio over the fourth hospital for the insane, the Snodgrass resolution of criticism of the public examiner, and Mr. McDonald's attempt to resuscitate his bill to bring electric and street railway companies under the jurisdiction of the state railroad and warehouse commission, were severally responsible for the excitement. The various reports on the matter of location of the hospital were ordered printed. The resolution abolishing the office of bank examiner was indefinitely postponed. The bill extending the powers of railway commissioners was defeated.

Mr. Coe's bill exempting a husband from liability for torts committed by his wife and Mr. Douglas' bill creating a board of pardons were passed.

The judiciary committee killed the bill for a constitutional amendment granting municipal suffrage to women, introduced by Mr. Snodgrass, by request.

Monday, Feb. 1.

The house spent an hour in general orders, discussing Mr. Schmidt's bill to create a board which shall denominate the bank in which the state funds shall be deposited. The bill is intended to relieve the state treasurer of selecting depositories, and, though he had not requested the introduction of the bill, Treasurer Koerner is understood to be strongly in favor of it. The bill was finally resubmitted.

The bill to repeal the horse thief bounty was passed after amendment.

The senate was not in session.

Two Lists of Presidents.

John Adams.	George Washington.
J. Q. Adams.	Thomas Jefferson.
W. H. Harrison.	James Madison.
John Tyler.	James Monroe.
James K. Polk.	Andrew Jackson.
Franklin Pierce.	Martin Van Buren.
James Buchanan.	Zachary Taylor.
R. B. Hayes.	Millard Fillmore.
James A. Garfield.	Abraham Lincoln.
Chester A. Arthur.	Andrew Johnson.
Benjamin Harrison.	U. S. Grant.
	Grover Cleveland.

There they are—about half and half. It is worthy of note that the two term presidents are all in the right hand column. Those in the left hand column were college graduates; those in the other column were not. — Western Teacher.

The reported elopement of Princess Louise, daughter of King Leopold of Belgium and wife of Prince Philippe of Saxe-Coburg, is officially denied.

The Henry Sears company, wholesale cutlery and hardware dealers, Chicago, have made an assignment. Assets are $80,000 and liabilities about $50,000.

The boys' dormitory of the Genessee Wesleyan seminary at Lima, O., a 4-story brick building, has been totally destroyed by fire. No lives were lost.

CABINET GROWING

ALGER OF MICHIGAN ACCEPTS THE WAR PORTFOLIO.

Banker Gage of Chicago Will Have Charge of the Treasury Department. Goff Declines to Be Attorney General. Other Cabinet Gossip.

CANTON, O., Jan. 30.—"I have been tendered and have accepted the war portfolio."

Thus spoke General R. A. Alger to the Associated Press representative during the afternoon. The general had just emerged from the south parlor, which is the conference room while Mrs. McKinley is out of the city. He

RUSSELL A. ALGER.

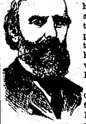
and Major McKinley had just completed the interview in which the formal tender and acceptance were passed.

Without saying anything more on the subject the general turned to several callers awaiting an audience with Major McKinley and then re-entered the parlor, where he remained until train time.

GAGE GETS A PLACE.

Was Offered and Has Accepted the Treasury Portfolio Under McKinley.

CANTON, O., Jan. 29.—Lyman J. Gage, president of the First National bank of Chicago, has been tendered and accepted the treasury portfolio. The announcement was made during the evening as Mr. Gage emerged from the dining room of the McKinley home to fill an appointment with the waiting reporters and to tell them the result of his conference with Major McKinley.



LYMAN J. GAGE.

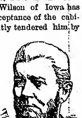
"Mr. McKinley offered me the treasury portfolio. I told him that I would accept the high honor and fill the position to the best of my ability," said Mr. Gage.

Beyond this statement Mr. Gage had little to say. He declined to discuss any feature of the policy of the incoming administration, or to discuss any matter other than that relating to himself.

WILSON HAS ACCEPTED.

Iowa Man Admits That He Is to Be a Member of the Next Cabinet.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 2.—Ex-Congressman James Wilson of Iowa has announced his acceptance of the cabinet portfolio recently tendered him by President-elect McKinley. To a representative of the Associated Press Mr. Wilson said:



JAMES F. WILSON.

"It is true that I have been invited into President McKinley's cabinet. I have accepted. That is all there is to say about the matter."

It is generally known that Mr. Wilson will be secretary of agriculture, he having wired to Senator Allison that that portfolio had been offered and accepted.

M'KENNA IS SLATED.

Will Be the Pacific Coast's Representative in the Cabinet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—In local political circles there is now little doubt that Judge Joseph McKenna of the United States circuit court will be the Pacific coast representative in McKinley's cabinet. Judge McKenna was asked if he had formally accepted a cabinet position. "That information must come first from Mr. McKinley," replied Mr. McKenna. "The positions of Senator Sherman and Mr. Gage differ materially from my own and until the president-elect has first authorized the statement I will make neither admission nor denials."

GOFF HAS DECLINED.

He Prefers a Judgeship to a Cabinet Position.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 30.—A special from Charleston, this state, says that a very intimate friend of Judge Nathan Goff has given out the information that Goff has declined the attorney generalship in McKinley's cabinet offered him by McKinley last week. He prefers to remain on the bench as United States district judge.

Long for the Navy Portfolio.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—It is understood among Massachusetts Republicans in Congress that Mr. John D. Long of the Old Bay state has been tendered and has accepted the office of secretary of the navy in the incoming administration.

GOOD FOR SUGAR BEETS.

New Use for the Denuded Pine Lands of Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 30.—The infant beet sugar industry of Wisconsin will speedily become one of the most important subjects before the legislature. Several bills are now pending to encourage the growth of sugar beets and the manufacture from them of beet sugar. The most important of these measures is that introduced by Senator McGillivray providing for a bounty of half a cent a pound upon all beet sugar produced.

A number of experiments have been conducted during the past season in Jackson, Clark and Eau Claire counties, conclusively demonstrating that the soil of these counties from which pine timber has been removed within a few years is admirably adapted to the raising of sugar beets.

Shippers Inclined to Kick.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Feb. 3.—At the request of a large number of heavy shippers the Fergus Falls chamber of commerce has called a convention of shippers in the Seventh congressional district to meet in this city Feb. 13 to consider freight rates, and, if found too high, to take steps looking toward relief. The convention promises to be well attended.

Iowa Bank Burglarized.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Feb. 3.—Bradley's bank at Eldon, was burglarized at 3 o'clock a. m. The safe was blown open with nitro-glycerine and all the funds taken. The bank officers refuse to state how much was taken, but they usually kept $5,000 to $8,000 on hand. The burglars escaped with a stolen team and buggy.

Bondsmen Must Pay.

DES MOINES, Feb. 3.—The supreme court decided in the case of Marshall county against John Knoll and others, that bondsmen must pay the mulct liquor tax if it is not paid by the principal.

A LONG INSIDE PASSAGE.

Navigating the Ocean Among Thousands of Islands.

Whatever may be said—and much can be—of the beauties of the Alaskan coast, it is not inviting to the seafaring man, and especially the master who is taking a ship by the inside route from Puget sound to Sitka or Juneau for the first time, a feat, so it is claimed, impossible of accomplishment by a continuous voyage save through the assistance of a good pilot. This passageway—formed by the mainland coasts of British Columbia and Alaska and a chain of islands ranging in length from 5 to 250 miles—is from 100 yards to several miles in width. The channels proper are of unusual depth. In places from 300 to 400 fathoms of water are frequently found. From the smooth, glassy surface ledges and reefs, assassins of the sea, lurk, ready to send some ship, humanity laden, to the bottom. In these waters the lead is supplanted by whistle echoes from the land, this being the only method during a fog by which the captain or pilot guides his vessel along a safe way.

Old sea captains say there is no water course in the world where in unfavorable weather such skill is required as to guide a ship via the channels on a voyage from the sound and return, the round trip to Sitka being more than half the distance of the voyage across the Atlantic. The Pacific Coast Steamship company's vessels running to Alaska are always manned with two pilots each in the winter and spring and are never without one pilot. With at least two of this company's vessels now running to Alaska the captains themselves served an apprenticeship of many years at piloting.

The outside passage, the one by the open ocean, is seldom used, on account of the unfavorable winds which prevail for a distance of over 50 miles out to sea, rendering a vessel's progress much slower, to say nothing of the danger of ships being caught in a gale and driven ashore. With the danger from wreck almost eliminated by the employment of professional pilots, the inside passage is rendered a most delightful voyage, as it abounds in beautiful scenery and is free from winds.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Belgium's Royalty.

The present king of Belgium is Leopold II, who ascended the throne Dec. 10, 1865. The kings of Belgium are successors of the princes of Orange, the first being Philibert, who succeeded to the throne in 1502. For a long time they were known as stadtholders.

Steps are being taken to reorganize the Allemannia bank at St. Paul, which recently suspended.

It was said of a handsome but brainless young "society" man that he made a very good chrysanthemum holder.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

The supreme court has adjourned to meet again in April.

Eden Valley has voted $6,000 bonds for a new school house.

Glencoe has let a contract for waterworks at a cost of $25,600.

The Minnesota department G. A. R. will hold its annual encampment in St. Paul, Feb. 23.

The state has $33,945.78 in suspended banks. It also has $429,725.73 in banks not suspended.

Organization of the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical association was perfected at St. Paul.

New estimators of Red Lake reservation pine lands have been appointed by Secretary Francis.

The state normal school board suggests an appropriation of $70,000 for a normal school at Duluth.

The Northwestern elevator at Hancock, together with 17,000 bushels of grain, was destroyed by fire.

Executive Agent Fullerton has seized 3,800 pounds of ducks, pheasants and prairie chickens at Moorhead.

Dr. Perry H. Millard of St. Paul, dean of the medical department of the State university, died Monday at Baltimore.

In a fit of jealous frenzy William Sace, a mixed-blood Indian, assaulted his wife, Wancy, with almost fatal results.

The St. Paul board of education has decided to open a separate ungraded school for backward, irregular and unruly pupils.

The State Association of County Auditors met at St. Paul Tuesday to formulate secommondations for a revision of tax laws.

An order has been issued establishing a postoffice at Brimson, St. Louis county, with Patrick S. Quigley as postmaster.

City Comptroller Nye has been elected treasurer of Minneapolis in place of Haugen, who resigned because of inability to secure bonds.

Assets of the Germania Bank of St. Paul, which suspended a few weeks since, are scheduled at $1,432,806.52; liabilities, $1,044,159.90.

The case against Mankato's school superintendent, who was compelled to handle an unruly boy pupil rather roughly, has been dismissed.

Three men from Grey Eagle were arrested at Sauk Center charged with stealing wheat. They had sold the wheat to a milling company.

Jack Quinn, the young Minneapolis highwayman, has been sentenced to 17½ years at Stillwater. He made another attempt to escape from jail.

County superintendents north of the Twin Cities have perfected an organization known as the Northern Minnesota County Superintendents' association.

Free silver leaders of the state will celebrate Lincoln's birthday with a banquet at the Windsor hotel, St. Paul. Ignatius Donnelly will be the principal speaker.

While the parents were away, 3-year-old Ernst Strelow of New Ulm found some matches. When the parents returned the child was found dead, having set fire to its clothing.

Phillip Hoffman, the young man who fatally stabbed Michael Brennan in Benton county last August was acquitted after a trial of two days. The testimony given convinced the jury that the killing of Brennan was done in self defense.

Judge Bunn has issued an order for the return of the state money in the hands of the receivers of the Bank of Minnesota, the state being a preferred creditor. The total amount of state money in the bank was $106,000. Of this amount $75,000 will be returned at once and the balance as soon as possible.

Reason In the Lower Animals.

We have a fox terrier whose happiness was complete until Dodgerfield came. She is very affectionate, consequently very jealous. If looks and growls would kill, Dodgerfield would die many times a day. Both dogs eat from the same plate, but not at the same time. One day last week we fed Dodgerfield first. The fox terrier was very hungry and begged hard for first dinner. Dodger seemed to eat more slowly than usual, and Nettie watched dolefully.

Finally hunger got the better of her honesty, and she barked sharply three short barks. Dodger left his plate and sprang to the window, looking excitedly up and down the road. Nettie looked neither to the right nor the left, but made straight for the plate of food as soon as Dodger's back was turned. If this was not an exhibition of reason and human intelligence, then mankind in general possesses a large degree of animal "instinct."—Dog Fancier.

To See Plainly.

The more I think of it I find this conclusion more impressed upon me, that the greatest thing a human soul ever does in this world is to see something and tell what it saw in a plain way. Hundreds of people can talk for one who can think, but thousands can think for one who can see. To see clearly is poetry, prophecy and religion—all in one.—Ruskin.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS

Wednesday, Jan. 27.

W. A. Harris (Pop) has been elected senator from Kansas to succeed Peffer.

The supreme court of Ohio has sustained the collateral inheritance tax law.

Seven firemen were injured, two fatally, while fighting an elevator fire at Chicago.

Building Inspector Gilman and Alderman Drew of Minneapolis have been arrested on charges of bribery.

Second mortgage bondholders of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville road have applied for a decree of foreclosure.

Philadelphia suffered $2,500,000 damage by fire. John Wanamaker's store was on the edge of the burned district and was damaged $100,000.

The grand jury indicted Herbert Barnum Seely, James Phipps and Theodore Rich in connection with the recent dinner given by Mr. Seely at Sherry's, New York.

Thursday, Jan. 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone have left Hawarden on their way to the Riviera.

Fire at Cincinnati Wednesday morning destroyed property valued at $300,000.

Fitzsimmons has begun light training at New York for his battle with Corbett.

John Wanamaker is going to build a church in Philadelphia to celebrate his escape from the big fire of Tuesday.

Senator Wolcott of Colorado, who is visiting Europe in the interests of bimetallism, has left London for Paris.

By the explosion of gas in the Smock coal mine at Uniontown, Pa., two men were killed and seven injured, several fatally.

At a joint conference of the Nevada senate and assembly John P. Jones was declared elected United States senator, receiving all but five votes.

Friday, Jan. 29.

Surgeon General McParlin, U. S. A., retired, is dead.

Dr. Zadehauer, the private physician of the czar, is dead.

W. S. Forman has been confirmed as commissioner of internal revenue.

Perry Griffin has been appointed passenger agent of the new Chicago-Washington line.

Rev. B. C. Leniham, vicar general of the arch diocese of Dubuque, has been appointed bishop of Cheyenne, Wy.

The president has named Lieutenant Colonel Michael V. Sheridan assistant adjutant general, to be colonel and assistant adjutant general.

General Andrew Jackson Smith is lying at the point of death in St. Louis from a stroke of paralysis. General Smith was for 12 years auditor of St. Louis, and for 39 in the United States army.

Saturday, Jan. 30.

A bill to prohibit pool selling has been introduced in the Wisconsin legislature.

The Ohio Valley railroad from Evansville to Hopkinsville, Ky., is to be sold June 1.

It is reported that no legislation but tariff will receive attention at the special session of congress.

Dubois of Idaho will be succeeded in the senate by Henry Heitfeld, a Populist farmer and present state senator.

George F. Turner, a silver Republican and former territorial governor, will be the next senator from Washington state.

Some objections to the arbitration treaty are to be removed by a separate treaty for the adjustment of the Alaskan boundary.

The senate has passed a bill pensioning Martha Frank of Georgia at $8 a month. Mrs. Frank is 108 years old, and her husband fought in the Indian war of 1818.

Monday, Feb. 1.

Germans have bought a large block of Northern Pacific securities.

E. A. Thomas of Newburgh, N. Y., won the 10-mile amateur championship race.

In a large section of the country last month was the coldest January on record.

The grand duchess Xenia of Russia has arranged to visit America during the summer.

In spite of official denials it is becoming generally known that the condition of the czar's health is critical and that a regency is probable.

It cost the British government $400,000 to prosecute Edward J. Ivory of New York, recently acquitted of the charge of conspiring to cause a dynamite explosion.

It is rumored that Cardinal Satolli will be appointed prefect of the propaganda, replacing Cardinal Ledochowsky, who succeeds the late Cardinal Bianchi as predatory of his holiness.

Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Seven persons were cremated as a result of two fires at Hoboken, N. J.

Prince Alfred Windisch-Graetz, former president of the Austrian court of ministers, is dead.

Frederick W. Keckbusch, Jr., of Wisconsin has been appointed consul at Stettin, Germany.

A report from Frouenfeld, Switzerland, announces the death at that place of M. Martini, the inventor of the Martini rifle.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Appropriations For Fortifications at Oscar Fredriksborg and Kongsholmen. Ibsen's Latest Play Soon to Be Put on at Christiania—Deaths of a Large Number of Noted Persons in Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

Exports of Swedish woodwork to Tunis, Africa, is steadily increasing.

Captain J. Mankell has resigned from the presidency of the Swedish suffrage society.

An unknown party has subscribed 25,000 crowns to the jubilee fund of King Oscar.

The industrial palace has now been converted into an industrial museum. There are already 2,400 specimens.

The Adelfors "Guldverks" Stock company, which was recently organized in this city, controls a capital of 2,000,000 crowns.

The Nassjo-Oscarshanin railroad has now been sold to C. G. Cewin & Co. This road was formerly owned by a London syndicate.

A hunters congress will be one of the exceptional features which will be in vogue in the capital from July 1 to 8 the coming summer.

The sum of 221,750 crowns have been appropriated for the improvement of the fortifications at Oscar Fredriksborg and Kongsholmen (Kings Island).

Princess Bernadotte and several other prominent society ladies recently arranged for several suppers and entertainments for the poor of the city.

The notorious artist, E. J. Larsson, who has recently been figuring under the name of "Christ Immanuel," has been fined 200 crowns for infringing public honor.

Madame Mathilda Ulfsparre, who was recently appointed a member of the board of charities in the city, is the first lady of Stockholm who has enjoyed that distinction.

The oldest member of the Swedish "Riksdag' at present is Baron R. M. Klinckowstrom, who was born in 1816. The youngest member is K. H. Silberg, who was born in 1860.

Professor Carl Arendt Angstrom of the technical institute of this city is dead at the age of 75. Mr. Angstrom was a most popular and successful professor of sciences and mathematics.

A recent report confirms the death of Madame Mathilda Friedlander at Paris. Madame Friedlander was born in Goteborg and was a sister of the well known Swedish millionaire, Louis Friedlander of Paris.

The recent meeting of the Svenska Akademien in Borssalen, Stockholm, was an exceptionally significant one. Professor Esaius Tegner, who presided over the meeting, paid high tribute to the deceased Baron Louis de Geer, who at one time was so popular in the "akademien." Rev. W. R. Runden, D. D., was then introduced as the successor of the deceased Professor Rydberg, and will now, like his predecessor, be considered Sweden's "poet laureate." The biography of Professor Rydberg, given by Professor Runden, was a tribute to the greatest modern poet of Sweden.

Goteborg.

The city expenses during the recent year amounted to 7,978,712.67 crowns.

An auditorium will be erected in this city in the near future at a cost of 500,000 crowns.

The K. F. U. M. of this city received a gift of 15,000 crowns from a Halmstad citizen recently.

There were 170 Americans on board of the steamer Cameo, which arrived in this city on the 5th inst.

J. Otto Gylleuspeth is the inventor of a machine which, it is said, has many improvements over the modern typewriter.

Jonkoping.

August Asp, aged 18, was drowned Jan. 6 while skating on Lake Ylen.

Major P. Anderson has been appointed chef of the Salvation Army of this city.

J. Knutson of this city is the traveling representative in Africa of the Tranas factory.

The Swedish Compo-Board Stock company will erect a factory in the vicinity of the Forserum railroad station.

O. Johanson was killed in the Nashy mills Jan. 5. He leaves a wife and two children in destitute circumstances.

Inga Johnson has been sent to the county jail for a period of three years, being convicted of incendiary attempts.

J. Petersson of Sodegard of Fanested died at his home aged 99 years. Petersson the oldest inhabitant of Jonkopings "lan."

Professor Alexander Muller, the well known German scientist, was the guest of his son, Dr. Sven Muller of this city, during the holidays.

S. A. Olson, a stonecutter of Wonevik was recently torn to pieces while applying a fuse to some dynamite in the Wanevik granite quarry.

Johan Albert Johanson, who was convicted of having murdered Malkus Johanson of Ulfstorp, has been sent to the county jail for four years and eight months.

Sara Swensson of Asheda recently died at the age of 61. Mme. Swensson had gained fame as an artist, some of her paintings having been sold at phenomenal prices.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

Captain Otto Sverdrup, member of the famous Fram crew, has been made an honorary member of the Norwegian Mariners' club of this city.

Hon. Gerhard Rasch Olsen of this city has retired from the postal service.

Captain Burchardt and wife, of this city, recently celebrated their golden wedding.

Ibsen's latest play, "John Gabriel Borkmann," will be rendered at the Christiania theater soon.

Attorney Hyerdahl of Maesne has been appointed district judge "Under Lofotfisket" during 1897.

The citizens of Christiania have appropriated 50,000 crowns to the poor school children of the city.

Lars Sohnn, of Orkendalen, recently celebrated his 100th birthday. He still enjoys exceptionally good health.

Rev. A. Bergesen recently resigned from his congregation in this city. He will go to Italy for a few months.

The beautiful residence "Bakkedal," the property of A. Haerem has been sold to K. Sunde for $8,000 crowns.

The Alfheim furniture factory was recently sold to Attorneys Blom and Koss of this city for 400,000 crowns.

Professor Andreas Mathieson, of this city, has been appointed principal of the Christiania institute for the blind.

The Schmurrbusch hotel of Arendal has been sold to the proprietor of Hotel Fenix, Jonas Lundegaard, for 185,000 crowns.

Hon. D. Cappelin of Skien was recently appointed a "Knight of Vase," a distinction exceptional and well merited.

Rev. G. Muller of Ostre Aker received a gift of 6,000 crowns from the members of his congregation on his 70th birthday.

J. Collett, secretary of the university of Christiania, has handed in his resignation. His successor has not yet been appointed.

A sign of Christiania's progressiveness is the fact that building insurance has increased from 170,000,000 crowns in 1890, to 244,000,000 in 1896.

Hon. Kjerulf, formerly Norway's "statsminister," died suddenly Jan. 9. He was the representative of the Norwegian government at Stockholm from 1871 to 1884.

Henrik Konnon, a prominent business man of this city, died suddenly Jan. 4. Mr. Konnon was one of Christianias leading merchants. He was born in Bergen in 1815.

Bergen.

Thirty thousand candles are daily manufactured at the Falkum factory of this city.

The Hartoff factory and several adjoining frame buildings were totally destroyed by fire Jan. 8.

Sixteen school children were drowned while playing on the ice in the vicinity of Ask island.

Madam Fredrika Falsen has sold her estate on Malm island to Messrs Berquist, Halvorson and Koss of Christiania.

The cannons and "haubitzars," which will be used in the fortifications near Bergen, have been ordered from a French firm.

The steamer Bjorgvin has been sold to Captain F. Munster, of this city, for 35,000 crowns. It will hereafter run between Trondhjem and Christiania.

Bergen citizens have decided to give up the use of the Borne park for the new theater, which will be built there. This park, which is the most attractive and beautiful one in Bergen, is valued at 845,000 crowns.

Trondhjem.

The Gudvangs fiord is now covered with ice, and it is thought traffic will be entirely crippled during the next month.

Over 400 men are now employed in the mechanical factories at Trondhjem. Five vessels, including the Erling Jarl, are now being thoroughly repaired.

Captain Due, of the First Artillery regiment of this city, has, for reasons unknown, been forced to resign. His removal has caused much gossip in military circles, Captain Due being one of the most popular military officers in the city.

At a recent meeting of the city council it was decided to erect a new hospital at a cost of 349,000 crowns; 200,000 crowns have already been appropriated and 150,000 have been subscribed by Londre, Trondhjem. The hospital will be erected on the Tilfredshed estate.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

Copenhagen has 39 breweries, four less than in 1892.

Professor Stadfeldt died suddenly Jan. 4 at the age of 66.

The Hovegaard estate, which was recently injured by fire, has been sold by its owner, Martin Sorensen, to a syndicate in Copenhagen for 40,000 crowns.

Dr. Theodore Hansen, a prominent physician of this city, is dead, aged 46 years. Dr. Hansen, although young, was one of the most efficient doctors of the city. He was editor of the well known medical paper "Tidskrift for Jordemodre." Another notable death is that of Rev. F. Falkenstjerne, who died in Hornslet Jan. 5, after a long illness. He was born in Beile in 1854 and graduated from the theological seminary in 1880. Rev. Falkenstjerne was for a number of years editor of the popular magazine "Tideus Strom."

Fight Between Leopards.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 25.—There was an exciting fight to the death between two large male leopards confined in a cage at the winter quarters of Lemon Bros.' circus at Argentine, Kan. When the fight began there was a scene of the wildest pandemonium, the other animals joining in the hubbub. The circus employes from all over the building ran to the menagerie. They saw Zerke, the winner of the battle, standing over the dead body of Spot.

H. STEENERSON.
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Crookston, Minnesota.

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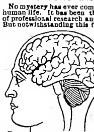
MYSTERIES!
The Nervous System the Seat of Life and Mind. Recent Wonderful Discoveries.

No mystery has ever compared with that of human life. It has been the leading subject of professional research and study in all ages. But notwithstanding this fact it is not generally known that the seat of life is located in the upper part of the spinal cord, near the base of the brain, and so sensitive is this portion of the nervous system that even the prick of a needle will cause instant death.

Recent discoveries have demonstrated that all the organs of the body are under the control of the nerve centers, located in or near the base of the brain, and that when these are deranged the organs which they supply with nerve fluid are also deranged. When it is remembered that a serious injury to the spinal cord will cause paralysis of the body below the injured point, because the nerve force is prevented by the injury from reaching the paralyzed portion, it will be understood how the derangement of the nerve centers will cause the derangement of the various organs which they supply with nerve force.

Two-thirds of chronic diseases are due to the imperfect action of the nerve centers at the base of the brain, not from a derangement primarily originating in the organ itself. The great mistake of physicians in treating these diseases is that they treat the organ rather than the nerve centers which are the cause of the trouble.

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CHAS. A. DANA. "Recollections of Wartime." Mr. Dana was for three of the most critical years of the Civil War practically a member of Lincoln's Cabinet, and is probably better fitted than any other man li... to give an authoritative history of this period from his recollections and correspondence.
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OCTAVE THANET is preparing for the Magazine ... of short stories in which the same characters will appear, alt... ach will be complete in itself.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

SUPREME JUSTICES' GOWN

Our Early Statesmen's Task in Selecting a Court Dress.

Ex-President Harrison tells of the contention created over the question of an appropriate court dress for the justices of the Federal Supreme court in January Ladies' Home Journal. "When the constitutional organization of the court had been settled and the high duty of selecting the justices had been performed by Washington," he says, "the smaller, but not wholly unimportant, question of a court dress loomed up and much agitated and divided the minds of our public men. Shall the justices wear gowns? And if yea, the gown of the scholar, of the Roman senator or of the priest? Shall they wear the wig of the English judges? Jefferson and Hamilton, who had differed so widely in their views as to the frame of the Constitution, were again in opposition upon these questions relating to millinery and hair-dressing. Jefferson was against any needless official apparel, but if the gowns was to carry he said: 'For Heaven's sake discard the monstrous wig which make the English judges look like rats peeping through bunches of onkum.' Hamilton was for the English wig with the English gown. Burr was for the English gown, but against the 'inverted wool-sack termed the wig.' The English gown was taken and the wig left, and I am sure that the flowing black silk gown still worn by the justices helps to preserve in the courtroom that dignity and sense of solemnity which should always characterize the place of judgment."

The Nicaragua Canal and the Monroe Doctrine.

There is always pending in one house of congress or the other, a Nicaragua canal bill. It is reported that many of the senators have desired to deal conclusively with the Nicaragua canal question before ratifying the general arbitration treaty. This country has repeatedly made known to the world its intention to exercise full political control over the proposed Nicaragua canal, as necessary to our international integrity and peaceful development. The Nicaragua canal would be for all practical purposes an essential part of our coast line. All parties in America have adopted the view that the Clayton Bulwer treaty of nearly half a century ago, providing for the joint Anglo-American control of the Nicaragua canal, had sole reference to a canal which it was then proposed to build, and could not justly be considered as binding upon a generation then unborn and living under totally different conditions. The relations of the Nicaragua canal to the Monroe doctrine are of the most essential character. We ought not, therefore to share the political control of the Nicaragua canal with England or with any European powers. Nor could we well submit to arbitration with England or any other European power any question the adverse settlement of which would involve to any extent the denial or the weakening of our position under the Monroe doctrine, as defined not only by earlier statesmen but as defined today by such statesmen as Secretary Olney or Senator Davis of Minnesota. We can no more consent to arbitrate questions which involve the principles of the Monroe doctrine than England could submit to arbitration any question affecting the structure of her imperial system. But the signing of the general arbitration treaty has immediately followed Mr. Olney's elaborate exposition of the Monroe doctrine and what seems to be Lord Salisbury's complete accepance of Mr. Olney's views. It does not seem likely, therefore, that there can arise any serious misunderstanding as to the scope of the arbitration scheme—From "The Progress of the World," in February Review of Reviews.

Under the head of "Browning and the Larger Public," the Review of Reviews for Feruary publishes two articles of more than ordinary interest. Dean Farrar treats of "The Significences of Browning's Message," dwelling particularly on the poet's optimism, while the warden of "Browning Hall," in South London, Mr. F. Herbert Stead, writes on "Browning as the Poet of the plain people." Mr. Stead declares that Browning has too long been regarded as the exclusive property of the learned. Too much stress has been laid on obscurities of his style. The "Browning cult" has tended to discourage the popularizing of his poetry.

The Review of Reviews for February makes "A Plea of Protection of Useful Men" from bores and "societies," and all well-meaning people who bother the life out of public men by letters and calls on the pretext of seeking assistance in some worthy undertaking. The editor of the Review publishes letters on this subject from the late Gen. Francis A. Walker written only a few weeks before his death. In one of these letters Gen. Walker wrote. "I am not well, and neither callers nor correspondents have any mercy."

Venezuela Acquiesces.

About the Venezuelan question Mr. Cleveland has not much to say in the message, beyond declaring that the agreement between the United States and Great Britain had practically taken the whole subject out of the field of controversy. He added what must give reasonable people everywhere great satisfaction, that "negotiations for a treaty of general arbitration for all differences between Great Britain and the United States are far advanced, and promises to reach a successful consummation at an early date." It is believed that this general arbitration treaty will be concluded within a few weeks, as the crowning act of Mr. Cleveland's second term as chief magistrate of the United States. It was to be expected that opinion in Venezuela would not at first blush accept with perfect unanimity the precise arrangement which Mr. Olney and Lord Salisbury has agreed upon. President Crespo and his chief advisers, however, were solidly in favor of complete acquiescence. Mr. Andrade, who represents Venezuela at Washington, had been in communication with Mr. Olney throughout the negotiations, and he has since used his influence at Caracas in behalf of the treaty. We cannot help feeling that, in view of all the antecedent facts, Venezuela had a right to expect that the American commission would bring its labor to a conclusion with a full and explicit report. The acceptance by Venezuela of the arbitration plan, with its clause giving England prescriptive rights where it can be shown that British subjects have been in actual occupancy for at least fifty years, reflects great credit upon the moderation and good sense of the little republic. The Venezuelans might well have asked for an agreement first upon the boundary line without any limitations, this decision to be followed by negotiations for the transfer of settled districts. But it is our opinion that both sides will get substantial justice under the terms of the treaty that has been arranged by Mr. Olney and Lord Salisbury; and we must repeat our opinion of last month that immense credit is due to the government at Washington and also to the government at London for finding this solution. Some of our English friends are going too far in their attempt to show that certain principles are permanently established as a consequence of this treaty. It does not in the least follow that, as has been claimed in England, the United States must now always admit England's right of sovereignty over any district, no matter in whose dominions, where England may settle and maintain occupancy for fifty years. Nor does it follow on the other hand, as many persons in England have claimed, that the United States, under what is termed the Olney extension of the Monroe doctrine, makes itself necessarily responsible for the Latin-American republics in the sense that it must account for their obligations and delinquencies. The United States is assuredly under a general obligation to use its influences throughout the Western world in behalf of good order and good goverment at home, and of honor and faith-keeping in international relations. But the United States does not propose to guarantee Latin-American republics against revolutions, nor to assure speculative investors in Europe that the interest will always be paid on South American bonds.—From "The Progress of the World," in January Review of Reviews.

How Two Girls Made Money.

"A country girl who is determined to go to Paris to study art is laying aside, for this purpose each dollar she has earned," writes Ruth Ashmore in an article on "The Girl in the Country," in the January Ladies' Home Journal. "She found that there was no one else in the village who could make as good bread and biscuit as she, that those who had to buy complained of the baker's bread. She made no effort at sending her bread to a woman's exchange, as she knew that such places were always overstocked, but she went through her own town—a very small one—and asked for orders. She is making money because there has never been a sad loaf of bread or a heavy biscuit sent out from her kitchen. She will supply a neighbor with hot biscuits at tea time, and she has learned to make dainty rusk, especially for invalids, who enjoy these light, sweet dainties. Her prices are reasonable.

"Another girl, ambitious to gain something, got her father to let her have a bit of ground, and to give her the money that he would otherwise have bestowed upon her for a wedding dress. With this she was able to buy plants and to hire a boy to help her, and during the summer, while the boarding houses around demanded them, she served the freshest of radishes, the crispest of lettuce, the earliest corn and the largest tomatoes; and she says now that she thinks she will double the size of her garden next summer."

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. In District Court. Fourteenth Judicial District.

Frank W. Rollins, Plaintiff, vs Nicholas Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Andrew McKinnoy as the administrator of the estate of John A. Mundigal deceased, Anna Mundigal, The House & Sons Malting Co., Louis Borchers, A. Abrahamson, Alfred Hoffman, Joseph Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Theresa Hoffman, Peter Hoffman, Hattie Hoffman, Elizabeth Boch formerly Elizabeth Hoffman, and W. H. Pringle as the administrator of the above named Nicholas Hoffman, Defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the action above entitled, which has been filed in the office of the clerk of the district court in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscriber at his office in the city of Crookston in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded therein.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota, this 29th day of January A. D. 1896.

A. A. MILLER AND BURKE CORBET,
42-48 Attorneys for Plaintiff, Crookston, Minn.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.
First Publication Jan. 28, 1897.

Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage given by Thomas Perusse and Delima Perusse, his wife, mortgagors, to John H. Van Dyke Mortgagee, dated April 5th, 1884 and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the fifth day of April 1884 at 4:50 o'clock p. m., in book "P" of mortgages, on pages 584, 585 and 586.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of nine hundred and twenty dollars principal and interest, and fifty dollars, attorney's fees, stipulated for in said mortgage.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz:—The northeast quarter (N.E. ¼) of section nine (9) in township one hundred and fifty (150) north of range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk County court house, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 17th day of March 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day.

Dated January 20th., A. D. 1897.

JOHN H. VAN DYKE, Mortgagee.
ALLEN J. GREER, Attorney for Mortgagee,
[42-48] LAKE CITY, MINN.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Hercule Plante and Rose Anna Plante, his wife, of Lambert, Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 13th day of February, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 46 of mortgages, on pages 12-14.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $750.00 payable 5 years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually according to the conditions of one certain promissory note and eleven coupon interest notes thereto attached, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company duly assigned said mortgage and note to Charlotte A. Sheldon, by written assignment dated March 23rd, A. D. 1889, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book 67 of mortgages, at page 64.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $750, and the interest thereon since May 1st, 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $946.00 being the sum of $750, principal and $196.00 interest upon said mortgage indebtedness, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in each case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following property therein described lying and being situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The northwest quarter (NW¼) of section thirty-five (35) in township one hundred fifty (150) north, of range forty-one (41) west, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, or his deputy, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1897, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes, if any, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50.) attorney's fees, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated January 25th, 1897.

CHARLOTTE A. SHELDON,
Assignee of said Mortgage.
O. McC. Scribner,
Attorney for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of that certain indenture of mortgage made, executed and delivered by August Charles Schmidt and Lizzie Schmidt, his wife, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, of the City of Minneapolis, in the County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 10th day of May, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1889, at 8:10 o'clock p. m., in book 45 of mortgages on pages 216-20; which said mortgage and the note and indebtedness secured thereby was assigned by said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company to the Industrial Trust Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, trustee, by written assignment dated the 25th day of May, A. D. 1889, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1896, at 8:40 o'clock a. m., in book 79 of mortgages on pages 397-8, and

Whereas, said mortgage was given to secure the payment of seven hundred dollars, ($700.00) payable 5 years from the date of said mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one principal promissory note and 10 interest coupon notes thereto attached, all bearing even date with said mortgage and executed and delivered therewith, and default has been made in the payment of said principal note and the interest thereon and in the payment of the taxes upon the premises hereinafter described, which taxes for the years 1891 and 1895, amounting to $74.01, and insurance amounting to 84 dollars, has been paid by said Industrial Trust Company, trustee, pursuant to the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and

Whereas, there is claimed to be due and there is due and payable upon said mortgage and the debt thereby secured, including said taxes and insurance so paid, at the date of this notice, the sum of nine hundred twenty-nine and 41-100 dollars ($929.41), besides fifty dollars ($50.00) attorneys' fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure thereof, and no action or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the land and premises therein described, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: Lot number twenty (20) in block sixteen (16) in the original townsite of the city of Crookston, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, and the same will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, or his deputy, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, in Polk County, Minnesota, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with taxes and insurance paid as aforesaid, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00) attorneys' fees, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated January 22nd, 1897.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of said Mortgage.
Flanagan & Cooke,
Attorneys for Assignee. G1700

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

LYMAN J. GAGE, a prominent financier of Chicago, will be secretary of the treasury in McKinley's cabinet.

GEN. ALGER is said to be slated for secretary of war in McKinley's cabinet. No better man for the place could be found then Alger.

JAMES WILSON, of Iowa is said to be slated for secretary of agreculture. Mr. Wilson is a prominent farmer, by no means a wealthy man but an excellent man for the job.

THE State editorial association meets in St. Paul on Thursday and Friday Feb. 18th and 19th. A very interesting program has been arranged and a good profitable time is assured.

IT is said that McKinley will call an extra session of congress to meet about March 15th to consider ways and means to relieve the strain of the past four years of democratic misrule. It will be short but businesslike.

P. C. SCHMIDT, whom Duluth sent to the legislature last fall, is rapidly becoming one of the most prominent members in the House. He has already introduced several important bills and is becoming recognized as a power. He was a former Polk county boy.

IT begins to look as though Minnesota will not be in it this term—in the cabinet. The treasury folio will go to an Illinois man, a prominent banker of Chicago, whose financial genius did much to make the World's Fair a great success. Mr. Gage is said to be one of the best financiers in America, and that is the kind of timber McKinley is seeking to make his cabinet of—the best.

THE Red Lake Falls Journal, or Satterlee's Journal, as it was called has thrown up the sponge after an existence of 6 or 8 months. The Gazette has bought up all that was of any account and thus secured the entire field. Satterlee deserved a better fate for he was getting out the better paper of the two and is a practicable newspaper man.

THE decision in the Red Lake Falls county matter was written last week as early as Thursday afternoon but up to Saturday night it had not been filed with the clerk. The supposition around the capitol building was that it was unfavorable to the project of division, though of course no one save the judges know for sure and they were not giving it away.

A SUBJECT of vast importance is brought before the people of this county by Senator Ringdahl's bill to reduce freight rates which will be up for action about Feb. 23rd. In a letter to the JOURNAL the senator says: "My bill may not be all that is required and may have to be amended and to that end I would like suggestions from all who are interested so that we may make the bill as perfect as possible. I should like to see also a strong lobby in favor of the bill for the opposition will not lack in this particular, and if anything is ever done it must be in this manner." Elsewhere in this issue we publish a call by the Fergus Falls chamber of commerce for a convention to be held in that city on Feb. 13th to consider the matter and arrange to take the necessary steps to secure needed legislation. There should be a good representation from Polk county of farmers and business men. Our chamber of commerce, or commercial club, should take hold of this matter at once and arrange for an able delegation from this city.

Deafness Cannot be Cured.

By local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever, nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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Delinquent Taxes.

A subject of vast importance to the average taxpayer in the northwest is the matter of his taxes. A year like the past one strikes the country and the farmer finds that he is unable to pay the interest on his mortgage and his taxes. He is then in a box, for if he allows his taxes to go delinquent the mortgagee pays it and calls upon him to put up or a foreclosure may follow the same as though he defaults his interest. If he is the owner of a farm and cannot pay his taxes he is liable to see somebody acquire tax title to his land and be put to extra expense and trouble to save his land. Of a bill to provide relief in this matter the Duluth Tribune says:

"There appears to be a general demand for relief from some of the provisions of the present general tax laws of Minnesota and there is another bill now being prepared in Duluth relating to taxation.

The new bill is being prepared by Col. C. H. Graves and others and is not yet completed. Some of the ideas already embodied may be changed if found impracticable. The idea that is aimed at, however, is clearly brought out. It is provided that any person owning an interest in fee or as mortgagee in any real property in this state on which taxes for 1893 or any previous years and all the subsequent years, on which the taxes have not been paid since May 1st 1897 and on which judgment has been entered and of which judgment no assignment has been made to other than the state may on written application to the auditor of the county have such taxes and the accumulated interest, costs and penalties extended for a period of five years upon compliance with the following conditions:

The owner of the real estate shall make application to the county auditor, supply him with a statement of the real estate against which the judgment has been entered, and stating the full amount of taxes, penalties and costs due. The application if correct shall then be endorsed by the county and "accepted for extension of time."

The applicant for extension may then present his documents to the county treasurer together with an amount of money equal to the interest at 6 per cent upon the aggregate taxes, penalties and costs and interest due on the judgment for all the years unpaid and interest for one year in advance. Extension may be made from year to year in this manner on the same property by the payment of interest in advance and the assessed taxes for the past year or interest thereon as provided. The bill provides that all proceedings for the collection of taxes or judgment for taxes extended shall be suspended and no sale or assignment of the claim of the state shall be made until default in the payment of interest has been made.

This bill like the Laybourn bill aims to protect the property owner—the one that has made permanent investment. The burden of the taxpayer is shifted in such a manner as to make it lighter for him without the state forfeiting any rights it now enjoys. The taxes will have to be paid eventually as at present.

Fergus Falls, Minn., Feb. 1, 1897.

ED. POLK COUNTY JOURNAL,

DEAR SIR:—The people of Fergus Falls through a committee appointed by our Chamber of Commerce, respectfully invite the citizens of your locality to send delegates to a non-partisan convention or conference to be held in this city on February 13th at 10 o'clock a.m. The object of this conference, to which all the members of the legislature from the 7th congressional district have been invited, will be to get the expression of public sentiment in regard to legislation now pending at St. Paul, looking to a reduction of freight and passenger tariffs now enforced by the railways of Minnesota. The belief is quite general, that these tariffs should be reduced. There is but one way to reduce them, which is by an act of the legislature. And it is apparent that a conference here in the northwest between our legislators and a good representative body of their constituents, must prove a vitalizing force toward reaching the end sought.

This committee therefore urgently requests that you do your utmost in your locality to send delegates to this conference who will properly represent your producing and business interests. Prompt action of township, county or municipal organizations, by electing delegates and passing resolutions is the assistance we ask of you and, as our interests are identical we shall confidently rely upon your earnest co-operation in this movement. Local organizations will confer a favor by reporting the names of their delegates, as soon as elected to the chairman of our committee.

Respectfully Submitted,
J. H. GRASS, Chairman.
W. L. CHAPPELL, Secretary.
Chamber Commerce Committee.

RED LAKE IS A COUNTY.

The Supreme Court Holds That It Was Legally Constituted.

Start Signs the Decision.

The decision in the Red Lake Falls county matter was filed on Tuesday and is to the effect that Red Lake county is legally organized.

The syllabus is as follows:

State of Minnesota ex rel. H. W. Childs, relator, vs. Board County Commissioners of Red Lake County et al., respondents.

First—Laws 1893, C. 143, entitled "An act to provide for the creation and organization of new counties and government of the same" is not unconstitutional for the alleged reason that its subject is not expressed in its title, as required by Article IV., S. 27, of the constitution.

Second—Any elector may legally sign two or more non-competing petitions for the creation and organization of new counties under the provisions of this statute.

Third—All propositions for the creation of such new counties, whether competing or otherwise, if supported by valid petitions, must be submitted to the electors; but only one of the competing propositions can be adopted at the same election, and to secure this result it must receive a majority of all the votes cast thereon, also a plurality of the votes cast on the propositions with which it is competing.

Writ discharged. —START, C. J.

Attempted Suicide.

From an incident that occurred on Wednesday at about 10 o'clock, one would infer that peace and harmony does not prevail in large sized chunks in the home of David Brown, who lives in Chase's addition. On the day and hour aforesaid Joe Benoy happened to be on the river below the dam gazing into the water where the river had reserved a breathing place from winter's icy embrace, when an ancient female woman of something like 200 pounds avoirdupois, rushed frantically up and attempted to take a header in the aforesaid, herein before mentioned air hole. "Nay, nit," said Joe, as he instantly froze to the garments of the frantic female; meantime two other men rushed to his assistance and together they dragged the would be suicide out upon the ice where she sat composedly until one of the men summoned Chief Gonyea who took her to the station, where she told the chief that her husband had refused to support her as a reason for her rash act. Mr. Brown was summoned who denied emphatically that he had refused to support her, said the woman arrived from Minneapolis, where she had been in the hospital, on the early morning train and that breakfast was on the table all ready to be partaken of, and that because no one happened to specially invite her to sit down to breakfast she made a great roar about it. Then later she discovered that her daughter in her absence had given away a suit of baby clothes, whereupon she indulged in more tantrums and ended by rushing wildly out of the house and fetched up in the police station as herein before stated, that she had oftimes threatened to take her own life but he never thought she had sand enough. He said that he had never refused to take care of her and that she was perfectly welcome to go home with him and keep right on breathing. They finally departed together. The woman says that the mayor of Minneapolis gave her transportation for Crookston and told her to go home to her husband that he was obliged to support her. They have been residents of this city about 2 years and Mr. B. last fall secured a claim on the reservation intending to go there but cold weather coming on he concluded to stay here till spring.

A Victim of Cold Weather.

Joseph McKenzie, an employe of the Baltimore Fish Co., perished in the cold last week on the Red Lake Agency. He was crossing the lake with a load of fish and struck a place where an overflow had moistened the snow causing slush a foot deep or so, and the horses became unable to draw the load so he unhitched them and turned them loose and attempted to find his way back to a stopping place kept by a half-breed and perished before arriving. Dept. coroner Wyatt who happened to be up there was asked to hold an inquest but the circumstances did not seem to require it so the remains were cared for by Post trader W. R. Spears.

More Curative Power.

Is contained in a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other similar preparation. It costs the jobber more and it is worth more to the consumer. It has a record of cures unknown to any other preparation. It is the best to buy because it is the one true blood purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON Feb. 1st, 1896.

Senator Sherman has been noted throughout his long public career for a disinclination to allow himself to be placed in a false position. He showed this when he stated in open senate that there was no truth in the numerous rumors about his having made an agreement with Secretary Olney concerning the Cuban policy to be maintained during the remainder of this administration and that to be adopted by President McKinley's administration. He showed it again by this flat-footed announcement concerning the stories of his having accepted the secretaryship of state as part of a bargain: "My acceptance of the portfolio of secretary of state was without any reservations or conditions. Gov. Bushnell has about six weeks yet before it will be necessary to appoint my successor in the senate. There seems to be a general desire that Mr. Hanna should be selected for the seat, and while I have no assurance on that point, I believe that Gov. Bushnell will appoint him." The Ohio republicans in the House are a unit in saying that there is no truth in the printed stories of disagreements among the republicans of that state over who shall succeed Senator Sherman. They say that the Ohio republicans were never more harmonious than they are now.

The senate committee on foreign relations has not yet arrived at a decision as to the nature of the report that will be made on the arbitration treaty. Amendments have been proposed which will make it clear that neither the Monroe doctrine nor our right to control the Nicaragua Canal, when it is constructed shall ever be submitted to arbitration, also one striking out that clause of the treaty which authorizes the King of Sweden to choose the umpire when the English and American representatives cannot agree upon one. Although none of these amendments have been formally accepted by the committees, it is probable that some if not all of them will be.

The House by a vote of 137 to 52 passed a private pension bill for the relief of Jonathan Scott, who served in the Fifth Iowa Cavalry and who now lives at Oswego, Kans., over the president's veto. The senate now has several bills to act upon which have been passed over the president's veto by the House.

Representative Hartman, of Montana, gave the New York papers which are constantly sneering at the west a sharp rap, which was fully appreciated by the House, when he offered an amendment to the regular Indian appropriation bill providing for an appropriation of $1,000,000,000 "for the education and civilization of the Seeley savages of the Manhattan reservation." Mr. Hartman made no remarks on his amendment. None were needed. Everybody saw the point at once, and the amendment had done its work before it was ruled out on a point of order.

Senator Lodge exposed the source of most of the opposition to the immigration bill by reading a copy of a telegram sent broadcast through the west by the Chicago agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Co., requesting those who received it to wire their congressman at the Chicago agents expense to vote against the immigration bill. Mr. Lodge allowed the telegrams to do their own talking contenting himself with saying: "I am very glad to have this opportunity of proving the truth of what I said in the senate, that the opposition to the restriction emanates entirely from steamship companies that bring them." The same telegrams read in the senate by Mr. Lodge were read in the House by Representative Stone, of Pa. The House showed its appreciation of this method of fighting legislation by agreeing to the report of the conference committee on the immigration bill. The bill would probably have been passed anyhow, but the North German Lloyd Steamship Co. probably gained it votes.

Representatives Grosvenor, Bromwell and VanVoorhis were appointed a committee by the Ohio republicans in the House at a meeting held this week, to make arrangements for a dinner to be given Senator Sherman on the first day of March by his colleagues in congress.

The election of Hon. John C. Spooner to succeed Senator Vilas, of Wis., whose term expires March 3rd, brought a great deal of pleasure to Washington, both in and out of congress, and it must have given equal pleasure in Wisconsin. Col. John Hicks, of Oshkosh, who was U. S. Minister to Peru under the Harrison administration, and who is now in Washington said: "It is remarkable what a unanimity of opinion there was in the party for Spooner's return to the senate. When it was known that the republicans had control of the legislature scarcely another name was mentioned, and in the caucus 118 out of the 119 members voted for him. He made a most satisfactory senator before and the party is anxious to keep him in the senate."

'TIS A GOOD THING

SUCH THE CONCLUSION OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE

Regarding Arbitration in the Abstract. In the Concrete It May or May Not Be Proper, According to Whose Ox Is Gored—An Interesting Debate—Salary Reduction—Henderson's Tramp Definitions—The Anderson Bill—Banking Law Amendments.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—It is a great relief to members of the legislature to turn aside from such petty affairs as the consideration of road and bridge bills, or the contest for subordinate legislative offices, and for a time give themselves up wholly and unreservedly to statesmanship in its highest degrees. Such relief has been enjoyed by both houses during the past few days, and the minds of the statesmen soared far above the trivialities of legislative routine as they listened to and joined in the consideration of the principle of arbitration, and the golden age that its adoption by the nations of the earth betokens. The greater portion of three or four days, in one or other of the two houses, was given up to the subject, and the result was somewhat unique. There had been much oratory, the ages had been ransacked for illustrations to fit any sort of opinions, nationalities were contrasted and even personalities were indulged in. The senate amended its own resolutions and later agreed to a further change in them suggested by the house. As finally adopted, the resolutions announce that the Minnesota legislature favors and would like its senators to approve arbitration in the abstract and to vote for an arbitration treaty providing such resolutions be not construed into approval of pending treaties and if exceptions be made to keep any such treaty from trespassing on the Monroe doctrine. In other words, arbitration is a good thing and we favor it if it does not affect us.

During the arbitration debate in the house Mr. Donnelly made his most characteristic speech of the session. His knowledge of history was drawn on to an unusual extent and before he finished his great power as an invective manipulator was brought into play, to the apparent delight of both floor and gallery. His analysis of the nationality of the officers and members of the house as evidenced by their names was another entertaining part of this speech.

It is amusing to watch those veteran warriors of the house, Donnelly and Hicks, who are on the opposite sides of the house in more ways than by the location of their seats. Thus far it has happened that in most of the important debates they have opposed each other, and already when one begins to speak on any subject the other seems to brace himself for the fray. And something lively usually soon follows, for they draw each other on and out in the most pungent fashion.

In view of the general business depression, Mr. Heimerdinger thought salaries of public officials should follow the course of those in private business. Hence his resolutions favoring a 20 per cent reduction in official salaries. Several amendments were made, and as finally adopted they favor an investigation of the subject of some reduction. During the debate Mr. Shell, who seldom talks on the floor, though he does effective work in the committees, presented an amendment increasing legislative per diem from $5 to $7.50 per day, in that way seeking to show up the unselfishness of those legislators who are always willing to cut all salaries except their own. He did not ask a vote, and none was taken on the amendment.

It is semi-officially given out that Mr. Heimerdinger does not belong to the "Knockers' club," notwithstanding his name and his salary reduction resolutions.

Definitions are not always sufficiently explicit, even when found in the dictionaries, but the definition of a tramp or vagrant as given in Mr. Henderson's bill seems to cover all the ground. He defines the tramp or vagrant to be an idle, lewd, lascivious person in speech or behavior; persons without visible means to maintain themselves; those out of employment and not wanting work, and all common drunkards that neglect to care for their families. This bill authorizes justices of the peace to commit tramps and vagrants to the county jail, where they shall perform hard labor from 10 to 60 days, the sheriff being directed to compel such to work on the roads or streets 10 hours a day.

Politicians can usually be trusted to look after their own interests, but if the suspicions of legislators be well founded some of their predecessors made a mistake in this way. Mr. Donnelly has introduced a resolution, which will undoubtedly be adopted, calling on the state auditor for information as to cost of printing ballots and receipts from candidates' fees. Mr. Donnelly believes that the fees more than pay the expenses of printing ballots, and that such excess is a burden on and limitation to candidates for office who are not wealthy, and the purpose is to follow the result of this inquiry with a bill making such changes in the fees as seems warranted by the facts. The original resolutions applied only to the state ticket, but Mr. Jacobson favored an amendment including candidates on county tickets.

A great deal depends on the the way a thing is stated. Mr. Snodgrass last week introduced a series of resolutions calling for an investigation of the way the banks have been managed, of the bank examiners office, and finally declaring in favor of abolishing that office. The general purpose of the resolutions was favored, but even with the final declaration stricken out the house would have nothing to do with the resolutions, insisting that the wording slurred both bank and state officials. Mr. Feig thereupon introduced long resolutions, more comprehensive in statement and calling for much more information. These resolutions, however, cast no reflections on anybody and will be adopted without opposition.

The house is not in favor of woman suffrage, even to a limited extent, and last week indefinitely postponed Mr. Snodgrass' bill for woman suffrage in municipal elections.

It is so easy to introduce frivolous resolutions and waste time in disposing of them as well as squander money in printing them in the journal of the house, that some of the older members have decided that it is time to call a halt. This was the reason Mr. Underleak last Friday introduced a resolution to prevent the printing and consideration of such frivolous resolutions, and the would-be orators will soon find it necessary to talk about matters in which other people are interested, the consideration of which may lead to something practical, in place of talking indefinitely on why the earth does not swing round the moon, or other similar matter over which the legislative power is at best rather uncertain.

"Stockwell" is the name that appears on this year's pure food bill in the house, and it applies to food in general, to cider, wine, maple sugar, molasses, jellies, olive oil, buckwheat flour, graham flour and various spices. Adulteration of any of the enumerated articles is made a misdemeanor. Many pure food bills manage more or less directly to favor or antagonize some particular brand, but thus far there is no sign of any partiality in this bill.

St. Louis and adjacent counties are chiefly interested in Mr. Vail's bill for the election of county mine inspectors in counties where minerals are mined, but the entire state will favor anything looking to greater care for life and limb of the mining population of the state.

A state board of immigration, consisting of seven members with a salaried secretary, is provided for in a bill brought into the house a few days ago. This may be intended to further the plans of the state immigration association that has been working to advertise the state for a year or more past. The railroads, which own so much land in the state, have been working for new settlers for a long time and will doubtless welcome state aid, while at the same time hoping and scheming to dispose of their own lands first and to best advantage.

Probably one comprehensive banking bill would suffice to cover the amendments desired in the present law, but there are a dozen or more bills in each house aiming to amend some one defect in the law. Mr. Donnelly introduced three in one day and it is seldom a day passes without some new bill or new action proposed about the banks. There is a very general desire to strengthen the law and add all the safeguards possible for the protection of depositors and such differences as arise are as to method and not as to object.

As a general rule the older in experience the fewer bills introduced by any legislator. More effective work can be done in sifting out and improving the bills brought in by the ambitious younger members. In the senate, which is a holdover body, there are few new bills, most of the senators having introduced their grist two years ago and being content with a few attempts to amend the existing laws and with action on house bills. Of course this general statement has no bearing on road and bridge bills, those little side appropriation measures that sound so well at home and bring such a comparatively small amount of money, for the senators are as ready with bills of this sort as are the representatives.

Newness does not always mean crudeness among politicians and the fusionists made a good starter towards scoring a point, when Populist Senator Ringdal in the senate and Democratic Representative Stockwell in the house, introduced a duplicate of the famous Anderson railroad land tax measure, which some people fear may be knocked out by the unseating of Senator Frank Day, whose deciding vote carried that famous and popular measure through the senate two years ago. The fusionists are credited with the intention of using this move in the next campaign, for this Republican legislature will very probably refuse to re-enact the Anderson law, as such action would be directly antagonistic to the senate's action in unseating Day. Then if the Anderson law is knocked out the fusionists will point to their record now.

Senator Keller, the famous "rosebud statesman" from Stearns county, had one of his peculiar bills in the senate last week, and was probably satisfied with seeing it killed. It provided that all saloonkeepers should hang a danger signal beneath the word "saloon," and Senator Keller was given almost enough votes to carry the bill, his colleagues taking occasion to have a little amusement at his expense.

County local option is already before both houses, the same bill having been introduced by Senator Barr in the senate and Mr. Jacobson in the house. Everyone of the numerous temperance organizations in the state is working for this bill, a unanimity never before known on such legislation. The opposition in the legislature is strong but this bill stands well with the general run of legislators and will be prominently before the legislature for some time. It will be a fight between the city and country both in the legislature and throughout the state, and whatever the outcome here this session the subject will be before the public stronger than ever before.

B. S. COWEN.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY.

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

See the jolly minstrels on Feb. 10th.

J. P. Foote went over to Grand Forks on Tuesday.

W. J. Hammond, of Fisher, was in the city Tuesday.

The "B" supper must be the short for baked beans.

Wheat was up one cent on Wednesday closing at 61.

J. M. Spephens is back from his trip to Illinois with cattle.

R. A. Wilkinson was up from St. Paul on Saturday, returning in the evening.

S. C. Bagley returned from a business trip to the Twin Cities on Tuesday.

The W. R. C. will give a supper at G. A. R. hall tonight. Everybody invited.

Knute Austin went to Fosston this week to look after his farming interests.

Geo. F. Stone went down to Fosston last week to purchase wood—and got plenty.

See the U. C. T. minstrel show at the opera house on Wednesday evening, Feb. 10th.

Don,t forget the minstrels on the evening of February 10th. A jolly good time is assured.

Judge Templeton was over from Grand Forks on Saturday on business before Judge Ives.

J. M. Stephens started for St. Paul Wednesday evening with a carload of cattle for the market.

Wheat reached 59 cents on Friday of last week—the lowest point reached since early last fall.

Dr. O. Tessier is trying to negotiate for the hospital and it is said his chances of getting it are good.

Dr. Chapin came down from Euclid on Monday evening by team and took the evening train for St. Paul.

Mrs. S. L. Collins entertained a number of her lady friends at a thimble party on Friday afternoon.

Miss Maria Ralph was visiting relatives in the city last week return home to Red Lake Falls on Sunday.

The ushers for the minstrel show next week will be several charming dusky belles—imported for the occasion.

Capt. L. S. Hancock, of Euclid spent the Sabath in the city the guest of George Carpenter jr.——presumably.

Don't neglect to secure a seat for the minstrel show on Wednesday evening next. The tickets are going off rapidly.

Andrew Opheim was up from Fertile on Thursday interested in the Garfield recount case before the county board.

Frank Hawkins has a bit of a furlough from his duties at the Fisher mill and is visiting his family in Crookston meantime.

J. R. McKinnon commences this week the erection of his machinery depot on the site where the old red blacksmith shop stood.

On Friday last Judge Hagen said the words that united Leonard Burdick, of Belmont, N. D., to Miss Latshow, of Pepin Co., Wis.

Next Sunday morning the Communion service will be held at the Congregational church. The evening service will be appropriate.

S. S. Stads... came down from Fosston on Thursday and left that evening via the N. P. road for Lake Park for a brief visit with friends.

Wheat went off 6 cents last week closing on Saturday at 60 cents. Which way it will go now is difficult to say though a rise is freely predicted.

Regular meeting of Col. Coblum Post tomorrow evening. There should be a good attendance as there is business of importance to attend to.

Prof. Wm. Deering, of the Fargo college, occupied the pulpit at the Congregational church on Sunday—education day. Mr. Fisher was at Fosston.

Hall's Hair Renewer is pronounced the best preparation made for thickening the growth of the hair and restoring that which is gray to its original color,

Mads Mossefin has rented the building on Second street, last occupied by Minnie Schraeder for a fruit and candy store, and will open up a tailor shop.

Tom Adams has been assigned to duty at Melrose, as master mechanic Mr. Adams is one of the best and most faithful men in the employ of the Great Northern road.

Tom Thompson, was, on Monday, fined $5 and costs, for imbibing too much of the ardent and being too demonstrative. Sentence suspended as long as he behaves himself.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Carpenter rejoice in the arrival of a bouncing baby boy at their home last week. Whatever else the lad will become he will doubtless always be a good Carpenter.

The U. C. T. minstrel show next Wednesday night will be well worth attending, and you should not miss it. If you haven't secured a seat be sure to do so at once as they are going off like hot cakes,

Henry Ryan was brought before Judge Hagen on Saturday from Mallory on information of insanity. The conditions did not seem to warrant committing him to an insane asylum and he was discharged.

The new boxes for the post-office that were expected to arrive on Tuesday did not get around till Friday, notwithstanding which, they were put up and ready for business by the opening on Mondy morning.

If the ground hog could see his shadow on candlemas day nobody in this neck of the woods was the wiser. A heavy fog obscured the sun and thus added another "sign" to the prospects of an early spring.

E. M. Bivins came out to the city this week for the first time since his serious illness of last fall. Ed has been having a lot of "Job's comforters"—boils, since he was able to be up and around.

E. Lanctot Sr. came in on Wednesday and wishes the JOURNAL to extend thanks to Joe Winfield and all who helped his son to capture and load the bull on the cars, especially to Joe who roped the critter and stayed right by till he was safe on board.

Monday was a lovely day—warm and bright and the snow thawed a good bit—howbeit there is enough of it left for all practical purpose and too much for the benefit of railroads. It would not require many such days to reduce the surplus however.

Fosston had a visit from the fire fiend on Saturday. The general store of Steensrud Bros., & Co., and the drug store of Rund & Peterson were totally destroyed. The former firm loses about $6000 and the latter carried $4000.00 on building and stock. Both buildings were totally destroyed.

The board of county commissioners ordered the closing of the county hospital at its last session as that institution has failed to pay running expenses. There are only four patients there at present. The city should take hold of the matter as a hospital is a handy thing to have.

Monday morning was the first time the patrons of the post-office tried the new system of safe locks on the boxes and great confusion ensued. The train was late, the crowd was great and many were not onto the combination of the things and as a result had to wait till they could get instruction.

The farmers about Climax are talking strongly of organizing a creamery company. Wherever creameries are properly conducted they generally pay a good thing to those who patronize them, as creamery butter always commands a better price than ordinary farm butter, as the facilities for making an even quality are greater.

Hans Ausmas, of the firm of Ausmus & Sons' fishery at Long Point Minn., spent a day in the city this week on his return from an extensive business trip to the east. Hans says that his firm is making preparations a big catch of fish this spring and that Lake of the Woods is not by any means played out as fishing ground.

Ada Herald:—W. B Dawley, of Crookston, spent an evening with L. D. Dawley of this place, while in town last week, comparing notes as to descent and relationship. They come to the conclusion that somewhere back they had branched off from the old Dawley stock that came across in the May Flower two hundred and seventy years ago.

It is questionable whether the new system in vogue at the post-office proves as satisfactory as the old one. Some of the boxes are very low down and the room quite dark which makes it difficult to see to work the combination. But there is nothing like getting used to anything and the patrons may like it better when they get used to it.

Mrs. S. Smith died at her residence on Houston avenue, on Friday at the good old age of 83. She has been a resident of this city for many years coming, we believe in '77 or '78. Mrs. T. A. Harris and Mrs. A. A. Glenn were her daughters. The funeral took place at the M. E. church on Monday at 2 o'clock, and the remains were laid to rest in Oakdale cemetery.

Bob Leick went down to Fertile and Twin Valley on Thursday night intending to be back home on Saturday evening by freight The freight did not come that evening so he remained over night to take the Sunday morning train and that did not reach here till six o'clock Sunday evening, Verily the life of a traveling man is not one bed of roses by a whole lot.

Ex-Senator James Hill, of Roberts Wisconsin, died at his home in Roberts, Wis., last week and was buried on Wednesday. He was a partner of E. D. Childs, of this city. and although Mr. Childs was written notifying him of Mr Hill's death the letter failed to reach him till last Thursday, the day after Mr. Hill was buried. Mr. Childs went down that evening returning on Sunday morning. Mr. Hill had many warm friends here.

Quite a serious wreck occurred on the Halstad branch near Moorhead on Monday. The engine left the track and was turned completely around, the engineer jumped and escaped unhurt but the fireman was pinned in the wreck and seriously if not fatally injured. Several cars of wood were stove up and other cars more or less damaged. John Sundet of this city was on the train and returned on Tuesday.

A private letter from Ole M. Omlie, at Grafton, states that he has been laid up about eight weeks by a broken leg but is getting able to be about again. Mr. Omlie was at one time a resident business man of this city where he is well and favorably known and his many friends here will unite with the JOURNAL in sympathy with him in his misfortune and rejoice that he is getting about again.

The excitement at Tom Morris' jewelry store on Monday morning at 9 o'clock was nearly as great as when the Reservation lands were thrown on the market last spring. People did not get in line a day or two before and stay there till the office opened but they did begin to form a line very early in the morning and before noon over 200 seats were taken. A great many seats have been taken but yet there are others. Go early for choice.

Postmaster LaPage and his force were busy all day Sunday getting moved into the new post-office on Second street and was ready on Monday morning to do business at the new stand. The new outfit is larger than the old and contains several hundred more boxes, and no doubt after people get used to the new locks, will prove eminently satisfactory in every way but the location and the size of the waiting room which is too small for a big crowd.

As soon as Lanctot's bull had upset the load of pigs and got a bob-sled of his own, he wisely took after Chief Gouyea, ran him into the cooler and then proceeded to kill off reporters so that his further operations might not be known. The bull was later on captured, loaded onto a sled, carried to the N. P. depot and loaded into a car to be shipped to Illinois, and now Louis is looking up the law to see if the offense of chasing an officer is extraditable so he can bring him back to stand trial.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the city hall on Monday evening to elect delegates to the immigration convention in St. Paul. After a number of speeches the following delegates were elected to attend the convention: M. R. Brown, E. M. Walsh, C. H. Saake, Lewis Ellington, Geo. H. Ralph, C. O. Christianson, Geo. H. Palmer, A. D. Stephens, Nat. Campbell and L. H. Judson. They left on Tuesday evening for St. Paul via the Great Northern which road granted a half fare rate.

H. Gilbraith, who lives in Andover had quite an experience on Thursday that he don't care to repeat right away. He was hauling hay, and after he had his load on and started for home he took a notion to smoke. After lighting his pipe he threw down the lighted match and the wind blew it into the hay setting fire to it, and though he worked hard to extinguish it, he was unable to do it, so he tipped the load over into the ditch and got his team off but the hay and rack were consumed and the sleighs ruined.

Don't miss the "B" supper this, Thursday evening given by the W. R. C. in G. A. R. hall. "The Lady Bountiful" or "Bouncing Betty" will be much in evidence, with her capacious pockets filled with desirable articles, all for the small sum of a nickel. The menu calls for a choice assortment of "B" viands, and is as follows: banana buns, brown bread, Boston's boast, bachelor's bait, broken broccole, bruised berries, blind beast, baked Erin's bulbs, baked birds, baked batter, boiled berry, bohea beverage. All who attend are assured a delightful evening,

The high wind that prevailed on Saturday caused a good bit of trouble on the railroads. The south bound passenger train that should have reached this place at 8:13 on Saturday arrived at 6 o'clock Sunday morning reaching Holmes station about 7 o'clock where it encountered a drift over two miles long, very deep and packed hard and it was 4:30 that evening before the train reached Fertile. At that place the engine baggage and mail car were sent back again with the day coach and sleeper that had been sent up to that point with the switch engine from Winnipeg Junction in the morning. These are perilous times for the railroad men.

Engineer Jack Bunnell and engineer Tom Hunt came near furnishing the JOURNAL an unpleasant item on Monday morning. The Flyer going north encountered one of those cast-iron snow drifts at Shirly and the engine went into the ditch wrecking her as bad as though a collision had struck her. Jack was at the throttle and Tom was acting fireman for the time being, but strange to say neither was seriously hurt, though at first it was feared that Tom had a few ribs fractured. However either escaped is a wonder as the engine was badly wrecked. The track was torn up considerably and the train had to be pulled back to the city and wait till the track was repaired and the snow drift cleared away, which took some time.

On Tuesday, E. Lanctot Jr., came in from the farm near Gentilly with a sleigh load of pigs in a covered box and a savage looking bull hitched behind the sleigh. He stopped in front of Chesterman's undertaking establishment, and just about that time the kids from school on their way home to dinner began to appear in evidence with yells and whoops. The bull did not like that kind of a demonstration and in his efforts to escape, overturned the sleigh and finally escaped with the rear bob. He ran out to Robert street and started along that in the direction of the Jerome bridge, overtaking Rube Allya near Bjoln's livery barn. Rube commenced to make up one of those killing faces, but it did not kill the bull—only seemed to remind him of something that he was anxious to tell Rube and he charged frantically, Rube did not remain in the neighborhood long enough to hear what the bovine would say but let out several kinks in those long legs and started a 2:20 clip without rubber shoes. even that only suffered to keep sufficient space between him and the enraged bovine to prevent an awkward collision—but you ought to have seen Rube's face. Those that did declare that it was extremely expressive and made up in all kinds of languages from Choctaw to the heathen Chinee. Some granger coming up the street took in the situation and commenced to "come boss, come boss," to the bull distracting his attention long enough to allow Rube to melt out of sight and the enraged animal was soon captured and anchored to a telephone pole till damages could be repaired, meanwhile Rube went home to try and think up something adequate to express his gratitude at getting away alive and resolve hereafter not to waste his funny business upon so unappreciative an audience.

At the Congregational church next Sunday evening the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the Christian Endeavor Society will be observed. Dr. Cuyler gives the following greeting to endeavorers: "To our beloved Christian Endeavorers: As I look back over a long and happy life, the only angels in the road are deeds done for Christ; and the only ghosts are the memories of lost opportunities. It is infamy to die and not be missed; but to live for our blessed Master is the beginning of Heaven."

THEO. L. CUYLER.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE MATE OF THE HINDU

By Captain RALPH DAVIS.

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[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER X.

WE SPEAK A WHALER—THE PESTILENCE.

This, then, as I reasoned it out to myself, was York's idea, and no doubt it was in his mind when he came aboard at the Cape. His talk of the islands and the goldfields had excited and corrupted the crew and probably the guards. The convicts were to be released, the ship seized, and those in possession would then go their own way. York would be the nominal captain, but I could not doubt that Ben Johnson would be the actual ruler and leader. I did not believe the crew as a whole would go into such a thing if they believed that murder was to be done. They would stipulate that officers and passengers were to be marooned on some island and given a chance for life. They had been well used, well fed and had no grudges to satisfy. They had been led from the path of duty by the smooth talk of the villain York, but they could not wish us harm.

I could not be sure that all the crew had entered into the plot. There were at least three middle aged, steady going men who had probably not been approached, but this would not help us out much. When the moment of revolt came, they would be looked out for, and when they found the bark in possession of the mutineers they would be compelled to strike hands with them. With the convicts numbering more than three to one, and with at least a score of sailors among them, and perhaps at least one navigator, it was easy enough to arrive at the result. They might not maroon the crew or send them adrift, but the chances were even up that they would, retaining only the services of York.

To fully realize the state of affairs you must understand a sailor's nature. I doubt if abuse or starvation could have driven our crew to mutiny. The average sailor has a lively imagination. He is a good listener. A smooth tongued liar can convince him against his will. He is always sighing for a lazy life, and though he is wasteful of his money the idea of having plenty of it will lead him into almost anything. The pictures York had drawn of the goldfields and the green islands of the Indian ocean had corrupted them and blinded them to consequenc[illegible]

You will a[illegible] y I did not at once let them know I was in possession of their secret and take prompt measures to check the contemplated revolt. I answer that because such a step on my part would have brought things to a head at once and insured our destruction. And, too, I was not sure they were fully committed to the plot, and should we chance to fall in with another man-of-war or overhaul a merchantman and keep her company it would alter their plans materially. I went to Captain Clark with my information, of course. He was just able to move about and in a nervous state, and I dared not tell him as much as I have told you. He reflected for awhile after hearing my story, and then said:

"Well, Ralph, I do not see that we can do more than is being done. If the crew is with the convicts, they can take the bark at any hour it pleases them, and our only hope is that they may delay until we sight a man-of-war. In that case we could straighten out affairs very quickly. As we have been far off our course, and as York has had no means of ascertaining our position for many days past, there will be no move for a day or two yet. He won't want to take charge of a ship without knowing what course to sail her."

This was good philosophy, and I took care to give no one the latitude and longitude as worked out from the noon observations on the next two days. York, as I learned from Haskell, made repeated efforts to secure the results of my calculations and was seemingly much put out over his failures. I changed the course of the ship twice in the two days in order to further mystify him.

In the morning watch of the third day after my conversation with Hawley in the lazarette we sighted a ship bearing up to us from the south, and presently made out that she was an American whaler. As she drew near she flew a signal that she wished to speak us, and an hour later her captain was pulled to the Hindu's side in his own boat. I met him at the rail and conducted him to the cabin for an interview with Captain Clark. He introduced himself as Captain Lewis Holt of the New Bedford whaler Good Luck, which had then been cruising for a year and a half. His errand aboard of us was to replenish his medicine chest, and as this was his first visit to a convict ship he was naturally curious. He witnessed the operations of a gang taking their morning wash up, and almost by accident heard some one speak the name of York. He instantly turned to me and asked:

"Have you got a mate aboard by that name?"

"No, I picked up a man by that name at Cape Town, who claimed to have been third mate of a whaler, but he is acting as a guard over the convicts."

"Light hair, blue eyes, large nose, two front teeth gone, great talker?"

"That fits him."

"It's the same durned skunk I left there six weeks ago," he hotly exclaimed, "and I've been mad ever since that I didn't break his neck before dumping him ashore. If that chap 's with you, look out."

"What's wrong with him?"

"Everything. He's not [illegible] the greatest liar on land or sea, but has a heart as black as a pirate's. Why, the infernal scoundrel had talked half my crew into a state of mutiny before I got on to his little game. A guard is he? Well, he isn't any better than those he looks after, and it's my opinion you can't watch him too closely."

Here was confirmation of my darkest suspicions, and it will be a lifelong regret that I did not take advantage of the opening presented. Captain Holt could have been hired to take York away by force, and with him out of the ship the convicts would have probably given up their plan. I think it would have been an easy matter to exchange six or eight men with him for a cash consideration, and that would have removed all anxiety and insured a safe voyage.

You ask why I didn't take these steps. First, because Captain Clark opposed them, and, secondly, because the result would have been an official investigation. Had we encountered an English man-of-war the case would have been far different. I had suspicions, but no positive proofs. To have forced York or any of the sailors to exchange into the whaler would have been an arbitrary act which would have cost us dear without we could prove justification. Again, Mary Williams and Haskell were the only two people aft who had a suspicion of anything wrong, and all others, including the doctor, would have protected and could have been used as witnesses against us.

I was, however, on the point of asking the American to keep us in sight for a couple of days, on pretense that we were making some alterations in the quarters of the convicts, when he stated that he should run to the east for a new cruising ground. It turned out even better than that. At noon, when he was about three miles in our wake, the wind fell and a dead calm came on which lasted that afternoon and night, all the next day and up to midnight of the second night. During this calm, with the whaler in plain view, I noticed that almost every man of our crew carried an anxious, excited look, but they were unusually humble in their demeanor.

York was asleep when the whaler's captain visited us, but I took care to drop Holt's name so that it would be carried forward to him. He also doubtless identified the whaler as soon as he set eyes on her, and it was plain enough that he was greatly disturbed. After a bit he made opportunity to speak with me, and when I did not tell him that his name had been mentioned he was evidently much relieved.

On the second day of the calm I had another talk with Mary Williams. She had been closely watching the two young women, but they evidently suspected the espionage and had been on their guard. She had caught on to but one suspicious circumstance. That very morning, while my mate had the deck, she had seen Miss Foster pass something to York in a sly manner as she promenaded the deck. As the young woman had just come out of the dispensary it was natural to believe that the object was something carried from that room. The idea of poison flashed through my mind, but was discarded when I remembered hearing the doctor say he had nothing of the sort among his stores. Whatever it was, York had had ample time to secrete it, and it was useless for me to cudgel my brains.

At about midnight of the second night the calm was broken, though the breeze was very light. When morning came, we saw that the whaler had altered her plans and was bearing up for

"It's the same durned skunk I left there six weeks ago."

the north, and it was with a heavy heart I bid her goodby. Things ran smoothly up to noon, and then it was Haskell who came aft and reported to the doctor that at least three different men in Ben Johnson's cage had developed cases of the smallpox. Dr. Haxton at once went down to investigate, and a quarter of an hour later he reported that the pestilence was present in a virulent form.

In such an emergency as this it would have been everything to us to feel that we had a competent physician aboard. It might be smallpox or might be measles or the men might be shamming. The three men had eaten heartily at breakfast, proving they had no fever or premonitory symptoms, and the idea of smallpox was absurd. Dr. Haxton not only insisted, but with more fervor than I had ever known him to use before. The passengers were terribly alarmed, as you may imagine, but I took notice that not a single man among the guards and only two among the crew appeared to be at all anxious. This fact alone would have satisfied me that it was an understood thing. I said all the passengers were alarmed. I should have made an exception as far as the two young women were concerned. Their pretense of alarm was so transparent that I was not the only one to see through it.

We had provided no hospital aboard the bark because the government did not contract for anything of the sort. Epidemics were not counted on or provided against. If one broke out, then let the doctor do the best he could. If the convicts died, well and good. If they got well, they must be turned over to the officials at Botany Bay. Odds was the difference to the government.

The question with us was, "Is it really smallpox?" We were not willing to take the word of the ship's doctor for it, and you can see what a situation that put us i[illegible]. While yet the alarm was upon us Haskell announced that he had something to communicate. Convicts, guards and sailors knew that he was faithful to the ship and were on their guard that he should neither see nor hear anything. He had made some few discoveries, however, and was satisfied in his own mind that a trick was being played on the doctor, and that the two young women were cognizant of it. In doing his turn below he had got a strong odor of what he thought was croton oil, and he suggested that the doctor be questioned about it.

Dr. Haxton was immediately sent for and asked if any of the oil mentioned was included in his medical outfit. He answered promptly in the affirmative and went away to fetch the bottle. It was missing. If croton oil be rubbed upon the face, it will produce a blotch similar to that which appears in the first stages of smallpox. He was sure that he had an eight ounce bottle of the stuff, and just as sure that other hands than his had removed it from the dispensary. That settled it with the rest of us, but not with the doctor. He became indignant that we should question the correctness of his diagnosis, and added that if the patients were not isolated he should not hold himself responsible for results.

I have said very little concerning our passengers, male or female, because they were passengers only and had no part or portion in our discussions and worriments. Up to the hour they got word of the sickness below they were totally unsuspicious that danger menaced. When the doctor announced smallpox, something had to be done to allay the panic. The passengers were assembled in the great cabin, and Captain Clark plainly told them in the presence of the doctor that he was not satisfied that a pestilence had appeared. When sure of it, he would take every precaution to prevent its spread, and he advised them to resume the even tenor of their ways until the question was settled. He called their attention particularly to the fact that we had a clean bill of health at the Cape, and that no disease of the sort existed there. As every convict had been vaccinated before leaving England, it was simply impossible for a virulent outbreak to occur.

Dr. Haxton construed the captain's language as an insult and hotly reiterated his professional opinion, and there we were, worse off perhaps than as if a pirate ship with the black flag flying and her cutthroat crew at quarters was bearing down on us with the intention to rob, ravish and scuttle.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Ladies' Home Journal for February

The February Ladies' Home Journal opens with a striking article—"When Kossuth Rode Up Broadway"—the fourth of its "Great Personal Events" series. In it Parke Godwin recalls the unprecedented demonstration and enthusiasm with which the Hungarian exile was welcomed to New York, also his patriotic but vain mission to this country. Charles Dana Gibson's second drawing of Dickens' people—portraying Dick Swiveller and the Marchioness—worthily occupies a prominent place in the excellent magazine. The splendor and sumptuousness which marked the festivities incident to a double Royal wedding in the Imperial Palace of the German capital is glowingly reflected in "A Page at the Berlin Court." In a delightful vein Edward Page Gaston writes of the winsome belles of Mexico, and the restraining barriers that social customs of that land interpose between lovers during courtship. An article that will appeal to women is Mrs. Talcott Williams' sketch of "The Most Famous Cook in America." The February Journal also presents the first of Mrs. S. T. Rorer's Cooking Lessons. "Ideal Cooking" and "How to Make Soups." These are the initial contributions to the department she will hereafter conduct in the Journal—the only publication for which she writes. "The Senate and House of Representatives" is the subject of ex-President Harrison's "This Country of Ours" paper, and he expresses himself very forcibly upon several points. Mr. Edward W. Bok writes in vigorous denunciation of the "wishy-washy" books to be found in Sunday school libraries, and points an easy way to secure better literature for Sunday school children. "Daughters of Our Presidents" is an attractive series of sketches of surviving daughters of Chief Executives and "The Origin of Our Popular Songs," by William George Jordan, relates the interesting circumstances in connection with the writing of many of our favorite melodies. Dwight L. Moody addresses his Bible Class on Atonement, and Ruth Ashmore writes a helpful article addressed to girls on "Casting the First Stone." An admirable sketch by Miss Mary E. Wilkins portrays "A Quilting Bee in Our Village" with charming fidelity. "The Burglar Who Moved Paradise," Herbert D. Ward's serial, is fairly overflowing with humorous interest as it is unfolded. There are also articles on amateur photography, sweet pea culture, plans for "A $1500 Summer Cottage," matters pertaining to dress and the usual departments. The magazine is boundless in the scope and interest of its articles. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar per year, ten cents per copy.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

A MEXICAN NEW WOMAN.

She Is a Thoroughly Capable and Careful Railroad Station Agent.

There are many things of interest along the line of railroad between Puebla and Oaxaca, Mexico, but few attract the northern traveler more than the station agent at Etla. This is Concha Bianca, a young woman with honest brown eyes and a great mass of wavy black hair. Etla, her post of duty, is the place where the Indians flock from the mountains for 100 miles around for their annual feasts, and also the shipping point for the big haciendas in the fertile valleys among these same mountains. When the train stops at Etla in the dark, a young woman in white, for Senorita Concha dresses to match her surname, stands at the door of the express car, lantern in hand, checking the packages on the big receipt book. When the freight train stops, she flits in and out of the long line of cars, telling the brakemen what to take and what to leave. She goes from one end of the train to the other, seeing that no mistakes are made. The bareheaded girl in a white dress is full of business. She wastes no time on empty words. The trainmen respect her. She does everything about the station but handle the baggage. There are plenty of stout Mexicans of the other sex hanging about for that work.

Concha Bianca is so well esteemed by the management of the road that she has been twice promoted, until now she has one of the most important stations under her care. She does all the telegraphing, besides attending to the receiving and shipping of freight. It was her knowledge of telegraphing that got the young woman her first recognition. Her father and two brothers were operators. She learned to use the key. A station was given to her where there was not much to do besides the telegraphing. Her aptitude for railroad work attracted the attention of General Manager Morcom, and the promotion followed. Concha Blanca lives in the station. Her mother keeps house for her, and a younger sister sits at the telegraph table learning the vocation of the new woman in Mexico. The conductors have got in the way of pointing out to travelers Senorita Concha along with the ruins of the ancient city on the mountain top, the site where the battle of Tehuacan was fought, the hieroglyphics on the cliff at the entrance to Rio Salada canyon and other objects of interest.—Chicago Chronicle.

Chinese Royalty.

The present emperor of China is Huang Hen, who succeeded to the throne Jan. 12, 1875. He was one of the youngest monarchs who ever ascended the throne, being at the date of accession only 3 years old. There have been 22 dynasties in China, the royal history of this country being better ascertained than that of any other which reaches back to ancient times. With some few breaks, the Chinese have had a regular succession of sovereigns since Fuhhi, who, the Chinese say, reigned from B. C. 2852 to 2737. According to Chinese tradition, Fuhhi was no less a personage than the Noah of the Scriptures, who, after leaving his ark on Mount Ararat, traveled east and founded the Chinese empire. Chinese history asserts that several of their early monarchs ruled for over a century each; one reigning over China for 115 years, another for 102, another for 100, and so on. It is considered probable by historians that these figures represent rather dynasties than the reigns of individual sovereigns. China has had in almost direct descent, with no more than two or three breaks in the history of the royal family, 33 sovereigns, 92 emperors, 2 Tartar rulers, 6 Mogul emperors and 3 empresses.

What Rules the World.

Many years ago John Brougham, Lester Wallack, Artemus Ward and others used to meet after the play at Windhurst's, in Park row. One night the question, "What rules the world?" arose, and various opinions were expressed. William Ross Wallace, who was present, retired before long, and some time later called Thomas J. Leigh from the room and handed to him a poem which he had just written. Mr. Leigh read it aloud to the company, and Mr. Brougham made a happy little speech of acknowledgment. The thing was entitled "What Rules the World," and the first stanza ran:

They say that man is mighty,
He governs land and sea,
He wields a mighty scepter
O'er lesser powers that be.
But a mightier power and stronger
Man from his throne has hurled,
And the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rules the world.

—Kate Louise Roberts in Critic.

The Old Man's Decision.

"I dunno what to do with him," said the old gentleman. "He won't work, he won't study, spends half the day fishin and the other half loafin, smashes the crockery ware if the breakfast don't suit him and walks and talks in his sleep. We've had seven doctors to examine him, and they're all at sea about him. So we've just arrived at the conclusion that he's one of these darned long haired geniuses that's built to write books and have monuments on the installment plan when they die of starvation!"—Atlanta Constitution.

She'd Go Through It.

"How I would love," said the oldest and much the heaviest of the Snigsby girls, "to sit on yonder snowy cloud and float across the azure empyrean! Wouldn't it be a daring experience to ride on a cloud?"

"Yes," said young Mr. Mallow as he looked at the cloud in question, "but I'm sure you'd go through it all right."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

More Eloquent.

"They say there is character shown in the way a man combs his hair."

"Well, I think that often there is more character shown in the way he don't comb it."—Detroit Free Press.

The Northwestern Grumbler.

Minneapolis Evening Journal.

Some people are always grumbling. The world does not run smoothly for them. They have problems to meet, but they rarely conquer them. This is why they are grumblers. The man who rises above discouragements and resolves to win, is the man who does win. Grumblers never win. They spend so much of their energy in fault-finding that their vitality holds at low point. When years of business depression came the voice of the grumbler is heard. He finds fault with the government, and he finds fault with the individual. He thinks the country is unfortunate in that the grumbler is not at the helm. And if perchance affairs in a city go wrong because of mismanagement, the grumbler jumps to the front and begins to throw pessimistic misstatements in front of approaching prosperity, in order that the people may understand that mistakes have been made.

Mistakes have been made, but grumbling will not cure them. Mistakes have been made, but they are not as serious as grumblers assert them to be. Mistakes have been made, but they are not going to stand in the way of the upbuilding of Minneapolis and the great northwest. If any pessimistic grumbler thinks this northwest is going to pause in its progressive sweep because some mistakes of administration have been made, he will simply be run down. The grumbler is the black crow that whirls around business centers and pecks at little festers until the life of a community is endangered, giving out at times his discouraging "Caw, Caw!"

The black crows that are making their home in Minneapolis have no intelligent idea of what the real situation in the northwest is. They do not appreciate the meaning of a stride that opens up 116,700 farms in Minnesota from 1850 to 1890. They have no appreciation of what it means to place under cultivation in this state in forty years 18,000,000 acres of land. They are so narrow in their vision that they would offset an increase in farm values in this state amounting to $350,000,000 with the insignificant loss of 1 per cent on a million and a half of money handled in Minneapolis in a number of years.

The United States census gave the value of farm implements in use in Minnesota in 1860 as $15,981. In 1890 we find this item reaching the valuation of $16,916,473. Nearly $20,000,000 invested in farm tools in a single state. What does this mean? Can it be interpreted favorably to pessimistic grumbling? No well balanced mind would so construe it. With this advancement has come a railroad construction of 6,000 miles, and when some grumbler reminds us that we have too many railroads, let him know that practically all of the mileage in Minnesota has been a paying investment from the day of its construction. The Great Northern railroad shares pass dollar for dollar. The Northern Pacific road in Minnesota is not responsible for the condition that has trouble that corporation. The Omaha road pays its dividends without borrowing money and without drawing on funds not earned. The Minneapolis & St. Louis road is regarded as one of the bright share roads of the country, while the St. Paul road stands in the fore rank as a divident payer, and largely because of business rising in this state. The grumbler has no knowledge of these facts, however.

The farmers of the northwest are not suffering. For several months wheat has been worth 70 cents at their door, taking an average of price and distance. This is worth more to them than dollar wheat was in 1890. Let the price of farm machinery, rates west and east, and the general cost of living speak for the truth of this statement. And farm conditions northwest will open with bright prospects in the spring. Never in the history of northwest farming has there been so large an acreage plowed in summer and fall for the next season, as was done last year. The ground is ready on an area that means much for the general prosperity. There is an abundance of snow for moisture. The ground is not frozen to great depth, because the deep snow has protected it. This opens the way fo reception of the moisture and the spring drainage will not be as heavy as usual.

And what of the grumblers? Have they made no mistakes? Is it the fault of the republican party or of the democratic party because they bought real estate four miles from the center at prices four times too great? It is to be regretted that more conservative judgment did not control everywhere in the twenty years passed, but because natural results followed we are not warranted in fault-finding. When we look out on the great state of which we are a part, a state that in twenty years will outstrip any in the Ohio valley in the value of products, and it can be believed in population also, when we understand what the great totals mean that are piling up as representing our development, then will we begin to understand that it is new faith we want, not grumbling; that it is new effort we want, not cheerless gossip that tears down. There is a great future ahead of us, before which mistakes of judgment and of administration are mere bagatelles, and by which they will be absorbed until their slight impress on the surface of general prosperity is lost.

General Walker and the Money Question.

General Walker's views on money are probably fairly well known. He gave a broad scope to the term money, including bank notes; he introduced the term "common-denominator in exchange," as a substitute for the phrase "measure of value"; and followed his father in his opposition to the so-called banking school. It is in connection, however, with bimetallism that his name is more closely associated in monetary science during these later years. On this he has a consistent record. While recognizing the evils of inflationism, he was deeply impressed with the evils of contracting the sound money supply in a time of expanding industry. In his remarks at the Paris Monetary Conference of 1878, to which he was a delegate, he made this statement: "Suffocation, strangulation are words hardly too strong to express the agony of the industrial body when embraced in the fatal coils of a contracting money supply." He never accepted the defensive on this question. "We are not the innovators. It is our opponents who are proposing a new and strange thing. On our part, we stand upon the ancient order." The Paris Conference of 1867 did a cruel wrong; the German Government, in 1873, made a stupid blunder, and the heroic efforts of France unaided could not prevail. He placed the cause of bimetallism on a broad foundation, taking cognizance of world conditions and not national interests alone. Commerce and manufacturers needed a common world's par of exchange. Monometallism was responsible for the friction cutting deep into the vitals of a beneficent world competition. He had an honest hatred of repudiation or partial confiscation, or an intentional scaling of debts, or lessening of obligations. He spurned to rest the cause of bimetallism on class interests. At London this past summer, his final word in an address there delivered was: "The bonds of the United States will continue to be paid in gold coin or its full equivalent; and its credit will stand where it has ever stood since the triumphant vindication of its nationality in the war of secession." He felt that his country had been maligned. The legislation of 1878 and 1890 was highly injudicious and mischievous, but it was not the result simply of selfish and particular interests engaged in the production of silver. The act of 1878 was "in the main disinterested, in the main loyal. And so, too, the act of 1890 "was in the main due to a loyal intention to undo the great wrong of demonetization.'

The position he took during the past year showed the highest moral courage. Subjected to misinterpretation, accused of giving covert aid to the free silver movement which he opposed as heartily as any, he maintained his academic and intellectual freedom—solicitous that no word of his should be misapplied, and yet at appropriate times asserting the truth that was in him.—From "Francis A. Walker as a Public Man," by Davis R. Dewey, in February Review of Reviews.

Cash.

The highest market price paid for barley and oats. See Theodore Greenhalgh, one door north of the Germania hotel. [14tf]

Our combination offer with Farm Stock and Home elsewhere in this issue should not be overlooked. A years subscription to this grand agricultural paper means a 384 page volume size 11½x15 in. that to any farmer is well worth $5.00, yet we give it and The Journal one year for only $1.50.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

The concert and lecture in the Opera House last evening, under the anspices of the Congregational church, was a grand success. The singing was fine and every piece was enjoyed. The same can be said of the orchestra music. The lecture was interesting and thoroughly enjoyed by young and old. Rev. Fisher showed himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the scenery of that part of our country which he described, and he has the happy faculty to enthusiastically carrying the audience with him in elegant but simple language. Many a historic spot or personality was most effectively described and brought forth vividly for the enjoyment and reflection of his hearers. One felt that the lecturer was himself a part of his subject, when describing the things which he had seen and heard.

John Jacoby has been residing in Fosston for several years, doing odd jobs as they came along, but never working long at one thing on account of his poor health. His last occupation was as hostler at the Central Hotel barn, which work he was finally compelled to quit and of late has been confined to his bed. Consumption is the primary cause of his becoming an invalid, but of late he has also been troubled with rheumatism. He at last decided to return to his former home at Weaver, Wabasha county, in this state, where he has relatives, and yesterday afternoon he was carried to the train on a cot and O. J. Berg volunteered to see him home safely.

State examinations are being held in the local school this week under difficulties, the lack of mail service preventing the arrival of examination papers in time, for each paper has a certain time and day set for its work. The principal has been unable to have them used on scheduled days, but the examination has gone on, although it is not certain that the answering papers will be recognized by the state board.

Campbell & Soderberg shipped two car loads of stock to St. Paul on Tuesday's train, Mr. Soderberg accompanying them. This makes about twenty car loads that the firm has shipped this season. They were unfortunate with the last lot, being obliged to keep them here about a week, waiting for the weather to settle and the trains to begin running on schedule time.

Harry Johnson was in town Thursday and said he didn't care how much it snowed, or what the price of wheat was. There was a new arrival at his house that morning and its a boy, too. He weighs twelve pounds and a quarter and is a republican. Both mother and son are doing well.

S. C. Bagley is in Crookston today. He received notice from the department that he would, with the others who have purchased Red Lake pine, be allowed fifteen days to appear at the Crookston land office and show cause why his purchase of pine should not be canceled. And this is what he is doing.

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

Johanna Larson, of Rindal, was the victim of a stroke of apoplexy Tuesday and fears are entertained for his recovery.

H. O. Hermanson, of Rindal, returned Saturday from a six months visit to Norway and to points in this country. He reports a very pleasant trip.

The cold wether of the winter was experienced the first of the week, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday mornings the thermometer registered over 40 below zero. The cold snap seemed to have been general. In Chicago it was the coldest it has been for twentyfive years and much suffering was experienced among the poorer classes.

Attorneys Gaylord and Walseth transacted business at the county seat Tuesday.

R. S. Mayo is having a model made of his new self revolving machine and seems confident he has discovered the secret of perpetual motion. He has already been made the recipient of many valuable offers for his right but wisely refuses them all.

—The Northern Pacific railroad company will sell tickets to Crookston on Feb. 10th at one and one-third fare for the round trip on account of the U. C. T. Minstrel Show. Frank Gravel is one of the end men in the company and it is worth a trip alone to Crookston to see and hear Frank.

St. Hilaire Items.

[From the Spectator.]

A great deal of the beer that was shipped in here a few weeks ago and stored in different places has been frozen making it unfit for family use.

Sam Dainard was buying up cattle near Twin Valley last week.

BORN:—To Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dainard, Monday, January 25, 1897, a daughter.

W. A. Arthur and wife were at the county seat last week returned home Friday.

A certain party in this village froze his nose last Friday night while sleeping in bed.

Thief River Falls

[From The Press.

Ira C. Richardson will go to St. Paul next week and become a member of the third house for a short time.

The marriage of Mr. Arthur Hibner and Miss Maggie Thomas which occured at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Thomas, last Friday evening, was one of the pleasant events of the week. Rev. Hertzburg officiated.

Monday, Tuesday and a greater part of Wednesday the Press office was the busiest place in town. It was crowded with farmers a greater portion of the time mentioned who could not get in to the mass meeting Saturday but were anxious to sign the petition for seed grain.

The recent cold snap was quite general extending as far south as St. Louis and east of Boston. To be sure the mercury did not go down so low at these points as perhaps in parts of Manitoba but the inhabitants of these banana belts must not think that they monopolize all the extremes.

The Doctrine of Atonement.

"For nineteen hundred years the chief point of controversy between faith and unbelief has been over the doctrine of the Atonement," writes Evangelist Dwight L. Moody in the February Ladies' Home Journal. "Lying as it does at the very foundation of Christianity, it has been assailed in every age of the history of the church without avail, and remains today the most universally accepted teaching of our faith. Upon the finished work of Christ's atonement the entire structure of Christianity rests.

"This truth has, perhaps suffered as much from the misguided zeal of its friends as it has from the attacks of its enemies. The human theories which have been advanced in its defense have too often been at the expense of the Bible teaching regarding the character of God.

"It is a truth which we are to accept, but are not commanded to understand. Christianity is a faith not a theory. Its truths are given by revelation and are not the result of speculation, the only infallible guide to which we may refer being 'What saith the Scriptures?' That the Bible contains passages that I do not understand is to me a strong proof of its divine origin. If I could read the Bible as I do any other book, what would hinder my contributing toward writing a Bible? Thank God in his word I find heights that I cannot reach depths that I cannot fathom, breadths that I cannot measure. We cannot hope to study the revelation of God's Word without finding what is superhuman for as Paul wrote to Timothy, 'Without controversy, great is the mystery of godliness.'

Senator Nelson Busted.

St. Paul Dispatch.

The Scandinavian citizens of Minnesota and other friends of Gov. Nelson this afternoon presented the State of Minnesota with a handsome bust of Senator Nelson. The presentation speech was made by Rev. M. Falk Gjertsen, of Minneapolis, who was introduced by Henry J. Gjertsen.

The bust was almost the last piece of work completed by the sculptor Fjelde before his death. It is of pure white Italian marble mounted on a pedestal, the base and cap of which are of brown Tennessee marble, and the main column of Minnesota brown granite.

Gov. Clough accepted the bust on behalf of the state.

Same Thing.

Maloney's East Grand Forks Advocate:—Frank Cernouseck who was in Crookston when the last storm came up, came to this city and remained until it was over and his absence from home caused his relatives much anxiety as they feared he might be lost.

Euclid Items.

Dr. J. S. Chapin left Monday evening for Minneapolis, where he goes as a delegate from the local camp of Modern Woodmen to attend the state convention of that order.

Squire Losey pronounced the magic words that made Frank Lindhorst and Mrs. N. J. Nelson husband and wife, at the farm of S. Carrie last Saturday.

E. J. Haseltine was called to Mazomanie, Wisconsin last Wednesday evening, by the sudden death of his father.

The Woodmen have secured the services of the Crookston mandolin club for their entertainment and dance on the evening of February, 22nd.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Miner and children are expected home from their visit below, Saturday morning.

Miss Nellie Chapin was unable to return to school at Warren this week on account of illness.

Capt. L. S. Hancock spent Sunday in Crookston.

Sheriff Lawrence came up from Crookston Tuesday to post notices of the organization of township 153, range 46.

Wm. Bloom, of Crookston transacted business in the village Monday.

John Goosen, Fred Goosen, Theo. Goosen, Chris. Jench, Wm Krause, Fred Tiedermm, Henry Willers and Clause Goosen were among the number who went to Crookston Monday to participate in a suit brought by Otto Shultz against John Goosen to recover damages by fire alleged to have been caused by Mr. Goosen's threshing engine.

Angus Items.

J. M. Palmer, F. McLennan and D. H. Miller spent Tuesday in Warren.

L. J. Lake was in Crookston on Tuesday.

W. L. Davies and wife visited friends in Euclid on Tuesday.

J. M. Palmer and wife drove to Euclid on Wednesday evening.

Will Wolhauft is reported as better.

F. Stroble drove to Warren on Friday and was accompanied by his son A. and daughter Maggie.

C. R. Perkins was in Warren on Friday.

J. M. Palmer went to Grand Forks on Friday.

C. A. Bradley was in town on Thursday buying hogs to ship.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Evans was in Warren on a collecting tour on Friday.

W. Peters and wife, Ole Tavson, Misses Dean Evans, Davies and F. R. Stevens and sons Will and Harry attended the Woodmen dance at Euclid on Wednesday evening.

John McLennan drove to Crookston on Thursday.

Mrs. George Tavson and son George were in Warren on Thursday.

M. A. Campion came down from Warren on Wednesday to take a look around.

Gus. Peterson was in Warren on Tuesday.

A. T. Campion drove to Warren Friday on business.

It is reported that Andrew Anderson contemplates getting married.

Wm. Bradley, of Warren, was in town on Friday.

Albert Jacobson and wife welcomed a young son on Wednesday.

The Origin of "Yankee Doodle."

"Yankee Doodle" is claimed by many nations. It was known in England as "Nankee Doodle" in the time of Charles I. The Hollanders had an old song to this air called "Yanker Dudel." It is said to be also an old French vintage song a native Hungarian air, and the ancient music of the sword dance of the Biscayans. In June, 1755 Dr. Richard Schuckburgh, regimental surgeon under General Braddock, thought to play a joke on the ragged, tattered continentals by palming off the "Nankee Doodle" of the time of Cromwell, upon the Colonial soldiers as the latest martial music. It at once became popular, but a quarter of a century later the joke seemed turned when the continental bands played this same "Yankee Doodle" as Lord Cornwallis marched out after surrendering his army, his sword and the English colonies in America to the Yankees.—February Ladies' Home Journal.

The Shirt-Waist Remains in Favor.

Emma M. Hooper describes "Fabrics, colors and Gowns" for spring in the February Ladies' Home Journal and of shirt-waists says: The comfortable cotton waist will be in vogue more than ever, and will not be confined to percales, cheviots, ginghams and such substantial goods, but dainty dimity and flower-sprinkled organdy, as well as silk gingham, will be called into requisition."

New Tariff Prospects.

Minneapolis Evening Journal.

The ways and means committee of the house have commendably expedited the tariff hearings, and, if the wool grower and wool manufacturers, the tobacco men and some other interests can succeed in adjusting their differences as to rates, the new tariff will be ready when the new administration enters upon its career and as the proposed extra session will be called at an early date, consideration of the bill can be fully entered upon by the beginning of April.

It is thought by some congressmen that the measure can be passed by June 1, which, however, would be an extraordinarily early date for the consummation of such legislation. General debate and paragraph consideration will take some time in the house unless, indeed, the minority fail to indulge in dilatory tactics, but when it is passed by the house the senate ordeal comes and at present the outlook is not exhilaratingly favorable for the speedy passage through that body. The republicans can count on forty-two senators to vote for the tariff bill and it takes forty-five to control the senate If they choose to reconsider the vote on the Delaware vacancy which was against Dupont by one vote only last year, it is not improbable that they can seat him to the exclusion of the man elected by the rival democratic and Addicks legislatures in Delaware. The Kentucky legislature is called to extra session in March to elect a successor to Blackburn and the probability is that he will be a republican. The North Carolina legislature may seat a republican and these three will raise the republican strength to forty-five. Of course it is doubtful if the Dupont case will be called up again and complications in Kentucky may defeat the return of a republican senator, for unfortunatly there is some sharp factionism in the republican party in Kentucky, growing out of personal ambitions. It is possible, however, that some avowed democratic senator from the south may join the republicans, if a moderate protective tariff is produced. Judge McEnery of Louisiana is a protectionist and he will vote for the new tariff, if it properly provides for the protection of the sugar and rice interests of his state. So far as the silver senators are concerned they deny the report that any negotiations for a trade of their votes have been made and say they will await developments. Certain it is that, if they stand out on the question of free coinage 16 to 1, as they did last winter, no compromise on that nefarious basis will be thought of by the republicans. The appointment of Lyman J. Gage to the secretaryship of the treasury is an emphatic notice by McKinley that the new administration will not consider or tolerate any concessions to the distinctive principle of free silver at 16 to 1. The day of compromises with the inflation party is past. The country has suffered too much from even modified fiatism to have the deadly principle saddled on it.

While the vote on the new tariff bill will be close there can be no doubt that it will be passed by the senate and there will be long delay only in case the senate so amends the bill that the conferees will find difficulty in adjusting their differences. The bill will very certainly not be a reproduction of the tariff act of 1890. It will be adapted to present condition, according to information given by members of the committee. The average of duties of the present democratic tariff is about 41 per cent while the average of the act of 1890 was a fraction over 49 per cent. The average of duties in the new tariff will be below the average of the act of 1890, it is estimated, while the rates of the present tariff which have adversely affected some industries, will be adjusted to meet reasonable demands for protection. The country does not want a high protective tariff extreme in its rates, and such a tariff, could not be passed. McKinley so emphatically declared for a moderately protective tariff last winter in his Lincoln's birthday speech that his utterance then may be taken as a keynote for the construction of the new tariff.

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MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Know the "Small Graces" of Life.

Young men should not get the idea that to know the "small graces of life" is useless or frivolous. What we call the "social graces" are very valuable to a young man. That is the great trouble with young men who are earnest: they are too earnest, and upon all occasions. They can have a high aim in life, a lofty purpose, and yet not close themselves up to all social pleasure or amenities. Girls feel uncomfortable, and pardonably so, when they go to a concert or any other form of entertainment with a young man who constantly makes mistakes in little things. The small rules and laws which must be observed on all social occasions are not to be frowned: they are important, and a young fellow makes a great mistake when he considers them beneath him or unworthy of his attention.—Edward W. Bok in February Ladies' Home Journal.

The Gerrymander a Grave Evil.

"The use of what is called the 'Gerrymander' in order to obtain an undue party advantage in the election of a member of the house of representatives has become a public reproach," writes ex-president Harrison, discussing congress in the February Ladies' Home Journal. "It is the making of unfair congressional districts, not having relation primarily to population and to the geographical relations of the counties composing them, as they should, but to party majorities in the counties, with the object of giving to the party making the appointment a fraudulent advantage. The districts are made up to be Republican or Democratic, as the case may be, and the voters of the minority party are cheated out of a fair representation in the congressional delegation. This is a grave evil, but it may be doubted whether it would be cured or even much ameliorated in the long run, if Congress were to take into its hands the making of the congressional districts."

Fifty Years Ago.

Who could imagine that this should be
The place where, in eighteen ninety-three
That white world-wonder of arch and dome
Should shadow the nations, polychrome...
Here at the Fair was the prize conferred
On Ayer's Pills, by the world preferred.
Chicago-like, they a record show,
Since they started—50 years ago.

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have, from the time of their preparation, been a continuous success with the public. And that means that Ayer's Pills accomplish what is promised for them; they cure where others fail. It was fitting, therefore, that the world-wide popularity of these pills should be recognized by the World's Fair medal of 1893—a fact which emphasizes the record:

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Reclining Chair Cars, Compartment Sleepers and Cafe Dining Cars make a combination unequaled for comfort in travel.

Widows of Revolutionary Soldiers

"Seven women are still drawing pensions as the widows of men who saw active service in the war of the Revolution: women whose husbands served under Washington more than a hundred and twenty years ago," writes Clifford Howard in the February Ladies' Home Journal. "The eldest of these surviving widows of the Revolution lives at Los Angeles California. She is Mrs. Lovey Aldrich, now in the ninety-eighth year of her age. Her husband was private Caleb Aldrich, who was born in the year 1763 and served as a soldier boy in the New England campaigns of the war. Mrs. Nancy Jones, of Jonesborough, Tennessee, whose husband was Darling Jones, a private in one of the North Carolina regiments, is the youngest of the Revolutionary widows, being now about eighty-three years of age. The other five are Nancy Cloud, who is living at Chula, Virginia, and is the widow of sergeant William Cloud, of captain Christian's Virginia line; Ester S. Damon, of Plymouth Union, Vermont, whose husband was private Noah Damon, of Massachusetts; Mary Snead, living at Parksley, Virginia, widow of private Bowdoin Snead; Nancy A. Weatherman, who lives at Elk Mill, Tennessee, and whose first husband was Robert Glasscock, a fifer in one of the Virginia regiments and Rebecca Mayo, living at Newbern, Virginia, widow of Stephen Mayo, a soldier from Virginia. That these women can be the widows of Revolutionary soldiers is readily understood in view of the fact that their husbands were well on in years when they married. As for example, when Ester Sumner married Noah Damon in the year 1835—fifty-two years after the close of the war—she was but twenty-one, while he was seventy-six. The last Revolutionary widow pensioner who had married prior to the close of the war, and had therefore actually lived during the revolutionary times, was Nancy Serena, widow of Daniel F. Bakeman. She died about twenty-seven years ago, only a year or two after her husband, who was the last of the Revolutionary soldiers on the pension roll."

A National Song Written Under Hot Fire.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" was written by Francis Scott Key at the time of the attack on Fort McHenry made by Admiral Cockburn on Sept. 13, 1814. Key was held a prisoner in a little boat moored to the commander's vessel. Through the whole day and night, exposed to the fire from the shore, Key watched the flag on the fort, and at break of day on the 14th, saw it was still waving—"our flag was still there." Then taking an old letter from his pocket, he rested it on a barrel-head, and, at fever heat, wrote the poem, which he called "The Defense of Fort McHenry."—William George Jordan in February Ladies' Home Journal.

Those—Pimples

Are tell-tale symptoms that your blood is not right—full of impurities, causing a sluggish and unsightly complexion. A few bottles of S. S. S. will remove all foreign and impure matter, cleanse the blood thoroughly, and give a clear and rosy complexion. It is most effectual, and entirely harmless.

Chas. Heaton, 73 Laurel Street, Phila., says: "I have had for years a humor in my blood, which made me dread to shave, as small boils or pimples would be cut, thus causing shaving to be a great annoyance. After taking three bottles S.S.S. my face is all clear and smooth as it should be—appetite splendid, sleep well and feel like running a foot race all for the use of S. S. S."

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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LINE.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XX. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY FEBRUARY 11, 1897. NO 44

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO.

: Fournet Block. :

Caskets, Coffins, Burial Supplies.

Prices Reduced 25 per cent.

This cut represents our new Sterling Hearse.

$3.50 Per Trip to City Funerals.

Twelve years' Experience in the business with thorough training in the Science of Embalming. Our new Undertaking room is now stocked complete.

R. G. WOODHAM,
Embalmer and Funeral

SAVES MUCH MONEY

ORDER BY PRESIDENT CLEVELAND REGARDING PENSION PAYMENTS.

Number of Agencies in the Country Cut From Eighteen to Nine—The Consolidation Made Possible by the Payment of Pensions by Checks Sent by Mail.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The president has signed, on the recommendation of Secretary of the Interior Francis, an important order reducing the number of pension agencies from 18 to 9. The object of the order is to effect a very large saving to the government without inconveniencing the pensioners. The secretary demonstrates that by this reduction of the pension agencies the cost of disbursing pensions can be reduced by at least $150,000 per annum. The change was made possible by an amendment to the law governing the disbursing of pensions, which amendment was approved March 23, 1896. It required that all pensioners should, after that date, be paid by check remitted by mail.

Reports from the pension agencies in reply to inquiries as to the operation of the new law were to the effect that under it the pensioners are paid much more promptly; that the possibility of error is minimized, and that upon the whole it is much more satisfactory to the pensioners than the former law. The agents also advise that the pensioners receive their pensions when remitted by mail at their homes, where, being

Surrounded by Family Influences,

the pensioner is much more likely to make a judicious disposition of his pension money. This executive order will go into effect Sept. 1 next, its execution having been postponed until that date in order that no pensioner should suffer inconvenience in consequence of delay in receiving his pension, and to give ample time for the removal of the rolls and records from the agencies discontinued. The consolidation was made by uniting existing agencies and the entire jurisdiction thereof in order that no expense should be incurred by the making of new rolls. Among the changes of agencies are: The agency of Milwaukee is discontinued and payments are made from Chicago; those at Des Moines from St. Louis, a new agency being established at the latter point, because of the better mail facilities there than at Des Moines.

STORM OF PROTESTS.

Abolishment of Certain Pension Agencies Arouses the Localities Affected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Congressmen from those states in which are located the pension agencies which President Cleveland's order proposes to abolish are considerably exercised and several informal meetings of Republican members were held about the matter. Kentucky and Tennessee Republicans were especially indignant over the situation. Several members declared that, as the order did not go into effect until next September, it would never go into effect at all, because there would be such a storm of protests awaiting President McKinley after his inauguration that it would be very promptly revoked.

After the Elopement.

Artie—Darling, you have no idea how anxious I was while you were coming down the rope ladder. I was so afraid you had not fastened it securely above.

Susie—You needn't have been alarmed, dear. Papa tied the knot for me.—Detroit Free Press.

Only three weeks are required to develop a perfect mosquito from the egg.

Deafness Cannot be Cured.

By local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

☞Sold by Druggists, 75c.

By far the most complete account of the many sided career and public service of the late Gen. Francis A. Walker that has appeared anywhere since his sudden death early in January is published in the February Review of Reviews. A character sketch by Joseph J. Spencer reviews Gen. Walker's life as a student, lawyer, soldier, adjutant-general on Hancock's staff, journalist, teacher, government statistician, census commissioner, writer on economics, historian, and educational administrator. Prof. Davis R. Dewey treats in more detail of Gen. Walker's services in the army, as head of the census bureau, as a political economist, and as president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and discusses particularly President Walker's relations to the monetary question of the day. The articles are illustrated with portraits of Gen. Walker at different ages.

You Can Be Well.

When your blood is pure, rich and nourishing for nerves and muscles. The blood is the vital fluid, and when it is poor, thin and impure you must either suffer from some distressing disease or you will easily fall a victim to sudden changes exposure, or overwork. Keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla and be well.

Hood's Pills are the best after dinner pill. assist digestion, cure headache. 25 cents.

Cash.

The highest market price paid for barley and oats. See Theodore Greenhalgh, one door north of the Germania hotel. [14tf]

Changeable Weather.

Changeable weather brings to mind "77", Dr Humphreys' Specific for colds and grip. For sale by druggists 25 cents.

Colds and Grip.

Are so similar that the skilled physician is often times baffled. Dr. Humphreys' "77" cures both colds and grip 25c

STATE LEGISLATURE

Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The senate, in committee of the whole, voted almost unanimously to repeal the law providing for struck juries. Among other measures recommended to pass was French's bill to prevent desecration of Memorial day. Before a vote was reached, however, it was amended so its author would hardly recognize it.

A communication from Treasurer Koerner was submitted showing the amounts of state money held in defunct banks and certain data concerning the state's portion in each case. Mr. Koerner concluded his statement by saying he was satisfied that the state will suffer no great loss, if any, by the failure of the banks.

Judge Hicks occupied the chair during the session of the house in committee of the whole. Five of the six bills on the list were laid over for future disposition. Grondahl's bill providing that bicycle paths may be laid out and constructed along highways proved unpopular in the house and was defeated by a vote of 44 to 45, and then referred to its author for amendment.

Wednesday, Feb 3.

The senate, by a vote of 39 to 12, confirmed the appointment of Truman Griffin to the state pharmacy board. The debate was begun at the morning session and a vote was reached in the afternoon.

In committee of the whole the senate devoted considerable time in disposing of the Heneman bill to repeal the corrupt practices act. Its author claimed that the act was repeatedly violated by candidates for office, but no attempt is made to punish them. It was, therefore, of no use on the statute books. Senators Sperry, Wyman and Greer spoke against repeal and the bill was recommended for indefinite postponement. Bills to regulate civil service in cities and providing for traveling libraries, passed.

The house passed a resolution providing for a committee of seven to investigate the Anoka-Hastings fight for the Fourth insane hospital. The resolution was also later passed by the senate without debate.

The afternoon session of the house opened with a lively tilt over the Torson and Feig bills to provide for the popular election of the railroad and warehouse commissioners. The Feig bill was lost and the Torson bill recommended to pass.

Thursday, Feb. 4.

Most of the day in the house was spent in debate on the Torson bill, providing for the election by the people of the railroad and warehouse commissioners. It was passed by a vote of 82 to 27.

Heimerdinger's bill to require railroads to run second-class coaches and to provide a 2-cent rate for such fare was laid quietly to rest. The Johns bill to license barbers, the Lloyd bill to regulate horseshoers and the Foell bill to regulate plumbing were all reported by the committee on legislation without recommendation, and will go on general orders. Also branded for indefinite postponement was the McDonald bill, H. F. 157, relating to property exempt from execution. The Feig series of bills, introduced by request and affecting St. Paul, were as ruthlessly slaughtered.

The senate, by a vote of 38 to 10, passed Senator French's bill to prohibit desecration of memorial day.

The bill to prohibit combinations and trusts, and one to provide for traveling libraries were recommended to pass.

Several minor measures were passed.

Friday, Feb. 5.

The reapportionment deadlock has been broken by the adoption of the report of the special committee in both houses. As agreed on the reapportionment committee will consist of 14 senators, 2 from each congressional district, and 15 representatives, 2 from each district and 1 at large.

The conference report was promptly adopted in the senate, but there were dissenters among the representatives when it came up in the house. However, upon the assurance of Mr. Jacobson that the terms were the best the senate would grant, it was adopted. Other house business was largely routine.

The Reishus bill to repeal the struck jury law passed the senate during the morning by a unanimous vote. The house has already passed a bill to the same effect, but is expected to accept the senate bill as a substitute.

Following the repeal of the struck jury law the Greer bill for a commission to revise the tax laws was taken up. Mr. Greer urged the crying need of tax reform and declared that the present laws were unfair, unjust and inconsistent. Other members took a different view of the subject and protested against hasty action. Progress was reported.

Saturday, Feb. 6.

The senate has knocked out the tax commission bill by a vote of 28 to 15. Almost the entire day was spent in discussing the proposition of recommending the measure for passage.

It seemed to be the opinion of a majority of senators that the laws could best be revised in the usual way, and a joint committee of the legislature is a possibility.

The house cleaned up its calendar of seven bills, defeating two and passing the remainder. The Foss bill to prevent the fostering of crime by undue and morbid sentimentality, presenting flowers to prisoners, etc., was defeated—46 to 32, the negative vote including Mr. Foss, who voted against his bill in order to enter a motion to reconsider. The other bill defeated was Mr. Kelly's measure, providing that township boards should maintain guide posts. The vote on this bill was 42 to 47. Mr. Ferris' bill, providing for the execution of the death penalty at Stillwater, was passed by a vote of 65 to 18.

Several banking bills recommended for indefinite postponement by the committee on banking, were sent to committee of the whole.

Monday, Feb. 8.

Very little business was transacted by the legislature Monday. The attendance of both houses was barely enough for a quorum and the sessions were brief. The house was enlivened for a time over H. F. 331, which finally resulted in the turning down of Representative Feig of Kandiyohi county. The measure referred to the organization of certain counties, and Mr. Feig sought to have it recommitted.

In committee of the whole, with Mr. Foss in the chair, the house took up the Littleton bill applying civil service to the grain and warehouse commission and it was recommended for indefinite postponement.

There were but 30 members present at the morning session of the senate, and the routine work was soon rushed through. The calendar was not taken up on account of the bare quorum present, and senators feared to jeopardize any bill by bringing it up for passage when three votes against it would kill it. A recess was taken until 2 o'clock, in the hope that a larger attendance might be present. At that hour, however, a working quorum was not present and the senate adjourned for the day.

Sugar Bounty Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The petition of the sugar planters of the South and West for an appropriation of $1,048,000 to pay the sugar bounty in full on the crop which was planted under the McKinley law and harvested under the Wilson law, will be granted by the house committee on appropriations. The committee is undecided whether to put the appropriation in the sundry civil bill or make it a separate bill.

Dauntless Attempted to Sail.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 9.—The steamer Dauntless made active preparations to leave port during the evening, presumably on a filibustering expedition. The captain expected to slip down the river and pass the revenue cutter Boutwell, but was detained by Captain Kilgore, who learned of the movements of the Dauntless.

Making Laws in a Church.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 9.—The state legislature held its first session during the day in the Grace Methodist church. The building is almost within a stone's throw of the smouldering ruins of the ancient capitol. It has been admirably fitted up for the uses of the legislature.

May Fool His Physicians.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 9.—A special to The Star from Adrian, Mo., says: Despite his physician's statement that the patient would not live through the night, General Joe O. Shelby was much better when he awoke. He rested well and awoke much refreshed. There now seems hope of his recovery.

Poison in Cattle Feed.

REEDSBURG, Wis., Feb. 6.—Unknown parties entered the barn of Chris. Daly and placed paris green in the food of his cattle. Three head of cattle are dead and several others will die. This is the third time that Mr. Daly's cattle have been poisoned in a few weeks.

Robbed Pugilist Maher.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—Peter Maher, the pugilist, reported at police headquarters that he had been robbed of jewelry and cash to the amount of $1,000. The thief gained access to Peter's room and carried off the valuables.

Think Too Much Is Yielded.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A dispatch to the St. James Gazette from Madrid, says that the outline of the Cuban reforms made public has created a bad impression, being regarded as yielding too much to Cuba.

Winnipeg's Curling Carnival.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 9.—The great curling carnival opened here during the morning with 79 rinks in the grand challenge competition which was the opening event. The weather is favorable and the ice in capital condition.

Remarkable Story About Ants.

A traveler returned from South Africa tells of a singular combat that he once witnessed in a deep forest in the heart of the dark continent. Happening to cast his eyes toward the ground he noticed a caterpillar crawling along at a rapid pace, followed by 100 or more small ants. Being quicker in their movements than the worm, the ants would catch up with the caterpillar, and one would mount his back and bite him. Pausing for an instant, the caterpillar would turn his head and catch the ant in such a way as to kill it almost instantly. This slaughter of their fellows did not seem to have any effect upon the attacking hordes, the place of the dead warrior being presently filled by another hero willing to sacrifice his life. After slaughtering a dozen or more of his tormentors the worm began to show signs of fatigue, whereupon the ants made a combined attack. At this the worm sought safety by climbing a stalk of grass, going up tail first and defending himself with his head and strong jaws. Seeing themselves outdone on that score the ants set to work and soon felled the stalk with their mandibles. When this was done, they all pounced upon the helpless worm and made short work of him.—St. Louis Republic.

Artist De Chavannes.

M. Puvis de Chavannes, the French painter, lives in Montmartre. His palace consists of a studio, a bedroom and a dressing room; his furniture, a big table, a few armchairs and a sofa. His ordinary garb is a long, brown, monkish looking dressing gown. His working studio is at Neuilly, outside of Paris, a bare room vast enough for his great canvases. Here he works alone on a ladder every day from 9 in the morning until evening, stopping only for a light repast at noon.

All trees have seeds. In some, however, the seeds are so small in proportion to the size of the tree that they altogether escape ordinary notice.

From Calcutta to Washington the voyage is 9,848 miles in length.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

Barnesville is to have an electric light plant.

A new Presbyterian church has been dedicated at Heron Lake.

Duluth city election resulted in defeat for the Republicans.

Minneapolis aided 4,953 persons during the month of January.

The supreme court has decided for Arlington in the Sibley county seat contest.

The State Poultry association is holding its 11th annual exhibition at St. Paul this week.

Magnus Swenson of Morgan has been sentenced to 60 days in the county jail for wife beating.

Woodmen of the World have selected St. Paul as the meeting place of the head camp in 1899.

The Prohibition ticket was defeated at Excelsior by five votes. The town has usually gone "dry."

The county auditor at Duluth has been indicted on a charge of misappropriating public funds.

The farmers around Red Lake Falls, Minn., have asked for aid, owing to failure in last year's crops.

Judge Williston has sustained the demurrer in the suit to prevent the erection of the new state capitol.

Judge Sanborn has appointed Judge Cornish of St. Paul special master of the court in the Union Pacific case.

J. Nilsson of Minneapolis won the 1-mile professional world's championship skating race at Montreal, in 2:41.

William Gillen, convicted of subornation of perjury at Minneapolis, has been sentenced to five years at Stillwater.

Burglars made an unsuccessful attempt to blow open the safe in the freight depot of the Omaha at Stillwater.

New Minnesota postmasters: J. O. Billings, Fergus Falls; Smith M. Dockstader, Canby; Albert P. McIntyre, Warren.

Peter J. Dreis, aged 55, the oldest druggist in St. Paul, committed suicide by shooting. Financial difficulties caused the act.

A gang of thieves have been raiding the farming community a few miles west of Princeton, chickens, harness and other articles having been stolen.

Citizens of Stillwater in mass meeting condemned the bill in the legislature providing that all executions in the state take place at the state prison.

Colonel Soren Listoe of St. Paul has been appointed an aide-de-camp on the staff of General Horace Porter, grand marshal of the inaugural parade on March 4.

According to a decision by Judge Elliott, the double liability will be enforced against stockholders of the Northwestern Guaranty Loan company of Minneapolis.

The consecration of Rev. James Dow Morrison as bishop of Duluth occurred at Albany, N. Y. Bishops Doane and Huntington and Bishop Gilbert of Minnesota performed the ceremony.

At Winona Steve Marsh and Benjamin Brown were found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree and recommended the mercy of the court. They killed a companion, probably by mistake.

On the advice of the attorney general Insurance commissioner Dearth has declined to issue licenses to burglar insurance companies. He holds that the law does not authorize that class of business.

There is an ice famine in Duluth so far as ice for domestic use is concerned. No ice can be cut in that vicinity for domestic use except in the lake and at a distance of 5,000 feet from the shore. There is no ice at that distance and there will be an ice famine next summer if the lake does not freeze over near Duluth soon.

The Winona board of education has agreed to a contract for a six-weeks trial of the scheme suggested by President Irwin Shepard and Commissioner Morey of the Winona Normal school. It is to have normalites who have completed their practice work, act as substitutes in the public schools. They are to be entirely under the control of the public school authorities, and receive no pay.

The state camp of the Modern Woodmen terminated its annual session with the election of the following officers for the ensuing year: State consul, A. W. Thompson, Staples; state worthy adviser, W. C. Wrightman, Ortonville; state clerk, Dr. Todd, Lake City; state banker, C. E. Guile, Winona; state escort, W. Cromer, Faribault; state watchman, H. E. Woodes, Lake Crystal; state physician, Dr. Lowe, Slayton.

Gov. Clough has appointed as the board of directors of the state normal schools W. B. Mitchell of St. Cloud, Charles A. Morey of Winona, George H. Clark of Mankato and William F. Phelps of St. Paul. All are reappointments save the last. Mr. Phelps, formerly secretary of the chamber of commerce in St. Paul, takes the place of A. E. Engstrom of Cannon Falls, whose term has expired. The new board will hold office four years from Feb. 6, 1897.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS

Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The national good roads congress is in session at Orlando, Fla.

The Philadelphia Lead company has gone into the hands of receivers. Liabilities, $1,400,000.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is resting easily, there being practically no change in her condition.

Upon the arrival at San Francisco of the Swanhilde from Australia, Butler, charged with 14 murders, was arrested.

Advices received by the authorities at Constantinople indicate that the bubonic plague has made its appearance in Beloochistan.

Judge Andrews of the New York supreme bench has declared baby shows illegal, coming under the statute for prevention of cruelty to children.

Premier Laurier of Canada has outlined the present government's platform as "Better trade relations with the United States," and expressed his willingness to stand or fall by it."

Thursday, Feb. 4.

J. L. Rawlins has been elected senator from Utah.

The Palmer railroad bill has become a law in South Dakota.

Four men were burned to death in a train wreck in South Dakota.

General Sickles volunteers to receive arms and ship them safely to Cuba.

Frank Thompson has been elected president of the Pennsylvania railroad.

Ambassador Bayard gave a dinner in honor of the Prince of Wales.

Gould interests were downed at a meeting of Diamond Match company directors.

The four miners who were entombed in the burning mine at Houghton, Mich., have been rescued.

One capitol removal bill has been killed in the North Dakota senate and another is immediately introduced in the house.

Governor Scofield of Wisconsin will foreclose mortgages held by the state on the State Agricultural Society's grounds and the Eau Claire armory.

Friday, Feb 5.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent.

The woman's parliamentary franchise bill passed the second reading in the British house of commons.

The reverend senators are agitating themselves over the question of "tanglefoot" in the national capital.

Professor H. H. Harris, one of the most distinguished educators in the South, is dead at Lynchburg, Va.

A match for $10,000 a side and the featherweight championship of the world has been arranged between George Dixon and "Pedlar" Palmer.

Seeley Wakeley's house in Grovetown, Mich., burned and his two children, aged 2 and 4 years, burned to death. The mother was visiting relatives nearby.

Saturday, Feb. 6.

Spain's queen regent has signed the so-called reform plan for Cuba.

Lawson, the Swede, broke Donoghue's skating record at Washington.

Tenant farmers in Iowa will boycott landlords accused of oppression.

Canadian cabinet officers are in Washington seeking free trade with this country.

A North Dakota pig lived 57 days under a snow drift and was rescued little the worse for wear.

The Echo de Paris says that fighting has occurred on the frontier of Siam between the French and Siamese.

Charles Radbourne, the noted base ball player, for many years pitcher of the Boston and Providence National league clubs, died at Bloomington, Ills., of paresis.

Justice Richardson of Chicago has held Wong Chin Foo, editor of The Chinese Daily News and president of the League of Americanized Chinamen, to the criminal court on a charge of being the keeper of a gambling house.

Monday, Feb. 8.

Chief Engineer William F. Smith, U. S. N., is dead at Philadelphia.

Judge McKenna of San Francisco has accepted a place in McKinley's cabinet.

The charge that American pork sent to Germany is diseased is disproved by official Prussian reports to the German government.

Sir Richard J. Cartwright and E. H. Davies, ministers of trade and marine of Canada, are at Washington in behalf of better trade relations.

By building a small branch in Southern Minnesota the Chicago Great Western railway is credited with a plan to connect with the Great Lakes.

Nels Benson, a laborer, was found dying on the streets of Minneapolis Sunday evening with two knife wounds in his body. The murderer is unknown.

Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Monroe Johnson, the notorious negro burglar, was hanged Monday at Charlotte, N. C.

Corbett has gone to San Francisco, where he will remain a few days before beginning regular training.

Bourke Cockran held a conference with Mark Hanna Monday. He said it had no political significance.

Merchant tailors are holding a convention at Cleveland to consider matters of interest to their trade.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Plans for a New Railroad Between Boras, Vernamo and Alfvesta—Bergen's Electric Railway — Reported Drowning of School Children Confirmed.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

Carl Wilhelm Sandels, major and chef of the Lifegnard Dragoons of this city is dead.

The cremation of the body of the late inventor, Dr. Alfred Nobel, took place in this city.

Nearly 1,000 civil and criminal cases were disposed of in this city during the year of 1896.

The dog tax of the City of Stockholm during the year of 1896 amounted to 45,165 crowns.

Dr. Alfred Nobel before his death appropriated the sum of 20,000 crowns to the Andree expedition.

Ander Johan Bruzelins, Ph. D., has resigned from his position as secretary of the board of health of this city.

The crown princess will spend the remainder of the winter in Rome where she expects to better her health.

The Vifsta Varf Stock company will, according to the decision of the board of directors, increase its capital to 3,480,000 crowns.

There are in Stockholm at present 1,180 Mormons. There are 19 missionaries and 217 elders from Utah spreading the doctrines of Joseph Smith.

Professor A. Werner Cromquist delivered a eulogy over the late Dr. A. Nobel at a recent meeting of the Swedish Technological society of this city.

Lieutenant Axel Svinhufond, formerly first lieutenant at the Sodermanland regiment, has returned to the city after a few years service in the army of the Congo State.

Subscriptions in behalf of King Oscar's jubilee fund are steadily increasing. A suggestion hinting at an appropriation of 1,000,000 crowns has been made to the Riksdag.

The 100th anniversity of the birth of Professor Bostrum, the eminent Swedish philosopher, was observed in a fitting manner by the students of Upsala and Lund universities.

An appropriation of 300 crowns has been given Baron Raab by the Trades union of this city to defray the expense of his lecture tour in behalf of the people's pension movement.

All newspaper representatives, foreign as well as native, who will attend the journalists' congress in Stockholm during the exposition, will receive free transportation throughout the country.

"Den Nordiska Jagarekongress" (the Hunters' Congress of the North) in this city, July 1 to 8, will be honored by representatives from prominent gunning clubs of Norway, Denmark, Russia and Finnland.

Gotaborg.

The employes of the Street Railway company are on a strike.

The Y. M. C. A. of this city has received a donation of 15,000 crowns from a party in Halmstad.

The city council has called for an appropriation of 200,000 crowns for the repairing of the city waterworks.

The much talked of slaughtering establishment, towards the erection of which Baron Oscar Dickson of this city donated the sum of 400,000 crowns, will be built in this city in the near future. Baron Gilbert Hamilton, S. Akerberg, Captain Rodhe, C. Rohss and Engineer Richert constitute the building committee.

Inspector Erickson of this city, who not long ago was instrumental in saving the life of a young lady while she was endeavoring to subdue her horse which threatened to throw her over an embankment, was recently the recipient of a beautiful gold watch and 200 crowns in gold. On the inner casing of the watch the name "Viole" was engraved.

Vexio.

A lumber company has been organized in Vestervik with a capital of 300,000 crowns.

Adrian Emannelson was killed by tipping with a load of wood which he was hauling from Granstorp to the city.

Swen Quist was arrested and placed in custody by Sheriff F. Budberg of this city for maliciously assaulting Elin Hakansdotter of Dunshult.

Anders Erickson of Remskog, aged 80 years, was found dead in the fire place of his home. The upper portion of the body was partially cremated.

Alfred Peterson and Johannes Schon of Bokedehl were recently assaulted by highwaymen and received severe knife wounds. They were immediately conveyed by neighbors to the hospital at Vexio.

The governors of Jonkopings, Kronobergs und Elfsborgs "lan" have appointed a committee of five to draw up plans for the building of a railroad uniting Boras, Vernamo and Alfveste. Director S. Munthe of Goteborg is also a member of this committee.

Gefle.

Liquor valued at 8,000 crowns was sold in this city during only one of the holidays.

Fifty crowns has been given Jonas Lunstedt, a cripple of this city, by King Oscar.

Dr. N. J. Sehlberg, one of the most prominent practicing physicians of this city, is dead. Dr. Sehlberg was born in 1829.

Orebro.

Gustaf Frisell of this city was drowned while skating at Essundet.

Jonas Swenson, a chimney sweep of Heddebro, choked to death while endeavoring to swallow a large piece of meat.

Rev. John Blomquist is dead. He was the pastor of the Lutheran congregation at Sveunevad.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

Not less than 580 couples were married by the notary public of this city during the year of 1896.

Attorney Bagger of this city recently accepted the editorship of the "Laurvik's Blad" of Laurvik.

"Harald Haarfager," the new Norwegian gunboat, has made its trial trip.

Madame Marselia Spjelberg, formerly of this city, is the donor of 80,000 crowns to the poor of Arendat.

The "Dagbladet," in a recent article suggests a mercantile treaty between Norway and Denmark. The "Mellanrikslag" it considers an unnecessary measure.

H. L. Hoyem has resigned from his position as cashier of the Bank of Norway and will now retire to private life with an annual pension of 2,000 crowns.

An unfortunate occurrence was that of the recent stranding of the bark Savannah of this city on the Griseb islands. Of the entire crew of seventeen only five were saved.

Th. Freitheim and B. Hoyem recently passed an examination in the language of the Lapps. Their energies will hereafter be directed to missionary work among the Laplanders.

Ole Olson, the well known musician and bandmaster of this city, celebrated his 81st birthday Jan. 6, in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives. Herr Olson is the possessor of a gold medal, a recognition which he earned while a leader of the band at the military academy in this city.

From London it is reported that nearly 10,000 tickets have already been sold for the lecture which will be delivered by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen under the auspices of the Geographical society in Albert Hall. All the members of the expedition will be present and will each receive a silver medal from the hand of the Prince of Wales. Dr. Nansen will receive a gold medal.

The following comment regarding Bjornson's article in the Russian daily, "Petershurgskije Vjedomosti," has appeared in the liberal "Vossiche Zeitung:" The poet politician, who once offered Russia an harbor, seems now to be dreaming about the latter country as Norway's guardian, and seems to look up to the czar as a favorable arbitrator. But what will the republican Norwegians say to this? Do they believe that Norway will strive to exist as a republic after their severance from Sweden. We believe, however, that the most radical of radicals are too considerate politicians to even suggest a discussion on that topic. We also believe that the sooner Mr. Bjornson ceases transferring his poetic outbursts into the political pot pourri the thousands of Norwegians he represents will feel a long looked for relief.

Trondhjem.

A "dykkerselskab" (drivers club) has been organized in this city with a capital of 150,000 crowns.

A budget providing for a chair of the Lapp language at the Tromso seminary will be considered by the storthing.

An oleomargarine factory is to be started in Skien. A subscription of 60,000 crowns has already been made.

Halfdan C. F. Summerfeldt of this city is dead. He was born in 1817, became a military officer in 1836, in 1857 was appointed lieutenant of the brigade at Bergen and in 1867 was appointed war commissioner in the Trondhjem district.

Bergen.

The "Leknaes" estate was totally destroyed by fire Jan. 12. Fortunately no lives were lost.

Judge Hans Kormon, formerly of this city, died at his home in Oslo at the advanced age of 81 years.

The report of the drowning of 16 school children in the vicinity of Ask island, which for some time was considered unfounded, has now been confirmed.

Work on the electric street railway is being pushed with unusual vigor. Eighty men are employed and it is thought that by May 1 Bergen's electric street railway will be in operation.

The young sportsmen of this city have erected a club house which is situated 2,000 feet above the sea. It is a frame building with zinc roofing and from its high elevation presents a most unique and conspicuous appearance. The building was erected at a cost of 2,000 crowns.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

C. M. Moller, Ph. D., has been appointed editor of "Horsens Avis," in place of J. Bartholin.

Judge A. Johansen has removed from this city to Fredriksberg, where he will resume his legal work.

Clara Olson of this city, who was recently arrested and convicted of child murder, has been sentenced to prison for five years.

Jacob Kristensen, a well known merchant of Aastrup, was recently found dead in the road between the church of the village and his home. He was 65 years old.

Heinemann, the noted publisher of London, has requested Dr. George Brandes of this city to write a book on "Modern Scandinavian Literature." Dr. Brande's "William Shakspeare" will be published during the latter part of this year.

First Master of Ceremonies Lovenskjold, who is president of the Genealogical Institute, has been made an honorary member of the "Academia Uraldica Italiana" of Rome. Mr. Lovenskjold is the only gentleman of Denmark who enjoys this distinction.

H. STEENERSON.
Attorney-at-Law
Crookston, Minnesota.

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Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office in Jerome's Addition.

A STRANGE CASE.
How an Enemy was Foiled.
The following graphic statement will be read with intense interest: "I cannot describe the numb, creepy sensation that existed in my arms, hands and legs. I had to rub and beat those parts until they were sore, to overcome in a measure the dead feeling that had taken possession of them. In addition, I had a strange weakness in my back and around my waist, together with an indescribable 'gone' feeling in my stomach. Physicians said it was creeping paralysis, from which, according to their universal conclusion, there is no relief. Once it fastens upon a person, they say, it continues its insidious progress until it reaches a vital point and the sufferer dies. Such was my prospect. I had been doctoring a year and a half steadily, but with no particular benefit, when I saw an advertisement of Dr Miles' Restorative Nervine, procured a bottle and began using it. Marvelous as it may seem, but a few days had passed before every bit of that creepy feeling had left me, and there has not been even the slightest indication of its return. I now feel as well as I ever did, and have gained ten pounds in weight, though I had run down from 170 to 137. Four others have used Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine on my recommendation, and it has been as satisfactory in their cases as in mine."—James Kane, La Rue, O.
Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs.
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Can only be had on the cases stamped with this trade mark.
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McClure's Magazine
For 1897
Seven Great Serials

A NEW LIFE OF GRANT BY HAMLIN GARLAND. The first authoritative and adequate life of Grand ever published. Lavishly illustrated. (Begins in December.)
RUDYARD KIPLING'S first American serial, "Captains Courageous." (Begun in November.)
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S "St. Ives." The only novel of Stevenson's still unpublished. (Begins in May.)
CHAS. A. DANA. "Recollections of Wartime." Mr. Dana was for three of the most critical years of the Civil War practically a member of Lincoln's Cabinet, and is probably better fitted than any other man living to give an authoritative history of this period from his recollections and correspondence.
PORTRAITS OF GREAT AMERICANS. Many of them unpublished. In connection with this series of portraits it is intended to publish special biographical studies under the general title of Makers Of The Union from Washington to Lincoln.
PICTURES OF PALESTINE. Specially taken under the editor's direction.
STORIES OF ADVENTURE. A serial by Conan Doyle, in which he will use his extraordinary talent for mystery and ingenuity which have in the "Sherlock Holmes" stories given him a place beside Poe and Gaboriau.

TEN FAMOUS WRITERS

IAN MACLAREN. All the fiction that he will write during the coming year, with the exception of two contributions to another publication which were engaged from him long ago, will appear in McClure's Magazine.
JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS. A series of new animals stories in the same field as the "Brer Rabbit" and the "Little Mr Thimblefinger" stories.
RUDYARD KIPLING. Besides "Captains Courageous," Kipling will contribute to McClure's all of the short stories he will write during the coming year.
OCTAVE THANET is preparing for the Magazine a series of short stories in which the same characters will appear, although each will be complete in itself.

ANTHONY HOPE, BRET HARTE, ROBERT BARR, FRANK R. STOCKTON, STANLEY WEYMAN, CLARK RUSSELL
will all have stories in McClure's for the coming year.
These are only a small fraction of the great and important features of McClure's Magazine for 1897 the subscription price of which is only
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The new volume begins with November. Subscriptions should start with this number.
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

A FEMALE MEMBER.

EVERY GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS HAS CONTAINED A WOMAN.

It Is a Weakness of the Sex, and They Are Frequently Very Clever—Some of the Women Who Have Been Convicted of Making and Passing "Queer" Money.

Women have a weakness for counterfeiting. The first person ever executed for that crime was a woman. She was an English woman named Barbara Spencer and was put to death in 1721 for making false shillings. She was strangled and burned at the stake. Curiously enough, her accomplices were acquitted.

Nancy Kidd was one of the most remarkable female counterfeiters ever known in this country. She belonged to a family of noted forgers. She carried on her nefarious trade for more than 30 years in Chicago, and was arrested there many times. On one of these occasions a lot of fiber paper was discovered on her person. The government officials were completely at a loss to know how she had obtained this. Finally she confessed that a chemical solution had been used to wash the faces of the notes and make them perfectly clean. Thus she was in the habit of taking $1 bills and changing them into larger denominations. The government authorities released her in return for this valuable information and for telling them what the solution was. However, they had her shadowed by detectives and finally caught her with $17,000 worth of counterfeit money in a box. She was found guilty upon seven different indictments for counterfeiting and was sentenced to eight years in the state prison, where she finally died.

One of the cleverest tricks ever played on Uncle Sam was invented by a [illegible] who lived in Philadelphia. [illegible] was to take $10 and $20 [illegible] with a small drill worked by [illegible] power to bore out the [illegible] and then refill them with some base metal, being very careful that they [illegible] weigh exactly the right amount when she had finished. This she accomplished by drilling through the milled edge of the coin, and then, after filling the hole, cover it with a little of the extracted gold. In this way she made $7.50 on every eagle and about $16 on every double eagle. The officials of the secret service say that this is the safest device ever invented for cheating the treasury.

Counterfeiting is very apt to run in families. This, of course, is natural, as a father brings up his son or daughter to follow his profession. Women who would otherwise be good are often led into this sort of crime by marrying men who carry it on as a business. But sometimes it works the other way—women teach their husbands how to make false money. This is what happened when Ben Boyd married Mary Ackerman of Indiana. Her father was one of the most successful counterfeiters of his day, and his daughter had a thorough acquaintance with the art. Mrs. Boyd carefully taught her husband all the secrets of the trade, and he became one of the most famous forgers of the age.

They carried on the business with such a high degree of skill that they were not captured for years, and when at last the secret service Hawkshaws did run them down not a single counterfeit plate, note or coin was found in their possession. When their house was searched, $8,000 in good money was found. This small amount was all the money they had accumulated during all their years of crime. Of course the officers could not touch it. Afterward sufficient evidence was secured to convict them, and they were sent to prison. They both claimed to be converted while in state prison, and after their release settled in Chicago, where they apparently lived an honest life.

A case that annoyed the secret service very much was that of a woman who employed a clever dodge. She went to a large shop and selected a valuable shawl. To pay for this she handed the clerk a United States treasury note for $1,000. He took the money and disappeared, not returning for several minutes. When he came back, she asked him why he had kept her waiting, and he confessed that he had taken the bill to a bank near by to be sure that it was good. She pretended to be very angry and said that she would not buy the shawl on any account and walked out of the shop. A little later in the day she returned and said that as she could not find any other shawl that suited her as well in the other shops she had decided to take it in spite of the insult offered her. She gave him the $1,000 bill, and, getting the shawl and the change, left the shop. The owner of the shop afterward discovered that the note he finally accepted was a counterfeit. The first bill had been good, but on her return she gave him the false one, which was a wonderfully clever imitation. The secret service was much agitated about this and several others of the $1,000 bills which turned up, but they have since captured the plates.

Practically every gang of counterfeiters ever arrested has had women associates. In the office of the secret service in Washington there is a large frame, 4 feet square, filled with the photographs of women who have either made or passed false money. Men almost always employ their wives or daughters for the purpose of "shoving" their counterfeits.—Washington Post.

Set Out Trees In the Spring.

Spring is a better time to set trees than fall, because at that season trees are beginning to grow and will, therefore, be in a condition to respond more readily to treatment, while in fall they are unlikely to establish themselves before cold weather sets in. Preserve the roots to the fullest possible extent and do not disturb the tree until after it has ripened and has shed its foliage. If the roots are cut away, as they almost invariably are in spring planting, be sure to cut back the top proportionately.—Eben E. Rexford in Ladies' Home Journal.

GRANT AT WEST POINT.

A Good Record as a Student and a High Record as a Man.

He was brevetted second lieutenant of the Fourth infantry and ordered to report to his command at Jefferson barracks, St. Louis, after a short vacation.

The entire army of the United States at that time numbered less than 8,000 men, and the supply of officers was embarrassingly large. It was the custom, therefore, to brevet graduates second lieutenant.

He graduated twenty-first in a roll of 39, with a fair record in all things—a good record in mathematics and engineering and a remarkable record as horseman.

More than 100 had entered with him, but one by one they had dropped out till only 39 remained.

Apparently Grant remained markedly unmilitary throughout the four years' course. He served as a private throughout the first two years. During the third year he was made sergeant, but was dropped (promotions at that time were made for soldierly qualities and had no exact relation to excellence in studies), and during the fourth year he served again as private.

The first year he took up French and mathematics, and though the course was severe, including algebra, geometry, trigonometry, application of algebra to geometry, etc., he stood fifteenth in a class of 60 in mathematics and forty-ninth in French and twenty-seventh in order of general merit. The second year he climbed three points in general merit and stood twenty-fourth in a class of 53. He stood tenth in mathematics, twenty-third in drawing, but was below the middle in ethics and French. In his third year he rose in his drawing to 19, and was twenty-second in chemistry and fifteenth in philosophy, which [illegible] very good standing indeed. He [illegible] to 20 in general merit, 16 in engineering, [illegible] in mineralogy and geology, but was a little below the average in ethics, artillery and infantry practice.

In general, it may be said that he left the academy with a good average record as a student and a very high record as a man.—[illegible] Garland in McClure's.

TESTING A WATCH.

How English Timepieces Are Tried as to Their Regularity.

There has been watchmaking at Coventry as long as there has been a watch trade in England, which is for the last 200 years or thereabout. There used to be three centers of the English trade, these being Liverpool, Coventry and London. Now there are practically but two—Coventry and Birmingham. The test of a good watch is that it should obtain a Kew certificate, and of the watches that go to Kew 75 per cent are from Coventry.

At Kew no watch has yet succeeded in getting the 100 marks which signify perfection, but Coventry has come nearest, with 92, and is always well to the front. The Kew test is no light one. The watch is tested in every position and its rate registered, not only per day, but per hour. It is hung by its pendant, hung upside down, hung on each side, placed dial down and back down and at any number of angles, and to finish up with is baked in an oven and frozen in an ice pail. No wonder that a watch with a Kew certificate is a comfort to its owner.

When it is considered that it makes 18,000 vibrations an hour and must not vary a second a week, while a quarter turn of its two time screws, meaning the millionth of an inch, will make a difference of 20 seconds a day, the delicacy of its adjustment will be appreciated, as will also the risk of intrusting its repair to any but skillful hands.—Jewelers' Review.

Fishing For Tuna, Santa Clara.

The fish ranged from 4 to 6 feet in length and from 75 to 300 pounds in weight, judging from their size. Like wolves they had rushed in from the deep sea and were moving down the coast, stampeding a school of smelts and flying fish and driving them out of the water, snapping at them and following them up into the air. Moving on, we found the school of unfortunates, a brownish patch of solid fish in the water, into which the tunas were charging.

I have fished in the haunts of the tarpon and taken almost every game fish to be found in American waters, but from this exhibition of the velocity and wonderful power of the tuna I did not believe it could be captured with a 24 ounce rod or a tarpon outfit. We baited with large smelt and began trolling through the school. I soon had a strike, and, while not unused to surprises, I lost 300 feet of line and the tip of my rod so quickly that I hardly realized what had happened. My companion had his fine rod jerked from his hands, and I believe the fish was of the largest size, which nothing could stop.—Sportsman's Magazine.

Snake Dreams.

A well known authority on dreams and dreambooks says: "To dream you see snakes or serpents shows that you will be imprisoned and encounter many dangers. If you are in love, your sweetheart will be false. To dream you kill a snake shows you will overcome difficulties and enemies and be successful in love, trade or farming, but unsuccessful at sea."

The Proposal of the Future.

She—Perfectly lovely club, isn't it?
He—Are you a member?
She—No. Only married women are eligible.
He—Ah, would you allow me to make you eligible to membership?—London Fun.

There is nothing purer than honesty, nothing sweeter than charity, nothing warmer than love, nothing richer than wisdom, nothing brighter than virtue and nothing more steadfast than faith.

A bushel of plasterers' hair, when well dried, equals 15 pounds.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. In District Court. Fourteenth Judicial District.

Frank W. Rollins, Plaintiff, vs Nicholas Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Andrew McKinney as the administrator of the estate of John A. Mundigal deceased, Anna Mundigal, The House & Sons Malting Co., Louis Borchers, A. Abrahamson, Alfred Hoffman, Joseph Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Theresa Hoffman, Peter Hoffman, Hattie Hoffman, Elizabeth Boch formerly Elizabeth Hoffman, and W. H. Pringle as the administrator of the above named Nicholas Hoffman, Defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the action above entitled, which has been filed in the office of the clerk of the district court in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscriber at his office in the city of Crookston in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded therein.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota, this 29th day of January A. D. 1896.

A. A. MILLER AND BURKE CORBET.
42-48 Attorneys for Plaintiff, Crookston, Minn.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.
First Publication Jan. 28, 1897.

Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage given by Thomas Perusse and Delima Perusse, his wife, mortgagors, to John H. Van Dyke Mortgagee, dated April 5th, 1884 and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the fifth day of April 1884 at 4:30 o'clock p. m., in book "P" of mortgages, on pages 584, 585 and 586.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of nine hundred and twenty dollars principal and interest, and fifty dollars, attorney's fees, stipulated for in said mortgage.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz:—The northeast quarter (N.E. ¼) of section nine (9) in township one hundred and fifty (150) north of range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk County court house, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 17th day of March 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day.

Dated January 20th., A. D. 1897.

JOHN H. VAN DYKE, Mortgagee.
ALLEN J. GREER, Attorney for Mortgagee.
[42-48] LAKE CITY, MINN.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Hercule Plante and Rose Anna Plante, his wife, of Lambert, Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 13th day of February, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 46 of mortgages, on page 12-14.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $750.00 payable 5 years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note and eleven coupon interest notes thereto attached, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company duly assigned said mortgage and note to Charlotte A. Sheldon, by written assignment dated March 23rd, A. D. 1889, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book 67 of mortgages, at page 64.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $750, and the interest thereon since May 1st, 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $946.00 being the sum of $750 principal and $196.00 interest upon said mortgage indebtedness, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following property therein described lying and being situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The northwest quarter (NW¼) of section thirty-five (35) in township one hundred fifty (150) north, of range forty-one (41) west, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, or his deputy, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1897, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes, if any, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50.) attorney's fees, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated January 25th, 1897.

CHARLOTTE A. SHELDON,
Assignee of said Mortgage.

O. McC. Scribner,
Attorney for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of that certain indenture of mortgage made, executed and delivered by August Charles Schmidt and Lizzie Schmidt, his wife, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, of the City of Minneapolis, in the County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 10th day of May, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1889, at 6:10 o'clock a. m., in book 45 of mortgages on pages 216-20, which said mortgage and the note and indebtedness secured thereby was assigned by said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company to the Industrial Trust Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, trustee, by written assignment dated the 25th day of May, A. D. 1889, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1896, at 8:40 o'clock a. m., in book 79 of mortgages on pages 697-8, and

Whereas, said mortgage was given to secure the payment of seven hundred dollars ($700.00) payable 5 years from the date of said mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one principal promissory note and 10 interest coupon notes thereto attached, all bearing even date with said mortgage and executed and delivered therewith, and default has been made in the payment of said principal note and the interest thereon and in the payment of the taxes upon the premises hereinafter described, which taxes for the years 1891 and 1895, amounting to $74.01, and insurance amounting to 64 dollars, has been paid by said Industrial Trust Company, trustee, pursuant to the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and

Whereas, there is claimed to be due and there is due and payable upon said mortgage and the debt thereby secured, including said taxes and insurance so paid, at the date of this notice, the sum of nine hundred twenty-nine and 41-100 dollars ($929.41), besides fifty dollars ($50.00) attorneys' fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure thereof, and no action or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the land and premises therein described, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: Lot number twenty (20) in block sixteen (16) in the original townsite of the city of Crookston, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, and the same will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, or his deputy, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, in Polk County, Minnesota, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with taxes and insurance paid as aforesaid, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00) attorneys' fees, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated January 22nd, 1897.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of said Mortgage.

Finnoery & Cooke,
Attorneys for Assignee. G1700

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Washington, D. C.

1897 TWENTIETH YEAR 1897

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE new service pension bill was recommended to pass by the House committee. It gives $3 per month to all and one cent a day for actual service besides.

THE Duluth News-Tribune with commendable enterprise, has just published a handsomely illustrated pamphlet containing 106 pages which shows the wonderful progress that Duluth is making. Such enterprise in these times deserves a rich reward and the annual itself shows that the Duluth business men know how to appreciate it. Duluth is clearly one of the most enterprising of our Minnesota cities and is fast becoming a great metropolis.

SOME of the friends of Tams Bixby, the governor's private secretary, have inaugurated a movement to have Mr. Bixby appointed Land commissioner by president McKinley. This would not only be a handsome recognition of the services of one of hardest workers in the Republican party in Minnesota, but would also be a grand good thing for the interests of the state from a business standpoint, as no better posted man than Mr. Bixby could be found for the business—and Minnesota is clearly entitled to this appointment.

THE Coulter damage case against the Great Northern road for injuries received, that has been on in the court at Grand Forks for some time was settled last week, the Great Northern paying the sum of $6,800. Robert Coulter was hauling wood across the Great Northern track at Ione avenue two years ago and was struck by a passenger train, sustaining injuries that resulted in the loss of his right leg at the thigh. He sued the Great Northern company for damages in the sum of $20,000. The case was tried a year ago and Judge Templeton directed a verdict for the defendant. The case went to the supreme court and it was sent back for a second trial. This occurred at the December term of court and resulted in a disagreement of the jury. Bangs & Fisk and P. J. McLoughlin have had charge of the case for the plaintiff.

Teacher's Examinations.

Examinations for teachers will be held on the following dates:

McIntosh, March 2nd and 3rd.
Fertile, " 5th " 6th.
Crookston and East Grand Forks, March 12th and 13th.

Examination for first grade certificates will be held at the court house in Crookston March 11th, 12th and 13th. Examinations will begin promptly at nine o'clock a. m.

I. I. KAASA,
[44-47] Co. Supt.

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The Last Stevenson Romance.

Among the several works left by Robert Louis Stevenson unpublished at his death, undoubtedly the one of completest and widest interest is a romance entitled "St. Ives." Unlike "Weir of Hermiston," the only other novel left by Stevenson unpublished. "St. Ives" was left all but complete and it is those say who have read it, a straight-away, honest tale of adventure, related in Stevenson's most spirited and charming vein. It is a love story and records in particular the exploits of a very cool audacious, attractive French soldier who becomes a prisoner of war in Edinburgh Castle. The exclusive right of serial publication of "St. Ives" for America, was purchased soon after Stevenson's death by McClure's Magazine and the publication will begin in the March number of that periodical.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON Feb. 8, 1897.

Nations, like individuals, must be judged by their record rather than their assertions. England has a long diplomatic record, and it is practically all one way—that of turning everything possible to her own advantage. When one studies that record and brings a little everyday common sense to bear upon that arbitration treaty he is very apt to arrive at the conclusion that the amendments reported to the senate by the committee on Foreign Relations are wise and necessary precautions to prevent England taking a future advantage of the United States by claiming the right to submit matters to arbitration which should not be so submitted. And no one who will take the trouble to ascertain the obligations of King Oscar, of Sweden, to England ought to doubt the wisdom of striking out that clause of the treaty which made King Oscar the umpire. No matter how honest a man may be he cannot help being biased in favor of those to whom he is obligated. In addition to these arguments in favor of the amendments to the treaty, the criticism of them by the English press indicates very plainly that the original treaty was considered more favorable to England than to the United States.

Although the republicans are as yet only certain of having 43 senators after March 4th, there is no longer any doubt about the senate passing the republican tariff bill at the coming extra session of congress. Indeed the votes to pass it are already assured. The Ways and Means committee is making good progress in the preparation of the new tariff bill, and chairman Dingley has no doubt about it being ready to be reported as soon as the new house is ready to receive it. The republicans of the committee have been unusually harmonious in their opinions on the schedules of the bill that have up to this time been completed, and there is no reason to suppose that they will be otherwise upon any portion of the bill.

There is more or less discussion among republicans in congress on the views of Mr. Gage, the secretary of the treasury select, based largely upon a letter he wrote to the chairman of the House committee on banking and currency in 1894, and a recent newspaper interview purporting to quote Mr. Gage. In view of this discussion the opinion expressed of Mr. Gage by several republican members of the present House committee on banking and currency is both timely and interesting. Chairman Walker said: "I think Mr. Gage a very able and practical man, and a business man before he is a banker. I think when he realizes what the public sentiment is, that he will accomplish what he has suggested in his letter in a way that will be acceptable to the people. Certainly after a study of the situation he will act as circumstances will compel him to do when he takes the management of the treasury." Representative Brosius said: "I do not think the views expressed by Mr. Gage two years ago are such as he would deem wise at the present time. I have great faith in his intelligence and experience as a banker, and believe that he has a conscientious purpose to do his best to relieve the monetary situation from its difficulties, which will guide him to a suitable, safe, and conservative policy in relation to our money." Representative McCleary said: "Regarding the increase of bank circulation and the reduction of the tax thereon I presume there will be much difference of opinion. What the process should be for the retiring of the greenbacks without unduly contracting the currency I am not willing to say off hand. I think while Mr. Gage has given his views in perfect good faith, the fact that he now is to assume the responsibility himself, as with every right minded man will serve to intensify his thoughts. The passing of thought through that hot crucible will remelt in some ways that he himself is not now conscious of." There is a general disposition among republicans to express confidence in the successful administration of the treasury by Mr. Gage.

Representative Curtis, of Kansas, says of the Free Homestead bill, which is now on the House calendar: "The bill was intended when introduced by Mr. Flynn, the delegate from Oklahoma, to be only a local measure, but it was amended in the senate so that it became a general bill, and my understanding of it now is that it covers all public lands where the title has not been perfected. The bill has not yet become a law, and it is by no means certain that it will.

The senate has give up a considerable portion of this week to the Nicaragua Canal bill and the several resolutions dealing with the somewhat complicated relations of the government to the Pacific Railroads while the house in addition to the appropriation bills has settled several contested election cases. Two important amendments have been offered to the Nicaragua Canal bill, one by senator Teller providing that a survey shall precede the goverment guarantee of bonds, and that if the estimate cost shall exceed $150,000,000 nothing shall be done without further legislation by congress, and another by senator Vilas striking out the whole bill and providing for a commission to investigate the subject.

COMMISSIONERS.

Doings of The County Commissioners At Their Last Meeting

Order Made For the Construction Of The Hammond Ditch.

VILLAGE INCORPORATION.

Vote to Be Taken On The Incorporation of Erskine March 4th.

The county board met pursuant to adjournment at the usual place at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, Jan. 26th.; all present except commissioner McArty.

The application of L. J. Lake for reduction of personal property assessment was referred to the town board of Angus.

Com. Thompson moved a resolution attaching the unorganized part of Tp 149 R 39 to the town of Eden. Carried.

A committee was appointed to consider ways and means for carrying on the hospital to report at the present meeting.

Petition of J. E. Shavland and others granted for the organization of Tp 153 R 46, said town to be named "Aelsund;" first town meeting to be held at the school house in District No 121 on Sec 35 on Feb. 9th '97.

C. O. Christianson was allowed the sum of $23.28 for salary as judge of probate from Jan. 1st to 6th inclusive.

The sum of $100 was voted for the purpose of completing the records in the office of the probate judge.

The sum of $50 was voted the town of Gentilly to be used in the efforts to prevent the spread of an infectious disease.

The proposition of J. H. Peterson to pay the sum of $25 in full of all taxes upon lots 35 and 5 in block 4, Lorings addition was accepted.

The application of T. H. Bjola to cancel certain penalties and interest was rejected.

The contract for making assessment books and blanks was awarded to W. E. McKenzie.

The petition of Mrs. Wm. Rogers in a school matter was laid over till March 23rd, pending the filing of proofs of posting notices.

The application of A. O. Stebbins for abatement of taxes rejected.

The personal property assessment of Cressian & Wolf, of East Grand Forks was reduced $1400.

Bids for depositing county funds for the coming year ordered.

The petition of Jacob Gull in a tax matter was granted.

On petition of Julius Berg and others a new school district was created and numbered 236.

The petition of Ole Shavhoug and others for a bridge across the Clearwater was laid over till the next meeting.

The petition of Henry Desautelle to be detached from Dist No 81 and attached to Dist No 27 was laid over till next meeting.

The several petitions of Frank LaPlante, Adelord Laurent, D. LaChance and A. Laliberte were treated in the same manner.

The following resolution offered by Com Norland, was on motion adopted by unanimous vote:

Whereas, we believe a bridge is needed across the Red river at or near the section line between Sec 36 and 25, T 158, R 49 and,

Whereas, A bill has been introduced in the legislature asking for an appropriation of $5,000 to aid in the construction of same, therefore be it

Resolved, that we the board of commissioners of Polk county, recommend that said bill be favorably considered by the legislature.

The official bonds of L. E. Gossman as county attorney and of John Gleason as county auditor were on motion approved.

The following resolution offered by Com Norland was on motion adopted:

Whereas certain seed grain loans made to farmers of Polk county under and by virtue of the provisions of chapter four of the general laws of 1889 and chapter 225 of the general laws of 1893 are still unpaid to the amount of $4,306.51, which sum includes the interest till the first day of February, 1897; and

Whereas, these loans which are yet outstanding are uncollectible for the reason that the debtors are poor and many through poverty were forced from their farms and are no longer residents of this county; and for the further reason that the courts have uniformly held that the provisions of said law making said loans a tax against the land, are void as taxes and a subsequent lien to the mortgages existing at the time the loan was made; and

Whereas, loans could be made only in case the farmer had not more than 160 acres of land and the same mortgaged, and was otherwise in such bad condition financially that he could not otherwise secure seed grain, and

Whereas, the county under said laws was obliged to furnish seed grain when the conditions named therein were complied with by those making the application to the county; and

Whereas, Polk county during the last season had an almost complete failure of crop, and by reason of all the facts above mentioned the county has already lost so much through said loans, therefore be it,

Resolved, by the board of county commissioners of Polk county, at their meeting held at Crookston, Minn., this 26th day of January, 1897 that we hereby request the state legislature now in session to pass a law relieving Polk county from payment to the state on said seed grain loans in the amount to which said loans are uncollectible, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Hon. P. M. Ringdal, our member of the state senate, and to Hon. W. A. Marin our member of the house of representatives of the state, to the end that they may draft a bill looking to the relief above asked for, and use all honorable means to secure its passage into law.

By the Board,
ANTHON LINDEM, Chairman.
CHAS. MCCARTY.
REMI FORTIER.
HENRY NORLAND.
HUGH THOMPSON.

A petition for the incorporation of the village of Erskine was presented as follows:

TO THE HONORABLE THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF POLK AND STATE OF MINNESOTA; GENTLEMEN:

We, the undersigned electors and residents of the territory and land hereinafter mentioned and described being desirous of having such territory incorporated into a village to be known as the village of Erskine, most respectfully set forth and pray:

1. That you do appoint a time and place when and where the electors actually residing within the boundaries of the following described territory may vote for or against the incorporation of such territory into a municipality to be known as the village of Erskine, the boundaries thereof to be as follows: All the land included within the boundaries of section four in township number one hundred and forty-eight, north of range forty-two, west of the fifth principal meridian, being in the county of Polk and the state of Minnesota, embracing four hundred and eleven acres of land more or less and including therein the original townsite of Erskine, together with the first and second additions thereto.

2. That a portion of the land that is proposed to be incorporated into the said village of Erskine, has been platted into lots and blocks as the original townsite of Erskine, with 1st and 2nd additions thereto, and said plats duly and legally certified according to the law of the state of Minnesota and filed in the office of the register of deeds for Polk county Minnesota, and the remainder of the land to be incorporated lies adjacent to such plats; no part of the land to be incorporated being within the limit of any incorporated village.

3. That there are 178 persons actually residing in the territory to be thus incorporated into the proposed village of Erskine as ascertained by your petitioners by a census of the resident population taken under our direction by Hans Carlson, Thomas Torgeson and Thomas Johnson, on Thursday the tenth day of December 1896.

And your petitioners will ever pray etc.

Dated at Erskine this 10th day of December, 1896.

Thos. Torgeson, and thirty-seven others.

STATE OF MINNESOTA }
County of Polk. } ss

We, Hans Carlson, Thomas Torgeson and Thomas Johnson, being duly sworn say—(1) that we are electors of the territory proposed to be incorporated into the village of Erskine as set forth and described in the petition hereto annexed, (2) That under the direction of the petitioners therein named we did on the 10th day of December A. D., 1896, take an accurate census of the persons actually residing within the territory bounded as follows: All persons residing within the boundaries of section four (4), township 148, range 42, Polk county, Minnesota—the territory to be incorporated into the village of Erskine as set forth in the petition hereto annexed and found 178 persons actually residing within said territory as above bounded and described including therein the townsite of Erskine together with the first and second additions thereto. (3) That all the facts set forth in the petition hereto annexed are true.

HANS CARLSON,
THOS. JOHNSON.
THOS. TORGESON.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 21st day of January A.D., 1897.

[SEAL] E. W. DREW.
Notary Public, Polk Co.

In compliance with the foregoing petition the following order was made:

The petition for the incorporation

Continued from page eight.

A BUSINESS BODY

STATE LEGISLATURE GAINING A REPUTATION FOR WORK.

At Saturday's Adjournment the Desks of Both Senate and House Were Cleared. Reapportionment Believed to Be Assured—Revision of Banking Laws—The First Junket—Grondahl's Bicycle Bill. Struck Jury Law—Tax Legislation.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 9.—[Special.]—On the face of things this is a business legislature. Saturday night found both house with clear desks, all work reported from committees having been disposed of. And the committees kept well up with their work, too. Secretary of the Senate Langum was a bit inclinded to boast over the working record of that body until Chief Clerk Dowling assured him that the house was also even with its work. There are two reasons for this state of affairs. First, and most important, is the knowledge gained by the leaders from their former legislative experience that crowding business is necessary at all stages of the session. Too many legislators think a 90-day session is long enough to allow easy going methods for the first month or two. These are the supporters of frequent motions for adjournments over from Friday until Tuesday. They maintain that the committees should thus be given more time to consider bills referred to them, but more experienced legislators have learned that when the house or senate adjourns for three days the members go home and no committees can meet. Hence nearly every proposed three day adjournment has been antagonized and generally prevented, and the result shows in the condition of legislative business. The second reason is that the most important measures have not yet been reported back from the committees and in general the bills thus far are of comparatively minor interest and therefore more easily disposed of. However, the most important measures usually are longer in committee so that this fact has less to do with the present advanced stage of business.

Reapportionment is now an assured thing. After three weeks deadlock on the preliminary details of the subject both houses yielded a little and the compromise seems to make reapportionment possible. Past experience has shown that when either house alone attempts reapportionment, the result has been a failure, joint action being the only kind to make success certain. This fact made the leaders willing to accept a compromise. The house wanted a joint committee of 15 representatives and 8 senators, those figures giving about the usual proportionate representation of the two houses on joint committees, but the senate insisted on an equal number of committeemen, claiming 14 from each house was proper. Friends of reapportionment feared the contention of the senate was a scheme of the enemies to defeat that end, but the compromise gives the house, where they believe their strength is greatest, a majority of 1 on the joint committee, there being 15 representatives and 14 senators. Of course this is but the first step, but it is looked upon as so favorable to a just reapportionment as to assure the ultimate success of the newer portions of the state in their fight for enlarged representation in the legislature.

If anyone ever doubted that this legislature wanted to amend the banking laws the action of the house on Saturday should convince them of their error. Adverse reports on the three banking bills, one by Mr. McDonald and two by Mr Donnelly, were presented by the committee on banks and banking, whose members favored some amendment of the banking laws along the same lines as provided in these bills, but believed certain provisions too radical, and therefore not advisable. Mr. McDonald's bill was the first to be so reported, and that member at once moved to reverse the committee action and place his bill on general orders for consideration by the house in committee of the whole. His bill prohibits loans by banks to officers or stockholders of such banks, requires an increase of the cash to 50 per cent of deposits subject to check, limits the size of loans according to the securities offered, requires more specific bank statements, and provides penalties for violation of the law. After a lively debate the committee's action was reversed, and a few minutes later similar action was taken in relation to Mr. Donnelly's bills to require daily publication of financial condition, and to require the publication of the names of all officers and stockholders of banks together with the amount of stock owned by each. It does not follow from this action that the house favors these bills in all respects, but it means that some positive action is desired and the members felt that it would be a gain in time to amend these bill in committee of the whole rather than to await the introduction of other bills that would have to go through the committee on banks and banking again and even then, perhaps, be no more satisfactory than these measures. The whole incident is but an assurance to the people of the state that the members of the house propose to do all in their power to strengthen the banking laws and throw more safeguards around all kinds of financial institutions.

In the matter of investigations there is apparent this same watchfulness over money matters, the public funds being more in sight, however, in this delving into things in general and finances in particular. Thus far the house has ordered three investigations and reports from as many committees in regard to the finances, the investigations covering somewhat the same ground but differing slightly in details. The committee on public accounts was directed to make one of these inquiries, another was instituted through the committee on banks and banking and a third has been ordered made through a special committee of which Mr. Feig is chairman. Between them all it is not yet clear how such a thing as a whitewash can be possible and what one may overlook may be unearthed by another.

What is known as "joshing" may often defeat its own end and the opponents of the now famous Foss morbid sentimentality bill begin to realize the fact. When that measure first came up for discussion it was made the target for all kinds of more or less successful attempts at humorous amendments, it being the evident intention to make the bill and possibly its author ridiculous and then kill the bill. But the thorough earnestness of Mr. Foss and his sincere belief in the necessity for such a law, together with a feeling of sympathy soon aroused for him and his pet measure, reacted against the jokers and the bill was first recommended to pass, and on Saturday when it came up for final passage seemed to fail because of the small attendance rather than from open opposition. Some members who voted against the bill candidly stated that some means of preventing exhibitions of silliness in the way of sending flowers to criminals was proper but to them it seemed not exactly a matter for legislative action. Mr. Foss had the bill reconsidered Monday and will amend it to overcome some of the objections heretofore made.

The first of the so-called junkets came this week, the normal school committees of the two houses visiting the Winona and Mankato institutions. They started Monday afternoon and will return Wednesday evening, leaving their trips to the other schools for a later date. Other institutions will soon be visited by the proper committees.

The Grondahl bicycle path bill, which was considered by its author to be a harmless and entirely proper measure, struck the farmer members just the other way. They thought it would cut them off from the full use of the road, and wanted some provision to protect any unwilling farmer from having a path laid out through or beside his farm. Mr. Grondahl and other friends of the bill maintained that it would in no way interfere with the farmers' rights, and at the same time would provide a good sidewalk for the use of the farmers, but they agreed to such amendments as were suggested, and the bill in its amended form will doubtless get through both houses.

A city bill to which little attention has been called is that by Senator Stevens to prohibit the furnishing of free lunches by saloons. It is likely to receive saloon as well as temperance support.

The Torson bill, for the election of railroad commissioners, has passed the house and will now be acted on by the senate. It may be killed there now, but its friends say it will pass both houses two years hence.

The attempt of Senator Heneman to repeal the corrupt practices act did not succeed, the friends of that law acknowledging its defects but claiming that it was a step in the right direction and should be amended and not repealed.

Just now the petition most in evidence is that for local option, many thousand signers having been heard from thus far, petitions from 13 counties coming in one day.

The Hastings-Anoka hospital site war is on in the legislature, both houses having joined in the investigation and some interesting reading may be looked for before the war ends, for both cities have aggressive representatives who will see that the matter is gone into most thoroughly.

The struck jury law will surely be repealed, but the parties have been sparring for an opening, each wishing the credit for such action. In some parts of the state this was an issue during the last campaign, and although most of the candidates favored repeal they are now maneuvering for positions in the next campaign. Populist Reishus introduced a bill for repeal in the senate, Democrat Stockwell introduced it in the house, as also did Republican Laybourn and Populist Goss. In the house the Laybourn bill was favorably reported, the Goss and Stockwell bills being indefinitely postponed. There was delay on the Reishus bill in the senate but it passed the senate and was reported to the house before the Laybourne bill passed that body. The playing for position is not yet over, but the struck jury law is doomed.

Tax laws will take up much time before the session ends. There will be further attempts to revise the tax laws, even though the senate did kill the Green bill for a revision of these laws. Mineral taxing and express company taxing are two of the important branches of the subject, and bills for both have already been brought in. Senator Miller, author of the low declaring express companies to be common carriers, which has been sustained by the supreme court, brought in a new bill in the senate some time ago for an excise tax, like that in Ohio, on express companies, but soon realizing that such bills must originate in the house, he dropped his senate bill and got Mr. Dyer to introduce the same bill in the house a day or two since. Taxes on mining property have been under consideration for some time in the house, and the end on both these classes of property for taxation is nowhere near being in sight.

B. S. COWEN.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY.

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Wheat closed the week at 61 cents.

Wheat opened the week at 61 cents.

Wheat opened out on Wednesday at 62.

Geo. Rose was in from Euclid on Monday.

Geo. M. Swift was down from Mentor on Tuesday.

Irv. Kindier went over to Grand Forks on Monday.

We note a rise of one cent on wheat Tuesday morning.

Monday was bright and pleasant but a trifle colder.

Chas. E. Sawyer goes to southern Minnesota this week.

A. Brainerd, a Fisherite, was in the city on Saturday.

Joseph Martel was in from Terrebonne on Tuesday.

Levi Steenerson was up from Climax on Saturday.

Lewis Ellington starts this week for a visit to the coast.

Attorney H. L. Gaylord was up from Fertile on Moday.

A Holmboe went north on the St. Vincent line on Wednesday.

Hon. B. Sampson went out to Erskine on Saturday morning.

Mrs. P. P. Bodine, of McIntosh, was visiting friends in the city last week.

Sheriff Dninerd of the new county of Red Lake was in the city on Tuesday.

The W. R. C. contemplate giving a dramatic entertainment sometime in the near future.

Chas. A. Pitkin was one of the Euclidites who came down to attend the minstrel show.

Stewart Wilson was up from Fargo last week to look after business at the fair store.

The bridge to Jerome's addition is undergoing repairs and for the time being is closed to travel.

W. C. Patterson and wife came up from Ada to attend the minstrel show on Wednesday evening.

Remember the lecture at the Presbyterian church tomorrow evening, a good time is assured.

Dr. Chapin, of Euclid, was in the city on Saturday morning on his way home from Minneapolis.

J. E. Morrisey has been up to Thief River Falls to see about some important work for the Mehans.

Three children of Eli Asselyn were taken to the Catholic orphan asylum at Little Falls this week.

The Elks will give a social on Feb. 24th and expect to cut a big cheese. They always have a big time.

Jim Shasgreen, one of the old-timers, was up from Minneapolis this week and went out to the pine woods.

The Northern Pacific train south bound was delayed three hours by snow in Dakota on Tuesday night.

Mrs. L. S. Hancock was down from Euclid last week to see the new members of the Carpenter family.

A burst in the water main on Main street near Fontaine & Anglim's was the subject of attention on Monday.

Will O'Brien came down from Red Lake Falls to spend the Sabbath with his brothers and friends in the city.

The Fosston train on Tuesday got stuck in a drift at Benoit station and was there till Wednesday sometime.

J. M. Stephens returned on Saturday morning from St. Paul where he had been with a carload of beef cattle for the market.

Mrs. W. Daragan returned to her home at Auburn, N. D. on Wednesday after a brief visit to her mother, Mrs. A. J. Streeter.

P. L. Renne went down to the town of Garden on Tuesday to look after matters in connection with his father's estate.

McIntosh, even though she cannot be county seat this hitch, will indulge in a new water-works for protection against fires.

Lots of wood coming in now days—mostly by the carload. Not many weeks of good roads before the break-up—probably.

Felix Fournet was a passenger on the snow bound Fosston train on Tuesday. He managed to escape and reach the city by team

Outside towns were well represented at the Minstrel show on Wednesday night. Well, the boys deserved a big crowd—and got it.

J. W. Wheeler left for St. Paul Sunday evening for a brief business trip, expecting to meet Mrs. W. there and to return this morning.

Nils Mnus is building a store in Climax and expects to occupy it in March. Nils is a rustler and will no doubt do a good business down there.

James McKenzie and his grandson returned on Wednesday morning from their trip to Buffalo, N. Y. having had a good visit while away.

Tuesday was a bright, lovely day but somewhat sharp. We have one consolation in the fact that the time for warmer weather is fast approaching.

On Tuesday Richard Dorsey, a switchman on the Gt. Northern road got a hand smashed between the cruel bumpers while attempting to make a coupling.

Fontaine & Anglim have had a new iron pillar put up in front of the dry goods department to furnish greater protection to the plate glass windows.

H. C. Misner and family went through the city on Saturday morning on their way home from a pleasant visit to the old home in Wisconsin and elsewhere.

Engebret Dahl died at his residence in Edna on Friday of last week aged 85 years. He is one of the oldest residents of Polk county and a man very highly respected.

Engineer George Conklin was severely scalded by the bursting of a steam pipe on his engine on Thursday of last week. He will be laid up for awhile as a result.

The county treasurer gives notice that a penalty of ten per cent will accrue on all unpaid personal taxes on March 1st and on April 1st the sheriff will try to collect by distress.

Rev. H. W. Fraser, a brother of the Presbyterian pastor of this place, will lecture at the Presbyterian church tomorrow evening. Subject "Ben Hur." Admission 25 cents. All invited.

W. C. Andrew, representing Wright Barret & Stilwell Co., St. Paul, blew in on Wednesday and stayed to take in the minstrel show in the evening. Andrew knows a good thing when he sees it.

An insane man from Fisher was examined before Judge Hagen on Saturday and committed to the asylum at Fergus. Dept. Sheriff M. Losey went down with him in the evening.

It is said that Paul Felix, who went to the Soldiers' Home last summer has fallen heir to an estate in Canada worth over $12,000. His comrades here are hoping that the report is true.

The W. R. C. gave a nice entertainment at G. A. R. Hall on Thursday evening of last week. It was well patronized, the ladies netted a nice little sum and all who went had a royal good time.

Judge Hagen and A. R. Holston were among the snow bound passengers on the train at Benoit. The judge finally walked in and escaped but Holston has forgotten how to count ties and so stuck to the ship—or the train.

J. B. Roome, one of the leading farmers of the town of Roome had the misfortune to break his arm while at work in the woods on Monday. Dr. Dunlop reduced the fracture and made him as comfortable as circumstance would permit.

The delegates to the immigration convention at St. Paul, returned on Friday morning well pleased with the trip and what they accomplished thereby. A great deal of interest was manifest and steps taken that will no doubt result in an increased immigration next spring.

Dan Aberle, a wholesale liquor dealer of St. Paul, was in the city this week. Dan so much resembles ex-Gov. W. R. Merriam that, when Bill was in the chair Dan was frequently addressed as "Governor," by those who did not know either too well.

Tim Hastings, who has been visiting with friends and relatives in Pensylvannia for several months returned to civilization on Monday morning of this week; glad to get back once more. While he had a good time visiting he found times pretty hard down there.

The ladies of the W. R. C. appeared at G. A. R. Hall last Friday about the time the Post was ready to close its session and called that body from labor to refreshments in very short order. The spread was a fine one and highly enjoyed by the old boys in blue, and the ladies enjoyed to see them eat.

Dr. W. O. Tessier has concluded arrangements by which he will take charge of the county hospital and that institution will remain open, affording a safe retreat for all who are suffering from the many ills the human flesh is heir to. The doctor has been busy all the week so fur getting things in readiness.

On Saturday Judge Ives appointed the commissioners who will recount the vote to see if Garfield received a majority of the votes cast at the last election. They are John Cromb, of this city and J. S. LaDue, of Fertile, with Richard Glavin, of Marshall county as arbitrator. The board will commence their labors on the 17th of this month.

Mrs. S. W. Vance and the children left on the Great Northern via Grand Forks on Thursday last. At Fargo they were joined by her father, Geo. Q. Erskine and at Chicago by her mother, then proceeded on their way to New Orleans and other southern points for a two months trip.

A big crowd? Well, rather. It taxed the seating capacity of the opera house to take care of the crowd that attended the minstrel show on Wednesday evening and all were highly delighted. The universal verdict was that it was the best show that has been put on the boards for a long time.

A mail sack was found on the railroad bridge in this city on Wednesday in a very dilapidated condition. It is thought to have been the Marin sack and it is thought it must have been thrown on the train in such a way as to light on the trucks and finally fell off. If it had contained much mail it must have fallen out as it did not contain much when found.

County Atty. Gossman went down to Manitoba last week to see about getting Frank Martin back here to stand trial. He wired back for some affidavits from some of Frank's victime, which were promptly sent back. It is a question whether Frank can be brought back if he don't want to come—and he don't seem overly anxious.

Supt. C. H. Jenks and wife accompanied by their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Chas Shapleigh of this city left for Great Falls, Montana on Saturday last to attend the wedding of Chas. Jenks which event was to take place on Tuesday the 9th. The Capt seems very much improved in health by his long trip to southern climes, from which he has but recently returned. He thinks he can go to work again as vigorously as ever.

While in the city last fall T. B. Walker had a long consultation with Martin Laily on the subject of improvements for the big lumber mill and as a result an architect arrived this week to look the mill over and draw plans for improvements that will involve an expenditure of from $15,000 to $20,000. Mr. Laily recommended putting in one of the new improved gangs and this is one of the contemplated improvments. The work will all be done in time to commence the summer's run as soon as the logs are ready.

The City Council

Met in regular session on Tuesday evening and considered much business of importance the most important being a proposition to extend the sewer system. Dr. Tessier announced that he had taken charge of the hospital and would receive patients from the city at $7 per week including board and medical attendance. Some bills were allowed and the council adjourned.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE MATE OF THE HINDU

By Captain RALPH DAVIS.

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[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XI.

THE MUTINY.

The captain's decision was carried forward to convicts and crew, and I looked for an outbreak within an hour. Perhaps the reason it did not take place was because they feared the whaler might show up again. I felt that it would not long be delayed, however, and Captain Clark, Haskell, Williams and Roberts agreed with me. Saunders, Smith and the two single women stuck to the doctor, and thus we were divided into two factions.

The ship was never more quiet than during the remainder of that day and all through the night. The sailors were prompt to respond to every call, but moved quietly and spoke in low tones. This might have been attributed to their fears of the pestilence, but I realized that there was something back of that. I had the watch on deck from 8 to 12, and I noticed many little things which satisfied me that if the whaler nor other sail was in sight when morning broke the climax would come.

When I was relieved by the second mate at midnight, I had a bit of a talk with him. His name, as I don't remember to have told you before, was Cortrite. He was a middle aged man, well up in his duties, and I have said nothing of him simply because I had not taken him into my confidence. I don't mean that I mistrusted him, but that I thought it wise to confine my suspicions to as few persons as possible as long as they were only suspicions. The meeting in the cabin had of course brought him a knowledge of the situation, and there was no doubt that he could be thoroughly depended on. The bo'sun might or might not be with us. When I asked Cortrite his opinion of things, he replied:

"Mr. Tompkins, if I hadn't known that you were watching the run of things I should have posted you a bit. It's my opinion that the two women have been won over and that they have also made a tool of the doctor. If there's nothing in sight when the sun comes up, then God help us!"

"You think there'll be an outbreak—a mutiny?"

"I'm as sure of it as that I stand here. I understand that we have arms aboard. If I might be bold enough, I'd advise you to make ready for what is to come."

When I went into the cabin, I found Captain Clark up and dressed and waiting for me. I told him what Mr. Cortrite had said, and he replied:

"We can't begin too soon. You quietly fasten on the iron shutters while I overhaul the firearms."

It was a quiet night, with only enough wind to give the craft steerage way, and fortunately for us the dolt of a man Hawley was at the wheel from midnight to 2 o'clock. The provisions for convicts and sailors were stowed forward of the cages, as was also a number of the water casks. Those for cabin use were stowed in the lazarette, and there were other water casks ballasted between the bulkheads of the passengers' cabins and the one hiding the after iron cage from view. You will remember that this bulkhead or partition was pierced for musketry.

We could come at water and provisions without leaving the cabin or exposing ourselves, and when we had the shutters up and the firearms ready for service Captain Clark looked about and said:

"Ralph, we cannot only make a good fight for it if attacked, but I think the advantage will be on our side. Our greatest care now will be to guard against any sudden rush aft."

Neither of us turned in that night, and both of us were on deck at daylight. At sunrise a man was sent aloft with a glass, but he swept the sea in vain for sight of sail. The fellow could not hide the exultant look in his eyes as he came down and reported, and we felt that the hour of peril was close at hand. The demeanor of the men as they washed down the decks was defiant, and had the convict gangs come up as usual the outbreak would have occurred with the advent of the first. The captain ordered that they remain below until after the doctor's morning inspection. In view of the supposed pestilence this order did not seem to excite any great surprise.

When the passengers gathered for breakfast, all were surprised to observe that the cabin had been put in a state of defense. I may add that Dr. Haxton and those who sided with him were also cynical and inclined to joke about it. As the iron shutters were fitted inside, no one forward could know about them. We didn't want them to know, and I kept watch of the two single women as they went on deck after breakfast. I had already told Mr. and Mrs. Williams and Mary to remain below, and the other women somehow got warning and gave up their usual morning promenade, though the weather was beautifully fine.

As Dr. Haxton went forward to pay his morning call Roberts accompanied him. There were three children on the poopdeck, and I sent them below just as Haskell came aft, bringing his musket with him and working away at the lock as if it was in need of repairs. He gave me a look which signified that the time had come. Forward, there were the sailors of the morning watch, the guard relief, the doctor and Roberts. Aft, we had the captain, second mate, Haskell, all other passengers and myself.

As Dr. Haxton descended to the cages Captain Clark ordered the two single women below, speaking so gruffly that they obeyed at once. Then he turned to Saunders and Smith, who were smoking and lounging, and said:

"Gentlemen, please step below for a minute, and don't stop to ask questions. Go now—at once!"

Something in his tones warned them of peril at hand, and they were out of sight before you could count 20. Ten seconds later a sound came aft which I can only compare to the confusion in a menagerie when the animals become excited. It was the convicts making their rush from cage No. 1 as the doctor opened the door to pass in. Most of the sailors rushed forward to the hatch, the guards called out and aimed their muskets, and then men in convicts' uniform began to appear on deck. We saw Roberts knocked down, heard cheers from the other cages, and then we made a dash for the cabin just as sailors and convicts were preparing to rush aft. The mutiny was on.

When sailors and convicts saw us disappear in the cabin, they realized that we were prepared for the revolt and could not be surprised and overpowered at a dash. They therefore returned forward to assist the rest of the prisoners on deck and consult on what was best to be done. On our side we barred the cabin doors, put the iron shutters over the skylight and informed the puzzled men and frightened women just what had occurred and what we proposed to do.

There were only seven men of us in the cabin—the captain, both mates, Haskell, Williams, Saunders and Smith. Mr. Williams was an old man and counted for nothing. Both cooks, the steward and the bo'sum joined with the mutineers. Not a single man among the sailors came aft to cast his lot with us, though we had looked upon some of them as steady, honest fellows.

You may think there was great excitement among the women and children when they came to know the worst, but I can tell you that they were very quiet over it. Helpless people are always that way in the face of great peril. They were white faced and trembling, but there were no wailing and wringing of hands. The cabin lamps were lighted, and the women and children sat about on the chairs and lockers, while the men made final preparations for defense and spoke in hushed voices.

The exception was in the case of the two single women. They had certainly been very foolish to strike up a romantic attachment with such villains, but it was plain that they had never contemplated a mutiny and the horrors that might follow. When they realized what had occurred and witnessed our grim preparations for defense, they became conscience stricken and hysterical. Miss Foster admitted that her sympathies had been worked on until she had come to regard Ben Johnson as a martyr and had filched the bottle of croton oil from the dispensary at his request. She did not know the use he meant to make of it, however. Miss White confessed that she thought the doctor had been unjustly treated, and she had encouraged him to dream of his dignity and at the same time had fallen in love with the villain York and become carried away with his tales of romance. Now that revolt and mutiny had come they realized the evil they had done and the position of all of us.

The mutineers gave us about half an hour in which to prepare for them. During this interval they got their breakfasts, passed about bottles of rum, which must have been smuggled aboard at the Caps, and sailors and convicts fraternized in a way to prove that they were not strangers to each other. Roberts we could plainly see from the portholes in the front of the cabin. He had been knocked down and bound hand and foot, and his protests and entreaties were laughed to scorn. The half hour was nearly up before the doctor was hoisted into view from below. As he was the direct cause of the mutiny and had been overly kind to the convicts, he might have looked for decent treatment at least. To our surprise his hands were bound behind his back, most of his clothing torn off, and the blood on his face and neck proved that he had been brutally used.

The first move aft was made by York and Ben Johnson, one representing the sailors and guards and the other the convicts. They could not have known how well prepared we were in the cabin, but York displayed a flag of truce as the pair broke away from the crowd around the fo'mast. When they had come up to within ten feet of the cabin entrance, they halted, and the sailor hailed us with:

"Hello, in the cabin! Captain Clark, I have a few words to say to you!"

"You infernal pair of scoundrels! But I'm a mind to shoot you down in your tracks!" shouted the captain in reply.

"Go easy, captain!" called York, while Ben Johnson laughed his contempt for the threat. "You know what has happened for'ard, of course. We are in possession of the bark. As we are not a crowd of lambs, we thought you might prefer to take the boats and go voyaging on your own account."

"That is the most of you," added the convict leader. "I've got an old score to settle with Tompkins and Mary Williams, and they needn't pack up to go along."

"You know you have got possession ... and Captain Clark ... choked back his anger, "but if there is any taking to the boats, you'll be the one to go! If at the end of 15 minutes the convicts are not under lock and key and the sailors down on their knees and praying for my forgiveness, we'll open fire on you and sweep the decks of every living man."

"That's big talk, captain," sneered York, while the convict shrugged his shoulders and laughed loud and long.

They seemed to feel that it was the captain's ultimatum, however, and turned and walked forward. Five minutes later the doctor and Roberts were sent aft to talk to us. They had their hands tied behind their backs, and to prevent them from making a dash into the cabin each had a rope attached to him and the free end held by two mutineers. Roberts was only a countryman of limited education, while you will be ready to believe that the doctor was a man in whom no one need look for the heroic. There was a surprise in store for us as they came aft. The doctor had been made spokesman. Either as the time had been, he fully realized the situation and knew that he alone was to blame for it.

"Captain Clark," he said as the pair halted within speaking distance, "the sailors have mutinied, and the convicts have been turned loose. I have been told to say to you that if you will consent to go away in the boats the two of us can go with you. If you refuse, we are to be put to death, and they further declare that not one of you will be spared."

"You see what you have brought us to," replied the captain, though his voice was more kind than reproachful.

"It is all my fault," continued the doctor, "and I am here to tell you to fight to the last, no matter what becomes of me."

"And the same with me!" shouted Roberts.

The doctor ... to speak again when the ropes by which the pair were held were viciously pulled by the mutineers, and they were pulled down and dragged forward. They would have been killed at once but for Johnson and York, who had some enough for ... that this was but the beginning, and that they might ... use ... on. They received ... and blow, however, ... bundled down the forehatch to be locked up in one of the iron cages. As I have told you, there was but little wind, which was a fortunate thing for everybody, as the man at the wheel deserted his post when the outbreak occurred and left the craft to sail herself. As soon as they had disposed of their prisoners, the mutineers took in every sail and made all snug aloft, and the wheel was then lashed so that the Hindu would drift off with her head to the breeze. They had to do this for their own protection as well as ours, but we were greatly relieved when we saw them set about their work.

As was to be expected, York and Johnson lost all control of the men before the mutiny was an hour old. There were singing, shouting, laughing and dancing, and of course they must break up water and provisions with reckless hand. Everybody had a plan for getting at us in the cabin, and everybody wanted to be boss, and long enough before noon there had been hard fighting among them and no little blood spilled.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

We saw Roberts knocked down.

QUESTION OF LUCK.

A Citation That Clinched the Other Side of the Argument.

"I hate to hear people say there's no such thing as luck," remarked the melancholy Mr. Dolittle.

"I don't see why," his wife rejoined.

"Because it isn't true," he returned with asperity. "A man can go on trying and trying and never get along, and some other person will go ahead and tumble into good things without making any effort whatever."

"Hiram, no great man has succeeded without hard work."

"That's the kind of talk you always hear. But nine times out of ten it is all owing to the opportunity that presented itself. Fortune just seems to lie in wait to kidnap some men. Look at Sir Isaac Newton. His name is handed down from generation to generation. And why? Simply because he was sitting under a tree, and an apple happened to drop on him. You can't pretend that a man is in a position to claim superior merit simply because, through no action or preference of his own, he gets hit in the head with an apple, can you?"

"No, Hiram."

"Then don't tell me about there not being any such thing as luck."

"It seems to me that you've chosen a poor example in support of your argument. The case of Isaac Newton goes to show that the difference is in the people. If it had been some man that I know of instead of Newton, the first thing they would have done after the apple fell would have been to go into the house and moan for the arnica bottle; then they would have spent two or three hours of precious time talking about their bad luck."—Washington Star.

Clocks With Nerves.

There is one disadvantage about very tall buildings which is being noticed by the occupants. It is perhaps a small disadvantage, but still is worth considering, as it involves some annoyance to those who have not made provision for it.

The trouble referred to is the stopping of pendulum clocks by the vibration of the buildings. Many a pendulum clock that has kept accurate time for years in old fashioned low structures has refused to run at all when moved into some one of the new tall steel framed buildings in the lower part of the city. On the lower floors of the buildings the clocks run fairly well, but when higher up in the buildings they become more whimsical, and on the top floors will not run at all.—New York Times.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

B'ILIN SOAP 'ITH MARTHY.

Lord, how I miss them good ole days
W'en life was full o' hope
An me an Marthy Ellen Hays
Was sparkin b'ilin soap.
The potash kittle we use' to have
It hilt three bar'ls clear,
An so Mis' Hays an ma 'ud save
Their soap grease fer a year
An plan to bile it "on the sheer,"
Bein nex' door neighbors so,
An ast if me an Marthy'd keer
To kind o' boss the show.

The kittle was sot in the orchard lot
W'ere nobody'd come an spy,
An I'd snake the bags o' soap scraps out
On our stunboat, an Marthy'd try
To ketch a ride an couldn't hol on
'Thout grabbin me roun the wais'.
I thought that heaven was shinin upon
My heart in that sweet embrace.
I'd the fire to light an the lye to bring
As it dripped from the wood ash leach
An Marthy to watch as she'd set an sing
As putty as a peach.

An my yearnin senses was took by storm
By each little cunnin trick
O' grace an beauty an swayin form
As she stirred the soap 'ith a stick.
An her sunbonnit fell f'um her golden curls—
Oh, shucks! I couldn't hope
To tell how fair was that fairest o' girls
As she stirred the b'ilin soap.
It's kind o' lonesome a-settin here
An thinkin them ole times over.
Wut? Marthy? Hain't seen 'er fer seventeen year,
Sence she married that down east drover.
—J. L. Heaton in "The Quilting Bee."

SUFFER FROM "FLAT FEET."

How the Breaking Down of the Arch Is Remedied by a Steel Strip.

Despite the fact that the beauty of a well arched foot is much appreciated by people of an artistic turn of mind, has been sung frequently by poets and versemakers, there has been until lately little interest, from a scientific point of view, taken in its direct opposite—the flat foot. In a great number of instances flat feet are the occasion of considerable keen suffering, generally resulting from the breaking down of the arch—that is, the displacement of some of the many little bones of the foot either from overstrain or some disease of the muscular structure. As the weight of the body constantly rests upon the foot, there is no opportunity for the bones to get back to their proper places.

The result is that these little bones keep rubbing against each other, and the pain gets more and more severe. Commonly the person afflicted in this way thinks that he or she has rheumatism and lets it go at that. Until recently the only remedy was a steel soled shoe that was clumsy and heavy. The new device is interesting. It is an "insole," curved to fit the foot, made of a bent strip of steel and acting as a spring. It is covered either with leather or with vulcanized rubber to prevent rusting, and, needing no fastening, but simply to be placed in position, it can be changed from one shoe to another at will.

In position it acts simply as a support, literally holding up the bones and giving them an opportunity to slip back into their proper places. While any "insole" of the approximate shape will give relief, the best results are reached only when one is especially made from a cast or impression of the foot. A great proportion of the people troubled with flat feet come from the north of Europe, many of them from the lowlands of Germany. The inhabitants of the south of Europe, strangely enough, are seldom troubled with anything of the sort. Their insteps, especially in the case of women, are nearly always highly arched and finely formed.—New York Tribune.

A TRIBUTE TO ART.

The Maid of Milesia and the Beautiful Venus de Medici.

Somewhere in Washington — just where is not necessary to the main point at issue in this short article on the development and undevelopment of art in the national capital—is a mansion presided over by a woman of wealth and refinement. She is a most artistic woman, too, and in her house are some unusually fine pieces of painting and statuary. There is also a Milesian maid, by name Maggie, who knows a deal more about housecleaning than she does about sculpture, and Maggie has been trying for a long time to cultivate her taste up to the point of properly appreciating the painted and carved beauty with which she daily comes in contact.

Not many days ago the mistress and the maid were going over the house with brush and broom, putting it in especial order for a musicale that was to be given to a few artists and fashionables, and the mistress observed that the maid on three several occasions passed by with cold neglect of cloth and brush a beautiful figure of the "Venus de Medici," in an alcove just off the hall.

"Here, Maggie!" she called. "Why don't you brush the dust off this figure?"

"Which wan, mem?" inquired Maggie with great innocence.

"The 'Venus' there in the alcove, of course. See"—and the lady touched it with her finger—"you have left dust all over it."

"Yis, mem," confessed Maggie, "but I do be thinking for' a long time, mem, that there aht to be something on it, mem."

It was a delightful and logical excuse, perhaps, but the lady could scarcely accept it, and Maggie's brush removed even the dusty drapery she wished to leave.—Washington Star.

It was inevitable, as the principle exponent of topical art by pictorial satire, that Du Maurier should hold pretty strong opinions about women's dress and fashions generally, and it is a fact that he was by no means a decrier of the productions of the modern modiste. On the contrary, he admitted a very warm admiration for his feminine contemporaries—small waists, pointed shoes, big hats and all—and felt a constant pleasure in delineating them. And as for the children of this fortunate country, he would say he could think of no painted or sculptured children of the past who were more charming—at least, to him. And this, from an artist who never forgot that he was French by birth, was praise indeed.—Lady's Pictorial.

MUSIC AND MICE.

A Suggestion of a Novel Trap—Effect of Piano Playing on Rodents.

Truth of London suggests that as mice like music there is an independent fortune awaiting the man who will invent a small music box which when wound will run all night, since such a contrivance would serve to call mice into traps and would be to the mice what a decoy is to a flock of ducks or a looking glass to a tiger. After this suggestion, which is not untrue to nature, Truth goes on to say that music that sounds out of kilter to a critic's ears would also drive mice from the house. If the Truth writer had even actually seen a mouse under the influence of music, he would never have made that mistake. Neither would he have said "an accordion would also make the agile rodent desert the house as he is said to desert the sinking ship." Whether music affects rats is a question not yet settled by students of natural history.

As to the actual doings of a mouse when listening to music, it has been observed that the playing of a piano, even the tum tum of a beginner learning his first tune, will cause mice of the common house variety to run up and down behind the plaster of a house, causing it to rattle in a way fit to disturb the most earnest student. One night half a dozen persons were gathered in the parlor of an Adirondack home listening to a skilled player, who, as a woodsman said, "could make a pianner talk," when it was observed that the mice were acting in an unusual manner. The ordinary conduct of mice when they hear piano music is to merely rattle the plaster, but on this night they squeaked and squealed and rattled the plaster as they had never done before. The rush of the rodents died away after the music stopped, but it was hours before the last squeak was heard.

One of the human listeners was a boy who had some little skill as a harmonicon player, and he went frequently to the woods, where, with the aid of the instrument, he succeeded in calling chipmunks, red squirrels, and on one occasion a woodchuck, besides wood mice, including the deer mouse, and the smaller birds. The mice chiefly ran about the player, with now and then a squeak, but sometimes a low strain with slight modulations would seem to drive them insane, and then, without hesitation, they would run over the player as if he had been a stump. The squirrels were less demonstrative.

FEATHERED DRUNKARDS.

Shocking Depravity on the Part of Birds Witnessed by Andrew Lang.

A queer story is told by Mr. Andrew Lang. The incident came under his own notice and occurred under the bridge over the Lochy, below the Ben Nevis Long John distillery. From this tale it is obvious that animals are only sober from lack of wit to obtain alcohol:

"That establishment disgorges into a burn a quantity of refuse, no doubt alcoholic. When we crossed the bridge in the morning to fish, the ducks from the farm opposite were behaving in a drunken and disorderly manner—flying, beating the water, diving, spluttering and greedily devouring the stuff from the distillery. Their antics were funny, but vulgar. By 2 o'clock we found the ducks sleeping off the effects of their debauch. We awakened them, and they all staggered eagerly to a bucket of water, from which they quenched the torments of thirst. A small sea bird behaved in a still more deplorable way. He slowly drifted down the Lochy from the fatal intoxicating burn, nor could pebbles judiciously thrown at him induce him to take the wing. He tried to dive, making efforts comic and unsuccessful. After drifting through the bridge I regret to say that he returned to the burn and "took a cup of kindness yet," getting all the more intoxicated and drifting back in a yet more deplorable condition. What a lesson, we said, is this to mankind, who, after all, need not speak of their boasted reasonableness! The wild and tame things of stream and ocean are as unwise as we."

Something About Partridges.

Among the habits of the partridge one is that when a covey is roosting on the ground, with their tails bunched together in a circle, the bunch is surmounted by a line of watchful heads, like sentinels on duty. Another is that they run the instant the ground is touched after a "flush," the dogs often trailing them in rabbit hunting fashion. Their sense of smell is evidently very acute, for during the nesting season, if the eggs, which number from 10 to 20, are disturbed in any way or a hand even inserted in the nest, it will be immediately deserted and a new one built. A short time previous to the nesting the males are often involved in desperate combats for the choice of mates, who stand by and quietly watch the encounter, seeming not to care which one becomes the victor. The incubation is performed entirely by the female, the male, when not feeding, often being perched on some slight elevation, encouraging her by his mellow toned call of "bobwhite." Two and sometimes three broods of young are reared during a season, the nesting beginning as early as May 1. Later in the fall the broods of young occasionally join forces, but whether from a want of company or for protection is not known.

When feeding, the birds are sometimes scattered several yards apart, but at the first sign of danger an alarm is given, and they immediately "bunch," with their heads placed close together, as if in consultation. The first shot into a covey will often cause them to break and fly in all directions, and if not disturbed again for several minutes "scatter calls" will be heard on every side. These are made to collect the remaining birds, who again bunch. Many of the market gunners seem to have no qualms of conscience and very often kill without hesitation an entire covey, when at least one or two pairs of birds should be left for breeders.—Baltimore Sun.

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FILLING A BULLDOG'S TEETH.

An Operation Which a Scranton Dentist Did With Hesitation, but Success.

A powerful and ferocious bulldog, owned by Dr. Ward of Scranton, Pa., enjoys the distinction of having a big gold filling in one of his incisors, and a good many citizens, who have caught a gleam of the gold in his mouth, wonder how the filling was done. Some think it was done through hypnotic influence by the doctor over the dog, while others insist that it was through the dog's implicit obedience to his master's command.

The bulldog's name is Gem. He is as ugly in appearance as a prize winner in a dog show. His nose is a mass of wrinkles, and his eyes have a wicked gleam for any one but his master and Mrs. Ward. His affection for them, however, knows no bounds. When Gem was discovered one day clasping his muzzle between his paws, rolling over and over on the floor and moaning, his mouth was examined, and it was found that there was a big cavity in one of the incisors. It was decided that a dentist should be consulted. The dentist found that it would be necessary to use a rubber dam, and he promised to fill the cavity provided Gem was etherized. This was done, and the operation was considered a successful one, although Gem evidently thought otherwise. Some time afterward the filling came out, and Gem's last state was worse than his first, for he refused to submit to another operation with ether. At the first sniff of the anæsthetic he not only added a score of wrinkles to those already in his nose, but showed his teeth in so dangerous a way that the dentist refused to proceed. Dr. Ward insisted that he could make Gem stand on the table and have the tooth filled without wincing. The dentist was dubious about trusting his hand between the brute's jaws, but finally consented to try.

Gem was put on the table, and his master stood in front of him, kept his eyes fixed on Gem's and told him to open his mouth. Gem did so, and a rubber dam was soon adjusted in place. The dentist set to work with the instrument of torture called a bur, and one of Gem's ears went down in a threatening way, while the other remained cocked. The doctor held one finger raised and kept his eyes fixed on Gem's, that never wandered from his master's gaze. The attitude of Gem's ears proved a barometer of his sufferings when the bur touched a spot close to the nerve. When both ears went down, the dentist knew he had gone as far as dogs' nature would let him go. Gem's eyes never wandered from the doctor's in the 1½ hours the dentist was at work. Gem stood the final polishing, and when his master gave the word for him to get down from the table Gem danced with demonstrations of joy at his release. Since that day he has no trouble in masticating the biggest beef bone.—New York Sun.

Salaries Earned by Successful Buyers.

A good buyer who year after year increases his business and the reputation of his department, who leaves for the semiannual inventory a clean and desirable stock—one who, in fact, has the genius of money making—is paid a salary in the big houses of from $5,000 to $10,000 and often a percentage on the yearly increase of his sales. In some of the largest departments a number of the most capable buyers thus receive as much as $30,000 a year and are regarded as cheap at that, a fact which can be readily understood when it is remembered that in a single department of a great shop selling, say, $1,000,000 worth of goods a year, a difference of 5 per cent in the profits, which may be the result of a good manager as distinguished from a mediocre one, amounts to $50,000. On the other hand, in the lower class stores buyers in many of the departments are paid as low as $25 a week, with no percentage. If the large incomes are the great exception, it is also to be said that the opportunities are more numerous than the men with the ability to take advantage of them.—"The Department Store," by Samuel Hopkins Adams, in Scribner's.

Two Horses.

The editor of the New York Christian Advocate learned not long since from a coachman that horses are not unlike human beings. He writes:

Riding in a friend's carriage one day, we noticed that the coachman made constant efforts to restrain one of the horses and to hasten the other. As the pair were handsome and perfectly mated, we said, "What is the difference between these horses, that you are constantly touching up one and holding in the other?"

Said he: "The one that I whip cannot possibly overwork himself. I will not say that he is lazy, but he is so made that he never can and never will do himself any damage. It would be impossible to whip him so hard that he would hurt himself. The other can trot a mile in less than 2:25, and he would trot from the love of it until he dropped dead. Hot or cold, he does his best."

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RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

Burlington Route
7257
MILES OF ROAD
In Eleven States

DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

FOSSTON ITEMS
(From the Thirteen Towns.)

A young man named Frank Hallihan, who was engaged hauling logs at Meehan Bros. lumber camps, was instantly killed on Tuesday of last week, at 4.30 in the afternoon. The kingbolt on the sleighs upon which he was hauling a load of logs broke while going down a hill and the driver was thrown off and crushed by the sleighs. Hallihan was 27 years of age and a fine fellow, with many friends to mourn his untimely and tragic death.

A quiet, but none the less joyous wedding was solemnized last Monday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dunlevy, where Miss Maggie McNally, of this town, and Mr. Stephen R. Jones, of Coartland, Minn., were united in marriage. Rev. H. P. Fisher, of Crookston officiated at the ceremonies, which occurred at eight o'clock, and were followed by a sumptuous supper. Mrs Jones has a large circle of friends in Fosston, where she has resided for several years past, highly esteemed by all. Mr. Jones is a thrifty resident of Coartland, Blue Earth county, this state for which place the winsome bride and happy groom left on Tuesday's train accompanied by the good wishes for their future happiness of their friends here.

Work has commenced last Monday on a bridge to cross Lost River on the main road, better known as the Red Lake Falls road. This is being done by the settlers directly interested and has always been much needed in order to give the settlers further east a chance to reach town at all times of the year. Without it many would be entirely shut off from outside communication in the spring of the year.

The "mixed" that left here Saturday afternoon failed to reach Crookston until Sunday night, and on its way here Tuesday it was held up in a snow bank on the edge of the village limits for over an hour.

Fisher Items.
(From the Bulletin.)

Tom Erwin and James Rosaaen were in Crookston Tuesday looking after business interests.

George O'Rielly is traveling in disguise and was in Fisher Thursday, with his mustache shaved off.

J. B. Merrill drove to Crookston, Wednesday, to attend to business connected with the estate of the late A. C. Merrill.

The Fisher band has a rival. A new organization known as the Bazoo band has made its appearance in Fisher with James Linskey as leader, and when it comes to giving open air concerts they take the cake.

H. M. Webster returned from Fosston Monday morning whither he had been to look after his teams in in the lumber woods. Jack Morough went up with him and will drive his teams the rest of the winter. Harv says that the next time he goes up on the Fosston line he will take along a commissary department as a precaution against starvation. He says the train left Crookston Saturday morning and never got into Fosston until Sunday. There was no provisions on the train except some crackers and cheese in possession of the train men which they dealt out to the passengers at two bits a dole.

George Love who lives on one of Alvin Brainerd's farms in this township has been acting in a manner, for the past three months, that left no doubt in the minds of his friends that his reason was dethroned. He has kept a loaded revolver by him night and day and on several occasions has threatened to do away with himself, and his family have lived in constant fear of their lives. Fearing that he might do some violence either to himself or family his neighbors lodged complaint with the judge of probate and yesterday Deputy Sheriff Losey, J. Cresmer and John Johnson went out to get him and bring him before the court for examination to determine as to his sanity. He was induced to come to Mr. Brainerd's but when within a few rods of the house he became suspicious and would go no further. Catching sight of the officers, Love started to run and led the officers a pretty chase across the field before he was captured.

Fertile Items.
[From the Journal]

The N. P. Ry. rotary plow was here Monday and cleared the snow from the yard.

J. V. E. Wyatt, came down from Crookston Monday night to look after matters in the Sam Unsstb estate, of which he is administrator.

John Holten went to Crookston this morning to meet Judge Mills and the Garfield election contest will be pushed for all it is worth. The recount will probably take place this or next week.

Editor Cooke, of the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, was a passenger on Sunday's belated train and spent his time to good advantage in looking over our growing village and becoming convinced that a county seat would just become us.

George Chase, has been in town this week and has been acting very queerly and it is feared his mind has become unbalanced. As it is no harm is done but a turn for the worse may take place at any time and it behooves our peace officers to be on their guard.

East Grand Forks Items.
[From The Courier.]

Robt Coulter, of Mallory, will soon make a visit to the Pacific coast, merely for pleasure.

While visiting in Crookston Mrs. John Birkholz had the misfortune to lose a diamond bracelet.

Mrs. Edward Bouche, of section 31, Huntsville township added a boy to her husband's responsibilities. The stranger put in an appearance Saturday night.

Euclid Items.

The Woodmen are using all efforts to make their entertainment and ball on the evening of the 22nd a grand success. They have secured the Crookston mandolin club to furnish music for the occasion. The entertainment will consist of music and songs, humorous declamations and will conclude with a laughable farce. Supper will be served immediately after the program and the dance will then follow.

C. Teal, Sr. left for the pineries the latter part of last week to look after his many teams at work there.

Mr. H. C. Misner, wife and children returned last Saturday morning from an eight week visit with relatives and friends in Iowa and Wisconsin.

James Cottet returned Friday morning, from Faribault, Minn., where he has been attending the school for the deaf.

Mr. C. E. Harrington has been confined to his bed for the past two weeks by an attack of lumbago, but is now able to move about.

Miss Olga Tiedt returned to her home at Argyle, Monday last.

Harry Chapin visited over Sunday in Warren.

The young people of the Good Templars will present the comedy "A Pair of Artists" Friday, March 5th. Do not forget the date.

Angus Items.

W. Lemon and George Tauson drove to Warren on Monday evening.

John Peterson was at Warren on Wednesday.

J. S. Stevens went to Argyle on Wednesday and went down to Euclid in the evening.

Dave Huggard was up from Crookston on Thursday and Friday looking after matters on the farm. Dave is just as handsome as ever and still a "bachelor forlorn."

Jolly, genial Will Curlton came down from Warren on Monday to see his friends and look after that farm of his.

A. T. Campion and J. K. Davies went over to Grand Forks on Friday on a business trip.

Something less than 100 of the friends of F. R. Stevens invaded his domicile on Wednesday evening and called it a surprise party. A royal good time is reported.

Fritz Melloh came home from Grand Forks on Sunday—as Melloh as ever—and Grand Forks is a prohibition state too. Fritz' condition, though always Melloh, infringes no law.

Ole Taasna went to Euclid on Tuesday on business—he said.

Artie Evans visited the old folks at home over Sunday returning again to Warren on Monday morning.

The Northcote band furnished music for the reading entertainment on Friday evening. It is a good band.

If there is anything in the old saying we shall have an early spring. The ground hog did not see his shadow when he is supposed to come out and look for it. We live in hopes that we shall not get too much water when this snow goes off.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
Continued from page four.

of the village of Erskine having been presented to the county board for action thereon, and the same having been found to be in due form of law and complying with the statute in all respects, it is resolved and ordered herein by the board that the election for incorporation as prayed for therein be held on the 4th day of March, 1897, the polls to remain open from nine o'clock a. m. till five o'clock p. m. of said day; that the polls be held at the Erskine hotel within the proposed territory to be incorporated; that notice of said election by posting in five of the most public places in said territory three copies of said petition, together with notices attached to each stating the time and place of said election as ordered above; that said notices and copies of petition be posted on or before the first day of February, 1897, which notices shall state the three inspectors of said election, who shall be and are hereby ordered to be the following named persons, whose names appear on said petition, to-wit: H. T. Gilbertson, Thos. Torgeson and L. F. Benson: that the expense of said election and all things necessary to the said incorporation be paid by said petitioners, and to keep the county free from the expenses incurred herein.

By the Board.
ANTHON LINDEM,
Chairman.

The matter of the hearing on the petition for the construction of the Hammond ditch was taken up, heard at length and upon a call of districts, the prayer of the petitioners was granted as follows:

1st District—Com. McArty, yes.
2nd District—Com. Lindem, not voting.
3rd District—Com. Fortier, yes.
4th District—Com. Norland, yes.
5th District—Com. Thompson, yes.

Order was thereupon made establishing said ditch as follows:

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss

Whereas, at a session of the Board of County Commissioners of the county of Polk, state of Minnesota held July 15, 1896, a petition signed by L. H. Judson, H. Galbraith, Ernest Hanna and others, land owners, whose lands were liable to be effected by, or assessed for the expense of the constructions of the work proposed therein, praying for the establishment and construct on, of a public ditch along a route described therein, accompanied by a bond duly approved as provided by law, was filed with the county auditor of said county, and it appearing by proper evidence to the satisfaction of said board of county commissioners that at least thirty (30) days' notice has been given of the pendency of said petition and of the time at which the same would be heard, as by law provided whereupon the said board did, at its session on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1896 proceed to hear and determine said petition, and said board having determined that the construction of said ditch would be of public benefit of utility, or conductive to the public health, convenience or welfare we did accept said petition, and thereupon did appoint, as viewers of said proposed work, three (3) resident freeholders of said Polk county, who are not interested in the construction of said proposed work and are not of kin to any of the parties interested therein, and directed them to meet, preparatory to commencing their duties as such viewers" at Crookston in said county, at the court house on the 23rd day of July, 1896, and it appearing to the satisfaction of said board that certified copies of the said petition and order of said board appointing them as said viewers was issued to and served upon said viewers, as by law provided they proceeded, at the time set in said order with a surveyor, who is a civil engineer and made an accurate survey of the line of said ditch, from its source to its outlet, and did cause stakes to be placed along said line at each 100 feet as numbered progressing down stream from its source, and made and filed a report thereof, and reported that said ditch would be of public utility and in their said report made the necessary computations and assessments, description of location the land through which the same would pass, the names of the owners, and the damages or allowances thereto, the expense attending such work and all the estimates, as required by law, duly sworn to as by law provided.

And the auditor of said Polk county did, after the filing of said report cause a notice to be given to be published, posted and mailed as by law provided, of the pendency of said petition and of the time and place set for the hearing thereof.

Now, therefore, we, the board of county commissioners of said county of Polk, having met in session at the time set for the hearing of said petition, to wit, the 5th day of November 1896, and adjourned from time to time to the 28th day of January, 1897 and proceeded to hear the same, and having found that the report of said viewers is made according to the provisions of law, and that the proposed ditch be of public utility or conducive to public health, or of public benefit and convenience, and from the evidence before us, that the estimated benefits of said work is greater than its total cost, including damages awarded, do hereby locate and establish the said ditch according to the report of said viewers appointed and acting as aforesaid.

A general description starting point, route and terminus of said ditch is as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of section seven (7) in township one hundred and forty-eight (148) range forty-seven (47) west, thence running north on the section line two miles to the township line, thence west on the town line one and one-half miles, thence in a northwesterly direction through sections 31 and 30 in township 148 range 47 and section 25, township 149, range 48 to the head of Roome's creek in the town of Roome; also a branch ditch leading into this ditch, described as follows: Beginning at the center of north line of section 4, township 148, range 47 thence running west on the town line until it empties into the main ditch, being a distance of one and one-half miles.

The computations, assessments and allotments, the amount of benefits and damages assessed to each tract of land, and the owners' names are as follows: (same as given in viewers, report.)

Given under our hand this 28th day of January, 1897.

By the Board,
ANTHON LINDEM,
Chairman, Board County Commissioners of Polk county.
Attest—JOHN GLEASON,
County Auditor.

The Auditing board submitted the following report, which on motion was adopted and ordered published:

TO THE HON. BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF POLK COUNTY:

The undersigned constituting the board of auditors of Polk County, respectfully report that we have visited the office of the treasurer of Polk county without having given previous notice; that we have examined his books and accounts, and that we have counted the cash and vouchers found in his possession and also ascertained the amounts deposited in the different county depositories, and found the following as shown at the close of business January 27th, 1897.:

Paper money	$ 677 62
Silver, Nickels and pennies	39 01
Township orders	113 80
School orders	12 99
Expense bill against county	151 11
Bank checks and drafts	175 66
Postal money orders	96 93
School bonds	2000 00
Deposit—First National Bank Crookston	15309 97
Deposit—Merchant's National Bank Crookston	15226 33
Deposit—Scandia American Bank Crookston	14722 18
Deposit—First National East Grand Forks	7527 08
Deposit—First State Bank Red Lake Falls	3818 46
Deposit—Citizens' Bank of McIntosh	2083 67
Deposit—Bank of Fisher	3107 31
Deposit—Bank of Fosston	2914 38
Deposit—Polk County Bank	2212 21
Deposit—State Bank of McIntosh	1765 23
Deposit—Fertile State Bank	3358 87
Total	$74412 81
To Balance	1 17
Total on hand as shown by treasurer's books	$74413 98

ANTHON LINDEM, Ch. Co. Board.
JOHN GLEASON, County Auditor.
JOHN VIG, Clerk of Court,

Moved by Com. Thompson that the matter of repairing the Gentilly bridge be referred to the road and bridge committee with power to act. Motion carried.

Moved by Com Norland that Com Lindem be authorized to make necessary repairs on the Fisher bridge.

The following resolution was offered by Com McArty:

Resolved, that the question of leasing the county hospital to the city of Crookston be referred to the chairman of the hospital committee, to confer and agree with the city council of said city, and further

Resolved, that if a satisfactory agreement cannot be made with the city council the chairman of the hospital committee, be instructed to take steps to close the same as soon as possible, and get some respectable family without children to occupy and have free use of said building or as much thereof as is needed for residence purposes for taking care of the county property.

The resolution was adopted in response to a call of districts as follows:

1st District—Com McArty, yes.
2nd District—Com Lindem, yes.
3rd District—Com Fortier, yes.
4th District—Com Norland, yes.
5th District—Com Thompson, yes.

The application of T. E. Clysdale for a reduction of his personal property assessment in city of Crookston for 1896 in amount of $50 was on motion granted and the county auditor was instructed to make necessary change on tax list.

An application was made by J. S. Stadsvold for a reduction of his personal property assessment in city of Crookston for 1896 from $700 to $490, and on motion the same was granted, it having been recommended by the assessor to correct an erroneous assessment.

On motion the personal property assessment of N. K. Olson in the city of Crookston was reduced from $675 to $450, the reduction having been recommended by the assessor to correct an error.

Albert Wickstrom, register of deeds submitted his annual statement for the year 1890 showing the total receipts of his office to be $4,393,10 and salary and clerk hire $3,230, leaving a balance net proceeds paid to county treasurer $1,163,10. On motion the statement was accepted.

The annual report of John Vig, clerk of court was read and accepted the same showing as follows:

Total receipts of office for 1896	$5,549,41
Disbursements for salary and clerk hire	2,287,50
Total net proceeds paid to county treasurer	$3,251,91.

O. L. Hamery submitted his report as county surveyor, showing net cash receipts from his office for 1896 to be $71.51. On motion the report was accepted.

The report of John Gleason, county auditor, showing receipts of his office for 1896, exclusive of money paid in for taxes and the collections of the register of deeds, clerk of court and county hospital to be $570.67 was on motion accepted.

The report L. E. Gossman, as county attorney, showing the total receipts of his office for 1896 to be $60.19, was on motion accepted.

The application of M. R. Brown for a correction of his personal property assessment in the city of Crookston, for 1896, was on motion rejected.

The financial statement for 1896 was submitted by the county auditor and on motion the same was accepted and ordered published.

Com. Kirsch submitted the following report which on motion was adopted and ordered published.

TO THE HON. BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF POLK COUNTY, MINN.

GENTLEMEN:

I herewith submit to you the annual report of the county hospital for the year ending December 31st, 1896.

Number of charity patients admitted during the year: Male 14; Female 7: total 21.

Number of private patients admitted during the year: Male, 5: Female 1: total, 6; total 27.

Number of visitors during the year, 637.

Number of deaths during the year: Male, 4; Female, none; total, 4

The following is a list of the deceased, their last place of residence, cause and date of death.

Lars Rude, town of Woodside, died May 7th, 1896. Cause of death, kidney disease.

Halvor Nilson, city of East Grand Forks, died March 30th, 1896. Cause of death, kidney discease.

Remi Cartiaeau, city of Crookston, died Oct. 8th, 1896. Cause of death kidney disease,

John Sabulic, town of Angus, died December 5th 1896. Cause of death hemorrage.

Receipts from private and charity patients during the year ending Dec. 31st 1896 and deposited with the county treasurer as follows:

Cash deposited with county treas. as per receipts on file	$ 208 53
Due from cities, villages and townships	1013 64
Due from County charges	276 88
Total	$1,499 05
Disbursements for the year ending December 1896,	$2,359 85

Itemized verified accounts were forwarded by mail to the proper authorities of the different cities, villages and townships, with request that the accounts due by them to the county hospital be paid into the county treasury forthwith.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. E. KIRSCH,
Chairman Hospital Com.

The usual grist of bills was allowed and the board adjourned sine die.

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 Years the Standard.

Fifty Years Ago.

No theory of germs to chill
Affection's budding blisses:
When ardent lovers took their fill,
No microbes on their kisses.
How happy they were not to know
The germ-fad—50 years ago.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

is the standard family remedy of the world for colds, coughs and lung diseases. It is not a palliative, and is not therefore put up in small cheap bottles. It is put up in large bottles for the household. They cost more but cure more.

Fads come and go but no theory or fad can overthrow the fact, that the greatest cure for all colds, coughs and throat and lung diseases, is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

50 Years of Cures.

Good Blood IS ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH.

You cannot hope to be well if your BLOOD IS IMPURE.

If you are troubled with

BOILS, ULCERS OR PIMPLES, SORES

your blood is bad. A few bottles of S. S. S. will thoroughly cleanse the system, remove all impurities and build you up. All manner of blemishes are

CLEARED AWAY

by its use. It is the best blood remedy on earth. Thousands who have used it say so.

"My blood was badly poisoned last year, which got my whole system out of order—diseased and a constant source of suffering no appetite, no enjoyment of life. Two bottles S.S.S. brought me right out. There is no better remedy for blood diseases."
JOHN GAVIN, Dayton, Ohio

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XX. | CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY FEBRUARY 18, 1897. | NO 45

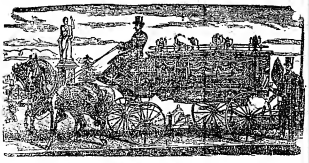
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO.

: Fournet Block. :

Caskets, Coffins, Burial Supplies.

Prices Reduced 25 per cent.



This cut represents our new Sterling Hearse.

$3.50 Per Trip to City Funerals.

Twelve years' Experience in the business with thorough training in the Science of Embalming. Our new Undertaking room is now stocked complete.

R. C. WOODHAM,
Embalmer and Funeral

POWERS IN CONTROL

TROOPS FROM FOREIGN WARSHIPS LAND AT CANEA.

Move Gives Satisfaction and May Result in Ending the Trouble—Grecian Soldiors From Four Vessels Disembark on the Island.

ATHENS, Feb. 16.—Troops from the foreign men-of-war have landed at Canea. Tho Russian, French, English and Italian each furnished 100 men, the Anstrians 50. Russian, French, English, Italian and Austrian flags have been hoisted on the ramparts of the town. The commander of the Greek squadron has been notified of their landing.

Colonel Vassos, aide-de-camp to the king of Greece and commander of tho Greek army corps at Platonics, has issned a proclamation to the Cretan people. He has also demanded the surrender of the Turks.

At Athens, demonstrations in tho vicinity of the palace and government offices continue. Cheers for "the union of Crete with Greece" were heard when tho news reached here of tho landing of the Grecian troops on tho Island of Crete. Prime Minister Delyannis made a speech to the crowd, approving of tho sentiments expressed and exhorting calmnese. In conclusion he said: "Let us hope that the news of the landing of troops from the squadrons at all the ports of Crete will be confirmed."

It transpired that Prince Georgi Berovitch, governor of the Island of Crete, resigned when it hecame known that he bad officially called npon the Greek consul for protection.

GREEK TROOPS LANDED.

Regulars From Four Vessels Disembark on the Western Coast.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The news that a force of regulars from four Greek ships has disembarked on the western coast of the Island of Crete has been confirmed. No details bave heon received, hut the force was probahly identical with that which emharked from Piraeus.

Fighting was reported during the afternoon in the vicinity of Heraklion and threo Mohammedan villages are said to he burning.

A dispatch to The Chronicle from Athens says that tho commander of the English ironclad threatened the commander of the Greek crniser and told him that he would sink his boat if he again fired at the Turkish transport.

The Times, in its editorial columne, applauds the naval ocenpation of the Island of Creto as a sensible act and as practical statesmanship.

Another dispatch from Athene saye that the powers have decided to supervise tho execution of a new charter for Crete, a feature of which will he autonomy.

Crisis Nearing the End.

The Athens correspondent of Tho Standard says that a high Greek official has assured him that Emperor William was largely influential in bringing about the present solution, which has extricated Greece from an emharrassing position and which guarantees peace and order for Crete. Public anxiety has been greatly relieved. It ie considered that the crisis is at an end.

Berovitch Pasha has arrived at Calamata. He will proceed to Corfu immediately.

Without doubt the landing of the troops will produce a great effect on the Christiane and tend to restore peace.

Mushavir Ismaal Bey, after a conference wtih the military authorities, addressed a note to the foreign admirals stating that he gladly accepted the occupation and that he hoped it might be extended to Sitia, Kisamo, Selino and elsewhere.

WANTS TO RESTORE ORDER.

Greece's Justification for Interference in Crete.

ATHENS, Feb. 16.—Replying to the collective note of the powers the Grecian government has declared that ite intervention in affairs in Crete is justified hy the massacres there and that it is not due to a desire to disturb the island. The Greek government announced that it ie determined to continue the dispatch of troops for the purpose of restoring order. Great excitement prevails here. The reserves of 1872-73 have been called upon in order to rejoin their colors within 48 hours.

Crowds continue to throng the room of the legislative chamher anxious for news from Retimo, Candia and Canea, where the Christians are in the minority. Two steamers full of insurgents started for Crete at midnight.

CANNOT DISTURB PEACE.

The Powers Firmly Opposed to Greece Annexing Crete.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—It is semi-officially announced here that all the powers will persist in the agreement to maintain peace, and the attempts of Greece to disturb it cannot therefore prevail.

According to a dispatch received here from Athens, the Russian minister to Greece has openly declared that Russia is opposed to any scheme for the annexation of Crete by Greece, and it is further stated that the Austrian charge d'affairs had an interview recently with M. Skouzes, the Grecian minister for foreign affairs, when the former demanded explanations for the course adopted by Greece.

Senator George Taken Home.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15. — Senator George of Mississippi has recovered sufficiently to be taken to his home, where it is hoped climatic and other influence will hasten his recovery.

President of Union Seminary.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The directors of Union Theological seminary have elected Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall president to succeed tho Rev. Dr. Hastings, resigned.

Don't Give Up.

Sorrow came to you yesterday and emptied your home. Your first impulse now is to give up and sit down in despair amid the wrecks of your hopes. But you dare not do it. You are in the line of battle, and the crisis is at hand. To falter a moment would he to imperil some holy interest. Other lives would be harmed by your pausing. Holy interests would suffer should your hands he folded. You must not linger even to indulge your grief. Sorrows are hut incidents in life and must not interrupt us. We must leave them behind, while we press on to the things that are before. Then God has so ordered, too, that in pressing on in duty we shall find the truest, richest comfort for ourselves. Sitting down to brood over our sorrows, the darkness deepens ahout us and creeps into our heart, and our strength changes to weakness. But, if we turn away from the gloom and take up the tasks and duties to which God calls us, the light will come again, and we shall grow stronger.

When all our hopes are gone,
'Tis well our hands must still keep toiling on
For others' sake.
For strength to bear is found in duty done,
And he is blest indeed who learns to make
The joy of others cure his own heartache.

—J. R. Miller, D. D.

RIVERA IS SATISFIED

BELIEVES THE OUTLOOK FOR INDEPENDENCE IS GOOD.

Has an Army of Five Thousand and Controls Pinar del Rio Province—Weyler Says His Rapid Advance Puts Insurgents on the Run.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 15.—Colonel Frederico Perez Carbo, late dispatch chief-general to Maceo, has received a letter from General Lucas Rivera from Pinar del Rio province. It spoke in the highest terms of his men, their enthusiasm in the cause, and denied in the strongest terms that the province was pacified.

"The Spanish do not come out of their entrenched camps," wrote the general, "and when we want to fight them we have to go down to them. We have full control of all the open country."

His army consists of over 5,000 men all well armed and the health of tho troops is generally good. Several important engagements have taken place and in every one tho Cubans had heen victorious.

While the men regretted the death of Maceo, yet they were full of patriotic fire and the the fight was being continued on the plans outlined by that great general. One expedition had landed there not long ago with needed supplies and the general was in good spirits over the outlook for Cuban independence.

WEYLER TALKING AGAIN.

Says Insurgents Are Retreating Before His Rapid Advance.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—The war correspondent of La Lucha, Senor Canarte, has arrived from Placetas. During his trip to the interior he met Captain General Weylor. General Weylor said that in the province of Santa Clara the revolution was still in a primitive state, hut added that with concentrating the Spanish would soon obtain a positive advantage and an increase in the number of towns held by the government forces would soon be noted. He said that General Maximo Gomez had intended to invade the provinces of Matanzas and Havana, hut had been obliged to retreat owing to the tenacious prosecution of the war by the Spanish and the activity of tho government columns. He said that the so-called insurgent government which came with Gomez had returned to Najasi, fearing the rapid advance of the Spanish troops.

VERY NEAR HAVANA.

Battle in Which Cubans Lost 100 Men and Spaniards 200.

HAVANA, via Key West, Feb. 16.—A detachment from General Lacret's army, now operating in this province, had a pitched battle with a band of guerrillas under Major Selasco and a portion of Havana volunteers under Colonel Sanchez. The Cubans attacked a blockhouse 10 miles west of this city, not knowing a large Spanish force was near by. They had partially captured the fort when the Spanish reinforcements came up. The Cubans were caught in between the two columns and for several hours the fight waged fast and furious. Finding that they could make no progress against such odds, the Spaniards

Outnumbering Them Two to One,

the Cubans, by a skilfull feint, drew off part of the volunteer corps and then made a furious and unexpected onslaught on the other, compelling them to retreat and offering a passageway for the insurgents. Through this they passed with a loss of some 100, the Spanish losing over double that number. Notwithstanding their defeat the insurgents managed to so dismantle the fort that it had to be destroyed to prevent its falling into the insurgents' hands and the large supply of ammunition there destroyed.

A pay train on the railroad, near Candelaria, province of Pinar del Rio, was wrecked hy tho Cubans Friday and over $600,000 in silver secured. They killed 10 of tho guards and captured four Spanish guerrillas belonging to San Martin's hand.

Gomez Reported Wounded.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—Private advices received here contain assurances that an engagement occurred between the Spanish troops commanded by Colonel Arjona, en route from Arroya Blanco to Ciego Avila, and General Gomez. It is reported that General Gomez was wounded in the same leg and nearly the same place when he was wounded last year.

DRIFTING ONWARD.

Drifting onward—ever drifting,
Tow'rd yon shining, shoreless sea,
Farther still from earth's green landscapes,
Nearer to eternity.
Onward—yet we know not whither
We are borne by time's swift tide,
Heeding not the dang'rous river
Down whose darkling stream we glide.

Drifting onward—we are going
To a country all unknown;
Guard, O Lord, and keep thou, ever—
Leave us not to drift alone.
Shield us from the water's perils,
Save from dark and angry storm;
Let thine arm of might defend us
Evermore from every harm.

Drifting onward—we will anchor
At the heav'nly port at last,
Every care and trial ended,
All our toils and dangers past,
Happy on that shore Elysian,
Nevermore shall storm clouds frown;
Oh, the bright, unfading vision,
Where no paling sun goes down!

—Francis A. Simkins.

SETTLERS ARE WINNERS.

Decision of Interest to Minnesotans by the Federal Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The United States supreme court has affirmed the decision of tho circuit court of Minnesota in four cases of immense importance to the settlers upon public lands in that state.

These were The United States against The Winona and St. Peter Railroad company, The United States against The Winona and St. Peter Land Company, The United States against The St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company, and The United States against The St. Paul Investment Company.

The effect of the decision is that the land having been certified by the government to the state for the benefit of the railroad company, and the railroad company having disposed of tho lands to bona fide purchasers for value, cannot now, in tho absence of fraud in the certification of land to the state, disturb the title of the present occupants who by this decision are held to he bona fide purchasers. Representative Tawney, who represented the settlers in this case, says:

Congressman Tawney's View.

"The effect of the decision will be to settle peaceably all land grant titles in Minnesota. The claim of the government was that because the lands were entered, either under homestead or pre-emption laws, subsequently to the time of tho definite fixing of the line of road on the surface of the earth and prior to the filing of the map of the definite location in tho interior department, the lands were excepted from the operations of the grant, and, therefore, erroneously certified. But the lands having passed from tho railroad company to bona fide purchasers, and there being no fraud claimed or shown in their certification, the government is without any recourse whatever on account of erroneous certification, as against those of bona fide purchasers. These decisions virtually decide those cases hrought last year by the district attorney of Minnesota, involving tho Litchfield case and all of the lands or sitios similarly situated."

Argued tho Three Friends Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The United States supreme court heard argument in the case of the United States vs. tho Three Friends, on the action of the attorney general for a certiorari to the circuit court of appeals for the Fifth circuit, to bring the case to the supreme court, the steamer having been libeled for condemnation on the charge of violating the neutrality laws controlling the relations between the United States and Spain.

WILSON GETS A JOB.

Postmaster General to Be President of the Washington and Lee University.

LEXINGTON, Va., Feb. 13.—The board of trustees of Washington and Lee university unanimously elected Hon. William L. Wilson, postmaster general, president of the university in place of General G. W. C. Lee, who recently resigned. It is well understood that Mr. Wilson will accept the position and will enter upon the duties of the office on the first day of next July.

British Get a Setback.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The morning papers publish telegrams stating that the British naval expedition advancing towards Benin City for the purpose of punishing the king of Benin, murderer of Consul Phillips' party, had met with strong opposition. Commander Pritchard was killed in fighting at Sapelo.

Tuesday, Feb. 16.

Henry Miller, founder of tho town of Miller, S. D., is dead.

Miss Susan B. Anthony celebrated her 78th birthday Monday.

The late President Roberts of tho Pennsylvania railroad system drew salaries aggregating $100,000 a month.

William J. C. Kenyon, for many years general freight and passenger agent of the Burlington, has resigned.

Peter Maher had a narrow escape from defeat in a 6-round contest with C. C. Smith, the "Black Thunderbolt," at Buffalo, N. Y.

It is expected that two new gunboats, the Marietta and the Wheeling, will he launched from the Union Iron works, San Francisco, about March 17.

The school children of New Orleans are raising a fund of $6,000 to erect a monument to John McDonough, who bequeathed more that $1,000,000 to New Orleans for educational purposes.

A Village Under One Roof.

Most of the large towns in France contain workmen's model dwellings or tenement houses, which have been dignified with the picturesque eppellation of barracks, but none of these has attained to the colossal proportions of the "Freihaus," situated at Wielden, a suburb of Vienna. This building has 18 courtyards and accommodates 2,112 persons helonging to all classes of society. One postman is specially appointed to deliver letters to the inmates, whose correspondents have to he careful to put on the cover not merely the Christian name and surname of the addresses, but the number of the yard, the staircase and the flat, if they want the letter to reach its destination.

The Visigoths in Spain, from Alaric in 382 A. D., to Roderic, in 709, had 34 kings.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

Melrose has decided to incorporate as a city.

Arrangements are being completed to establish a dairy board of trade in St. Paul.

Tho Duluth Paper company has assigned. Assets, $43,000; liabilities, $28,000.

Silver men and Republicans celebrated Lincoln's birthday hy separate banquets at St. Paul.

Farmers from Brown and Nicollet counties to the number of 600 visited the state farm last week.

The will of the late Judge Kerr of St. Paul gives the estate, valued at $42,000, to Mrs. Kerr, the widow.

The poultry exhibition at St. Paul last week was the most successful in the history of the state association.

Rockefeller and the Merritts are reported to have settled their differences, Rockefeller putting up half a million in payment of all claims.

The sawmill of J. B. Bassett & Co., at Minneapolis, one of the oldest in tho city, was destroyed by fire Saturday. The loss will approximate $40,000.

Representative Kiefer has presented in the house a resolution from tho legislature of Minnesota favoring the establishment of a postal savings bank.

Albert Swenson, ex-commissioner of St. Louis county, is under arrest upon two indictments by the grand jury, charging him with asking for and agreeing to receive a bribe.

An order has been issued at tho postoffice department establishing a postoffice at Goshen, Morrison county, David W. Hoover, postmaster; also at Hubert, Crow Wing county, Freeman Thorpe, postmaster.

The supreme court has decided that a divorced wife cannot claim alimony in her ex-husband's subsequent professional earnings. A practice directly contrary has been pursued in the courts for years. A law to remedy tho defect will undoubtedly be passed.

At a meeting of the board of audit of the Red River Drainage commission at the state capitol, Engineer Hoffman reported that 91.25 miles of ditches have heen completed at a total cost for actual work of $134,723.81. The unfinished work in Wilkin, Clay and Marshall counties will require the expenditure of $10,230.85, there being 12.88 miles of ditches.

"Uncle" Paul H. Beaulieu, the "grand old man" and seer of the Chippewas of Minnesota, and one of the most notable characters of the Northwest, died at White Earth Tuesday aged 77 years. Mr. Beaulieu was of French and Indian descent and was born at Mackinac in 1820. He has heen closely associated with the history and early development of the Territory and State of Minnesota, more especially with the Chippewa Indians.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bonniman and two grown sons, living near North Branch were suffocated in a potato hole. The hole was a well constructed affair, and furnished with a trap door. Bonniman had huilt a fire in the hole to keep out the frost, and the next morning he, with his oldest son, went to straighten up the place. The trap door was lifted and the father went down into the hole. Almost immediately ho dropped dead. The son went to the rescue and he also died almost immediately. A younger son, coming up also succumbed to the fatal gas, after which the mother also went into the hole with a like result. She lived long enough to warn another son, and send him for help.

ROYAL HUNT TOMFOOLERY.

What It Costs to Maintain the Famous Sport.

A year or two ago, says the editor of London Truth, I took up tho matter of tho royal buckhounds, for I have always thought that anything with less of the redeeming feature of sport than to cart a tame deer to some spot, turn it out, hunt it with dogs, and, having hunted it down, put it back in its cart for another day's "sport" cannot well be conceived. When I was engaged in this crusade, I received many letters assuring me that the deer like being pursued by dogs, although how the animals conveyed their singular idea of pleasure to the writers of tho letters was not explained to me. Now that tho bishops have joined tho crusade, we may hope that the cruel tomfoolery of this royal hunt will soon cease.

Tho country pays the costs. The salary of the master of the buckhounds (£1,200 per annum) is always enjoyed by a nobleman, the occupant of tho post changing with a change of ministers. Besides this there are salaries to huntsmen, whips and others, tho purchase and keep of horses and hounds, etc. I should suppose that the total outlay must be about £3,000 per annum. This is defrayed, it is true, from the civil list. But when the amount needed to maintain tho sovereign was investigated in order to arrive at the total necessary, this expenditure was included in the estimate.

It is suggested hy the bishops that the quarry should cease to be deer and should henceforward be a red herring. But the idea, as an attribute of majesty, of the sovereign keeping a lot of dogs to run after a red-herring is childish.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS

Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Tho Yale-Harvard controversy is regarded settled.

The steel rail pool has gone to pieces and prices dropped $8 a ton.

A new adjunct of the federal government to he known as the department of commerce and industry is promised.

Manitoba farmers surprised the Dominion tariff commission by demanding reductions of duties and calling the government down.

Mr. Frank May, formerly chief cashier and practically manager of the Bank of England until he resigned in 1893, is dead.

The United States battleship Texas has sailed for Galveston, where she will be presented with a silver service in the name of the citizens of Texas.

John Quincy Adams Herring of Baltimore, the oldest managing director of the Adams Express company, died suddenly in the Holland House, New York city.

Thursday, Feb. 11.

The report that Munkacsy the artist, had become hopelessly insane, is confirmed.

The safe in the Clearfield (Pa.) postoffice was blown open and $1,000 worth of stamps and $300 in cash stolen.

Hon. D. D. Hare, ex-member of congress and well known throughout Ohio, died suddenly at Upper Sandusky, O.

The third annual tournament of the Amateur Shot Gun Association of South Dakota will be held at Canton, May 19, 20 and 21.

A receiver has been appointed for the Bankers' Exchange bank of Minneapolis, a small institution which closed last December and was reopened in January.

Judge Showalter has directed that the Watson switch used in telephone exchanges, is no novelty. The decision is against claims of the Bell Telephone company.

Friday, Feb 12.

An incendiary fire at Dallas, Tex., destroyed 80 buildings.

The Montana legislature has killed the woman suffrage bill.

The Wisconsin Odd Fellows' Mutual Life Insurance company has failed.

Lorin A. Thurston, Hawaii's ex-minister to Washington, has arrived from Honolulu. He will work for annexation.

An assessment of $50,000, or $100 per share, has been levied on stockholders of the Kittitas National bank at Ellensburg, Wash.

It is officially stated that 2,750,000 persons are now employed on the famine relief work in the different districts of India where the scarcity prevails.

Canadian commissioners who have heen in Washington looking over the prospects for better trade relations, have gone home, avowing themselves well satisfied.

Saturday, Feb. 13.

An ice gorge has cut off the water supply at Evansville, Ind.

Two men were killed and six others fatally injured by tho bursting of a boiler of a sawmill near Magnolia, Ark.

Owing to differences between the McBeth Glass company at Elwood, Ind., and its employes, 400 men are on strike.

Mme. Melba, now in Paris, has announced her intention of returning to America the latter part of this month.

Karl Otto Beyer, a musician of note throughout the Northwest, and a composer of many popular ballads, died at Racine, Wis., aged 64.

It is now stated that 20 members of the crew of tho British steamer Cayanus were lost in the wreck of that vessel near Ushant, France.

Jacob Redding, one of the most prominent mining men in Montana, is dead. He was over 80 years of age and has had an interesting and varied experience in the West.

Monday, Feb. 15.

Woman suffrage has been killed in the South Dakota house.

A bill to repeal tho timber culture law has heen introduced by Senator Pettigrew.

The Merchants' National bank of Helena, Mon., has suspended. L. H. Herschfield was president.

Five hundred Chinese gamblers were arrested at San Francisco Saturday night in a raid of the dens.

Sir Alfred Milner has been appointed governor of Cape Colony to succeed Sir Hercules Robinson, who resigned on account of ill health.

Harvard and Yale have at last signed a definite treaty, and a complete athletic reconciliation has been effected. Walter Camp and William A. Brooks Jr. drew and signed the agreement.

The Cramps of Philadelphia and others will organize a company to complete the canal of the St. Marys Falls Water Power company. The Cramps will establish a lake shipbuilding plant at the Soo.

A fly is almost invincible. It will survive long immersion in water and will sustain the odors of sulphur and other disinfectants without apparent injury. Only turpentine, chloroform and ammonia can get the better of a fly.

Thirty days are required for mail to travel between New York and Bushire.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Dr. Nansen Engaged to Deliver Fifty Lectures in America—Mutiny Among the Crew of the Brig Thor—King Oscar Opens the Riksdag—He Will Visit Norway Again in March.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

The qneen contemplates sponding the summer at Kongsviner, Norway.

Professor Carl H. Satherborg, the well known poet, is dead,aged 84 years.

The net receipts of the "Riksbank" during the year 1896 were 3,100,000 crowns.

Bishop Flenshurg of Lund has subscrihed 500 crowns to King Oscar's jubileo fund.

A "folkets hus" (Peoples House) will be erected by the varions trades nnions of this city.

According to recent reports King Oscar will make another trip to Norway about March 20.

A monnment will be erected on the grave of the deceased sculptor, Per Hasselberg of this city.

A Bostrom stipendium has been established by "Norrland's nation" at the University of Upsala.

The Danish crown princess arrived at Copenhagen Jan. 17 and is at present the guest of Swedish royalty.

Again the old story "that "farmers pay no taxes in Amcrica" is being circulated aronnd Ekjo and vicinity.

Subscriptions for the erection of a statue of Alaus Petri are now being made by prominent citizens of Stockholm.

S. B. Lundgren, professer of geology at Lund university, died Jan. 17. He was one of Sweden's most noted scientists.

William A. Cellijin, a prominent grocery merchant, died after a long illiness, Jan. 20. He leaves a wife and five children.

Seventeen hundred crowns were found on the dead body of a tramp and well known beggar of this city named Fredrick Gete.

Over 600 instructors in the pnblic schools of the city have recently made contributions in behalf of the jubilee fund of King Oscar.

The oldest inhabitant in the city is, heyond donht, Madame Anna Ahlbem. She was born in 1798 and still maintains her good health.

From a recent report from Congo, it is learned that Lieutenant J. In de Beton, formerly of this city, died after a short illness from typhoid fever.

The oldest provincial governor of Sweden is Axel Reutercrona who was horn in 1819, and George Kronlund of Torneo is the yonngest, horn in 1860.

The oldest city mayor of Sweden is A. N. Carman of Skeninge, who was born in 1807. The youngest is J. G. Peterson, born at Lodertelge in 1866.

Over 300,000 crowns have heen subscribed for the proposed "Billeberga-Svalof-Billinge railroad." Work on this road will he commenced April 1.

King Oscar has recently authorized the deancry of Hernosand to provide a translation of the late edition of the New Testament into the langnage of the Laps.

The following families of the nobility of Sweden have during the past year hecome extinct: Crusenstolpe, introdnced 1776; Puke, introdnced 1780 and Lilsjensparre, introduced 1787.

The "Riksdag" was formally opened last week by King Oscar. In his speech he expressed satisfaction at having been chosen an arbitrator in the Venezuelan dispute between England and America.

One hundred and forty aliens, mostly from Norway, but some also of Denmark, Finnland, Russia, Poland, England, France, Germany and America, have applied for papers of Swedish citizenship. Nearly all the applications were granted.

Goteborg.

The present population of Gotoborg is 115,896.

A cargo of oats recently arrived in the city by the steamer Maria from Liban.

An nnknown bnt exceedingly generous party recently donated 30,000 crowns to the Merchants' pension fnnd of this city.

B. C. Rodhe, a prominent pedagogue of this city, who recently resigned his chair at the Elementar school of this city, is dead.

No emigrants left Goteborg dnring the month of Jannary. Emigration to America, "the Mecca of so many thousands of Swedes," seems, fortanately enongh, to be abating.

Carlos M. Hardh, formerly of this city, now of the Argentine Repuhlic, is at present sojonrning with friends and relatives at Stockholm. Mr. Hardh is located at Bnenos Ayres, where he is the principal of a Swedish "sloid" institute.

A. Barclay, a prominent business man of this city, recently fell down the stairs of a hotel at Venersborg, receiving injuries that shortly cansed his death. Mr. Barclay was one of the wealthy Englishmen of this city, having heen for a nnmber of years engaged in the grocery business.

Jonkoping.

The present population of the city of Jonkoping is 21,286.

Mdme. Sofiia Bjorklnnd of this city has donated 5,000 crowns to the congregation of Ljungarum.

Not less than 5,000 people attended the last session of the recent conference of the mission friends in this city.

General Booth, the noted Salvationist of London, arrived in the city Jan. 2, when one of the largest "Hallel" meetings of the season was given.

Upsala.

The present popnlation of Upsala is the same as that of Jonkoping, viz: 21,286.

Professor J. A. Ekman has been appointed dean and professor of theology at the Upsala nniversity.

Archbishop Sundberg is reported very ill and small hopes are entertained for his recovery. The archbishop is 78 years old.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

General Klingenberg has heen made a Knight of St. Olaf.

There were 3,632 deaths in Christiana during the year of 1896.

Consul Karl Gram of Drammen died in that city at the age of 49 years.

The Sven estate in Faaberg has heen sold to J. Fischer of Skien for 29,000 crowns.

Madame Marsotea Speilberg has donated 30,000 crowns to the poor of Arendal.

Anathon Aall has heen honored with the title Ph. D. from the Akademiske Kollegium.

Professor Olnf Krognaes has heen appointed assistant instrnctor at the high school of Voss.

Telephone connections between Sandefjord, Tonsherg and Christiania, are now complete.

Professor W. Rosch has been appointed assistant in the "Riksarkivet," (Royal Archive.)

Dr. Nansen has heen cngaged for 50 lectures in America next fall. His wife will accompany him.

Hon. Hans Christian Hassel one of the prominent public men of this city, died Jan. 18, aged 79 years.

Baron Arnold W. Jarlsherg, one of Christiania's well known noblemen, died Jan. 20, aged 86 years.

The corpse of Andreas Gabrielsen of Homse, who snddenly disappeared New Years days, has been found in the vicinity of Eger Island.

Director August Lindberg has purchased the right of rendition of Ihsen's famoas "John Gabriel Borkmann" in all the cities of Norway.

Rev. P. Knudsen, Storthing's representative of Drammen, is at present very ill. It is very prohable that a substitute will be appeinted.

Christian Hassel, one of the oldest and most prominent business men of the city, is dead, aged 78. He was for a nnmber of years director of the Christiania savings bank.

Trondhjem.

An orphanage will he established on "Lykkens Frove," near Levunger, in the very near fnture.

F. Julius Petersen, a well known official at the custom house of Sarpshorg, died of consumption, aged 38 years.

Two young hoys, both of this city, Junior Boland George Hansen, were drowned while skating in the vicinity of Frognerkilen.

Norges hank (Bunk of Norway) has heen moved from this city to Christiania. The Sedeltryckeri will remain in the city for some time to come.

Madame R. Anker is one of Norway's most daring hnnters. Besides participating in ordinary rabbit and bird hunting, she recently distinguished herself as a hear hunter.

Bergen.

"Ivar Aasen" is the name of a new mercantile vessel being built in this city.

A new Catholic church will he erected in this city at a cost of 40,000 crowns.

The Ole Bull monument, which is to be erected in this city, will be one of the stateliest in Norway.

The 100th anniversary of the lighthouse on Munkholmen will he dnly observed. The lighthouse is one of the oldest in Sweden, having been crected in 1797.

The Swedish brig Constance, Captain Kritsherg of Kalmar commanding, while sailing from Landskrona to Hull, was stranded off Lister, on the Norwegian coast.

A stock company was recently formed in this city with a capital stock of 150,000 crowns. This company will now constitnte the "Dykkerselskap," (driving association.)

Great improvements are now looked for in regard to the highway to Graahallen. The city council, which is at the head of the movement, will in this way insure the satisfaction of the hundreds of tourists who annually travel this road.

The Swedish brig Thor, journeying between Visby and Newcastle with a cargo of coal, was recently towed into the harhor of Bergen by a Norwegian schooner. The vessel, being very much impaired hy severe storms, had heen at sea nearly three weeks. Mutiny had arisen in the crew and tho captain came very near heing killed.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

Carl Jacobsen of this city has heen made an honorary member of the Academy of Fine Arts in Antwerpen.

Consul P. Christopherson of Bnenos Ayres, has heen appointed a "kommandor" of the distinguished order of Danebrog."

The art exposition which will he given in the city dnring the coming snmmer, promises to contain some of the choicest paintings of Europe.

The crown prince celebrated his 25th anniversary as a Free Mason the 16th of Jannary last. Conspicnous among congratulations were those from Prince Friedriech and various German lodges.

The rennovations of Copenhagen's "landthefastning" (defense works) which have recently been finished, proved very expensive to the Danish government, costing not less than 18,290,000 crowns.

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8:40 p.m	No 14 Going east FOSSTON LINE	9:10 p m
6:00 p m	No 61 Thief River Falls and Red Lake Falls, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.	[illegible]0 a m
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Short Talks Department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. More questions answered in the course of a year than by any three agricultural journals in the country.

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For 1897

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RUDYARD KIPLING. Besides "Captains Courageous," Kipling will contribute to McClure's all of the short stories he will write during the coming year.

OCTAVE THANET is preparing for the Magazine a series of short stories in which the same characters will appear, although each will be complete in itself.

ANTHONY HOPE	BRET HARTE	ROBERT BARR
FRANK R. STOCKTON	STANLEY WEYMAN	CLARK RUSSELL

will all have stories in McClure's for the coming year.

These are only a small fraction of the great and important features of McClure's Magazine for 1897 the subscription price of which is only

One Dollar a Year

The new volume begins with November. Subscriptions should start with this number.

The S. S. McClure's Co., New York City.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Election of United States Senators

In his paper on "This Country of Ours" in the February Ladies's Home Journal ex-president Harrison writes of congress, and tells how United States Senators are elected "The law of 1866," he says "provides that the legislature chosen next before the expiration of the term of a senator, shall choose his successor, and that it shall proceed to do so on the second Tuesday after it assembles. On that day each house of the legislature must vote separately, viva voce, for a senator, and enter the result on its journal; the two Houses must at 12 m. the next day meet in joint session, and if it appears that the same person has received a majority of the votes in each House he is declared elected: if there has been no election the joint assembly must take a vote, and if any one receives a majority of the votes—a majority of all the members elected to both Houses being present and voting—he is to be declared elected. If there is no election the joint assembly proceeds with the balloting, and must meet every day at 12 m., and take at least one ballot each day until a senator is elected. The Governor of the state is required to certify the election under the seal of the state, to the president of the senate, the certificate to be countersigned by the secretary of state of the state.

Why Ice Water is Injurious.

The reason why so many physicians object to the drinking of water during mealtime is that Americans, as a rule drink ice water. The temperature of the stomach is from 98° to 100° Fahrenheit. After a meal it should be from 96° to 102° and if a person is exercising it sometimes will run up to 103°. Now this temperature is necessary to carry on digestion in a perfectly healthful way. Constant drinking of ice water during the meal or an ice at the close of the meal will reduce the temperature of the stomach sometimes to 95° which would stop digestion and sooner or later render one a confirmed dyspeptic. Water of an ordinary temperature is not so objectionable—in fact it would be better to take a swallow of water now and then during the meal provided the water is cool, not iced. Foods that are slightly diluted are more easily digested than those which are concentrated and dry—Mrs. S. T. Rorer in February Ladies' Home Journal.

Mixed Diet a Necessity.

Mrs. S. T. Rorer, the famous instructor in the science of cooking and domestic economy generally in the Ladies' Home Journal for February, for which magazine she will hereafter write exclusively gives this advice concerning mixed diet, etc.; "As all things have been given us by nature for some good purpose I have always advocated a mixed diet. If nature had intended us for meat eaters only we would have had meat teeth alone, but we have grinders for the masticating and the grinding of grain, which teaches us at once that a mixed diet is necessary.

"People are rather conservative in matters of change, especially regarding food, looking back upon what their grandmothers did and upon what they lived, forgetting that their grandmothers were much more active in domestic duties than they are, and were obliged to take such food as they had at hand.

"Bread was then the staff of life, and rightly too. It was made from nature's wheat containing all the phosphates, the muscle forming food and heat and force food necessary for feeding. Now this wonderful grain in our manner of preparation, has been robbed of the phosphates and a portion of its muscle food and as the poorer classes depend more upon bread than the middle or upper classes, they have suffered most."

The Hygiene Value of Soups.

"In a family where soup begins the dinner, and the dishes following are of a concentrated nature, the soup should be light, clear and warm, not necessarily nutritious," writes Mrs. S. T. Rorer, in the February Ladies' Home Journal, telling how to make various kinds of soup. "But where soup is to form the entire dinner it must be of a nourishing character. As water cannot dissolve the fibre of beef, and the fibre of beef holds the large part of the nourishment, a beef soup, clear and beautiful though it may be, is not nutritious. The albumin is soluble in the water, of course, but as clear soup is boiled, this coagulates the albumin and spoils the brilliancy; so we clarify and strain this out; thus robbing the liquid of every grain of nutriment. From a hygienic stand-point, then, this is necessarily served at the beginning of the meal, the object being to invite into the stomach the gastric secretions before the entrance of the solid food. While the fashion of a dinner soup is almost entirely, in this country, confined to the 'few,' the masses, if they would stop to consider the hygiene of the fashion, follw quickly."

A New Damand for Corn.

[From Lowell (Mass.) Dolly Courier, Jan. 16,'96]

A press despatch from Washington, which we give elsewhere indicates that the questions of untaxed alcohol in the arts is a good deal wider in its scope than is generally appreciated. It concerns not only the user of alcohol in manufactures, the arts and medicines, but also the grower of the products from which alcohol is made. In Germany alcohol is chiefly made from potatoes. In this country corn and rye are the products mainly used. If the calculation of Mr. Platt's committee is well founded, as it seems to be, there is a vast possibility for the Western farmer in untaxed alcohol for legitimate use. As everybody knows, the only reason for the simply outrageous tax on alcohol which amounts all the way from 700 to 1500 per cent, according to the price paid to the distiller, is that it is used for manufacturing intoxicating beverages. The world acknowledges the propriety of taxing these. But when it involves a tax of $1,10 on a gallon of spirits which can be bought by the car-load at the distillery for 7 to 10 cents at retail (less the tax) at 25 to 30 cents it would seem as though every possible effort should be made to relieve our legitimate manufacturers from the abnormal burden. Only one excuse is anywhere alleged for continuing this tax, and that is the liability to frauds on the revenue. But Germany has managed to enormously increase her export manufactures by her liability in freeing from tax the alcohol used in them, France, Mr. Platt's committee say, is about to do the same thing, Switzerland has always been liberal in these laws. In none of these countries has there been any complaint of serious frauds in the administration of these laws, Almost every civilized nation on the globe has some legislation in this direction, and Mr. Dailey of New York, who was a special commissioner, under this very committee to investigate the subject, has made an interesting and able report, which shows that no serious frauds anywhere exist. If the great corn belt of the country can in this way find a market for a large fraction of its now excessive crop, and it will be a doubly-acting benefit—it will enlarge the farmer's market, and enhance the value of his crop, and it will greatly enlarge our existing industries, and create new ones. Thirty million bushels of corn is a large amount, but we shall find the amount much less than the new order of things will call for.

The North American Review for February opens with a remarkably interesting article from the pen of the Hon. Hannis Taylor, United States Minister to Spain, on the "Powers of the French President." In "The New Epoch and the Currency," Mr. George S. Morison compares the conditions under which we live, with those under which the Republic was born, and the Right Hon. Lady Dilke describes the present position of Woman Suffrage in England. A subject ably discussed is that of Medical Experts and the Homicide by Dr. Henry Smith Williams, who in this connection offers several specific and practical suggestions. The Hon John Barrett United States Minister to Spain, writes upon The Cuba of the far East, vividly portraying the manner and customs of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, at present in rebellion against Spanish domination. The first part of a most valuable paper concerning The French Navy is contributed by M. Georges Clemenceau, the well-known Paris journalist; and in "Will the South be Solid Again?" Mr. Marion L. Dawson discusses a political problem of much interest. Speculation in Damage Claims is uniquely treated by E. Parmalee Prentice, and a well-informed writer who, in this instance, prefers to sign himself a Foreign Navy Officer, attempts to answer the question, Can the United States afford to fight Spain? W. E. H. Lecky, the distinguished English commoner and historian, writes upon the Conservatism of the British Democracy, while a timely paper of absorbing practical interest on South Africa and Its Future, by John Hays Hammond, deals fluently with that important section of the globe. Other topics dealt with are: Dogs in Town, by George William Winterburn; The Menace of Pseudo-Patriotism, by Edward Mortimer Chapman, and Cures Little Thought Of, by Eugene Coleman Savidge.

A Rich Harvest.

It costs no more to sow good seeds than it does to sow old and worthless stock. How foolish is the person who fails to get the best to start with. No doubt you have often thought of this, when your garden has not done very well.

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STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, } ss In District Court. Fourteenth Judicial District.

Frank W. Rollins, Plaintiff, vs Nicholas Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Andrew McKinney as the administrator of the estate of John A. Mundigal deceased, Anna Mundlein, The House & Sons Malting Co., Louis Borchers, A. Abrahamson, Alfred Hoffman, Joseph Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Theresa Hoffman, Peter Hoffman, Hattie Hoffman, Elizabeth Boch formerly Elizabeth Hoffman, and W. H. Pringle as the administrator of the above named Nicholas Hoffman, Defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the action above entitled, which has been filed in the office of the clerk of the district court in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscriber at his office in the city of Crookston in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded therein.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota, this 29th day of January A. D. 1896.

A. A. MILLER AND BURKE CORBET.

42-48 Attorneys for Plaintiff, Crookston, Minn.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

First Publication Jan. 28, 1897.

Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage given by Thomas Perusse and Delima Perosse, his wife, mortgagors, to John H. Van Dyke Mortgagee, dated April 5th. 1884 and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the fifth day of April 1884 at 4:50 o'clock p. m., in book "P" of mortgages, on pages 584, 585 and 586.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of nine hundred and twenty dollars principal and interest, and fifty dollars, attorney's fees, stipulated for in said mortgage.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz:—The northeast quarter (N.E. ¼) of section nine (9) in township one hundred and fifty (150) north of range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk County court house, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 17th day of March 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day.

Dated January 20th, A. D. 1897.

JOHN H. VAN DYKE, Mortgagee.

ALLEN J. GREER, Attorney for Mortgagee, [42-48] LAKE CITY, MINN.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Hercule Plante and Rose Anna Plante, his wife, of Lambert, Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 13th day of February, A. D 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 46 of mortgages, on page 12-14

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $750.00 payable 5 years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually according to the conditions of one certain promissory note and eleven coupon interest notes thereto attached, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company duly assigned said mortgage and note to Charlotte A. Sheldon, by written assignment dated March 23rd, A. D. 1889, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book 67 of mortgages, at page 64

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $750, and the interest thereon since May 1st, 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $[illegible]46.00 being the sum of $750, principal and $196.00 interest upon said mortgage indebtedness, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following property therein described lying and being situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The northwest quarter (NW¼) of section thirty-five (35) in township one hundred fifty (150) north, of range forty-one (41) west, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, or his deputy, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1897, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes, if any, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50.) attorney's fees, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated January 25th, 1807.

CHARLOTTE A. SHELDON, Assignee of said Mortgage.

O. McC. Scribner, Attorney for Assignee, Minneapolis, Minn.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of that certain indenture of mortgage made, executed and delivered by August Charles Schmidt and Lizzie Schmidt, his wife, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, of the City of Minneapolis, in the County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 10th day of May, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1889, at 3:10 o'clock p. m., in book 45 of mortgages on pages 216-20; which said mortgage and the note and indebtedness secured thereby was assigned by said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company to the Industrial Trust Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, trustee, by written assignment dated the 25th day of May, A. D. 1889, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1896, at 8:40 o'clock a. m., in book 79 of mortgages on pages 397-8, and

Whereas, said mortgage was given to secure the payment of seven hundred dollars, ($700.00) payable 5 years from the date of said mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one principal promissory note and 10 interest coupon notes thereto attached, all bearing even date with said mortgage and executed and delivered therewith, and default has been made in the payment of said principal note and the interest thereon and in the payment of the taxes upon the premises hereinafter described, which taxes for the years 1891 and 1895, amounting to $74.01, and insurance amounting to 84 dollars, has been paid by said Industrial Trust Company, trustee, pursuant to the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and

Whereas, there is claimed to be due and there is due and payable upon said mortgage and the debt thereby secured, including said taxes and insurance so paid, at the date of this notice, the sum of nine hundred twenty-nine and 41-100 dollars ($929.41), besides fifty dollars ($50.00) attorneys' fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure thereof, and no action or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the land and premises therein described, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: Lot number twenty (20) in block sixteen (16) in the orginal townsite of the city of Crookston, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, and the same will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, or his deputy, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, in Polk County, Minnesota, on the 15th day of March A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with taxes and insurance paid as aforesaid, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00) attorneys' fees, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated January 22nd, 1897.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Assignee of said Mortgage.

Flannery & Cooke, Attorneys for Assignee. O1700

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

The coming inaugural bids fair to be the grandest event of the kind that has been held in many years. Everybody will go who can.

The editorial association holds its regular annual meeting in St. Paul today and tomorrow. A "full" meeting is predicted. This is unkind.

It is amusing to read the fool comments that some newspapers are making on the financial situation these days. One would think that they expected to see as great prosperity as we had under the Republicans strike this country all in a heap. They forget to say what would have been had Bryan been elected.

It has been said that because Minnesota Republicans were not united McKinley could not select a member of the cabinet from this state. If we can judge by appearances all is not so extremely harmonious among Ohio Republicans—and yet that seem to be no bar to the appointment of cabinet officials. It is a poor rule that don't work both ways.

The only objection that we see to the seed grain bill is in the fact that it does not provide for a large enough appropriation. The appropriation should be made ample and every safe guard thrown around it to prevent misappropriation and squandering, and to see that the state does not suffer any loss from it. In many cases, when men have their land all ready to sow they will be obliged to let it lie idle unless the state comes to their rescue as they have no seed and no other way to get any.

With Maceo in Cuba.

"There have been hundreds of copies of Captain France R. E. Woodward's book sold during the past week. It has been the literary sensation of the day and the people have demonstrated their deep interest in the condition of affairs in Cuba by purchasing the book in large numbers.

"With Maceo in Cuba" is a tale of the deepest interest. It is well written as the author combined the spirit of adventure with a knowledge of writing the English language and he had to draw from a succession of the most remarkable experiences which it has been the lot of any man to meet with in this country. He tells the story of his experiences in a modest way and the book is full of interest from beginning to end. There are fifty illustrations, almost every one of which has been made from sketches taken by the author and which he had the greatest possible trouble to get away with, because of the scrutiny of the Spanish soldiers.

Those who have read the little volume state that it has the interest of a book by Weyman or Conan Doyle. There is not a dry page in it and the reader is in a constant state of expectancy as one page after another is opened. The sale of it has had a wonderful effect on the book department of the Big Store since it was first advertised.

Scramble for Bridal Favors.

In the February Ladies' Home Journal Max von Binzer writes of his experience as "A Page at the Berlin court" upon the occasion of a double Royal wedding, and of the preceding and succeeding festivities. Describing an ancient and curious custom he writes: "And now [after the wedding dinner and ball] came the 'Fackeltanz.' Several of the highest officials entered the hall with flaming torches. A procession was formed with the bride in the midst. A number of complicated polonaise figures were then executed, after which the line closed about the bride and groom and marched out as escort to the bridal chambers.

"As the doors of the bridal apartments closed upon the happy pair we found ourselves immediately next the entrance. We waited expectantly for the next feature, holding our advantageous position with some difficulty. In a few moments the doors flew open and half a thousand silken garters with the monograms embossed on the gold buckles were thrown out by the ladies of honor. Court etiquette was for the nonce forgotten—generals, courtiers, chamberlains and state ministers scrambled and fought with one another for these mementoes. But we pages, rest assured got the lion's share. I have several of these souvenirs now, although many were given away by me that night to beseeching dignitaries."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1897.

Senator Sherman has worked hard to get the senate to dispose of the arbitration treaty, but so many new amendment have been offered and so much opposition has been manifested that he doesn't consider the outlook for disposing of the treaty at this session particularly good. In fact, it would not be surprising if he should quietly abandon the effort and let the treaty go over to the extra session of the senate which will convene on March 4th. There is much that can be said in favor of such action on his part. If the treaty was temporarily dropped it would give the senate more time to devote to a number of important measures that ought to be disposed of at the present session. The extra session of the senate would have more time to give to the treaty, as it will have nothing else to do except to act upon the nominations of president McKinley. The attempt to keep the proceedings of the senate in executive session secret has resulted as usual—in the publication of the substance of the proceedings daily.

The last formality, but one, needed to make Hon. William McKinley president and Hon. Garret A. Hobart vice-president was gone through when the senate and House assembled in joint session counted the electoral vote, and officially declared the result of the balloting in the electoral college. This ceremony, which took less than an hour to complete, was held in the hall of the House, vice-president Stevenson presiding with speaker Reed seated on his right. There was no excitement as the votes of the several states were read out by the tellers, except that caused by the fainting of a woman in one of the crowed galleries, and the only marked demonstration was the round of applause which greeted Mr. Stevenson's announcement of the totals and the election of McKinley and Hobart.

Senator Chandler has been showing his friends a letter he has received asking him to endorse the writer's application for office under the coming administration, from which the following is an extract: "I wish to be appointed to one of the following positions: U. S. Consul, Ambassador to Denmark or Sweden and Norway, or U. S. revenue collector, revenue agent, pension agent, superintendent of the coast and Geodetic Survey, surveyor general of the U. S. public lands, immigrant inspector, comptroller, Register of the U. S. Treasury or collector of customs.

The house this week passed two private pension bills for the benefit of Rachel Patton and Caroline Mowatt, widows of soldiers, who had remarried and lost their second husbands, over the president's veto, and agreed to the conference report on the amended immigration bill. The senate also passed over the president's veto the bill establishing a new place for holding court in the Eastern Judicial District of Texas. This bill is now a law, as the House passed it over the veto sometime ago.

The Senate committee on naval affairs have settled, so far as it lies in the power of a committee, the long drawn out controversy over the price the government should pay for armor plate for its fighting vessels, by deciding that $400 a ton shall be the price and providing for the establishment of a government plant to make the armor, if the two companies having plants refuse to furnish it at the price stated.

The much amended immigration bill has at last reached the White House, and it is supposed that it will in due time become a law, although Mr. Cleveland threatened to veto it before the last amendments were added.

Considerable surprise is felt by senators and representatives at the attempt of Senator Allen to make a sensation out of the movement among some of the wealthy friends of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commander of the U. S. army, to raise a fund for the purpose of presenting him with a house in Washington, and more at the action of Mr. Allen in offering a resolution prohibiting the acceptance of any gift of value by any officer on the active list of the army or navy. This action on the part of Mr. Allen is merely a bid for the support of the anarchistic element, which hates Gen. Miles for his very prompt action in putting down the Chicago rioters who were destroying property and interfering with the U. S. mails. When it is remembered that Gen. Miles, like all of the commanders of the army since the war, is poor and that Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan were each presented with residences by their civilian admirers, it is difficult to see any harm in the same being done for Gen. Miles, or any necessity for a law saying that it shall not be done for any other officer who is fortunate enough to have admirers who have money they wish to dispose of in that manner. It is no exaggeration to say that since Mr. Allen entered the senate he has been the author of more buncombe resolutions and bills than all the rest of the senators added together.

Takes Exception To The Times View.

C. B. Kittredge, a Glyndon old-timer takes decided exception to the Times article on the Reservation lands and in the Glyndon News of last week comes back at the Times as follows:

THE OTHER SIDE.

GLYNDON Feb. 9th, 1897.

To the readers of the News:

In The News, of Jan. 29th, was an extract from the Crookston Times, endorsing and giving favorable comment on the work of Senator Nelson and Congressman Eddy towards making homestead entries on the Indian lands of the state free instead of the settler being obliged to pay the price per acre that the government pays the Indian. Do the farmers of this district and the north part of the state know what this means? I think not or these representatives of the people would be deluged with protests against such injustice to the farming community. It will do no good for those who voted against Mr. Eddy, to say, "I told you so: you were foolish not to vote with us." for it is safe to say that those who thought and think all their troubles come from the one idea of silver demonetization, would not grasp the idea that it was not best to get all our lands out of government possession as soon as possible, unless it was especially called to their attention.

The criticism of the land department as to the $30,000,000 of cost to the government that will be taxed on American farmers holds good and we of the seventh congressional district will have to pay our share.

The eastern farmer is protesting against the government opening up any more free land in a way that taxes the established farmer to bring a new man from across the sea to compete and divide prices of farm products with him. Shall we of northern Minnesota encourage the settlement of these new lands to our detriment? This abatement of price on homesteads will only result, as far as the lands themselves are concerned, in aiding the railroad managers in bringing business to their new lines just built or planned and money into their pockets, and also enable the lumber men to gobble up lands and fatten themselves on our short-sightedness. (Incidentally the law allowing timber lands to be bought of the government at $10 per acre will soon be known to have been a curse to the country.)

Who that has lived in this district does not know how few of the original settlers now remain on the homestead first taken? Many of them curse the circumstances that led them to go from friends and comforts to these new locations. And now all through this region are farmers cramped by having too much land, too much interest to pay and unable to pay the taxes necessary to keep up schools, etc. They will sell some of this land to relieve themselves of part of this burden. But our city money loaners want a chance to put out their money and the speculators the chance to gather in the ruins as they have done all over the seventh district. Let us urge our law makers to give us, who now live in this district, a chance to live without bringing in undue competition; to let these government lands be settled up in a natural and just manner, and should any of them be left for our children to make homes on would anyone suffer but the greedy Shylock? Let us make sure that our senators and congressmen understand that they do not represent the Republicans of Minnesota unless they oppose this bill to make free homesteads on reservation lands.

I would do nothing to hinder the work of the state immigration board and wish I could have been present, according to invitation, at the late convention. Surely the immigration board would do nothing knowingly to injure farmers in the northern part of this state to increase population, when there are ample opportunities for all the work that can be done in the present sparsely though much improved and desirable portions of the state.

C. B. KITTREDGE.

My Neighbor Told Me

About Hood's Sarsaparilla and advised me to try it—This is the kind of advertising which gives Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sale in the world. Friend tells friend that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, that it gives strength, health, vitality and vigor, and, whole neighborhoods use it as a family medicine.

Hood's Pills act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

A Glance at the Southern Negro.

The world should have been given clearly to understand that the white people of the south, as well as their brothers of the north or the east or the west, always intended to rule, and if there were just cause now to believe that the negro would still vote unitedly, and thus menace the south with negro domination, it is safe to assert that these states would remain a "Solid South" to the end of time. History clearly demonstrates this truth that so long as Anglo-Saxon blood feeds Anglo-Saxon hearts, so long will Anglo-Saxon intellect and Anglo-Saxon will dominate inferior races. We believe, however, that the danger of negro rule now really exists only in the distempered imaginations of political demagogues. No one can produce any array of facts to convince the unbiased observer that the negro vote will be any more united in future elections than the white vote. This race has made wonderful strides in recent years, and they have seized upon every opportunity to better their condition. They have been given the best schools, colleges and universities and have not neglected their advantages. Their moral and intellectual improvement has been little less than marvellous. It is unprecedented in the history of any people. They are fast becoming qualified to act, to think and to vote for themselves. The time has passed for them to ever again consent to become the mere tools of unscrupulous and designing office seekers. They carefully and conscientiously study the issues which are involved in every political canvass and in many instances thoroughly understand them. Their leaders read political economy, and neither the tariff nor the [currency] question is a stranger to them.

The property interests which are possessed by this race in the south already exceed twelve millions of dollars. They have mastered many trades, become proficient in the industral arts, and sometimes prominent in the professions. They need not now be told that their welfare is inseparable from the welfare of the south, and the time will soon come, if it has not already arrived, when they will support with their suffrage only those measures which their matured judgment convinces them will most certainly promote the prosperity of the section in which an all-wise providence has cast their lot. They have come to realize that the people who gave them employment, who annually pay twenty millions of dollars taxes that their children may be educated, who make it possible for them to live in comfort and ease, and often in luxury and refinement who labor side by side with them in the field or in the factory, are their best friends. With returning confidence and affection, they will be influenced as the weak are always influenced by the strong, and they will be found supporting the party which their employers support because they will learn that the interests of the employer and the employee are one.—From "Will the South be Solid Again?" by Marion L. Dawson in North American Review for February.

The Original Cherry-Tree Story.

Everybody has heard the story about young George Washington's hatchet and cherry-tree adventure; and perhaps wondered whether it was a true narration, or one of those strange little legends which, like Topsy, seem to simply "grow;" and have no authority that can be traced. But this story is, in fact, well authenticated; and the readers of Will Carleton's Magazine Every Where for this month have an opportunity to see a reproduction of the very pages in which it first saw the light. The book has long been out of print, and this is probably the last chance those who love the memory of the Father of the country will have, to see the original hatchet story, just as it first appeared, with full explanations. The other contents of this twenty-page newspaper magazine are up to their usual merit. Send ten cents to Every Where Publishing Company, Brooklyn N. Y., and become a trial subscriber for four months.

Vick's Floral Guide, 1867.

For nearly half a century this Catalogue of flower and vegetable seeds, plants, bulbs, roses, grains, potatoes, etc., has come as regularly as spring time. Here it is again to remind us that it's time to think about our gardens. This issue contains half a dozen full page half-tone illustrations of roses, asters, gold flowers, carnations and tomatoes.

It seems full of the necessary information for either amateur or professional. Send 15 cents to James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., for a packet of either Vicks' Branching aster, New Japan morning glory or extra choice pansy and a copy of Vick's Floral Guide. If you state where you saw this notice you will receive a package of flower seeds free.

A BIT OF HISTORY

CORRESPONDENT COWEN REVIEWS THE COATES-HALL CONTEST.

Change of Opinion From Coates to Hall — Legal Technicalities Had to Go in the Face of the Clear Intention of the Voters — Election Law Amendments. Iron Ore Tax—Repeal of the Struck Jury Law—Convict Labor Problem.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The state poultry show, with all its noisy cackling, ended Saturday night, and the legislative mill, which had been shut down for three days, resumed business Monday afternoon at the old stand, and statesmen-orators will have no competition this week.

One of the somewhat surprising events just prior to the recess was the decision in the Coates-Hall contest in the house. The elections committee reported in favor of the seating of Coates, the Republican contestant, but that action was reversed by the Republican house by the surprisingly large vote of 90 to 14. This is the second contest in the house, both contestants being Republicans, and in both instances the Republicans voted against their party associate, members declaring in explanation that party was important but principle and justice were the deciding influences. Populist Donnelly last week welcomed the spirit of fairness shown by the speeches on the Coates-Hall contest, and expressed the belief that it would be to the present and future credit of the Republican party. The secret history of the Coates-Hall contest is interesting. The elections committee had reported in favor of Mr. Coates, and on Wednesday it was thought the report would be adopted, although a few questions seemed to indicate a strong tendency the other way. The contest turned on a technicality, election officers having failed to qualify properly. By throwing out the votes received by such unqualified officers a majority was made for Coates, but there was no question raised as to the legal rights of the voters thus disfranchised. This was the point which struck nearest the heart of the matter. Members believed that the first thing to be considered was whether the voters were qualified, and then whether ignorance of law shown by election officers should make qualified voters suffer a penalty. It was stated that in most rural districts slight technical violations of the intricate election law were almost unavoidable, and if such technicalities were allowed to overthrow the plain will of the people every country member was liable to have an election contest on his hands. These were the arguments of the members on Thursday, Wednesday night having been given to the arguments by the attorneys. After the night session five of the Republican leaders met in the room of one of them—whether by accident or by design matters not—and discussed the contest. Until that time there was an undercurrent in favor of Hall but everything pointed to the seating of Contestant Coates. It is uncertain whether anything final was decided on at this conference but it was evident when the discussion was taken up the next morning that there was a decided change of opinion, and as Jacobson, Johns, Feig and Staples expressed themselves against the report of the committee those still wavering were brought over and the ringing speech of Abbott, whose name heads the roll call, clinched things, and the overwhelming vote resulted. As an incident showing how unexpected was the vote what occurred at the reporters' table may be told. These young men keep close watch of the proceedings and can usually be relied on to predict with reasonable accuracy the general result of almost any vote. As the discussion was about to begin on Thursday morning there was a canvass of those about the long press table. The question was not, "Which will win?" but "What will Hall's vote be?" The answers ranged from 22 to 52, the last being jeered at as ridiculously high and being admitted by its author to be a wild guess. None ventured to predict Hall's success, and the generally accurate "press gang" naturally felt somewhat chagrined at their failure to forecast the result.

Members and the public generally have not yet seen the end of the now famous Foss "morbid sentimentality" bill, and the fighting qualities of Mr. Foss are certainly to be commended, for his usually peaceable demeanor has evidently deceived his colleagues in the house. He could stand being laughed at on the floor, he made no complaints when the newspapers joked about himself, but when his pet measure was assailed he bristled up and was ready for the fray. And his "morbid sentimentality" bill bids fair to have nine lives—thanks to his careful nursing after its various "knock-out" blows. He introduced the bill several weeks ago, and its simple purpose was to prevent the apparent idealizing of crime and idolizing of criminals that seems in vogue when flowers and notes are sent to the latter by sentimental maidens of uncertain age. Newspaper paragraphers took a turn at it and thought to kill it by ridicule, but they failed. The committee on crimes and punishment killed it and so reported to the house, but Mr. Foss insisted that the bill still had a living idea in it and he prevailed on the house to reverse the committee and resurrect the bill. Then the bill came up in committee of the whole and its opponents thought to amend it to death, but Mr. Foss beat them out and secured favorable action. Next it came up for final passage but few were present and the bill was killed from lack of votes. But again Mr. Foss was on hand, and moved a reconsideration, thereby once more giving the bill a life, and last week it went through committee of the whole a second time and today was finally passed.

That the election laws would be amended at this session of the legislature has been predicted heretofore and a good many bills for that purpose have already been introduced, while more are promised. Those thus far brought forward aim to correct the errors in the general election law. Two new bills are promised soon by Senator Wyman to improve the law relating to primary elections, making it more stringent and giving more of the real power in the caucuses to the people. One bill will refer to cities of less than 100,000 population and the other to cities above that size. Senator Wyman believes that the greatest need of such a law is in the populous centers, and his bill for St. Paul and Minneapolis—which would be in a class to themselves—will contain more stringent provisions than the other measure. He would have his caucus system based on the registered vote of the last preceding election. At the time of registration electors should state the name of the party to which they wish to attach themselves for primary election purposes, and the registration books would then be used at caucuses to prevent participation by improper persons. All conventions to select delegates to a state nominating convention should be held on the same day in all counties, and the voters themselves, instead of county convention chairmen, should be authorized to name the primary officers. Representative Smith already has introduced a bill covering part of this ground in the house, but these two Wyman bills would take the place of that and several other bills heretofore presented.

Once more has an attempt been made to abolish capital punishment in Minnesota and once more has it failed. Representative Stockwell fathered this year's abolition bill and managed to muster 23 votes in its favor, but there were 73 on the other side and that settled it. The fact that some of the evils of capital punishment may possibly be prevented by the Ferris bill to hold all executions at the state penitentiary, to which members had already committed themselves, undoubtedly affected the vote on the Stockwell bill, although it stood no chance of passage even then.

The committee substitute for the Reeves iron ore tax bill is now on general orders in the house and will be reached during the week. When taken up a lively debate is assured, for there are all kinds of opinions on the matter and this diversity of opinion will give variety to the discussion at least. There was opposition to the proposed law in committee but it came chiefly from the various mining companies, other opposition being withheld until the bill reaches the floor of the house. There is a very pronounced difference of opinion as to the best method of taxing mines and mining property, and even those who are most firmly convinced that the mining companies do not pay as much taxes as they should fail to agree on the best method of raising what is considered a sufficient tax.

There have been in many parts of the country complaints against any "office holding class" and against more than two terms for any public officer. Representative Poetz evidently endorses such complaints for he has introduced a bill making county officers, except probate judges, ineligible for more than two terms of office.

The repeal of the struck jury law is the first legislative action in response to the request of the labor organizations and labor people rejoice accordingly, although admitting that lawyers and business men generally had joined with them in petitioning for this result. Labor's next bill is the proposed anti-trust law, which has been copied after that stringent Georgia law, but in this case the labor leaders want an amendment exempting labor organizations from the provisions of the law wherein combinations to influence prices (of labor as of other commodities) are strictly prohibited. Unless so exempted the law could be used with effect against labor unions and it seems probable that the amendment will be adopted. Another labor measure is the free text book bill which has already received a favorable recommendation from the house committee on education. The plumber, barber and horseshoer license bills have the endorsement of the federation of labor but their road to final passage is not exactly an easy one, and the result cannot be predicted, although many victims would like to know by some means other than by hard experience whether a plumber or barber were competent before submitting to his exactions or torment—as the case may be.

But the most difficult problem for labor and legislative leaders is what to do with the convicts, whose competition with labor in any industry is resented and objected to so strenuously. It is one of the hardest problems of these times, and a solution has not yet been found. Labor organizations, by resolutions and memorials ask that convicts be so employed as not to come into competition with free labor, and however much the authorities may wish to attain that end, they find it difficult to find such occupation. For the industry which today may be found only in prison walls may tomorrow require the services of outside laborers. New factories open as business expands and soon the convict competition will be again objected to and a new occupation will be needed and sought. This has been the experience in the past and so it will continue for the future. The New York authorities are puzzling over the problem, and already insanity brought on by lack of occupation has claimed its victims in the New York prisons. Convict labor has been abolished in that state, hence their troubles.

B. S. COWEN.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY.

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

F. McLennan was in from Angus on Monday.

P. W. Horton was in from Maple Bay this week.

J. F. Montgomery was down from Angus on Monday.

Chas. Teal Sr., was down from Euclid on Monday,

Hon. R. J. McNeal, of Alexandria, spent the Sabbath in the city.

L. J. Lake was in from Angus on Tuesday transacting business,

The deep snow on Sunday kept many from attending church.

Sheriff Lawrence went down to Fergus Falls on Monday evening.

Quite a snowstorm on Tuesday but it did not seem to do much harm.

The query now is "if any more snow comes what will we do with it?"

J. M. Stephens started for St. Paul with another carload of cattle this week.

Henry Steege will go to Stephen to run a meat market for Russell Bros.

Attorney A. R. Holston went down to Fisher on Monday on legal business.

Brakesman McNeal spent the Sabbath in this city, visiting his brother from Alexandria.

J. B. Merrill came up from Fisher on Tuesday on business before his honor Judge Hagen.

Wheat opened the week at 62 cents on Monday morning. Same as Saturday's closing price.

The Fair store will be removed to Fargo—or rather the goods will be—at an early day.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

Comrade Nels Olson is putting on lots of style with the electric lights in his jewelry store.

W. L. Davies came down from Angus on Monday to meet with the brethren in the Blue lodge.

Plain and fancy sewing done at reasonable prices. Miss T. A. LaBree, Room 145, Reckitt block. [48]

In Judge Hogen's court on Monday Robert Anderson was appointed guardian for Christina Halverson a spendthrift,

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

A great many men found employment shovelling off the snow from the crosswalks on Monday—and they were not sorry it snowed.

Thin or gray hair and bald heads, displeasing to many people as marks of age, may be averted for a long time by using Hall's Hair renewer.

Iver A. Krohn started last week for a visit south. Expects to be away about two months—if he does not get sick of it before that time.

R. Casmey, of Euclid, returned from the lumber woods with his team on Monday. Snow is too deep to make much headway hauling logs he says.

Rev. H. W. Fraser gave an interesting lecture in the Presbyterian church on Friday evening. He occupied the pulpit at that church on Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. Smith, Mrs. C. B. March and Mrs. W. E. McKenzie entertained a number of friends at the residence of the latter on Saturday afternoon.

The Fosston train went out on Tuesday preceded by a snow plow and a crew of snow shovelers. The prospects were good for their getting through all right.

Mr. Wm. Broompton was united for life to Miss. Julia Anderson on Friday last, the Rev. C. F. Kite officiating. The happy couple reside at Fosston.

L. A. Burrows, brother of Mrs. Fred Hall, was in the city last week for a brief visit while on his way home to Montana from a visit to his old home in Illinois.

The ladies of the Congregational Aid Society met with Mrs. H. E. Cooke on Thursday afternoon of last week. A large attendance and a nice time is reported.

If you have any teaming to do in the near future better get at it while the roads are as good as they now are. It looks like a long spell of poor roads this spring.

Rev. Herman P. Fisher returned on Saturday morning from a lecture tour in Norman and Clay counties. The newspapers in the villages where he spoke gave him very flattering notices.

S. W. Vance drove a party of land hunters out into the country on Tuesday to look at a farm. The farm, as well as all other land in this vicinity was several feet under the snow.

Most of us received our valentines on Saturday as Sunday was the regulation day for those tender missives. Some of them did not show up till Sunday, however. "The better the day the better the deed.

The A. O. U. W. entertainment on Thursday night of last week was one of the finest of the season. Music, feasting and dancing were the prominent features not to mention several fine speeches on the side.

While the roads are in shape to haul wood and hay, would it not be wise to lay in a sufficient supply to last through the break-up and seeding time? A word to the wise should be sufficient—but maybe it will not be.

The council met on Monday evening to consider ways and means for taking care of the superabundance of snow we are getting this winter. As a result men were shoveling snow at a lively rate on Tuesday.

Miss Emma Clark, who has been canvassing for the Moore Pub. Co., Chicago, Ill., starts out on the road the first of next week to establish agents for that company. She will go first to St. Cloud making all the important towns enroute.

County Attorney L. E. Gossman returned from Winnipeg this week where he has been in the case of Frank Martin. He says it is something of a question whether Frank can be returned as the offense may not be extraditable.

The storm of Saturday pretty generally prevented farmers coming to the city but Monday they made up for it. The city was filled with teams from the country and everybody seemed determined to make up for lost time.

It was rumored last week that conductor Jack Reed had received the G. B. from the Great Northern road, but now comes Jack with a hearty denial of the rumor, in an interview with the Grand Forks Plaindealer Jack says that he only changed to another run.

The roof of the Sylvester machine shed on Broadway adjoining Barrette's harness shop on the south was crushed in by the weight of snow upon it and a cutter belonging to I. Benoit was badly wrecked. There was also a phaeton in the building that was damaged somewhat.

Prof. A. D. Wishard came down from Euclid to spend the Sabbath with friends in the city. On Saturday evening he had the misfortune to so severely sprain his foot that he was obliged to resort to crutches to enable him to get back to Euclid on Monday evening.

It is bad enough for men or boys to disturb a religious meeting but when it comes to the point that women have to be arrested for such misdemeanor it seems worse. On Friday night two women were arrested at the Salvation Army barracks for disturbing the meeting.

A great hop was given in the Gervais store in Odd Fellows Block, on Monday evening, by the French Canadian Bachelor's Society. A great crowd was in attendance and a jolly good time was had. Mine host Morin, of the Grand Central house, furnished the supper and it was "out of sight"—after a while.

P. S. Ware, city editor of the Thief River Falls Press, came up from St. Paul on Monday morning. He has been a member of the Third House for a week or so trying to get favorable action on the seed grain bill, and succeeded in getting what he was after. His bill, as amended, will ask for $70,000 and will provide proper safe guards for the state.

Wheat closed the week at 62 cents. The present situation indicates better prices in the near future, and yet, in face of all that, there are many on the bear side of the market who as confidently predicts that lower prices will prevail. There can be no doubt but that next fall will see good prices and if we get a big crop everything will just boom.

On Saturday, P. H. Wermuger, who lives on the Barb place just west of the city, thought that would [be a] good day to haul hay so went [with] three teams to Kittson, four miles south of the city to get some. They managed to get back as far as the city on their way home but the storm was so bad they went no farther that day.

Not much hay has been brought in the market so far this week. Country roads are getting pretty heavy for hauling hay. If you are pretty near out you had better secure a load or two from the first that comes in, or the next you know the break-up will come and then you will not get another chance till after seeding is over.

P. J. LaChapelle is one of the old settlers of the county and he informs the JOURNAL that he has never seen more snow here than we have now and encourages (?) us by predicting a heavy snow fall during all of next month. He says we always get our heaviest snow-falls in March and if next month does not prove an exception we may expect to see more of it before we see less. He predicts an early spring with seeding all done early in April.

A. Burnam, who lives out on Burnam Creek, was taken with pneumonia last week and was a very sick man during the latter part of the week. On Monday of this week he was reported to be better and resting somewhat easier with strong prospects of an early recovery. His comrades in the Post all unite with the JOURNAL in earnest wishes for his speedy recovery.

A train load of sheep from Montana arrived on Saturday on the way to Chicago and owing to the big snowstorm could not be taken off at the stock yards. On Sunday they were brought down to the freight depot and taken out and fed in the streets and the round house. There were said to be 1700 of them in all. Some 12 or 15 of them had perished on the cars before they could be taken off. It was a rather perilous time for stock, that storm.

As the spring time approaches the inquiries for farm land begins to increase and the prospects are good for many sales this spring. Polk county soil is gilt-edged property and everybody seems to be finding that out. Real estate dealers tell us that they expect to see a big immigration this spring judging from the numerous letters they are getting from almost every section of the country. Well, let them come, there is plenty land for a great many more people.

Saturday was one of the very stormiest days of the season. All day long the snow fell and during the afternoon the wind began to blow and continued to blow until about 2 o'clock Sunday morning. Much to the surprise of everybody this great fall of snow did not bother as much as the one we had on Thanksgiving day did, as it was very light and easily removed from the track that the railroads had comparatively little difficulty in removing it so that they were soon running again all the same as though nothing had happened. The Northern Pacific through train from St. Paul arrived about 2 p. m. on Sunday and the Great Northern train arrived from the west Sunday noon and was sent back to Grand Forks. The mail train on that line arrived from St. Paul on Monday morning a few minutes late. No freights on either line until Tuesday.

Deafness [illegible] Cured.

By local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever, nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

☞Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Wont Be So Flip Next Time.

One day last week a young gentleman of this city was enjoying a ride about the city with his best girl when he met a farmer's team, driven by a chunk of a boy, who had been in town with a load of wood. The lad was hastening home to do the chores before dark and he happened to meet the stylish rig right on a corner and in passing the big sleigh happened to bump the cutter just a little bit, whereupon the driver of the cutter stopped his team, jumped out and went back to thump the country lad good and proper. The country boy also stopped his team and attempted to apologize but the other fellow would not have it that way but got in a couple of blows on the good looks of the country lad, who seeing that it was a case where arbitration would not go, deliberately pulled off his coat and knocked his assailant down into the snow; by this time his Yankee was way up and he piled onto his prostrate assailant and was giving it to him good and plenty, whereupon the crowd that had gathered pulled him off picked up the prostrate belligerent and loaded him onto his sleigh; meantime the country boy deliberately put on his overcoat, got onto his sleigh remarking "strike me, will yon, gaul darn ye, I'll larn ye what's good manners on the road!" and got home in time to do the other chores. The JOURNAL endeavered to find out the names of the parties but guess they didn't have any with them at the time at least they didn't give them away.

SOMETHING ABOUT BEETLES

Their Strange Habits, Instincts and Means of Getting Food.

You are all familiar with the common black beetle known as the tumblebug, and perhaps may have seen it rolling a ball with its hind legs, pushing it backward. The ball contains the egg of the beetle, and the creature is taking it to a place of safety.

A green beetle spotted with white is called the tiger beetle. He is a clever fellow and very cunning in his manner of securing his prey. He will dig a hole a foot in depth and then crawl to the top and form himself into a bridge across the chasm, burying his head in such a manner as to appear like something inanimate, but he will be on the alert for the unwary creature that makes an attempt to cross on his back. In an instant the bridge will give way and the prey will be precipitated into the hole. The beetle will follow and quickly dispatch the game, when he will return, reform the bridge and allure another victim.

Old fashioned furniture is often completely ruined by the larvæ of a beetle called the anobium. A peculiar sound like the ticking of a clock is made by these beetles when they call to each other, the noise being made by striking the jaws against their resting place, and often in old houses filled with old furniture the superstitious, when they hear this peculiar sound, imagine the place to be haunted.

Another beetle is found in dark cellars, where it thrives upon dust and trash. It is so difficult to exterminate it that it is looked upon as something uncanny, and the ignorant regard its presence as an ill omen.

The sacred beetle of Egypt is not unlike our own common beetle, and the female lays her egg in the same way, wrapped in a substance which is to protect it and furnish food. She rolls it up into a ball with her fore legs, sometimes carrying it a long distance upon her head; digs a hole in the earth, deposits her egg laden ball, covers it up, and leaves it to attain its perfect development.

The sexton beetle is a curious creature. He has a thick body and powerful limbs and a most acute sense of smell. No sooner does a small animal die than the sextons gather about the body and begin to put earth upon it. In a few hours the dead animal has been covered and the beetles have laid their eggs in the carcass, which is to nourish the larvæ.

A remarkable creature is the bombardier beetle, and it is provided with a strange means of defense. It lives in a community under stones, and when disturbed discharges a fluid of a very penetrating odor, much like gas, which explodes as it comes in contact with the air and passes into vapor. Eighteen explosions can be made in succession by one bombardier, and while these are being thrown off like a volley of artillery the beetle effects its escape. The fluid is like nitric acid to the taste. It causes a sharp pain if placed upon the tongue and leaves a yellowish stain.—Our Animal Friends.

Grant Drilling the Home Militia.

Grant left West Point in midsummer and spent his furlough in Bethel and Georgetown. He was invited by the officers of the militia to drill the troops at "general muster," which took place at Russelsville during August of 1844.

William Wilson and Peter Wamax are two of the few witnesses living who remember the splendid occasion.

It impressed itself ineffaceably on young Wilson's mind because it seemed wonderful, even revolutionary, to see a young lad such as Cadet Grant looked, ordering the pompous old officers about. "He looked very young, very slender and very pale.

"He was dressed in a long blue coat, with big epaulets and big brass buttons, and his trousers seemed to be white, though they may have been a light gray. He wore a cap and a red sash around his waist, and he rode his horse in fine style.

"I was particularly struck with his voice—that is, his way of using it. The old men barked out their commands. You couldn't tell what they said. Noise seemed to be their idea of command, but Grant's voice was clear and calm and cut across the parade ground with great precision. It was rather high in pitch, but it was trained. I could tell that, though I was only a boy."—Hamlin Garland in McClure's Magazine.

Grip.

LaGripe is like a cold, only stubborn. "77" cures both. Price 25c. at all druggists.

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Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE MATE OF THE HINDU

By Captain RALPH DAVIS.

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[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XII.

THE INCIDENTS OF AN AFTERNOON.

At high noon some sort of a decision seemed to have been reached, as York came aft with a flag of truce and asked to speak to the captain. When told to go ahead, he said:

"Captain, we have given you plenty of time to consider our offer, and I have come for your answer. You can have the boats all fitted out, and the doctor and Roberts shall go with you. We are bound to have this ship and carry her where we will, and if you refuse our offer the results be upon your own head."

"Harkee, you bloody traitor and villain!" shouted the captain in reply, "We not only refuse your offer, but are ready for what may come!"

"Then you won't go?"

"Not a step. Begin the attack as soon as you please."

I stood behind the captain while he spoke. As he finished, I felt a soft hand on my arm, and I turned to find Mary Williams at my side. She was very pale, as was the case with all the other women and perhaps some of the men, but I could not fail to notice that she was also calm and collected.

"Mr. Tompkins," she said, pulling me a step or two aside, "there are but few of us and many of them. Will you show me how to load one of these weapons, that I may be of some assistance when the attack comes?"

"Lor bless you for your brave heart!" says I in reply. "But maybe it will be better if you look after the women and children a bit. I see you are the only woman who has a spark of courage left, though this is only the beginning of it."

"And what do you think of the situation?"

"It's a bad one, Miss Williams, as I'm in honor bound to say, but we are not at such a disadvantage as you may suppose. These fellows know nothing of these iron shutters or of the number of guns at hand."

"You—you heard Ben Johnson say that you and I were not to go in the boats with the others?" she queried, with a break or two in her voice.

"Aye, that I did, but there will be no taking to the boats by any of us. The man means murder for both of us, but we won't let that bother us yet awhile."

"I want you to promise me something," she persisted, drawing me still farther from the porthole. "If you are still alive when they break into the cabin, I want you to shoot me."

"Lor save you, miss!" I whispered, taken all aback by her look of appeal and strange words. "It will surely never come to that."

"But if it does."

"Mary," says I, never knowing that I had spoken her given name and never knowing till long afterward that I took both her hands in mine, "if I had a dozen lives, I'd give them all to save yours, and so I don't like to think of taking the only life dear to me in all this world. I'd rather see you lying dead, however, than in the power of that villain, and if worst comes to worst, I may give you my last bullet."

"Remember, Ralph. I shall depend upon it."

I had called her Mary, and she had called me Ralph. It was a declaration of love, made under such circumstances as were never known before. You smile at me, but as I told you in the beginning, I was but a plain sailor man and hardly knew the meaning of the word "romance." We were standing in the face of death, as it were, and yet I could have lifted up my voice and shouted for joy.

The numbers of the mutineers gave them confidence. They perhaps argued that a rush aft of all hands would carry our position, with little or no damage to their side. They gathered up whatever could be made to answer for weapons, and the cool and lawless way in which they made ready for the attack made us wild with anger and impatience. We could have poured a volley into them at any moment during the forenoon, but Captain Clark did not wish to be the first to shed blood, though he would have been fully justified in sweeping the decks. I believe he hoped, as I did, that something might occur to stop the trouble before any one was laid low. When it became evident that they meant to rush, he turned to us and said:

"I want every one of you to shoot to kill. Do not be satisfied with killing one man, but kill two or three, if you can. If we give them a good dose at the start, it will take the fight out of them. Every one to his post."

Thirty seconds later the full gang of villains, York and Johnson leading, came rushing at us, and the yells they uttered would have done credit to a war party of savages. Eight of them carried a spare yard to be used as a battering ram, while the others had axes, capstan bars, iron belaying pins and what not. A few had muskets, but no spare ammunition. As the first of the mob passed the mainmast, we opened on it and quickly exchanged our guns to fire again. I believe that some of our bullets hit two men, which was not at all unlikely in such a crowd. Some of them reached the cabin, and one burly, big ruffian lived long enough to strike one blow with his ax, but the rapid fire so astonished them and the slaughter among them was so appalling that they broke back like a flock of frightened sheep. We kept peppering them until the last living man had disappeared below decks, and had we rushed out then we could have pulled the hatches on and made them prisoners. I was for doing so, but Captain Clark, who had perhaps considered the possibility before we fired a shot, pushed me back and said:

"Don't lose your senses, Ralph. If we had them all prisoners, we are not strong handed enough to sail the bark."

Of that gang of men 18 lay dead on the decks, and, in addition there were three wounded men whom we let drag themselves away. Two of the dead had axes, and two more had carried muskets. We wanted to get these, and so we removed the barricade from the door, and I was about to slip out, when Mary Williams dodged past me and was back in a minute with guns and axes. She would have returned for some of the wicked looking knives which had dropped from the hands of the sailors as they fell, but I seized her arm and pulled her into the cabin. It was high time, too, for a convict armed with a musket had hoisted himself out of the forehatch and fired at her, and the ball struck the casing of the door beside her head.

The position now was a curious one. We held the cabin and by means of the portholes could sweep the decks clean to the eyes of the ship, and yet we were prisoners. If we had been a few men stronger, we could have overcome them while they were still in their panic, but even to have stood guard over that gang of villains running loose between decks would have demanded the services of a dozen men. It was no doubt the wiser policy to be content with our advantage, though no man could predict how the affair would terminate. For an hour everything was quiet and not a mutineer showed his head. Then a white flag was hoisted above the forehatch, and York hesitatingly came aft to deliver a message. We had hoped that some of our bullets had found him or Johnson or both, but it seemed that they were untouched. It was noticeable that York had lost his jaunty air and looked very much worried as he approached us, and his voice had lost all its impudence as he said:

"Captain Clark, I am sent to ask for a truce of half an hour, that we may clear the decks of the dead. At the end of that time we shall have something further to say to you."

As we wanted the bodies disposed of as badly as they did, no hesitation was made in agreeing to a truce. Three sailors and seven convicts came up, and with many a foul word and bitter curse they proceeded with their work. Perhaps it would have been expecting too much to suppose they would give the bodies burial in the regular way, but we were terribly shocked to behold them lift up corpse after corpse and heave them over the rail until the last was gone. When this work was completed, one of them went aloft to search the sea for sight of sail, while the remainder, with the exception of York, dived below. When the man came down and reported and disappeared, York came aft to say:

"Captain Clark, the blood of every man killed here today is on your head. If you figure that one defeat will turn us from our plans, you are mistaken. We will have full possession of this craft if we have to fight you for a month, and sooner than be defeated in our object we will set her on fire and all perish together. I now renew you the offer to let you go off in the boats. It is the last time. It is for you to say whether you will save your people or let them stay to be killed. I will return in 15 minutes for your answer."

He had scarcely turned his back when Smith, his wife, the two single women and Mary's mother all cried out in chorus that we should accept the offer. I must admit that on the face it looked reasonable enough, and at first thought it appeared to be the easiest way to escape our peril. But those who had cried out had given no thought as to what might happen. After a bit the captain spoke to us. In the first place, he declared, the mutineers were not sincere in their offer. It was against common sense to suppose they would let us get away to fall in with some craft or reach some coast, to put a man-of-war on their track. If they did not seek to overpower us by a sudden rush while we were busy at the boats, they would afterward run the boats down with the Hindu, and that without risk to themselves. As to setting the craft on fire, their lives were as precious to them as ours were to us, and the threat was simply bluster. When he had finished, all saw the sense of his remarks so plainly that no one had a protest or argument. I had missed Mary while he was speaking. Just as he had finished, she came into the main cabin to say:

"The mutineers have made their way aft to the bulkheads and will try to come at us from that direction. I have been listening and can hear them quite plainly."

That was proof enough of their treachery in all things. Knowing that we were all in the cabin to discuss the offer of the boats, a number of them had begun work at the bulkheads in hopes to make an opening. But the brave and quick witted Mary, without hint from any one, had given us warning in time. Haskell and I hurried along to the bulkheads, to find at least half a dozen men working on the other side with axes and chisels. We fired two shots apiece through the loopholes. There was a fall and a scream, followed by a rush of feet, and we felt sure they would not try that trick again for some time to come. We returned to the cabin just as York appeared on deck for his answer. In a voice as cool and steady as I ever heard it before or afterward the captain said:

"Go back to the murderous scoundrels and say to them that we will neither take to the boats nor allow them to do so! As for gale or fire or wreck, we will take our chances with you. Don't come aft with any more offers or messages. From this time on we will shoot at every man who comes within range."

York walked off without a word and dropped down the forehatch. A minute later a great roar of yells and curses reached our ears. The news he carried forward was not to their liking. Aside from the shelter of a bullet proof cabin and a liberal supply of arms, we had other advantages in our favor. One person in the cabin and one at the bulkheads could watch them. Our fire had a clean sweep of the decks. We were united, while there was much quarreling among them.

From the time York disappeared up to nightfall not one of the mutineers appeared on deck, nor was there any change in the general situation, except that the breeze gradually died away and was wholly gone at sunset. Long enough before this the women and children in the cabin had got the better of their fright, though to be sure the wife of Roberts and for that matter all the rest of us were terribly anxious as to what fate might be in store for him and the doctor. It was hard to see how their deaths would advance the interests of the mutineers, and yet the wounded and the friends of the dead would demand vengeance and probably sacrifice the two prisoners. What made the matter worse was in our realizing that we had nothing to offer in exchange for their liberty.

Night came down as quiet and peaceful as any night you ever saw. No lights were placed in the rigging, nor was there a man on deck from end to end of the ship. There was a cheeping and chirping from blocks and yards aloft as the Hindu rose and fell on the heave of the sea, but never the sound of a human voice nor the echo of a footfall outside the cabin. Like a specter ship she went drifting slowly to the north, and in the cabin we spoke in whispers and wondered what the night would bring forth. We had plenty to eat and drink, and the lamps gave out a cheerful light, but no one could forget for an instant that nearly a hundred mutinous sailors and hardened criminals were only a few yards away and wickedly plotting the destruction of every one of us. When the sleepy children were put to bed, Mary Williams' old father said he would ask God to be merciful to us in our distress, and while we all knelt down he prayed with tears falling down his wrinkled cheeks.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Engineer and the Farmer.

Perhaps the manufacture of power has had less influence in agriculture than in anything else, but even here the effect has been enormous. In the first place it has filled the world with a great variety of agricultural machinery, which has reduced the labors of the farmer to a small fraction of what they formerly were, till the same man can accomplish with these tools four or five times as much as he could do without them. But there is another remarkable change, the crops of every part of the world have become available for the rest of the world, a failure of crops in one country is known immediately 10,000 miles away, a surfeit of crops in one country is known with equal promptness, prices are regulated not by immediate home demand, but by the supplies and demands of the world modified by cost of transportation and a few other complications which are well understood by dealers everywhere. The farmer of the present day feels all this, he has ceased to be able to live for his family alone, to maintain his family with the luxuries and habits which people now think necessary he must draw upon all parts of the world, and it is only by selling his crops that he can pay for what he so purchases. In the older farming districts this may apply to little more than clothing and a few unnecessary luxuries, but in the newer districts it is otherwise on the prairies west of the Missouri the farmer raises little but grain and stock, everything else, even the fuel to keep him in winter blizzards, must be bought.

The work of the engineer has cheapened all the necessities of life, it has done so by substituting inanimate force for human muscle and strength, and it has done so by rendering the products of every part of the world available in every other. Great as this work is, it is not the whole, the change is elevating mankind and putting him in a better position than he was in before.—From "The New Epoch and the Currency," by George S. Morison, in North American Review for February.

The Digestion of Staple Edibles.

Boiled rice will digest in one hour; if boiled in milk, however, it requires two hours; if eaten with unboiled milk two hours and fifteen minutes. Raw eggs will digest in about one hour and a half; fried, three hours and a half; soft-boiled, three hours; hard-boiled three hours and a half. The white and yellow should be served together as one assists in the digestion of the other. Salt beef requires four hours and fifteen minutes. Beefsteak, broiled, three hours. Stewed oysters three hours and a half. Oysters require a longer time to digest than broiled meat. Roast veal requires five hours for perfect digestion. Pork the same. Suet pudding is supposed to take five hours and a half.—Mrs. S. T. Rorer, in February Ladies' Home Journal.

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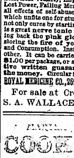

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Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

SONDAY-SCHOOL LIBRARY.

Many of the Books are Pernicious and an Insult to the Intelligence of Young People

Edward W. Bok has been making a careful and comprehensive examination of Sundy-school libraries, and in February Ladies' Home Journal he confesses himself disgusted with the literature thus placed in the hands of our boys and girls. A less complete investigation, Mr. Bok says would not have made it possible for him to believe that the libraries of our Sunday-schools were stocked with such piles of rubbish—"wishy-washy literature," as he terms it. He quotes the titles and gives the themes of a number of books he obtained from Sunday-school libraries, and these seem to completely warrant his conclusions. "Such books" he contends, "are an insult to the intelligence of the young people, and have a pernicious influence. Instead of being healthy books they are decidedly unhealthy in tone and teaching. Surely we are cultivating a dangerous taste for reading in the young when we feed them on such rubbish."

Mr. Bok unhesitatingly lays a part of the blame upon the Publication Boards and Societies, which are influenced by a denominational spirit that narrows their choice of books. Then, again, it is shown that the most mediocre sort of "talent" is employed to write these books, and the beggarly prices—less than $80 per book—are paid. A share of the responsibility, Mr. Bok asserts, rests upon the men who purchase Sunday-school libraries, who, as is most frequently the case, are not qualified for the task, and whose object is to secure a library as cheap as possible. Mr. Bok warmly urges that the selection of Sunday-school books be left to women, who "instinctively know the kind of a book which a boy or a girl will read and enjoy." He insists that women should be given carte blanche to make the selections so far as the prescribed amount of money will go. "A hundred good books," Mr. Bok concludes, "are far better than five hundred books of indifferent interest," which are bought simply because they are cheap. "A Sunday-school library cannot be created in a day, and no discouragement should be felt if the financial means of the church are contracted, and necessitate the purchase of only a few books at a time."

Cool-Headed Surgeons.

There are surgeons and surgeons. Some of them can study and if need be invent, as they go along; others fall back entirely on precedent, and what they have learned in the past; still others lose their heads entirely, and have only their hands left—which however skillful, may do a great deal of harm for lack of discretion to guide them.

There is no doubt that during the wars of the world a great many soldiers have been killed or disabled for life by inefficient surgeons. A great many men are hobbling about for lack of limbs that might have been saved; and there are tombs that would yet be tenantless but for an officious and ignorantly-guided scalpel.

Railroad companies, in selecting their accident-surgeons, are studying more and more the problem of how to get the levelest-headed of the fraternity—those who use the the knife only as a last resort.—Every Where for February.

"Hail Columbia's" First Rendition.

"Hail Columbia" was written in 1798 by Joseph Hopkinson, when congress, in session at Philadelphia, was debating what attitude to assume in the struggle between France and England. Party feeling ran high, and the air was surcharged with patriotic enthusiasm. A young actor in the city, who was about to have a benefit, came to Hopkinson in despair and said that twenty boxes remained unsold, and it looked as if the proposed benefit would prove a failure. If Hopkinson would write for a patriotic song, adapted to the tune of "The President's March," then popular, it would save the day. The following afternoon the song was ready; it was duly advertised, the house was packed, and, in wild enthusiasm, the song was encored.—February Ladies' Home Journal.

Fabrics for Spring Gowns.

As many women begin very soon after the holidays to plan for their spring and summer wardrobes, taking advantage of the new materials which are shown in the shops from January on colors and fabrics will prove of general interest this month, even though Easter is particularly late this year. The really important feature of the spring and summer gowns will be the favor which is to be extended to transparent materials, which makes the lining nearly as prominent as the outside material. The outlook is for light colors and the return of many smooth fabrics for street wear.—Emma M. Hooper, in February Ladies' Home Journal.

Washington-Month.

February—February—
How your moods and actions vary
Or to seek or shun!
Now a smile of sunlight lifting,
Now in chilly snowflakes drifting;
Now with icy shuttles creeping
Silver webs are spun.
Now with leaden torrents leaping
Oceanward you run,
Now with bells you blithely sing,
'Neath the stars or sun;
Now a blade of murder bring
To the suff'ring one;
February—you are very
Dear, when all is done:
Many blessings rest above you,
You one day (so we love you)
Gave us Washington.
—Will Carleton in Every Where for February.

A Century-Book.

"Oh dear" said one of the Mayhew children, at the commencement of a long winter afternoon. "What are we to do all this whole time? It's a regular blizzard out of doors and there's nothing to amuse us with here in the house. What can we do?"

"Read your beloved Every Where, said Uncle Jack from the corner where he was perusing a book, and then give me a little chance at it."

"Every Where hasn't come yet," said one of the children dolefully. "We expected it this morning but it always takes its time, knowing it'll be so welcome."

"Make up your lessons for Monday," proposed the uncle.

"We've got them already," reflected Alice, firmly. "besides five days per week of study are enough."

"Read something," proposed Uncle Jack.

"We can't read all the time."

"Go to bed."

"O-h-h!" they all shouted in chorus. "What un Uncle Jack! To bed at two o'clock!"

"Why don't you make a century-book?" said the old gentleman at last in mild good natured desperation.

"What's that?" inquired Grant.

"Go to work and live over all the centuries of the past. Each one take a century and a large sheet of paper. Look through the encyclopedia and other books and see how many great events happened in your century. Find out and remember every thing you can. Lay them aside carefully when done. Next time take centuries, and so on till you get all of them provided for down to the 'year one.' Then bind them together and you will have a century-book: one that will do to refer to—to look over in a leisure moment—to show to your friends. You can illustrate it if you like. You can use as many sheets of paper as you wish, for your centuries so that they don't make the book bulky. After you get that done, you can take a turn among the centuries before Christ."

The Mayhew children went at it with great industry and soon had their historical matters well along. They found themselves in an amiable little strife, to see which had the most interesting century. They all spoke for the nineteenth of course; but that was such a good one that it was finally decided that it should be postponed till another time and awarded by lot.

All sorts of things from the birthday of a great man to the beginning and ending of a great war, went on throughout the afternoon and portions of the past found themselves pretty well ransacked. Uncle Jack was pretty well ransacked too, so far as the stories of his memory were concerned. He had counted on a quiet afternoon with his book and his pipe, after he had got the children at work; but he found himself constantly quizzed by the little folks and obliged to give up a great many of the facts he had been reading for so many years.

Just before tea time Robert came in with the mail—having left a snow-covered overcoat in the hall, Every Where was amongst it, and the children immediately seized it and tore it from its brown overcoat.

"Better not read any more this afternoon," said Uncle Jack, who really wanted the first clutch at the magazine, "had you?"

"Why we haven't been reading, Uncle Jack," remonstrated Ethel.

The old gentleman laughed. "You said you didn't want to read or study and you've been doing both all the afternoon," he said gently: "but in a way that interested and fed your minds. That is the true secret of successful study." Every Where for February.

A General Suggestion.

He was a thin, fragile young preacher, but not half so helpless as he looked. He could see and hear what was going on, even during the last prayer.

Just before the very closing service he said calmly, but with a great deal of impressiveness to the square inch:

"Those of the congregation that did not get their things all on during the last prayer, can do so while I pronounce the benediction."

During which, however, the audience could hear each other's watches tick.—Every Where for Feb.

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Loss of Appetite, Foul
Tongue and Weakness

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LIVER AND KIDNEY BALM

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THE Dr. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

HE GOT THE MILK.

A Story Showing the Sympathy and Simplicity of Professor Child.

Twenty years ago the writer, with her 3-year-old child, was on her way to Washington in midwinter. Instead of reaching that beautiful city early in the morning, as was expected, the train was stalled in the night by a terrible blizzard. After the height of the storm was over it took hours to dig away the heavy snow that buried, not only the rails, but the whole world apparently. Slowly and laboriously the locomotive crept on, and we were still 200 miles from Washington when the church clock struck 8 in a village where we halted. Men jumped up to see if there were time to get a cup of coffee; nervous and anxious women clamored for tea, and I cried with the rest, "Oh, if only I could get a glass of milk for my little girl!" "Impossible," said the brakeman, who was passing through the car; "we shan't be here but a minute."

Paying no heed to his words, a gentleman of striking appearance, whose fine face and head I had been silently studying, hurriedly left the car and disappeared upon the snowy platform. "He'll get left," sneered the braksman.

The train moved on, feeling its way through the huge white banks on both sides. The gentleman had evidently been traveling alone, for no one seemed anxious because he did not come back. The cars were hardly in full swing, however, when he jumped aboard, a little out of breath, dusted with snow, but self possessed and calm, holding carefully a tall glass of milk, which he gave to the wee girl beside me. My stammered thanks for such unexpected kindness from an unknown traveler he brushed away with a wave of his hand. "But the glass?" I insisted, knowing it could not be returned, as we were now thundering onward. "Is yours, madam," he replied, settling himself into his seat, paying no more attention to us. But later in the course of the dreary forenoon he motioned to the little lass to come to him, which she willingly did. He lifted her to his side, and with his arm round her she cuddled up against him, and for two hours he whispered stories into her ear, so low that no one else could hear, but the delight of which was reflected in her dancing eyes and smiling lips.

At Baltimore the stranger disappeared, and a gentleman across the passage from us leaned over and said, "Do you know who has been entertaining your child so charmingly, as indeed only he could?" "I haven't the faintest idea." "Professor Francis J. Child."

So many years have flown since then that the little lass herself writes stories now—perhaps faraway echoes of those she heard that wintry day when Professor Child made summer in her heart, but the tall, thick depot tumbler still stands on the high shelf of the cupboard, too sacred for any use, save as a memento of the kindly chivalry of a great man to a little child.—Atlantic's Contributors' Club.

AN INFANT TERRIBLE.

She Made a Man Blush and the Girls Giggle.

"Literal children, or, more properly, children who take your chiding literally, are holy terrors," relates a young man noted for his politeness to ladies. "I was in a herdic the other day which was much crowded, though no one was standing at the time. Presently a lady and gentleman got in, and I gave my seat to the lady, leaving the old gentleman standing. Immediately a young lady sitting in one end of the herdic called to her little sister, a child of 6 perhaps, who was sitting near the door at the other end, to come to her and give her seat to the elderly gentleman. The child came willingly enough, and while the sister was reading her a lesson in manners a passenger got out, and I took a seat. "Never let me see you remain seated again when people older than you are standing," closed the lecture, and the child was crowded, half sitting, half standing, between the older sister and the lady next to her. Two minutes later a pretty girl got in, and of course, as the only gentleman in the herdic, I gave her my seat. No sooner had I done so than that small terror was on her feet.

"Oh, mister," she said in sweet, shrill accents, "you take my seat! You's older than me." And everybody laughed, of course, trust a lot of giggling girls for that, for the only place on earth that I could have "taken a seat" was on the sister's lap, from which the child had slid. I didn't take the seat, but I did take to the street and walked five blocks in a drizzling rain to get away from the giggle of those girls.—Washington Star.

In the prize fight between Joe Goddard and Nick Dooley at Johannesburg Saturday night, the former won in the second round.

The comptroller of the currency has declared a 10 per cent dividend in favor of the creditors of the Grand Forks National bank.

MINNESOTA
State Normal Schools
—AT—
Winona Mankato, St. Cloud and Moorhead.

These schools are organized for the training of teachers for the public schools of the state.

ORGANIZATION—Each school comprises two departments—the Normal Department and the Training Department or Model School.
(a) An Elementary course of two years for teachers of rural districts and elementary grades.
(b) An Advanced Course of five years for teachers of advanced grades.
(c) A professional course of one year and two years for graduates of high schools.
(d) A Kindergarten Training course (at Winona, St. Cloud and Mankato.)

ADMISSION.—Graduates of high schools and colleges and teachers holding county superintendents' first and second grade certificates are admitted without examination. All others are required to pass an entrance examination.

EXPENSES.—Tuition is free to all who pledge themselves to teach in Minnesota. Text books are furnished at a rental of $3 per year. Provision is made in each school for economical living. The Average cost of furnished rooms with board is about $3 per week. The Ladies' Home at St. Cloud, the new Dormitory at Moorhead, and the Ladies' Home at Winona offer board, furnished room, heat, and light, at from $3.00 to $3.50 per week.

DIPLOMAS—By a recent act of the legislature, a diploma becomes a state teachers' certificate of the first grade.

The next school year opens at all the schools. Sept. 4, 1896.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

Thief River Falls

[From The Press.

J. E. Durnin, John Peterson, D. Collies and J. Ford left Saturday for a trip to Black Duck country. They took a covered sleigh, in which they carried a stove, eatables and bedding.

The engine pulled into the station Monday with only a part of its train the balance having been left on the road while they pulled into town after a coupling pin, one having been broken.

L. D. Marshal, of Minneapolis, travelling auditor for the St. Anthony Elevator Co., was in town the first of the week. Their elevator at this place, for which H. N. Parker is buyer, will be closed for the present.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Smith, on 1st street was the scene of a gathering of young folks Wednesday evening, in memory of Mrs. Smith's nineteenth anniversary. A jolly time is reported by all.

At the fireman's ball last Friday evening, the musicians packed up their instruments and departed in the midst of the dance, and the cause of their sudden change of tactics is a mystery. Other musicians were secured and the ball went on.

F. E. Hunt of Red Lake Falls and J. I. Wyer, of St. Paul, were in the city the first of the week looking after their hardware business here. They expect to rebuild their store at Red Lake Falls this spring and put in a new stock of hardware.

Ira C. Richardson drove to Crookston Wednesday afternoon and took the Northern Pacific for St. Paul, to assist Mr. Ware in his efforts in the seed grain matter.

Arthur Hibner left Sunday for his claim near the Black Duck river. He will go to Duluth to be present at the land office on the 25th to fight a contest against his claim.

St. Hilaire Items.

[From the Spectator.]

Quite a few of St. Hilaireites were disappointed to-day on account of no train, they figured on the U. C. T. Minstrels show at Crookston and got left.

Sam Dainard has a crew of men and teams putting up 200 tons of ice. The ice is a trifle over three feet thick and as clear that a newspaper can be read through it.

Wm. Eikhoff left last Wednesday for Walton, N. Y., in response to a telegram stating that his sister was very sick and not expected to live. Mr. Eikhoff will be absent three or four weeks.

The first official act of Sheriff Dainard was to go out east of here Saturday last and bring in one Anfinson who was brought before the insanity board at Red Lake Falls Monday.

P. S. Ware passed through here last Wedensday enroute to St. Paul where he goes for the purpose of looking after the farmers' interest in regard to seed grain. Mr. Ware expected to return in two weeks.

Word has reached here to the effect that Messrs, Kretzchmer and Rohckke left Berlin Germany January 25th and are expected home sometime this or next week. They have been visiting relatives in "Fatherland" about two months.

Charles Rapp was confined to his bed a few days last week with a fever.

E. M. Hoff met with accident the other day and is now carrying his hand in several yards of wrapping cloth.

An exchange says that times in the east are so hard that men who formerly would accept nothing but a "position" are now willing to "take a job."

The oldest daughter of Carl Froom, a farmer living a few miles west of this village, died last week of heart disease. The funeral took place last Saturday.

Teacher's Examinations.

Examinations for teachers will be held on the following dates:

McIntosh, March 2nd and 3rd.
Fertile, " 5th " 6th.
Crookston and East Grand Forks March 12th and 13th.

Examination for first grade certificates will be held at the court house in Crookston March 11th, 12th and 13th. Examinations will begin promptly at nine o'clock a. m.

I. I. Kaasa,
[44-47] Co. Supt.

Cash.

The highest market price paid for barley and oats. See Theodore Greenhalgh, one door north of the Germania hotel. [14tf]

East Grand Forks Items.

[From The Courier.]

At the present term of court in Grand Forks the matter of ownership of the petrified man will again come up before judge Fisk. Annie M. Holmes, who has a 60 per cent. interest in the freak, will sue M. Graham and Geo. McPherrin to settle the question. At the present time the stone man is in the hands of a receiver. New complication may be added by the LeCount brothers, Antoine and Annbel, who will come in as intervenors in the suit now pending as they claim that the body is that of their father, Antoine LeCount, who was shot and killed, and was buried near where the stiff was found. H. Steenerson, of Crookston, and J. A. Sorlie appears for the LeCounts. The case promises to be interesting and if the LeCounts should succeed in establishing their claim it is more than possible that at least for a time the freak will be given decent sepulcher.

Theophile Gravelle a well known French gentleman residing on the Point, some few days ago sent money over to the county treasurer, who also is a Frenchman, to pay his personal taxes. The receipt came back in due time, but was made out to "Tuffield" Grovelle. Mr. Gravelle, feels sore over the matter and may call the attention of the county commissioners to the slight which he says has been put upon him.

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

Sheriff Dainard, of Red Lake county, is in town this week buying cattle.

Crookston is making overtures to Otto Kunkel to put in a custom flouring mill at that place.

Mayor Ophelm is at Crookston today attending a lawsuit that has been brought against the village.

Mrs. D. Vannet visited her daughter, Mrs. Nickelson, of East Grand Forks last week.

Marshal Cooke arrested two females of questionable character who were in town Saturday night and lodged them in the lockup over night and sent them out of town the following morning with a warning not to visit this place again.

G. Frich went to Crookston Tuesday morning to summon the town clerks in the towns that are to be recounted in the Garfield election contest, to appear in Crookston on the 17th day of this month with the ballot boxes of their respective towns.

He Walked Far Too Far.

In a hotel in Berlin there is a night watchman who did not take kindly to the system adopted a few years ago requiring him to go through the hotel at certain hours and touch an electric button fixed up in various places.

After much thought he fixed up an automatic arrangement on several of the buttons so that they would report at certain hours. Soon the button system got so out of order that the management abolished it.

It was found necessary to keep watch in some way on the gentleman, however, and finally a pedometer was given him to carry on his rounds which would register every step he took. All went well the first two nights thereafter, but on the morning following the third night the old man was missing. On search being made he was found sound asleep in the engine room, and the pedometer so attached to the piston rod of the engine that with every stroke it registered a step. It had been traveling all night, and when taken off it registered 212 miles.—Berlin Gazette.

Mysteries of Helium.

As further experiments are carried with the new gas called helium—which was recognized in the sun before it had been found on the earth—the more remarkable it appears. Many chemists believe it consists of two gases, yet they have not been able satisfactorily to divide it. Professor Ramsay, one of its discoverers, has failed in every attempt to make it enter into a chemical combination. Lord Rayleigh has found that it possesses by far the lowest refractivity ever observed in any gas, and surprise is expressed at the astonishing distances traversed by electric sparks in darting through helium.

Reparation.

John Butts, Sr.—I want to leave my property to my two sons—one-tenth to my youngest son, John Butts, and nine-tenths to my eldest son, Royal Chesterfield Chauncey de Peyster Butts.

Family Lawyer—H'm! Do you think that's quite fair?

John Butts, Sr.—Yes. I want to make some kind of reparation to Royal for allowing his mother to give him such a crack jaw name.—London Tit-Bits.

Two cars on a Cumberland and Pennsylvania train went through a trestle at Franklin Mine, Md. Fifteen passengers were badly shaken up, but none seriously hurt.

Angus Items.

F. McLennan and C. R. Perkins were at Warren on Monday.

F. R. Stevens went to Euclid to attend lodge meeting on Wednesday evening.

J. F. Montgomery, Miss Nellie McAvoy and Miss Carrie Bullock attended the minstrels at Crookston last week.

A. T. Campion is hauling his wheat to Warren.

Miss Leora Davies spent the day at home on Lincoln's birthday.

Frank Klusak, of Tabor, passed through on Friday on his way home from Crookston.

Mr. McArthur, of Edna, was visiting friends in town on Saturday.

The biggest snowstorm of the season occurred on Saturday. We are getting "planty" snow.

Will this snow business ever let up? Snow again on Tuesday of this week. If this keeps on don't know where we will put it all.

Euclid Items.

R. D. Cusmey and son, Will, returned Monday with their teams from the pineries.

Saturday night's Flyer arrived Sunday morning and was stalled a short distance north of the depot. She remained there till 2 p. m. and the hungry passengers improved the opportunity of partaking of one of Mrs. Nelson's toothsome meals.

George Nelson is confined to the house with a very sore throat. His illness is not of a serious nature however, and we expect to soon see him about as usual.

H. C. Misner went to Crookston, Tuesday night with the ballots of the last election, to be recounted in the county division matter.

A. D. Wishard is confined to his room at the hotel Crookston with a badly sprained ankle. Miss Maggie Keeley is filling the vacancy caused by his absence from school.

The following is the program to be rendered by the Woodmen on the evening of the 22nd.

Song, Male Quartet.
Address, H. C. Misner.
Music, Crookston Mandolin Club.
Recitation, Chas. A. Pitkin.
Vocal Solo, J. S. Chaplin.
Declamation, J. M. Palmer.
Vocal Solo, E. B. Ballou.
Reading, A. D. Wishard.
Music, Mandolin Club.
Farce, "Initiating a Granger."

Concluding with a march of the Foresters.

Supper will be served by the young ladies of the I. O. G. T., and the whole to conclude with a grand ball.

Henry Biever went to the county seat Tuesday night with the ballots of the Township of Belgium.

W. A. Teal is quite seriously ill at his home west of town.

H. C. Misner, A. S. Pitkin and J. S. Chaplin went to Crookston Wednesday evening to attend a meeting of the Elks.

MILITARY SCIENCE.

Simplified Fortifications, Bicycles and Automatic Guns Are Modern Features.

It seems to be the general opinion among United States army officers that the development of military science in the immediate future will be in the direction of simplified fortifications, greater utilization of the bicycle and the extended use of some form of automatic gun. The modern army engineer sees little use in raising great mounds of earth such as used to be done when hasty and even permanent works were needed. The bigger the earthwork the greater the mark for the enemy's guns. A hole in the ground has been the theoretical formula for fort building, and now that we possess fieldpieces with disappearing carriages it can be practically carried out. A gun that is capable of rising out of an innocent looking hole, pouring forth great volleys of death dealing bullets and then sinking out of sight, leaving hardly a trace of its presence and certainly nothing to fire at, is formidable enough to invest the new theory with all needful logic. It would be to an enemy what the hollow road near Waterloo was to the cuirassiers of Napoleon.

The rifle of the future will be the automatic rifle. This is the conclusion of military men not only of this, but of other countries. General Wille, a German army expert on the subject of firearms, says decisively that it will ultimately be the rifle in general use by the armies of the world. Its particular point of merit is its capacity for doing away with the mechanical operation of loading. In effect it does its own loading, leaving the soldier free to attend to the business of firing, thus concentrating his attention on his opponent and rendering his aim surer.

As pointed out by General Wille, the force of the recoil of the automatic gun is employed for charging and closing the breech, and the firer has only to let off the shot in order again to load the weapon, so that the number of shots discharged without an effort is precisely the same as the total contents of the magazine. The only comparatively weak part of the automatic gun lies in its springs, but, as they have been found after tests made in Austria to withstand the wear and tear of from 10,000 to 14,000 discharges, this does not count for much.—New York Sun.

THE UMBRELLA.

It Has Been Known and Used For Thousands of Years.

Possibly many of you suppose that the umbrella is a modern invention, but it is not. Both as an emblem of rank and as a protection from sun and rain it is of very ancient origin. Though the materials used in the manufacture have been constantly changing, the general construction of the frame has been changed but little in thousands of years.

Egyptian and Ninevite sculptures of the earliest dates have many representations of the umbrella, but it is invariably in connection with royalty. It was always held over the head of a monarch when he rode in his chariot and at his great open air feasts. In some of the Hindoo sculptures Vishnu is represented carrying an umbrella when going on a visit to the infernal regions.

We find frequent references to the umbrella in the Greek poets, for its use was quite fashionable among women of high rank in Greece. In the middle ages it was an emblem of rank in the church. Umbrellas were carried over cardinals and bishops in solemn processions, and all of the large cathedrals owned one or more umbrellas that were kept for use on such occasions.

The Chinese adopted the umbrella at a very early period in their history, and for many centuries were the only people that did not confine its use to the king and princes of the blood. However, they permitted only men of wealth and high position to carry them. The common people protected themselves from the elements by making their hats broad and umbrella shaped.

From the time that they established their empire the Japanese have made much use of the umbrella. It is also used throughout India, but it is a mark of rank in Burma and Siam. One of the titles of the king of Burma is Lord of the Twenty-four Umbrellas. He uses white silk umbrellas, and no other person is permitted to use a white one. The princes of the blood each have, as a mark of distinction, two gilt umbrellas, with handles 10 or 15 feet in length. The other officers of the state have but one.

From early drawings it seems probable that the umbrella was introduced into Europe in the fourteenth century, but it did not come into general use until about 1700.—Philadelphia Press.

A New Point In Insurance.

The ingenuity of some insurance companies in devising ways and means for evading responsibility is equaled by nothing on earth. A claim was recently made against an accident insurance company for indemnity by a physician who had met with an injury in a very peculiar fashion. He had been ill as the result of an accident received some time previous, but was partly recovered. While driving he was seized with a spasm, and great exhaustion overcame him. He stopped his horse and proceeded to administer a hypodermic injection of some powerful stimulant to which he resorted in such emergencies. Just as he was about to insert the needle his horse started. The needle was driven deep into the flesh, inflicting a severe and painful injury. He sued for indemnity, he being disabled for 22 weeks. The judge dismissed the complaint on the ground that the injury was not caused through external violent and accidental means in the intent and purpose of the policy. This decision will strike the average thinking individual as somewhat peculiar. If a mishap due to the sudden starting of a horse is not an accident, it might be interesting to know how the word could be defined.—New York Ledger

Women and Insurance.

Only about eight or nine of the life insurance companies of the country insure women at the same rates as men. A considerably larger number insure women, but charge them an additional $5 per $1,000, and still more even do not insure women at all. It is the opinion of those qualified to speak that the companies charging the excess rate are not justified in doing so and that the practice will not long be continued. The mortality rate experienced among its women insurers by one well known company has been about 80 per cent of what was expected, and it has insured several women for the full amount it will issue on any one life—that is, $50,000. The heretofore unfavorable attitude of insurance companies toward women has been due undoubtedly to the fact that few if any women had an insurable interest, but that day has passed. As the avenues of occupations have widened thousands of women today are the sole support of children or parents, and those thus dependent on them need the protection of insurance as much as if the family breadwinner were a man.

Changeable Weather.

Changeable weather brings to mind "77", Dr Humphreys' Specific for colds and grip. For sale by druggists 25 cents.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

ROYAL
The absolutely pure
BAKING POWDER
ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TWO CLASSES OF READERS.

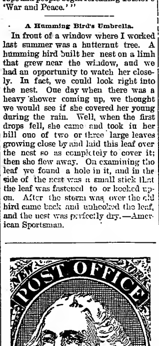
Those Who Like Dickens and Those Who Adore Thackeray.

"About 15 years ago readers used to be divided roughly into two classes—those who 'liked Dickens' and those who 'adored Thackeray,' " writes the critic Droch in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Each class used to view the other with more or less contempt. Of the two the Thackeray people felt themselves considerably superior to the Dickens people. There were not so many of them, for one thing, and that in itself gave them a feeling of exclusiveness (something like the attitude assumed by George Meredith's admirers of the present day). But Thackeray's complete works for $3.99 rapidly abolished the aristocracy. Artificial barriers do not long count for much with a great writer.

"You no doubt very soon found out that in certain moods there was nothing more satisfying to you than 'Pendennis,' and at another time the best novel that you ever read was 'David Copperfield.' I have no doubt that in the long run deep in your heart you will cherish a finer affection for the one than the other. That is a matter of temperament and your surroundings. The one you like best fits best into your life as you are making it. You will discover that a change of scene or occupation often brings you into sympathy with a writer whom you never before appreciated. A great sorrow will sometimes reveal George Eliot to you; a little journey in England will show you new beauties in Trollope; a wave of war feeling in Europe and people begin rereading Tolstoi's 'War and Peace.' "

A Humming Bird's Umbrella.

In front of a window where I worked last summer was a butternut tree. A humming bird built her nest on a limb that grew near the window, and we had an opportunity to watch her closely. In fact, we could look right into the nest. One day when there was a heavy shower coming up, we thought we would see if she covered her young during the rain. Well, when the first drops fell, she came and took in her bill one of two or three large leaves growing close by and laid this leaf over the nest so as completely to cover it; then she flew away. On examining the leaf we found a hole in it, and in the side of the nest was a small stick that the leaf was fastened to or hooked upon. After the storm was over the old bird came back and unhooked the leaf, and the nest was perfectly dry.—American Sportsman.



Fifty Years Ago.

This is the stamp that the letter bore
Which carried the story far and wide,
Of certain cure for the loathsome sore
That bubbled up from the tainted tide
Of the blood below. And 'twas Ayer's name
And his sarsaparilla, that all now know,
That was just beginning its fight of fame
With its cures of 50 years ago.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is the original sarsaparilla. It has behind it a record for cures unequalled by any blood purifying compound. It is the only sarsaparilla honored by a medal at the World's Fair of 1893. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record:

50 Years of Cures.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

"It's a boy, and all concerned are doing well," said T. G. Thompson as our reporter met him on Wednesday morning of this week.

The trains were bothered somewhat on Wednesday by the drifting snow.

SHERIDAN'S BEST SPEECH.

A Newspaper Man Tells the Circumstances of When It Was Made.

"The last time General Phil Sheridan was in Milwaukee," said Bob Howard, the newspaper man, "was when the Army of the Cumberland held its annual reunion here in 1882. A banquet was given the association at the National home. General Sheridan presided. In his opening speech he was puzzled for words, but after a fashion he managed to stammer out something that but few heard and less understood. I was reporting the event for The Sentinel and had taken down everything Sheridan said just as he spoke it. When he got through, he came around to see me and said, "Look here, Mr. Reporter, do you want to please me?"

" 'Deed, I do, general.'

" 'Then please don't print any of that d——d slash of mine. Just make up a nice little speech for me.' "

Howard made up a dainty little speech for the commander of the American army, which greatly pleased him.

A few years later, when he was on duty at Washington, Howard's duties frequently took him to headquarters, and he always met a hearty welcome. The first time he called Sheridan said: "Oh, yes, I remember you! You are the man who made that nice speech for me in Milwaukee."

On several occasions he introduced Howard to his friends as the author of the best speech he ever made.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A bust of Senator Nelson, executed by Fjelde of Minneapolis, has been presented to the state by the Scandinavian citizens of Minnesota. It is of pure white Italian marble, and has a place in the governor's room.

A favorable report has been made on Congressman Fletcher's bill extending time of construction of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railroad through White Earth, Leech Lake, Chippewa and Fond du Lac reservations two years.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate under Judgement of Foreclosure.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss District Court.

A. Appel, plaintiff, vs. George H. Herbert, otherwise known as George Kehler or Koehler, Minna Herbert, otherwise known as Minna Tiedeman, Ida Kohler or Koehler, and William Keefe, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 17th day of February 1897, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said Polk county, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash on Friday the second day of April 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit:

Lots numbered eight (8), nine (9) and ten (10) in block numbered three (3) in Budge's Fourth Addition to East Grand Forks, Minnesota.

Dated February 17th, 1897.

THOMAS LAWRENCE,
Sheriff of Polk County.

A. A. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney. [45-51]

Manifold Disorders

Are occasioned by an impure and impoverished condition of the blood. Slight impurities, if not corrected, develop into serious maladies such as

SCROFULA,
ECZEMA,
RHEUMATISM

and other troublesome diseases. To cure these is required a safe and reliable remedy free from any harmful ingredients and purely vegetable. Such is S.S.S. It removes all impurities from the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system. Thousands of cases of the worst forms of blood diseases have been

Cured by S. S. S.

Send for our Treatise mailed free to any address

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. XX. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY FEBRUARY 25, 1897. NO 46

CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO.

: Fournet Block. :

Caskets, Coffins, Burial Supplies.

Prices Reduced 25 per cent.

This cut represents our new Sterling Hearse.

$3.50 Per Trip to City Funerals.

Twelve years' Experience in the business with thorough training in the Science of Embalming. Our new Undertaking room is now stocked complete.

R. C. WOODHAM,

Embalmer and Funeral

STATE LEGISLATURE

Tuesday, Feb. 16.

Senator Wyman's resolution, as amended by Senator Morgan, providing for an investigation of the state printing fund, was passed by the senate. Bills were also passed to establish state weighing and inspection of grain at Fergus Falls and Winona. In committee of the whole the senate recommended for passage bills to compel prisoners in county and village jails to perform labor upon the public streets, highways, public buildings and grounds; to amend the statutes of 1894, relating to illuminating oils; to require all railroad companies to whom lands have been granted to file a list of said lands with the state auditor; to amend statutes of 1878, relating to assessment and collection of taxes.

The new chattel mortgage law was the special order before the house at the afternoon session. There was a strong sentiment against the measure and it was defeated by a vote of 40 to 51. The bill provided that all chattel mortgages be filed only in the office of the register of deeds, putting them practically on the same footing as real estate mortgages.

The Feig bill providing for "free markets" and the "morbid sentimentality" bill were passed, as were also bills relating to fees for citizenship papers and the Dahl bill relating to the appointment of assignees and receivers.

Wednesday, Feb. 17.

On general orders the house took up Representative Snyder's bill to increase the university tax levy from .15 to .22 of a mill. At the end of the debate, lasting an hour and a half, the bill was recommitted to the committee on appropriations. From that committee a report is expected within two days. When the bill came up Mr. Snyder moved to report favorably, Jacobson wanted to postpone indefinitely and Staples wanted to send the bill to the appropriations committee. The Staples motion prevailed, after a long debate.

Messrs. Jacobson and Donnelly made the fight on the bill. Their point was that the system of standing appropriations was pernicious and should not be encouraged. It gave institutions money to spend without submitting them to proper inspection; it bred extravagance and wasteful management. They said distinctly that they were not hostile to the university, and Mr. Jacobson volunteered to vote for any reasonable appropriation. Their arguments were answered by Representative Snyder at length.

The senate adopted Yale's motion prohibiting smoking in senate chamber and committee rooms, and passed bills fixing the terms of court in the Third judicial district and relating to punishment for the crime of grand larceny.

Thursday, Feb. 18.

The Powers labor bureau investigation occupied the senate's attention for nearly the entire morning session, and was then made a special order for Tuesday next at 2:30 p. m.

Senator Wyman called up the seed grain loan bill, and received unanimous consent for a suspension of the rules. Senator Wyman, in explanation of the bill, said that it was so drawn that the counties borrowing would be forced to return the loan within three years. The bill was passed.

At the afternoon session Senator Wyman's bill, relating to banks of discount and deposit, was taken up as a special order. The aim of the bill is to prevent officers or directors from borrowing money from their own banks, and throwing other safeguards around the business. It was recommended to pass.

The house adopted, after considerable debate, the resolution regarding the size of the two houses of the legislature after the reapportionment. The senate is to have not more than 65 members and the house 120.

The traveling library bill was killed.

Littleton's chattel mortgage law, turned down a day or two ago, was resurrected and again placed on the calendar.

Friday, Feb. 19.

The plan of permitting taxes to be paid semi-annually instead of annually, as now, seems likely to become a law. The [illegible] Sheif bill has already found favor in the house, and the senate recommended a similar bill from its own tax committee for passage. The senate bill also reduces the penalty from 10 and 12 per cent to 5 per cent straight. The debate was lively, but the vote was nearly unanimous for the measure.

The house passed the following bills:

H. F. 223—Amending the election law relative to registration in cities of over 15,000 and under 50,000 population.

H. F. 46, Lovejoy—Amending the law pertaining to depositing funds by savings banks so as to permit deposits to be made in banks in Chicago as well as New York.

H. F. 464, Johns—To appropriate $150 for contest expenses incurred by Representative Thomas F. Martin.

H. F. 469, Dallimore—To appropriate $150 for contest expenses of Representative Henry Johns.

Several other bills were acted upon in committee of the whole, one being Donnelly's bill to provide for further publicity of financial condition of banks.

Saturday, Feb. 20.

The house passed 13 bills, but none of them of great or general importance. Among them was one reducing wolf bounties.

In the senate the following bills were passed, and progress was reported on several other measures:

S. F. 144, Dunn—To compel prisoners in county and village jails to perform service upon the public streets, highways, public buildings and grounds; regulating the manner of performing such labor, and prescribing the punishment for violations of the provisions thereof.

S. F. 223, Hodge—To require all railroad companies in this state to whom lands in this state have been granted by the state or territory of Minnesota or the United States of America to file a list of said lands with the state auditor.

S. F. 209, Stebbins—To empower towns, cities, villages and boroughs in this state to cause bodies to be disinterred from abandoned, unused and neglected public cemeteries and reburied in proper and convenient cemeteries.

Representative Foss has introduced a bill creating a farmers' relief fund. It sets aside $75,000 from the state grain inspection fund and one-half the surplus in such fund at the end of each calendar year, for the purpose of supplying seed grain to farmers whose crops have failed or have been destroyed.

According to the report of the committee on public accounts the state has on hand and in solvent banks $648,218.18 and in insolvent banks $264,812.68. This amount is double the sum so tied up two years ago, when the report was made to the last legislature.

American Valets.

There is a new order of things among the gilded youth of today, and the valet is in demand. This demand has led to the establishment in Boston of a finishing academy for gentlemen's servants. Here the gentleman's gentleman learns all that is necessary for him to know. The first thing that is done to a matriculate is to cut his hair in the approved English fashion and make him clean shaven, or at least reduce his hirsute appendages to a modest "mutton chop" just forward of his ears. He is then put in livery and made to speak only in an h-less English dialect. The various courses of instruction include training in all the branches of menial work, and when a pupil is sent out into the world he is given a certificate of proficiency in his particular course. One of the features of the course is the daily practice in immobility, which consists in standing for half an hour a day between two upright bars so regulated that they touch the man's toes and breast bone in front and his coattails, shoulder blades and hat rim at the back. This gives the requisite wooden rigidity and is practiced by all pupils. Those whose physiques are lacking or too luxuriant are reduced to the proper form by [illegible]

WARSHIPS OPEN FIRE

FOREIGN FLEET AT CANEA BOMBARD CRETAN INSURGENTS.

Were Warned to Desist From an Attack on the Turks But Refused—King George Appeals to the Czar, Interceding for His Support.

CANEA, Island of Crete, Feb. 22.—A fusilade having continued since morning, despite the warnings of the foreign admirals, the united squadrons bombarded the insurgent camp outside Canea.

At 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon signals were made to H. M. S. Dryad, H. M. S. Harrier and H. M. S. Revenge, together with one Italian, one Russian and one German ship to open fire on the Cretan position where the Greek flag was hoisted some days ago. The British ships fired 40 and the others 30 shells at the villages and ruined the house held by the Cretans. The flag was soon lowered and the order "cease fire" sounded after 10 minutes. Thereupon the flag was rehoisted. The rocks around were crowded with Cretans. The Turks, encouraged by the fleet, now opened a lively fusilade, while the Cretans were removing the wounded. The Cretans had not replied during the whole performance. It was a somewhat melancholy and degrading spectacle.

At 4:45 the insurgents at Akrotiri, having attacked the Turkish garrison at Halepa, the joint fleet bombarded the Cretans for 25 minutes. The insurgents fled taking their flag with them.

English Began the Firing.

Later reports are to the effect that the English men-of-war opened the engagement. The others followed. The Kaiserin Augusta fired melinite shells. The commander of the Greek man-of-war Hydra cleared for action in case of necessity. Some shells fell in the town of Canea, raising clouds of dust. It is rumored that several persons were killed and wounded. When firing ceased the Greek flag was still flying over the insurgents' camp.

British torpedo boats have captured and brought to this port the small Greek steamer Laurium which was carrying victuals and tents for the insurgents.

The forts fired two rounds of blank cartridges at the Greek gunboat Peneus. A Turkish frigate also discharged blank shots at the Greeks. The Greek gunboat Peneus quickly replied to the blank shots fired by the Turkish frigate. The frigate then withdrew from the scene of operations.

GREEKS MEAN BUSINESS.

Fully Determined to Sacrifice Blood and Treasure in Aid of Cretans.

ATHENS, Feb. 23.—A great indignation meeting was held here during the day in order to protest against the bombardment by warships of the powers of the insurgent camp near Canea. Shouts were raised for war and the speakers vehemently declared that the country was now fully determined to sacrifice its blood and treasure in aid of Crete.

Premier Delyannis addressed a crowd of people from a terrace in front of the ministry of finance and declared that the cabinet was in perfect accord with the nation which might be assured that the government will do its duty. The minister for foreign affairs has called at the foreign embassies and has lodged a protest against the bombardment of the insurgent camp by the foreign warships.

GREECE SERVES NOTICE.

Will Sever Diplomatic Relations if the Bombardment Is Repeated.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—A dispatch received here from Athens says that Greece has declared that if the bombardment of the insurgent position in the Island of Crete is repeated she will break off diplomatic relations with the powers. It is also stated that Assim Bey, the Turkish minister at Athens, threatens that Turkey will break off her relations unless the Greek troops are withdrawn from Crete.

A Lamp In His Pocket.

Not very many men carry lamps in their pockets, but there is at least one man who does, and that is the lamplighter on the elevated road. It is an alcohol lamp, like a section of brass cylinder, five or six inches long and an inch through, and with a slender tube two or three inches long, holding the wick, projecting at one end. The lamplighter comes in at the front door of the car with his lamp lighted. With a rapid ease acquired by experience he lights the six lamps, seeming almost not to pause in his progress through the car. If he is in the last car of the train, as he pulls down the chimney over the last lamp he has lighted and turns toward the rear door he blows out his own lamp and drops it in his pocket. His hands are now free. He throws back the door, walks out upon the platform, opens the gate and steps off upon the station platform or down upon the other side, ready to board the next train. A touch of a match will light the alcohol lamp.—New York Sun.

The common house fly, in the mouth of the scientist, becomes the [illegible]

COLONEL VASSOS WARNED.

Foreign Warships Will Let Loose if He Attempts to Advance.

CANEA, Feb. 22.—The foreign admirals have warned Colonel Vassos, the commander of the Greek forces on the Island of Crete, of their intention to attack his troops with four men-of-war anchored off his camp, Aghioi Theodori, should he attempt to advance to the interior of the island.

Bombardment Killed No One.

CANEA, Feb. 23.—No insurgents were killed by the cannonade of the warships on the insurgent position near here. The damage done was purely material. The French and Italian warships did not open fire, because the Greek flag was lowered by the insurgents before their turn came.

King George to Take Command.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The Lokal Anzeiger is authority for the statement that the king of Greece has sent a telegram to Christian IX, king of Denmark, to the effect that he has decided to sail for Crete to take command of the Greek forces there.

IS NOT SO WELL.

Major McKinley Still Feels the Effect of His Recent Illness.

CANTON, O., Feb. 23.—Major McKinley is not so well as for several days past. He has a troublesome cough and more than ever needs rest for the remainder of his stay in Canton. Few callers have been at the house, but those who did call failed to obtain an audience. The president-elect's condition need give no cause for apprehension, the physicians advising absolute rest and quiet, which will restore to him his strength and health.

A PIONEER OF MINNESOTA

Archbishop Grace Dies at St. Paul at the Age of 83.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 24.—Archbishop Thomas Grace, who has been very ill for several weeks past, died at St. Joseph's hospital at 7:45 a. m. His death was peaceful and at his bedside when he breathed his last were Archbishop Ireland and many of the prominent clergy.

Thomas Grace was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1814. Having completed the collegiate studies and entered the Dominican order he went to Rome, where he prosecuted the studies embraced in the theological course. Shortly after ordination he was placed in charge of a parish at Memphis, Tenn. In 1859, on the death of Bishop Cretin, he was consecrated bishop of St. Paul and was active in church work in the Northwest for a quarter of a century. In July, 1885, finding the burden too heavy for his flagging energies, he resigned the bishopric of St. Paul into the hands of John Ireland, present archbishop.

Free Lands for Settlers.

GRAND RAPIDS, Minn., Feb. 17.—A notable immigration offer is made to the Itasca County Immigration association by Freeman & Gray, lumbermen. They will give a clear deed, without cost, to any one who settles upon any 40 acres of a quarter section in their holdings of lands from which only the pine has been cut, or they will sell large tracts at 50 cents to $1.50 per acre.

GARISH BOOK BINDINGS.

They Are In Bad Taste and Are Disliked by Bookworm and Scholar.

Books have a right to be, first of all, books, not purveyors of whimsies in color and design. As matters are at this moment three-quarters of the new books look more like some strange entree at a feast than like everyday edibles. You take up one, and it has the air of a curious ragout; there are unknown fragments of design floating in a sauce of queer elemental color. The next one has an air as honest as apple sauce at first glance; 'tis a pale greenish thing, but presently you see that the trail of a serpent is over all its border. And who can hope for content from a dish thus garnished?

Again a book, and this one burns bright red and yellow, like a pudding on fire with cognac, which is all very well for a pudding. Another has a cover which looks like a resisting beefsteak pounded by the stern hand of fate in a boarding house; another reminds you irresistibly of coffee wherein chickory has too much inserted its diluting aid and cream is missing. But, first and last, the new books are ever more prone to resemble small plots of deceptive stage verdure than honest, simple souled books. It is impossible to help doubting the value of the literary pasturage to be found in such inclosures. Fortunately one is sometimes most joyously deceived. Authors have little "say" concerning the garb of their volumes, and often—good luck to them—they rise superior to the mechanical makers of books and rejoice the souls of their readers in spite of the bindings.

And it must be repeated that in the present bizarre and excessive fancies in binding there is seed of abounding hope for the future. Publishers are groping for something; few of them know what. But they will learn, and the world will be made glad by a genuine revival in the lovely old half forgotten craft of bookbinding. In that happy coming day there will be great honor for the men who lead the taste of this country toward better things in bookbinding, simpler and saner and more sincere.—Bos[illegible]

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

A bank has been started at Bigelow.

Milaca has voted to incorporate as a city.

Fire destroyed the Cloquet Iron company's dry house at Eveleth.

The report of the grand jury at Duluth reveals a bad state of affairs.

The master plumbers' association held their annual meeting at Duluth.

Minnesota grocers met at Minneapolis and formed a state association.

A camp of the Improved Order of Woodmen is to be started at Winona.

An extensive fish seizure has been made near Centerville and 11 prisoners jailed.

The new Central Methodist church at Winona has been completed at a cost of $80,000.

The State Editorial association endorsed L. P. Hunt of Mankato for public printer.

The Salvation armies of the Twin Cities will establish a joint rescue home for women.

The Sackett & Fay mill at St. Peter, is to be rebuilt and made modern at a cost of $10,000.

Secretary Morton highly compliments the work of the Minnesota experimental station.

Secretary Hart says that Minnesota is becoming a dumping ground for paupers of other states.

The recent snow storm has caused nearly all logging camps in Northern Minnesota to suspend operations.

The jury in the libel case of John Lind against the St. Paul Dispatch failed to agree and was discharged.

Trials of Durnam, Haney and Drew, Minneapolis officials accused of crookedness, are scheduled for this week.

C. W. Stanton was elected president of the State Editorial association at the annual meeting held at St. Paul last week.

The St. Paul presbytery has found Rev. George T. McClelland guilty of conduct unbecoming a minister of the gospel.

In the three insane hospitals of the state there were on Aug. 1 last, according to the reports of the trustees, 2,918 patients.

The next interlake regatta will be held at White Bear Lake, and it is proposed to add rowing events to the programme.

Four men and a boy, together with several wagon loads of fish, were captured at one of the four lakes near Centerville.

Colonel Soren Listoe of St. Paul and Major Fred Ames of Minneapolis will represent Minnesota at Washington on inauguration day.

Deputy Game Warden Farnham has been discharged because it was alleged he was also receiving pay from dealers in contraband game.

The wives of members of the Stillwater lodge of Elks will contribute a banner to the lodge, to be carried in the Elks' parade during the convention at Minneapolis in July next.

The resignation of William Bickel as assignee of the Minnesota Savings bank at St. Paul has been accepted by Judge Willis. The judge named F. N. Dickson and Senator T. Sheehan as receivers of the bank.

Training schools for teachers will be held next summer in 44 places in Minnesota, extending in time from the latter part of June to August. On Aug. 2 the University summer school will begin under the supervision of Professor D. L. Kiehle.

Woodsmen report that owing to the deep snow the wolves are playing havoc with the deer in the northern part of the state. The snow is four and five feet deep and lately a crust has formed, which makes traveling easy for the wolves and makes the deer an easy prey.

The Minnesota Christian Educational association, whose college, the Northwestern, was burned at Excelsior, last December, is making ready to rebuild in the near future, but will not do so at Excelsior, as other localities are very anxious to secure the college, and to that end are making liberal offers of money and land. Rochester, Garden City and Howard Lake are the latest aspirants.

Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Buffalo boilermakers are on strike.

Blondin, the famous rope walker, is dead.

Floods in the valley of the Ohio are becoming very serious. Rain has fallen steadily for 72 hours.

The new Corcoran art gallery at Washington, one of the most magnificent galleries in the world, has been thrown open to the public.

Another Cuban expedition, under command of General Roloff, is said to have sailed for Cuba. It is also said it is the largest that has yet been sent out.

The Reform Press association held its annual convention in two sections, one meeting at Memphis under the leadership of President Vandervoort, and the other at Kansas City under call of Secretary Rosella.

From Washington to Timbuktu, by land and sea, the distance is [illegible] miles.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS

Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The annual meeting of the Lumber Manufacturers association of the Northwest will be held in Tacoma, Feb. 24.

John S. Johnson, the skater and cyclist, is lying dangerously ill at Brantford, Ont., with congestion of the lungs.

Since Thursday, three feet of snow has fallen in the Cascade mountains, increasing the average depth of snow on both sides of the North Pacific tunnel to 11 feet.

President Cleveland is to be asked to pardon Captain Howgate, who was convicted of embezzling public funds while disbursing officer of the signal office 15 year ago.

Peter Schmid and Sam Foster, convicted of killing Bertram E. Atwater, a young Chicago artist, at Webster Grove, a St. Louis suburb, were hanged at Clayton, Mo. John Schmid, a brother of Peter, is also under death sentence, March 18.

Thursday, Feb. 18.

John S. Johnson, the bicyclist and skater, is reported a little better though not out of danger.

The twelfth annual convention of the National Editorial association is in session at Galveston, Tex.

Motormen and conductors on Galveston street railways have gone on strike for increase in wages.

General Alfred Pleasanton, one of the most distinguished cavalry commanders of the late war, is dead.

Postmaster General Wilson has announced that he has accepted the presidency of Washington and Lee university of Arlington.

Edgar C. Jennings, for more than 30 years, cashier of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company of Milwaukee, died suddenly of paralysis, aged 78 years.

Thomas A. Edison is authority for the statement that a process of photography through the telescope, of objects out of range of ordinary vision, is being developed.

Friday, Feb 10.

The Russian Black sea fleet has sailed for Constantinople.

Judge Amidon of North Dakota has been confirmed by the senate.

Six persons were murdered at Winona, N. D., presumably by Indians.

Benny Coleman, a colored pugilist, was killed in the prize ring in Cincinnati.

The McKinley rates on coal, coke and tobacco will be restored in the new tariff bill.

A combine against Carnegie and Rockefeller is reported to have been formed.

Over 1,000,000 tons of steel rails have been contracted for since the trust went to pieces.

The National Transportation association, in session in Chicago, indorses the interstate law.

Kyle, the South Dakota Populist senator, has been re-elected by the aid of the solid Republican vote.

Saturday, Feb. 20.

William J. Bryan addressed a joint session of the Kansas legislature Friday night.

Katherine, Lady Grantley, wife of Baron Grantley and daughter of W. H. McVicker of New York, is dead.

The Bolivian government has increased all import tariff 25 per cent, the new law taking effect Jan. 20, last.

By unanimous vote the athletic council of Cornell has agreed to allow Yale to enter Cornell's race with Harvard.

Mercer Beasley, chief justice of the supreme court of New Jersey, is dead from pneumonia. He was 81 years old.

Christopher Conlion, a well known fruit dealer of Birmingham, Ala., killed his wife, vainly attempted to murder her alleged paramour and then mortally wounded himself.

Without a dissenting vote the New York senate passed a bill providing that persons convicted of placing obstructions on railroad tracks shall be guilty of murder in the first degree.

Monday, Feb. 22.

M. Leroyer, ex-president of the French senate, is dead.

The University of Cambridge will confer a degree of LL. D. upon Mr. Bayard before the latter leaves England.

Thomas M. Brown of South Bethlehem, Pa., has been elected president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Copper mining companies are in active search for new mines in all quarters of the Houghton and Keweenaw county, Mich., copper belts.

Augustus S. Seymour of Newberne, N. C., judge of the United States district court for the Eastern district of North Carolina, is dead.

The Rome correspondent of the London Times denies that any decision has been given there by the Vatican on the subject of the Manitoba schools.

Mental Arithmetic.

Aunt Dorothy—How many commandments are there, Johnny?

Johnny (glibly)—Ten.

Aunt Dorothy—And, now, suppose you were to break one of them?

Johnny (tentatively)—Then there'd be nine.—Spare Moments.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Pleasure Trip of Scandinovians to the Holy Land—Harbor at Malmo to Be Enlarged—The Nansen Medal Presentation—An Emancipation Movement Among the Peosants of Norway.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

The aggregate length of Sweden's railways is at present 1,000 miles.

Prince Bernadotte, who has snffered an attack of infinenza, is now convalescent.

The aggregate salaries of Sweden's minister's in foreign countries is 279,530 crowns.

The Rydboholm company have contributed 20,000 crowns to King Oscar's jubilee fund.

A.T. Bergin, Ph. D., senior instrnetor at the "elementar" school of this city, died Jan. 22.

King Oscar will spend the menth of July of this year in Norrland, says the "Jeintland Post."

The revenue income of the government during the year 1896 amounted to 42,303,283 crowns.

The "Olaus Peter" statne will be erected in the vicinity of "Storkyrkan" in the near future.

Swen P. Wennergren, one of the oldest citizens of Stockholm, died Jan. 23. He was born in 1818.

C. M. Beijerhjelm, the notorions forger, has been sent to the city prison for a period of 10 months.

Jonas Nilsen made a trip between Christiania and this city on "skis" in in 182 hours and 10 minntes.

Carl Fredriek Lagorqnist, ono of Sweden's most noted actors, died at his home in this city aged 77 years.

"Evangelical Temperance Union" ie the name of a society recently organized by tho prominent women of this city.

The rumor that Prince Carl contemplated an engagement with Princess Ingeborg of Denmark proves unfounded.

The Workingmen's library of this city comprises 4,700 volnmes. Fivo years ago this library contained only 200 volumes.

There are at present 1,000 Catholics in the city of Stockholm. Ten years ago there were 400 representatives of the Roman church.

There are in Stockholm not less than 60 churches. A popnlar daily adds that "Dame Stockholm is very gay and fastidious, yet very churchly."

There are at present 1,173 physicians in Sweden. Sixty-two died during the past year, but 178 young dectors were recently gradnated at the universities.

The wife of Lientenant A. Gisiko has been awarded a gold medal from his majesty for having risked her life in saving ono of her lady friends from drowning.

A laborer by the name of Amos Johnson of Viserum, who was recently arrested in this city on account of drunkenness, hanged himself in the city prison Jan. 25.

The railway condnetors of Sweden are required to take a four months course in German in behalf of proper accommodation of German visitors to the exposition this summer.

The late Dr. C. Hahn of this city has made the following noteworthy donations: For the Schanmkell fund, 20,000 crowns; Sereafimer hospital, 20,000 crowns; the Academy of Sciences, 20,000 crowns, and 4,090 crowns for the maintenance of the Hahn family vault.

A pleasure trip to the Holy Land has been arranged by the A. Schaffer'e Tonrist bureau of this city. The excursion, which left Feb. 5, went by way of Triest to Egypt, Palestine, Symrna, Athens, through Budapest and back. The whole trip can be made from this city at an expense of 1,970 crowns.

Goteborg.

Bengt Carl Rohde, formerly a school superintendent of this city, died at the Sophin hospital Jan. 22, aged 63 years.

Rev. O. A. Sjoblom, pastor of the "Stora Lundby," "Skallsjo" and "Lerum" congregatione of Goteborg's "stift," died in this city Jan. 21, aged 63 years.

A "5-klassigt laroverk" (a school comprising a 5-year coarse) will be started in the noar future at the suggestion of the rectors of the public schools of the city.

The late Miss Sophin Engblad of thie city has made the following donations: For needy merchants of Goteborg, 15,000 crowns; for the Home of the Sick and Needy, 7,500 crowns; Goteberg's First Lutheran congregation, 50,000 crowns, and to Carl Nyman of this city, 5,000 crowns.

Malmo.

A telephone line between Nassjo and Malmo is at present under construction.

Captain Nils Verngren, president of the Swedish Mariners' society of this city, died Jan. 24, agod 82 years.

August Hanson of Hyllie was found frozen to death near this city. Hanson was only 26 years old and lately been married.

The city council hae decided to enlarge tho harbor of Malmo at a cost of 1,800,000 crowns, of which sum 450,000 crowns are to be raised during the present year.

Nils Johnson, a corporal of the "Vestra Goinge" regiment, who disappeared in November from this city, having forged a check of 206 crowns, is now confined in the city prison.

Jonkoping.

George Moberg, formerly a lithographer of this city, died at Moscow at the age of 80. He was married to a Russian lady who belonged to one of the prominent families of Moscow.

An electrio light plant has been erected in Oscarshamn at a cost of 2,000 orowns.

Six brothers and sisters were baptized together at Sandsjo. The oldest child was 14, the yonngeet 3 years old.

An elegant passenger steamer with a capacity of 150 people is being constructed by the "Skelleftea trafikaktiebolag."

NORWAY.

Christiania.

Dr. Soffus Bugge recently celebrated his 64th birthday.

Representative Nielsen is at Rena, in Osterdalen, for his health.

"Generalmajor" T. O. Killingo has been appointed an adjutant of the king.

Norway annually exports over 500,000 crowns worth of paper to Stockholm.

First Lieutenant Landgraff has been appointed captain of the Hardangor "Linjebatallion."

Captain George Raeder has been appointed artillery Instructor at the military academy of thie city.

Not less than 68 children were recently baptized in one day at tho St. Paul's church of this city.

The government loan of 25,000,000 crowns, authorized last summer, has been taken at 3 per cent interest.

"Grip," the small island near Kristiansnud has now 250 inhabitants and will hereafter elect its own officials.

Judge Haugland of this city hae been appointed secretary of the Jarlsberg and Laurvig's "Amtskallekommission."

Professor Anders Laastad has been appointed principal of the echools of Kristiandsund, at a salary of 1,500 crowns a year.

Dr. Ole Paus died Jan. 24, aged 67 years. Dr. Paus was for a number of years the leading physician of Christiania.

The late Consul Karl Gram of Drammen was the most active and enccessful real estate dealer of this city. He leaves an estate estimated at 900,000 crowns.

The large torpedo boat which recently was offered by France to Norway for ite coast defense has, by a committee of the Storthing, been declared useless.

Ibsen's "John Gabriel Borkman" has now appeared in English at London. Critics pronounce it a gem and the Daily Chronicle says it is the "greatest tragedy of gray hairs" since Shakespeare'e timo.

Hotel "Holmenkollen," which is now being constructed, will be one of the most elegant and costly tourist hotels on the Scandinavian peninsula. The silver alone, which is of the old Norwegian style, will cost not less than 80,000 crowns.

Two new Catholio churches will be erected in the near future, one at Stavanger and one at Drammen. The cloister of the St. Franois order at Stavanger is now being converted into a hospital. A Catholic chapel has also been erected in the vicinity of Trondenaes and in Christiania a new St. Halvards church is being erected in the vicinity of Utegaden.

An emancipation movement is being noticed among tho peasants of Norway. Tho "lendmansforbundet," whose chiof aim and interests up to this time havo been altogether in behalf of agriculture, have now taken as their watchword, "Farmers for Storthing." Up to this time this class has been represented by attorneys, journalists and others. While the aforementioned changes may not be looked for in the near future, the movemont will eventually be one of importance.

There was an impressive scene at the Royal Albert Hall, London, one evening last week when, amid cheers of an audience of abont 7,000 persons, the Prince of Wales presented Dr. Nansen, the famous explorer, with the special medal of the Royal Geographical society. Earlier in the evening Dr. Nansen was dined at the Imperial institute, the Prince of Wales, Duke of York and other notables of the Royal Geographical eociety being present. The party then repaired to the Royal Albert Hall, where an immense audience awaited them. It included all the most distinguished people in London. Dr. Nansen, who was accorded a most enthusiastio reception, delivered his lecture in a modest manner, and illustrated the subject by photographs which had been obtained by himself. At the conclusion of the lecture the Prince of Wales presented him with a large gold medal. It is the second time only this medal has been given to an explorer. Henry M. Stanloy was the first to be honored.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

Madame Suhr has donated 36,000 crowns to "Det Danske Kulkompani."

Tho flour mills of Borgnaes havo been sold by Moller Hanson to S. Peterson for 39,500 crowns.

Rev. P. Grunnet, superintendent of the Evangelical Lutheran Menighed of this city died Jan. 25, aged 65 years.

Nineteen thousand crowne have been raised by the Odd Fellows of this city for the hospital for lepers in Iceland.

Three million crowns of old paper monoy was burned at the dedication of the new building of the First National bank.

The 100th anniversary of the custom service of Denmark will be celebrated during that latter portion of the present year. It was organized in 1797.

Prevent Turkish Troops Landing.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—D. G. Metaxis, the Greek charge d'affaires here, called at the foreign office and presented a note expressly stating that the Greek government had decided to prevent Turkish troops from debarking in Crete by all the means in its power.

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McClure's Magazine

For 1897

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A NEW LIFE OF GRANT BY HAMLIN GARLAND. The first authoritative and adequate life of Grand ever published. Lavishly illustrated. (Begins in December.)
RUDYARD KIPLING's first American serial, "Captains Courageous." (Begun in November.)
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON's "St. Ives." The only novel of Stevenson's still unpublished. (Begins in May.)
CHAS. A. DANA. "Recollections of Wartime." Mr. Dana was for three of the most critical years of the Civil War practically a member of Lincoln's Cabinet, and is probably better fitted than any other man living to give an authoritative history of this period from his recollections and correspondence.
PORTRAITS OF GREAT AMERICANS. Many of them unpublished. In connection with this series of portraits it is intended to publish special biographical studies under the general title of Makers Of The Union from Washington to Lincoln.
PICTURES OF PALESTINE. Specially taken under the editor's direction.
STORIES OF ADVENTURE. A serial by Conan Doyle, in which he will use his extraordinary talent for mystery and ingenuity which have in the "Sherlock Holmes" stories, given him a place beside Poe and Gaboriau.

TEN FAMOUS WRITERS

IAN MACLAREN. All the fiction that he will write during the coming year, with the exception of two contributions to another publication which were engaged from him long ago, will appear in McClure's Magazine.
JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS. A series of new animals stories in the same field as the "Brer Rabbit" and the "Little Mr Thimblefinger" stories.
RUDYARD KIPLING. Besides "Captains Courageous," Kipling will contribute to McClure's all of the short stories he will write during the coming year.
OCTAVE THANET is preparing for the Magazine a series of short stories in which the same characters will appear, although each will be complete in itself.

ANTHONY HOPE, BRET HARTE, ROBERT BARR, FRANK R. STOCKTON, STANLEY WEYMAN, CLARK RUSSELL

will all have stories in McClure's for the coming year.
These are only a small fraction of the great and important features of McClure's Magazine for 1897 the subscription price of which is only

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The S. S. McClure's Co., New York City.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Commercial Travelers.

Grand Forks Plaindealer.

The travelers are a nice set of fellows, usually, and the Plaindealer man has cause to thank them quite frequently for favors that no one else could extend. The story following is localized from the Grand Rapids, Michigan, Times and is supposed to be a story told by Jim Reynolds, the veteran of the northwest in his particular line, which is very medicky.

One thing I like about these "Knights of the Road" is that they are great fellows for secret societies. Most of the drummers belong to everything that is going from the "Grand Knights of the Diamond Garter" down to the "Sons of Intemperance." I am quite a hand for all such mysterious things myself so I get solid with the boys.

My old friend Jim Reynolds called on me 'tother day, to see if I needed any drugs and to have a visit. We had a jolly old time. While we were settin' in the office a chap came in and wanted to borrow two dollars on account of a remittance not coming to him as he expected. I told him my two dollars I kept to lend was in now, having been sent in the day before by Jerry Palmer, but I never lent it except to drummers. He said: "That's me." I gave him the grand hailing sign of an Odd Fellow, which he tumbled to. Then I came to the great "hair-in-the soot" grip of a pythonic. He tumbled. Then Schlaberg gave him the G. B. of the Sons of Multa. He was onto it. Then I tipped him the hair poking signal of a Good Templar. He smiled and said "H. O." This is a cassical term meaning "water." Then Schlaberg stuck out his hand and gave the noted P. D. Q. sign of a Royal Arch Brick Mason. He "got thar" on that. Then Frank examined him as follows to make sure that he was a drummer:

"From whence comest thou, pard?"

"From the lodge of the Holy St. Johns, Michigan."

"What seek ye here to do?"

"To take a few orders and collect a bill for Wilson."

"Then you are a drummer?"

"I am so taken and accepted by all the boys."

"How may I know you to be a drummer?"

"By my cheek and my fifty pound sample case. Try me."

"How will you be tried?"

"By the square."

"Why by the square?"

"Because the square is magistrated and an emblem of stupidity."

"Where were you first prepared to be a drummer?"

"In my mind."

"Where next?"

"In a printing office adjoining a regular post of drummers."

"How were you prepared?"

"By being divested of my last cent, my back rubbed down with a brick, a bunion plastered over each eye and a heavy sample case in each hand. In this fix I was conducted to the door of the post."

"How did you know it was a door being blind?"

"By first stepping in a coal scuttle and afterwards bumping my head against a door knob."

"How gained you admission?"

"By benefit of my cheek."

"Had you the required cheek?"

"I had it not but Steve Sears had it for me."

"How were you received"

"On the sharp toe of a boot applied to my natural trousers."

"What did this teach you?"

"Not to fool around too much."

"What happened next?"

"I was set down on a cake of ice and asked if I put my trust in mercantile reports."

"Your answer?"

"Not if I know myself, I don't."

"How was you next handled?"

"I was put straddle of a goat make out of a 2x4 and trotted nine times around the room by four worthy brothers, and then brought in front of the left bower for farther instructions."

"How did he instruct you?"

"To approach a customer in three upright regular steps, with my business card extended at right angles, my arms forming a perfect square,"

"How was you disposed of?"

"I was again seated on a cake of ice in front of a drygoods box and made to take the following horrible and binding oath: I, Charles S. Robinson, do hereon and herein most everlastingly and diabolically swear by the Great Bob Tail Flush, that I will never reveal and always steal, all the trade secrets I can for the use and benefit of this Most August Order. And I further swear, by the Bald Headed Jack of Clubs, that I will never give, carve, make, hold take or cut prices below the regular rates. And I further swear, by the pipes that played before Moses, to never have any commercials dealings with any man or his wife, sister, grandmother, old maid aunt or uncle unless they, he, she or it, is sound on the goose. Binding myself under no less a penalty than to have my grip sack slit from top to bottom, my dirty shirts and socks taken out, and my reputation removed and buried in the river at Pearl street bridge where the Salvation Army ebbs and flows every two and one-half hours. So help me Bob Ingersoll and keep me in backbone."

"I was then asked what I most needed."

"What was your reply?"

"Money."

"What did you then behold"

"A copy of Dunn & Co's report open at the chapter Muskegon. Upon the open book rested a pair of drug scales in one pan of which reposed ten pounds of concentrated lye and in the other sat a silver jackass."

"What did this emblem signify?"

"The scals indicated the balance between debtor and creditor The other emblem represented lie-abilities and ass-sets of bankrupts."

"Did this teach you any lesson?"

"You bet! It taught me the fact that the former are generally so almighty much better than the latter."

"Shake, brother. Will you be off or from?"

"Both, if I can borrow money enuff to get out of town on."

"Have you any cigars?"

"I have."

"Give 'em to me."

"I did not so receive 'em neither will I so impart 'em."

"How will you dispose of 'em?"

"On sixty days' time or two per cent cash. F. O. B.

"All right, begin."

"No begin you."

"No you begin."

"Up."

'Em."

"Set."

"Set 'em up." The words and signs are all right. Brother Snooks, he is a yard wide and all wool, and you can bet on him.

Brother Frank and I each lent the chap five dollars, and he left with many thanks and kind wishes.

Now you can see by this what a help it is to a feller when he gets dead broke among strangers to have these little things to fall back on.

The President's Daily Routine.

Ex-president Harrison has written of "A Day With the President at His Desk" for the March Ladies' Home Journal. The article is said to be singularly interesting in the detail with which it describes the wearisome routine of the president. It is said that General Harrison, in this article, has delivered himself with great directness and vigor, relative to the annoyances that are visited upon a chief executive by persistent office-seekers, and he suggests a unique plan, by which the president's burdens in that direction could be greatly lightened, and be enabled to devote more attention to more important matters. A feature of the article that will have a timely interest to those ambitious to serve the country under the incoming administration, describes fully how the president makes appointments to office. "A Day with the President at His Desk" is unique in being the first time that the daily life of a president has been described by one who has filled the exalted office. Articles upon the social and domestic life of the president by General Harrison will follow in successive issues of the Journal.

In the coming number of What to Eat issued February 15th, Prof. Kaufman, the eminent chemist of Chicago, will contribute an article on the necessity of eating, a most interesting essay on this most interesting subject. Miss Isabel McDougal, the art critic of the Chicago Evening Post, will have an article on a wedding feast in Brittany, illustrated and accompanied by a half-tone engraving of Mosler's great painting of the feast. Special contributions on the following subjects: How to tell fortunes in tea grounds. The dinner I cooked for Sallie, New and Novel receipts, a cure for love and a double page cartoon, entitled The Missionary's mishap, with editorials, poems, etc., making up a great number. Published by Pierce & Pierce, 822 Lumber Exchange building, Minneapolis, Minn. The magazine is an authority upon foods, cooking, serving, entertaining, table decorations and furnishings. 10 cents a copy, $1.00 a year.

McClure's Magazine for March will contain full page portraits from recent photographs, of President-elect McKinley and his mother.

A paper in the March McClure's by Hamlin Garland on "Grant's Quiet Years at Northern Posts" will embody personal recollections of Grant by his old comrades and associates at Sackett's Harbor, Detroit and on the Pacific Coast, and will tell the story of his resignation from the army.

A paper on Daniel Vierge, perhaps the greatest of living artists in black and white, by his intimate personal friend, August F. Jaccaci will appear in McClure's Magazine for March. It will be copiously illustrated from drawings by Vierge, many of them never before published.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. In District Court.
County of Polk.
Fourteenth Judicial District.

Frank W. Rollins, Plaintiff, vs Nicholas Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Andrew McKinney as the administrator of the estate of John A. Mundigal deceased, Anna Mundigal, The House & Sons Malting Co., Louis Borchers, A. Abrahamson, Alfred Hoffman, Joseph Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Theresa Hoffman, Peter Hoffman, Hattie Hoffman, Elizabeth Boen formerly Elizabeth Hoffman, and W. H. Pringle as the administrator of the above named Nicholas Hoffman, Defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the action above entitled, which has been filed in the office of the clerk of the district court in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscriber at his office in the city of Crookston in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded therein.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota, this 29th day of January A. D. 1896.

A. A. MILLER AND BURKE CORBET,
42-48 Attorneys for Plaintiff, Crookston, Minn.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

First Publication Jan. 28, 1897.

Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage given by Thomas Perusse and Delima Perusse, his wife, mortgagors, to John H. Van Dyke Mortgagee, dated April 5th, 1884 and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the fifth day of April 1884 at 4:50 o'clock p. m., in book "P" of mortgages, on pages 584, 585 and 586.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of nine hundred and twenty dollars principal and interest, and fifty dollars, attorney's fees, stipulated for in said mortgage.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz:—The northeast quarter (N.E. ¼) of section nine (9) in township one hundred and fifty (150) north of range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk County court house, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 17th day of March 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day.

Dated January 20th., A. D. 1897.

JOHN H. VAN DYKE, Mortgagee.
ALLEN J. GREER, Attorney for Mortgagee.
[42-48] LAKE CITY, MINN

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Herculn Plante and Rose Anna Plante, his wife, of Lambert, Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 13th day of February, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 46 of mortgages, on pages 12-14.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $750.00 payable 5 years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually according to the conditions of one certain promissory note and eleven coupon interest notes thereto attached, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company duly assigned said mortgage and note to Charlotte A. Sheldon, by written assignment dated March 23rd, A. D. 1889, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book 67 of mortgages, at page 64.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $750, and the interest thereon since May 1st, 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $946.00 being the sum of $750. principal and $196.00 interest upon said mortgage indebtedness, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following property therein described lying and being situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The northwest quarter (NW¼) of section thirty-five (35) in township one hundred fifty (150) north, of range forty-one (41) west, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, or his deputy, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1897, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes, if any, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50.) attorney's fees, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated January 25th, 1897.

CHARLOTTE A. SHELDON,
Assignee of said Mortgage.
D. McC. Scribner,
Attorney for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of that certain indenture of mortgage made, executed and delivered by August Charles Schmidt and Lizzie Schmidt, his wife, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, of the City of Minneapolis, in the County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 10th day of May, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1889, at 3:10 o'clock p. m., in book 45 of mortgages on pages 218-20; which said mortgage and the note and indebtedness secured thereby was assigned by said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company to the Industrial Trust Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, trustee, by written assignment dated the 25th day of May, A. D. 1889, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1896, at 8:40 o'clock a. m., in book 79 of mortgages on pages 397-8, and

Whereas, said mortgage was given to secure the payment of seven hundred dollars, ($700.00) payable 5 years from the date of said mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one principal promissory note and 10 interest coupon notes thereto attached, all bearing even date with said mortgage and executed and delivered therewith, and default has been made in the payment of said principal note and the interest thereon and in the payment of the taxes upon the premises hereinafter described, which taxes for the years 1891 and 1895, amounting to $74.01, and insurance amounting to 84 dollars, has been paid by said Industrial Trust Company, trustee, pursuant to the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and

Whereas, there is claimed to be due and there is due and payable upon said mortgage and the debt thereby secured, including said taxes and insurance so paid, at the date of this notice, the sum of nine hundred twenty-nine and 41-100 dollars ($929.41), besides fifty dollars ($50.00) attorneys' fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure thereof, and no action or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the land and premises therein described, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: Lot number twenty (20) in block sixteen (16) in the original townsite of the city of Crookston, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, and the same will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, or his deputy, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, in Polk County, Minnesota, on the 15th day of March A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with taxes and insurance paid as aforesaid, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00) attorneys' fees, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated January 22nd, 1897.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Assignee of said Mortgage.
Flannery & Cooke,
Attorneys for Assignee. 01700

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No. 21	"	Asthma.
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE Editorial Association passed a resolution asking our members in congress to oppose the Loud postage bill which requires all newspaper men to be postmasters, whether they wish to or not.

THE country newspaper men of Minnesota are a jolly lot—and always have a good time when in convention assembled. They are an independant lot too, and the way they scored the city press for a lack of fraternal amenities was a caution.

THE legislature of South Dakota last week settled the senatorial question by re-electing senator Kyle, the Republicans changing their votes for him thus defeating the aspirations of Pettigrew. Kyle will vote with the Republicans on all important question it is said.

THE rumor that J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern road had gained control of the Northern Pacific road was revived again last week and on Thursday morning the Minneapolis Times announced it as a positive fact that Mr. Hill at last secured control of that road. When shown the article Mr. Hill emphatically denied it, saying that there was absolutely no truth in the statement, as he had not gained control of the road and did not expect to do so.

LAST week a petition was presented to the legisture by prominent leaders of the W. R. C. asking that cottages be built at the Soldiers' Home at Minnehaha, so that old soldiers, inmates of the Soldiers' Home, who have wives may have them there with them to cheer their declining years. This is an act of justice to the old boys too long delayed already, and it should be done at once. Under the present system a married veteran going to the Soldiers' Home acquires a divorce from his wife to a certain extent.

THE service pension bill has been recommended by the House committee to pass, It provides for a pension of $3 per month to every old soldier and one cent per day per month for the time he actually served in the army. For instance if a man served one year he would be entitled to a pension of $6.65 per month under this bill. This bill is probably as good a one as could be got at this time but it ought to start in with at least $6 per month, and $8 would be none too much. However, the bill in its present form is very much better than nothing, and we hope it will pass.

A BILL has been introduced by Hon. Mr. Goar that provides that detached territory of a county may be organized into a new county without a vote of the people. The governor may appoint a board of commissioners and said board may elect a set of officers—and the people have no voice in the matter. This bill is a pernicious one for many reasons the most important being in disfranchising voters, and it should be unceremoniously killed. Under that bill, if Garfield county had been let off it would have disconnected that portion of Polk county that at one time sought to become organized under the title of Nelson county and that territory could at once organize. Moreover the so called Nelson county could combine with the would be Garfield county and at next election all vote to let Garfield county off and could win, and thus both counties could be organized. The bill should be killed.

THE 31st annual meeting of the Minnesota Editorial Association, held in St. Paul on Thursday and Friday of last week, was one of the most interesting in the history of that association. It was a large body of the editors, their wives and their daughters that greeted the sound of the gavel as the meeting was called to order by president Eastman, and listened to the annual address. Two days of solid business of interest to editors, interspersed with witty speeches followed. On Thursday evening, on invitation of the managers, the editors with their wives and daughters visited the Grand and Metropolitan theatres, after which they attended a banquet at the Windsor followed by a "soak smoelul" (i.e. the masculine portion did) and it was quite early on Friday morning when that portion sought their downy couches for a few hours sleep before the business of the day should commence. It was a big time and highly enjoyed by all fortunate enough to be present.

Mayor McKinley and the Currency.
The Minneapolis Tribune.

A dispatch from Montreal says that the Hon. C. Colby, who recently returned from an extensive trip through the United States, professes to have reliable information that President-elect McKinley has given carte blanche to Chicago bankers to prepare a scheme for a new national banking system, which if found acceptable, will be worked out by the secretary of the treasury and submitted to congress. Mr. Colby believes that in the proposed plan the Canadian system of banks, with large capital and branches at minor centers and power to issue currency guaranteed by the government will to a certain be followed.

Mr. Colby evidently speaks without accurate knowledge of our system of government. Major McKinley has too much good sense to assume to give Chicago or any other bankers "carte blanche" to formulate a banking system. It is quite possible that he has expressed his willingness to receive suggestions from Chicago bankers, as well as from others; but in whatever recommendations he may make to congress he will act upon his own judgment in the light of the best information he is able to obtain. And after all, the president's recommendation is only a suggestion to congress. Congress will act its own pleasure. Any currency measure will originate in the finance committee of one or both houses, and will have to run the gauntlet of debate and voting. Then if passed it will be subject to review by the president.

It is quite generally believed that no currency, but only tariff legislation will be attempted at the extra session. We presume, however that this will depend on circumstances. If a careful canvass of the two houses indicates that a satisfactory currency bill can be presented and command a majority of both the house and senate, the attempt may be made to pass one, but the difficulty is likely to be in the senate. It is not probable that any currency measure can be constructed which can get through the senate without a protracted fight and the extra session will not be called for a protracted fight. The idea is to have it adopt a tariff and revenue measure speedily and then adjourn and give the country a rest until the regular time of meeting in December next.

Davis and the Constitution.
Duluth News-Tribune

Since the Cuban war has reached the Richard Harding Davis stage, all sorts of speculations are rife concerning the new phases that such a development will open up. It is generally agreed that recognition by the United States is inevitable, and that war with Spain is probable. Recognition has been delayed because President Cleveland lacked conviction that the facts in the Cuban case warranted the interference of this government. No one that enjoyed the confidence of Mr. Cleveland possessed the requisite knowledge of the progress of the revolution, or the courage to impart the knowledge after acquisition. This was, however, before Mr. Davis visited Cuba in the capacity of war correspondent and "special commissioner." But now that he is on the ground and has looked it over, Commissioner Davis cables the following;

"I have the honor to have known President Cleveland for six years, and to have had the good fortune to listened to his views on many subjects, and I have learned to respect him and to admire him and to believe in him and I know that he must be convinced thrice before he will act once.

I also know that could he make a week's tour through Cuba he would declare war on Spain by cable."

The Times-Herald raises the trifling objection that the power to declare war on behalf of the United States is vested solely in the congress by paragraph 11, section 8, article I., of the constitution of the United States; but it admits that "there is no saying positively how a six years' acquaintance with Richard Harding Davis would affect the mind of even such a man as President Cleveland." Left to himself, Mr. Cleveland would probably hesitate to take the responsibility of declaring war by cable, registered mail, or fast freight; but backed up by a six years' acquaintance with Commissioner Davis, he might be encouraged to take the risk.

A Funny Typographical Error.

Among the bills that the members of the House found on their desks one morning last week was one that read as follows: "H. F. No 79—One.—A bill for an act to prevent interference with wives." This would have been more mystifying to the members had they not known that the bill was drawn for the simple purpose "to prevent interference with wires," but the intelligent compositor with his usual wisdom, had by putting a "v" where an "r" should be, changed wires to wives.

NIT.

The Rumor that President J. J. Hill Has Obtained Control of The Northern Pacific Denied by the New York Sun.

The rumor that Mr. Hill of the Great Northern road had acquired control of the Northern Pacific that was revived a few days since has been made the subject of thorough investigation by the Minneapolis Tribune, and that paper has come to the unanimous conclusion that there is absolutely nothing in it. Among other authorities the Tribune quotes an article from the New York Sun as follows:

"About two weeks ago the announcement was made in the Sun that a majority of the preferred stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company had been purchased, chiefly from foreign holders, for interests indentified with the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railway Companies. The Deutsche Bank of Berlin was credited with making the negotiation abroad that resulted in the purchase of $3,000,000 par value of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation preferred from the committee representing German holders of that stock.

"It was learned yesterday that the real principals in the transaction are the Northern Pacific and Great Northern companies. They have acquired this stock, through the provisions of a voting trust control the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company for the next five years, under an agreement that places both companies, as well as other connecting lines, on terms of equality in exchanging business with the Oregon Railroad and Navigation system.

"The purposes of the agreements are to secure the handling of traffic by the various lines interested by the most natural and shortest routes; to avoid unnatural diversion of traffic by direct or indirect methods; to secure to all lines using the Oregon Railroad and Navigation system fair terms and stable and lawful rates and to prevent the Oregon Railroad and Navigation company from cutting rates with connecting lines in order to secure traffic.

OTHER ROADS INTERESTED.

"It is understood that other transportation interests in the Pacific Northwest are already or may become interested in the transaction. Chief among the connecting lines is the Oregon Short Line and Utah Nothern Railway Company, which owns a majority of the common stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation company which circumstance would seem to guarantee its acquiescence in any agreement calculated to increase the profits of the company last named.

"A very large portion of the stock of the Short Line company is in turn held by the Union Pacific, and it is therefore obvious that when that company has been reorganized, the policy of its management will be favorable to the efforts that have been made to bring all of the Northern trans-continental lines into harmonious relations with the Oregon Railroad and Navigation system.

"The definite steps that have been made in this matter in the last few days have apparently been made the basis for the publication of absurd reports that the Great Northern company has secured control of the Northern Pacific railway. It can be stated upon the highest authority that the Great Northern Railway company does not own a dollar of the securities of the Northern Pacific Railway. The recent sale of about 279,000 shares of Northern Pacific common and preferred by the syndicate that underwrote the Northern Pacific plan or reorganization to various purchasers represented by the Deutsche bank of Berlin, was as stated in the Sun at the time; the transaction was made to the bank and its constituents.

"That the Deutsche bank will represent this stock and that the management of the bank is not hostile to the Great Northern company was distinctly stated at the time. As a matter of fact, the stock purchased by German capitalists, added to that already represented by the Deutsche bank, would not absolutely control the company, even were the stockholders entitled to vote; which they are not, as the control of the reorganized company is vested for the next five years in a voting trust.

"An alliance between the Oregon Railway and Navigation company and the lines connecting with it, has always seemed so desirable that the managers of those roads have endeavored to bring it about for the last ten years. At one time the Northern Pacific controlled the situation and more recently the Union Pacific. Now both of them, and the Great Northern, as well, will be able to use the road on equal terms."

It will be remembered, also, that Mr. Hill emphatically denied that there was any truth in the rumor when his attention was called to it last week characterizing it as a story made up out of whole cloth. [illegible]

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON Feb. 22, 1897.

Gen. T. S. Clarkson, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., who was in Washington last week to attend the annual encampment of the Department of the Potomac, said of Gen. Alger, the next secretary of War: "I was on Gen. Alger's staff when he was commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, and knew him very well. There isn't a man in the Grand Army who doesn't believe that Gen. Alger was a brave and a good soldier, and we are delighted to see him made Secretary of War. It is a matter of considerable congratulation to us that both the President and Secretary of War will be members of the Grand Army. We have done very well in the matter of presidents since the war. President McKinley will be the fifth, the others having been, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Harrison."

Some fears are expressed that one or more of the regular appropriation bills may fail to become laws before the expiration of the fifty-fourth congress, but so far as can be learned they are not shared by the veterans who compose the Senate and House appropriations committees. One of them speaking of the matter said: "The life of this congress is rapidly drawing to a close, but with the exception of the general deficiency bill, which is always purposely kept back so as to include items that may get overlooked and so as to give the department time to ascertain all the deficiences, we have the appropriation bills which have not yet become laws well in hand, and, unless one of them should be vetoed during the last few days of the session, I feel certain that they will all get through, although one or two of them will as usual have a tight squeeze; but there will be little or no time to devote to anything else from now on."

Although senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, denied the charge made by senator Chandler, that he betrayed the sound money convention that sent him to the St. Louis convention, by bolting that convention and supporting the silver monometallist candidate for president, his denial left the charge just about where it was when first made. It has been repeatedly stated in Washington that senator Pettigrew pledged himself to a number of Republicans to abide by the candidate and platform of the St. Louis convention before he was elected a delegate; also that Mr. Pettigrew would not have been elected delegate if he had not made that pledge. If he wishes to convince the people that his subsequent action was blameless he should be a little more specific. Stating that a convention which had just come out flat-footed for sound money sent him as a delegate to the national convention knowing that he would bolt the covention if it declared for sound money, as Mr. Pettigrew in substance does, it is not convincing enough.

Although Senator Frye is the second member of the senate committee on foreign relations, he will not succeed Senator Sherman as its chairman after March 3rd. Senator Frye is chairman of the committee on commerce and has, it is understood, stated that he would not care to undertake the arduous duties of chairman of the Foreign committee in addition to those of his present chairman ship, which he prefers to retain. Consequently it is considered certain that Senator Davis, of Minn., at present third member of the committee, will be made chairman when Senator Sherman retires. Mr. Davis is thoroughly equipped in general knowledge for the position, and his Americanism is of the true blue brand. There is some talk of a combination of the silver senators to prevent the retention by the republicans of the organization of the senate in the next congress, but known conditions do not warrant belief in the success of such a combination, even should the attempt be made.

A great many bright newspaper men are assuming to tell just what Speaker Reed will do at the coming extra session, but not one of them has given Speaker Reed as his authority. It should be needless to say that Mr. Reed, even if he has fully decided upon his exact course; which is doubtful, has not taken anybody, outside of the leaders of the republican party, into his confidence, and that neither he nor they are in the habit of furnishing advance programmes to newspaper men. Some things may be surmised with a fair degree of correctness by almost anybody who is fully conversant with the situation, but when any attempt is made to enter into details about the committees of the next House and what will or will not be done beyond the passing of the tariff bill for which the extra session will be expressly called, it is simply guessing and that is one of the things your correspondent never does when important matters are involved. While a clever guess often gets a man credit for wisdom, a wrong guess, when stated for a fact, causes him to be thought to be a fool or a knave.

SESSION HALF OVER.

IN EIGHT WEEKS MORE LEGISLATORS WILL LEAVE THE CAPITAL.

The Work Is Well Along—Reapportionment a Topic of General Interest. Early Adjournment Resolution Tabled. Traveling Library Bill—Labor Bureau Investigation—The State University. Some Modern Improvements.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 22:—Special.—Seven of the fifteen weeks of the session have now been completed. In the house there have been introduced 600 bills, while the senate has received 330 proposed new laws. A score or more minor measures have gone through both houses and become laws. Of the bills introduced a large proportion have called for appropriations for roads and bridges, but Saturday was the last day for such bills in the house, 14 of that class coming in on that day. Reapportionment is well started, tax law amendment is well under way, the banking laws are already under process of revision and the various investigations continue their overhauling of the various branches of the state government. All things considered the stage of legislative business is high and the continuance of similar energetic methods will bring results, whose benefits can only be learned from actual later experience.

Reapportionment is one of the topics of most general interest and this has been made a general order for Wednesday afternoon in the senate. It must not be supposed, however, that the actual reapportionment bill will then be considered, for an expression of opinion is all that is sought at this time. Having heard from both house and senate the committee having the matter in charge will know how to formulate its bill. In the house Mr. Staples introduced a resolution favoring not to exceed 75 senators and 114 representatives. He did this to draw out opinions and he got them, ranging from 80 to 75 for the senate and from 80 to 130 for the house, the resolution finally favoring 65 and 120 as the maximum size for the two houses. This came before the senate, where the amendment to decrease the senate and increase the house by five was made, but before a vote was taken the whole subject was made a special order for Wednesday afternoon. The chief trouble is the feeling that a larger senate is necessary in order to get that branch to agree to any reapportionment, although there is a general feeling that the senate hereafter should not exceed the present figures 54, and if possible should go much below that. If the senate agrees to the house resolution, 65 and 120 will be the membership in the senate and house respectively. However, any amendments that may be adopted by the senate favoring smaller bodies will be promptly agreed to in the house, where the sentiment is strongest in favor of reapportionment. The only reason for a larger legislature is that most Southern Minnesota members do not want to reduce their present representation but are willing to enlarge the aggregate membership in order to increase the representation from the newer sections of the state.

The traveling library bill, which would give to the country districts the benefits of the best literature, such as are now enjoyed by patrons of the big public libraries in the cities, has been killed, temporarily at least. It got through the senate, but was defeated by the country members, for whose constituents its benefits were intended, when taken up in the house. Later Mr. Staples, in charge of the house bill, secured a reconsideration and the senate bill will be discussed once more by the house. The bill called for an appropriation of $5,000, but Mr. Donnelly cried out against this as the entering wedge to great extravagance and that word settled the matter. It is thought probable that by reducing the appropriation the bill may be passed finally, although some good friends of the measure are so confident of its merits that they assert the country districts will soon be heard from in so pronounced a manner as to make the passage of the present bill certain.

Semi-annual payment of taxes is now assured, the senate having favorably acted on its bill, whose duplicate in the house is already in high favor there. There was much discussion about it in the senate and some show of opposition, but no one voted against it at the end of the debate.

The usual resolution for an early final adjournment was presented in the senate the other day by Senator Knatwold with the usual adverse result, and the legislature will continue at work until April 21, that being the statutory limitation. This is a subject of much interest with varied and varying opinions. Some members advocate a much shorter session, maintaining that the work could all be done in sixty days and insisting that bad laws are impossible when the legislature is not in session. Mr. Donnelly goes to the other extreme and asserts his belief in continuous sessions of the law makers, giving as his reason that the corporations are at work all the time and the legislature should be ever ready to check them. His position is about the same as that of those who oppose church vacations on the ground that his satanic majesty is always at work. The comparison is especially fitting because of Mr. Donnelly's bitter antagonism to the aggressions of corporations.

Local option petitions continue to pour in, and all of them are not in its favor either, although the great majority indorse it strongly.

The old fight between the different medical schools will be revived over the bill introduced a few days ago by Senator Cronkhite to admit homeopathic physicians and surgeons to the medical board of the national guard, one-third of the membership of that board being required to be homeopaths.

The anti-free lunch bill by Senator Stevens provides also that saloonkeepers who wish to run restaurants in connection with their saloons shall pay an additional tax of $500 for cities of over 10,000 population and $250 in smaller towns. The same tax is to be paid by hotels operating a bar.

Saturday this Republican legislature by formal resolution unanimously adopted expressed decided approval of the course of Democratic United States Senator David B. Hill in calling for the release of Cuban Correspondent Scovel.

Senator Stevens has expressed his pity for the loneliness of the inmates of the soldiers home by introducing a bill providing that the trustees of the home shall provide for the admission of the wives and children of the inmates of the home, under the same regulations that govern the soldiers' guests.

Bills having been introduced in both houses requiring labels on prison made goods, it has been suggested that "sweat shop" products should also be marked, as they are, so far as health is concerned, more dangerous to the purchasing public than the goods made in the wholesome prison shops. Labor organizations will secure the first before they attempt the second.

Senator Theden has introduced in the senate a very stringent child labor bill and will push it through both houses if possible. His committee investigating department stores has brought out facts already to confirm him in his opposition to child labor.

The pages of the two houses, wishing to profit by what they observe of legislative methods, have organized what they call the third house, with Ross McMichael, one of the house pages, as speaker. They selected Hon. Dan Shell of Worthington as page, and will meet at intervals to consider what may occur to them as worthy of their attention.

There are few matters coming before the legislature that do not have more or less politics in them. This is very decidedly true of the investigation of the state labor bureau. It was believed by the Republicans that the silver people, resenting Commissioner Powers' famous reports, were seeking to give a political turn to this investigation for the sake of [illegible] campaign material, and that they hoped for something like a whitewash. So there was held the other night a Republican caucus, and after canvassing the subject very thoroughly it was decided to carry out the investigation in the most thorough manner, that being considered the most effective way of disproving the various charges against the labor bureau. When the investigating committee reports to the senate that body will take up the report and give it most careful consideration. Specific charges only, however, will be investigated.

A resolution has been adopted by the house calling on the president of the state university for a mass of information as to attendance, receipts and expenditures, amount of various funds, whether any departments are self sustaining, what sums have been spent on buildings and what is the university endowment and how much the annual income. The resolution arose from the somewhat heated discussion of a bill increasing the tax for university purposes from .15 of a mill to .23, and is desired before that bill is again up for action before the house. The original resolution, introduced by Mr. Foss, asked only for attendance of non-residents of Minnesota, the other points called for being covered by a very comprehensive amendment offered by Mr. Donnelly.

Chief Clerk Dowling celebrated his 31st birthday anniversary last Wednesday, his wife inviting a number of his newspaper friends to a surprise banquet at their hotel, and the newspaper crowd had a very pleasant evening. In speaking about it the next day to a prominent state official he asked me, "What does Dowling want? Is he hoping to become governor or congressman?" The question may have been suggested by personal experience or by observation of the fact that few politicians do much entertaining, even to the extent of treating to cigars, unless they have some special object in view. However, as this affair was a surprise to Dowling, of course the suggestion of political ambition would fall to the ground.

Modern improvements have been added to this legislature that were not dreamed of by old time legislators. A telephone system now connects the clerk's desk on the floor with all the committee rooms, and a big signal bell has been placed in the main hall. In case of roll calls, introduction of bills, debate, adjournment or call of the house, members in other parts of the building are now advised of it by the big gong. The clerk presses the button, the bell does the rest. Then if committees are in session the telephones will carry the news of proceedings on the floor to the committeemen, and when needed they can be quickly recalled from their committee work. The bell and telephone have greatly reduced the work of the sergeant-at-arms under a call of the house.

B. S. COWEN.

Sherman Emphatically Denies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Senator Sherman said in reference to a purported interview with himself in the New York Journal, in which he was quoted as favoring war with Spain. "It is a lie from beginning to end. I am surprised that The Journal should make such a statement. I wish you would denounce it as emphatically as possible."

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY.

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Wheat closed the week at 62 cents.

Ed. Ralston went to Climax last week.

Levi Myers was up from Climax on Friday.

Gunder Krestue was up from Fisher last week.

Tom Erwin was up from Fisher on Monday.

Dr. Wattam was down from Warren last week.

G. C. Winchester was in from Warren last week.

The city schools enjoyed a holiday on Monday.

F. E. Hertz went to Brainerd on Tuesday evening.

E. D. Childs went over to Grand Forks last Saturday.

R. A. Wilkinson came up on Saturday's morning train.

Jack McPhee was up from the Lockhart farm this week.

Ben Strawbridge went over to Grand Forks on Monday.

Ed. Bivins left on Tuesday with a car of sheep for Chicago.

Wm. Findeisen was in from Red Lake Falls on Tuesday.

Mrs. A. C. Cowing returned from a visit to Minneapolis, last week.

Mat Cornelius was hauling hay from the prairie farm last week.

Knute O. Gigstad was in from St. Hilaire with his little ballot-box last week.

Mrs. Geo. H. Ralph went to Red Lake Falls last week for a brief visit.

L. E. George was up last week to see that the count was made all right.

Wheat opened out the week at 62 cents. It seems to stay in that rut very closely.

D. P. R. Strong was over from East Grand Forks last week on business.

Mrs. A. Chabot returned last week from a visit below of a few week's duration.

Louis Lohn, of Fosston, was storm-stayed a few days in the city last week.

The Fosston train went out on Tuesday and managed to get back again same day.

Billy Doble was one of the traveling men who was caught by the big storm last week.

Lots of hay coming in these days. Pretty soon will come a time when it can't get here.

Lewis Hancock went to Euclid to spend the Sabbath and Washington's Birthday at home.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

Chas. J. Kops was over from Grand Forks last week talking pianos to our citizens.

The Northern Pacific road got its first train from St. Paul through at 4 o'clock on Sunday.

Geo. H. Ralph left for the Reservation last week where he has some business to transact.

Ole B. Dahl was over from East Grand Forks on Tuesday chatting with his many friends here.

Attorney Gaylord was among the interested ones from Fertile, watching the recount last week.

All of the town clerks of old Polk county, were in the city last week with their little ballot boxes.

Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Harrison are rejoicing in the arrival of a little daughter to gladden their home.

An article by W. D. Howells on Rudyard Kipling as a poet will be one of the interesting features of McClure's Magazine for March.

Plain and fancy sewing done at reasonable prices. Miss T. A. LaBree, Room 145, Recklitt block. [48]

Comrade A. Barnam, who was very ill with pneumonia is reported to be improving very encouragingly.

The masquerade ball in Odd Fellows Block on Monday evening was well attended and a very enjoyable affair.

J. K. Taralseth, of Warren reached this city on his way home, on Saturday—and had to stay till he could get home.

The N. P. train from St. Paul that should have reached this city at 7:35 on Monday morning arrived at 12:30 p. m.

Ex-Sheriff Arne Grundeson was in the city last week with the ballot-box of his town, of which town he is now clerk.

Mrs. Elsie Spendly went to St. Paul on Monday evening to represent the W. R. C. in the State Encampment.

E. K. Austin, of Fosston, who has been visiting his bruthers in the city for a short time returned to his home on Tuesday.

The Syndicate block in Grand Forks was destroyed by fire early on Sunday morning, resulting in great lose of property.

Senator Cronkhite came up from St. Paul on Saturday and went over to Grand Forks to visit Griffin and one or two others.

Mrs. C. E. Sawyer goes to St. Paul this week to meet Mr. S. who has been in Owatonna for a week or so and together they will go to Chicago for a short visit.

Walter Stone was pulling the lines over one of Slocum's delivery teams last week while Mr. Hawes was temporarily laid up.

A. C. Wilkinson came back from St. Paul on Saturday morning's train—just in time to avoid the worst of the storm.

E. M. Lancaster and J. E. V. Wyatt went to Thief River Falls on Monday via the only sure route these days—a team.

The mandolin club went up to Euclid on Monday to furnish music for the entertainment given by the Modern Woodmen.

Mrs. A. R. Fuller entertained a party of lady friends on Wednesday afternoon of last week and again on Saturday afternoon.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

The south bound train on the Great Northern, on Friday evening got stuck at Rolette and did not get out until Saturday morning.

Atty. C. E. Boughton was in from Red Lake Falls waiting for the train that didn't go so he secured a rig and drove home on Monday.

Everybody predicts an early spring and it looks like we would get it. During which we must expect pretty tolerably poor roads.

East Grand Forks indulged in a $50,000 fire on Wednesday morning of last week. Several building were burned including three saloons.

Wm. Maloney, of East Grand Forks Advocate, accompanied by his sister attended the editorial convention at St Paul, last week.

Grand Forks estimates her loss in the burning of the Syndicate block at a quarter of a million dollars. It will be a hard blow in these times.

W. S. Hawes, Slocum's delivery clerk had to take a bit of a lay off last week on account of illness. It is seldom that Hawes is bothered that way.

John Lester has accepted an agency for a tea company and is canvassing the county in the interest of his firm, John goes out on the Fosston line this week.

The great storm of Saturday did not bother the railroads as badly as was at first apprehended. The trains were all running again all right by Monday.

C. C. Knappen and wife, of the Fisher Bulletin, went down to St. Paul, last week, to attend the annual meeting of the Minnesota Editorial Association.

Wednesday was a bright sunshiny day but a sharp wind prevailed and was pretty cold withal. Verily old winter is bound to improve all the time it has left.

By using Hall's Hair Renewer, gray, faded or discolored hair assumes the natural color of youth, and grows luxuriant and strong, pleasing everybody.

Wheat held its own at 62 cents pretty well last week. A war rumor caused a nervous feeling in the markets but did not succeed in making much of a boom.

Old winter hates to give up and he is trying to see what he can do. Monday night was extremely cold the thermometer showing 22 below on Tuesday morning.

Tuesday was one of the bright, lovely days that you read of and the consoling part of it is the thought that we are to have many more of them in the near future.

The problem as to how this vast body of snow will pass off is worrying farmers very much. If it all goes of with a rush there's bound to be trouble and lots of it.

Washington's B. day was duly observed by the banks and other gentlemen of leisure but the ordinary mortal had to put in his usual amount of good solid work.

Knute S. Aker, came in from the west side on a branch line train last week in time to get storm stayed. He caught a ride home on Saturday with a neighbor who had driven in.

The Northern Pacific pay car went through on Sunday—snow or no snow. The boys were bound to clear the track for her at whatever cost to them in hard labor and extra time.

Frank Gravel left for Rosean county last week, nothing daunted by the storms and rumors of storms. He had a pretty tough experience trying to make the Fosston line the week before.

C. A. Moody and Scott Riddell, of Roseau county, came down on Monday evening on their way to St. Paul on some business before the legislature and remained over till Tuesday evening.

F. J. Duffy of the East Grand Forks Courier, will take the morning field and commence the publication of a daily as soon as arrangements can be completed. It ought to be a good field to justify the venture.

A number of immigrants arrived on Saturday morning to join the Polish colony near Angus, and were obliged to stay here until Monday on account of the snow blockade on the St. Vincent branch.

Col. Cobham Post had a rousing good meeting on Friday evening of last week. Among other good things done they took steps to take action upon the pension bill now pending in congress.

Do you want to trade wood for seed wheat? If so call at the JOURNAL office as we have a limited quantity of nice seed wheat left in our hands for that purpose if the deal is made before the roads break up.

The JOURNAL received a note from Alex. Barnam on Tuesday assuring us of his convalescence, and he wishes to extend his thanks to kind neighbors and friends who did so much to cheer and help him during his illness.

Talk about your howling storms! If the one that greeted our return from the association meeting on Saturday morning was not a corker, then we are no judge of a howling storm. It was severe enough at any rate to suit our requirements.

The Hotel Crookston got up an elegant 6 o'clock dinner for Washington's Birthday. Dr. C. E Dampier availed himself of the opportunity to invite a number of his closest friends and J. P. Foote did likewise. A pleasant time is reported.

A great many of the clerks who came in with their ballot-boxes for the recount, were unable to return to their homes after the counting on account of the snow blockade. They did some very emphatic talking on the subject.

Owing to a freight wreck in North Dakota the N. P. train for St. Paul that should have been in at 8:13 on Tuesday evening did not reach here till 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The morning train on Wednesday was two hours late also.

The annual encampment of the Grand Army convened in Conover's Hall, St. Paul, on Tuesday for a two days session. The old boys always manage to have a good time when they meet in these annual encampments.

Last week two men, Joe Thibedeau and Chas. Erickson were arrested on a charge of stealing wood and coal from the Great Northern. They plead guilty and were fined good and plenty. It is very much cheaper in the long run to buy fuel.

The recount last week resulted in the defeat of Garfield county by a larger majority than the official count disclosed, and yet they propose to take the matter into the court, and the question will come up before his Honor, Judge Ives on the 18th of March.

The Plaindealer last week reported the death of Mat Sieber, who was so badly scalded in the wreck that occurred on the Halstad branch not long since. The report was premature for at last accounts. Mr. Sieber was still alive though in a very precarious condition.

The Baptists will give a reception to their new pastor at the Baptist church on Friday evening. Rev. H. P. Fisher, will give the address of welcome on behalf of the resident pastors of the city, and E. D. Childs the address of welcome on behalf of the church. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

News was received on Wednesday of the serious illness of Mrs. Rauch at her daughter's residence in Fergus Falls and in the evening A. F. and Fred Rauch took the Great Northern train to go down and see her. Mrs. Rauch has many friends here who will unite in the wish for her early recovery.

McClure's Magazine for March will contain the first installment of a fine tale of adventure by Robert Louis Stevenson, left unpublished at his death. It is a love story, having for its hero a French soldier held a prisoner of war in Edinburgh Castle and for its heroine an aristocratic Scotch maiden whom he meets there.

Mary Lyon, the founder of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, was one of the remarkable women of this century. The one hundredth anniversary of her birth occurs Feb. 28th. Next Sunday evening, Rev. Herman P. Fisher, pastor of the Congregational church, will speak of the life work of Miss Lyon and her message to the young women of the present day.

Will Vannet spent the Sabbath with his parents in Fertile returning to his duties as dept. auditor on Tuesday morning. By the way, Will came pretty near being a full-blown county auditor all by his own lonesome—he came as near it as Garfield county did of carrying, for they had him slated for auditor of Garfield county.

A thrilling chapter of secret war history will be related in McClure's Magazine for March by Gen. John M. Thayer, formerly United States senator from Nebraska. It is an account of a night he passed alone with Secretary Stanton in the War Office when the latter was expecting that President Johnson would attempt to dispossess him of his office by force of arms.

John McKenzie who has made it a practice to indulge in the ardent too freely on every available occasion, got tired of breathing and tried to shuffle off his mortal coil by the carbolic acid route. He was discovered in time to prevent his making a success of the job and will now have ample time to meditate. He hails from East Grand Forks and was recently released from a term in the county jail.

W. C. Andrew came down from St. Vincent on Friday evening intending to go to Ada, but the Flyer being late, the main line train did not wait for it so Andrew got left and had to stay over night at Hotel Crookston intending to take the freight on Saturday but that was abandoned on account of the storm. He gave a very graphic account of the collision that (almost) occurred two miles north of town at the N. P. crossing. The Flyer got stuck in a drift and could go neither forward nor back and the N. P. train was expected in a short time. The conductor of the Flyer sent a brakesman out on the N. P. track to place torpedos on the rails and soon after he came back the head lights of the N. P. train were seen. The engineer of the Flyer made his whistles scream but all in vain, the N. P. engineer couldn't hear it. After stopping for the crossing the N. P. engineer crowded on steam in order to go right through the drifts flying. The day couch on the Flyer was right square over the N. P. rails and everybody got out. The conductor of the Flyer sent his brakesman out to signal the N. P. engineer but the lantern went out after a swing or two and were no good anyhow owing to the flying snow. When he struck the torpedoes the N. P. engineer brought his train to a standstill just in time to avoid a collision. It was a pretty close call however and Andrew said he got as much excited as though a collision had actually occurred.

The problem of giving names to Indians is one that has long vexed the government at Washington. It is a fact, perhaps not generally understood, that the Indian children really have no names of their own in the sense in which the white child has a name, that is to say, there is no such thing as an arbitrary designation for each Indian child. An "Indian name" is a phrase that has a definite meaning, and in course of a lifetime this phrase, as applied to a particular Indian, may be changed several times. The attempt to translate these phrases into English has led to ridiculous and perplexing results. Superintendent Terry of the Crow Indian school in Montana, advocates in the March Review of Reviews the adoption of a regular system of nomenclature by the government, and the abandonment of the practice of translating.

The only complete and accurate account of the life of Lyman J. Gage, Mayor McKinley's choice for secretary of the treasury, has been written for the March Review of Reviews by Major Moses P. Handy, who describes the leading traits of Chicago's first citizen in a twelve-page illustrated article, written in Mayor Handy's usually felicitous style.

Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best, in fact—the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills Do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

HATS! HATS.....

There are Other Hats,

But Our New Spring Line

We carry the finest line of Hats in the City, for Men and Boys.

Is coming in now. This is the time to select one. Come in and make your selection early.

In order to make room for other Goods we will sell all Trunks and traveling bags at greatly reduced prices for a short time.

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REMEMBER

That SLOCUM'S Grocery is the place to get

Fresh. Pure Groceries

Orders by Telephone Promptly Filled.

You will consult your best Interests by trading at

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The place to get a good square Meal While Attending Court.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE MATE OF THE HINDU

By Captain RALPH DAVIS.

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[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XIII.

THREE DAYS AND NIGHTS.

Whatever our position in the cabin, that of the mutineers was infinitely worse. They had captured the ship and made us prisoners, and yet we actually controlled the craft and they were prisoners to us. No man could take the wheel or touch a rope without being a fair target for our weapons. That the fellows realized the situation was evident from the quarreling among them.

We looked for them to make some move during the night, and about midnight we discovered that they were erecting a barricade across the deck between the fore and the main mast. They were using casks and bales to do this, and, though we could have opened fire and driven them off, Captain Clark decided that a barricade would be no menace to us. They had no ammunition for the muskets and were probably erecting it to cover themselves while getting a breath of fresh air on deck.

"I'll tell you what, Ralph," said the captain to me as we stood alone on watch after midnight while the others slept, "I've got hopes of not only getting the Hindu back into our own hands, but I believe we shall carry our cargo to Botany Bay. They can't sail the ship nor take to the boats, and what are they to do?"

"But if it comes on to blow a gale?" I queried.

"Let us hope it won't. In that event we may all go down together."

At 2 o'clock in the morning a breeze sprang up, but it was nothing to cause anxiety. The mutineers were pretty quiet during the last hours of the night, but when day fairly broke the whole gang of them were suddenly astir and betraying great excitement. After puzzling over it for a bit, we decided that a sail must be in sight to the eastward. How far off or how near she would pass us we had no means of knowing, as the bark's head was to the south. Over the top of the barricade we could see the heads of the mutineers and make out that the object of interest was on the port bow. It wasn't ten minutes before there was a furious quarrel among them, and from such words as we could catch we knew they were divided on the course of action to be taken. They had no signal of distress to set, even though they wanted to bring the strange vessel down to us, but it was more than probable that she would alter her course to ascertain why we were drifting away with all sail carefully stowed instead of having everything spread to the breeze. In the course of half an hour a flag of truce was displayed above the barricade, and a few seconds later York revealed himself and shouted:

"Captain Clark, will you give us the boats and allow us to leave the bark?"

"Aye, that I won't!" replied the captain, whose quick wit divined what was in the wind. "The first one of you on this side of that barricade gets a bullet into him."

It was likely a merchantman bearing down on us, and the fellows wanted the boats to go off and capture her. In another half hour we heard them shouting to somebody to keep off, as we had pestilence aboard. That was in revenge, you know. We knew, however, that the sight of the barricade and of so many men crowded together on the fo'castle, even if they got no sight of the convict uniforms, would hold the stranger by us until she had solved the mystery. While the mutineers were still shouting, she passed astern of us, and we signaled her from the cabin windows. She proved to be the English brig Vixen, London, bound from Port Darwin. The two men in her rigging figured out the situation pretty promptly, and the brig was thrown into the wind and her boat lowered, and presently her captain was pulled under the stern of the Hindu. While the rest of us kept watch on the mutineers and prepared for any move on their part, Captain Clark stated our situation, but did not ask for help. He found that we had drifted more to the north than what we had figured on and that wind and current were setting us in toward the west coast of Australia, but there was nothing to worry over as yet.

The English captain had a crew of 12 men, but not so much as a pistol aboard. He, however, offered to bring all his men aboard to help in an attack and was not a little put out that Captain Clark did not think it the wisest plan. He was simply asked to report our situation to the first man-of-war he met, as also to the first Australian bound craft he should sight. In fact, a brief report was prepared by our captain to be handed to the proper officers. When he was ready to return to his vessel, the captain pulled around to the bow of the Hindu and gave the mutineers a piece of his mind. They tried to shout him down, but it was plainly evident that his declaration that every man would swing at the end of a rope detracted from their enthusiasm.

There was no change up to noon, except that the breeze freshened a little. For three hours after dinner the mutineers were so quiet that we became apprehensive and prepared for a rush. It was well that we did. I may tell you that, aside from Mrs. Roberts, Mary Williams and Miss White, we had no assistance from the woman. They were frightened and nervous and could hardly be induced to move about. But for Mary's cool, calm manner, we should have had no help at all. She went about cheering up the children and speaking brave words to the women, and seeing that there were only enough men of us to fitly guard the cabin she proposed to keep watch at the bulkhead. It was arranged that the three spoken of should take turn [illegible] at watching, and it was well they had their ears open. After dinner that day the fellows rigged up a battering ram between decks to burst open the bulkhead. It was a heavy spar, slung to the deck beams, and with 15 or 20 men to give it impetus the planks must have given way before it.

It was Miss White who reported what was going on, and I was sent to investigate. I found that the spar was covered by two loopholes. In one of these I arranged a double barreled fowling piece, heavily charged with swan shot, and when Mary had practiced with an empty gun until she understood the mechanism of it a musket was loaded for her and she was placed at the other loophole. Mrs. Roberts was to discharge the fowling piece, and Miss White was to have a gun in reserve.

We were ready before the mutineers were. It was nearly 4 o'clock when without shout or signal or warning of any kind they came leaping over the barricade, armed with the same weapons as before. Ben Johnson and others of the more desperate convicts took the lead, and almost before we knew it they were chopping and smashing at the cabin. Some of the men carried small bales and boxes to heave on the skylight, none of them knowing of the iron shield bolted underneath. The gang felt how desperate its situation was, and though we began pouring in our fire at once, it seemed as if all were pledged to die rather than retreat. Those on deck were also bargaining for time for those below to get to work at the bulkhead, probably figuring that we were not prepared in that direction. I don't like to tell you of the results. None of the mutineers below may have been killed, but so many were peppered with the shot that all ran away from the spar, and it was only after a messenger came on deck to report the failure below that a retreat was ordered. When the fight was over, we counted 16 dead men on the decks, of whom 12 were convicts and of whom York was one. There were no wounded, and I tell you plainly we meant there should be none. Not one of us in the cabin had received the slightest injury.

But if there was rejoicing over our victory something else occurred to give us the greatest pleasure. During the fight and consequent confusion Roberts managed to escape from the cage where he was confined and get on deck and leap overboard. As we were shaking hands and congratulating each other we heard his voice through the open windows and found him hanging to the rudder. As soon as he had been drawn in he told us that Dr. Haxton had been unable to escape with him because of the maltreatment he had received from Ben Johnson. The wretched villain, who owed more to the doctor than any other convict, had demanded his life, and when outvoted on that had struck him with an iron bar and broken his right arm. The doctor was ill and suffering, and the escape of his companion might make the situation still worse for him. In reasoning thus we were not out of the way. Just before sundown a white flag was lifted over the barricade and a minute later Ben Johnson hailed us with:

"I say, what's going to be done with the dead men over there?"

"You can have them if you want them," replied Captain Clark.

"If you won't fire on us, we'll heave 'em overboard."

"Go ahead."

You feel a thrill of horror. Well, tho only way to get rid of those bodies was to heave them overboard.

"Well, captain, you know that I'm in command now."

If there had been one loyal man among them, we should have felt sorry to see him handled like a dead dog, but never a man lay there who wouldn't have laughed as he cut the throat of one of the children. Johnson did not cross the barricade himself, but sent four of his gang over to do the work. When the last body had gone over the rail, he stood up in full view, making a great display of the flag, and shouted:

"Well, captain, you know that I'm in command now, and I want to ask what you propose to do?"

"We propose to remain right here in possession of the bark," answered the captain. "We can kill you off as fast as you come, and it's only a question of time when we shall have help to capture every one of you."

"We'll be shot down before we'll be taken," growled the villain. "Howsumever, perhaps we can come to term[s]. Give us the gal, and the mate, and [the] boats, and we'll give up the doctor [and] leave the ship."

"No, sir!"

"Well, give us the boats and [we'll] pass you over the doctor."

"You can't have the boats!"

"Harkee, captain!" said Johnson while the gang behind him growl[ed] and cursed and shifted about. "We['re] as ready to die as you are. If you won['t] make fair terms, then we'll all go to the bottom together. If you won't take the doctor and give us the boats, then overboard he goes, and we'll set fire to the ship. Think it over for ten minutes and give me an answer."

Can you realize the position Captain Clark was placed in? That was [illegible] threat of Johnson's, at least as far as the doctor was concerned, and humanity demanded that his life be saved. But if they were permitted to come aft to take the boats, who could tell what trick they would play on us to get possession of the cabin? It would be like them to set fire to the ship as they shoved off in the boats. They might disappear in the darkness to return and attack us. And, above all, what would the government say if we turned loose a gang of convicts to capture the first ship they came across when we had all the advantages of the situation? After three or four minutes of discussion every man and woman saw matters in the same light as the captain did. Re-enforced by Roberts, we were better situated than before. Nothing was more certain than that we could hold that cabin. When Johnson showed himself again and demanded an answer, the captain replied: "You cannot have the boats. If you murder the doctor, it will be a hanging matter for every mother's son of you. If you want to fire the ship, go ahead."

A scream of rage arose from the bow of the ship, and Johnson shook his fist at the cabin before he jumped down from his perch. It is hard for me to tell you that they carried out their threats against Dr. Haxton, but within ten minutes they had him on deck and flung him overboard. You would have thought they would have spared him, as they had seven or eight wounded men to be looked after, but in their desperation they cared for nothing. The poor man made no cry as they sent him to his death, but we who were intently listening plainly heard the splash when he struck the water. Ten minutes later there was a great flame forward and shouts and cries from the mutineers, but we judged that it was only a bluff, and so it turned out.

Had it come on to blow hard, our position would have been many times worse and perhaps untenable. The bark would have needed looking after, and we could neither have done it ourselves with that gang ready to pounce down on us, nor allowed them on our side of the barricade for fear of results. It did seem as if the hand of providence was in it as we went drifting away before a breeze which hardly brought a whitecap to the sea. That night passed quietly away, and still we drifted. Not a move was made on either side next day nor the next. The mutineers slept, sang, danced, ate and drank, and all quarreling was at an end, and in the cabin we watched and waited and grew more hopeful as the time passed on.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Wheat Market.

Farm Stock and Home.

The first few days of February witnessed a decidedly demoralized wheat market, the net decline of January of about six cents being nearly equalled in the first four or five days of this month. It is difficult to see any reason for this except the nervousness common to gamblers, and the disposition to pocket all the winnings in sight at the first indication of changing fortune or interruption of the game. The visible supply of wheat, the world's requirements, the exports from this country are all favorable to at least a maintenance of the prices of thirty days ago, if not an advance, but a study of the situation shows that a decline of two cents or more a day is often made by the disposition to "realize profits" on the part of a few heavy gamblers, whose sales are so large that buyers become demoralized, refuse to take all offerings, when down goes the price, regardless of the condition of the world's supply of wheat or the appetite of bread eaters. Of course it is purely "wind wheat" that is thus dealt in, but the real stuff suffers to the same extent, and its price goes up and down with that of its phantom brother. Under such circumstances it is impossible for any one to predict with any certainty the future price of wheat, for all natural reasons for higher or lower prices are neutralized by the system now in vogue. F. S. & H. is asked almost every day by correspondents to give them its opinion regarding future prices, but it is compelled to admit that its opinion is likely to be worthless even if given, and therefore it can only give facts from time to time, leaving its readers to form their own conclusions.

State Seed Wheat.

Farm Stock and Home.

There is a proposition before the Minnesota legislature to supply seed wheat to farmers in the Red River Valley who have none. The proposition is a good one, and if not carried out no wheat can be grown by such farmers, for they cannot procure seed in any other way. But if the state engages in such work let is do so in the spirit of philanthropy, and require the farmer to return only the same number of bushels he receives, and if his crop again fails, as it did last year, cancel the loan! This was the plan in Russia and New Zealand last year, when both governments had to furnish seed to farmers in certain localities, and surely Minnesota should not be outdone in well doing by Russia.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

MOUNTAIN IRON DEAL.

Ex-State Auditor Braden Tells About the Relinquishment.

A. Los Angeles, Cal. Dispatch to the Minneapolis Journal says: W. W. Braden, ex-state auditor of Minnesota, was seen by a Journal representative at his home here today in reference to the charge that he had knowingly relinquished valuable iron lands to certain syndicates to the great loss of the state. The ex-auditor is but the shadow of the large, healthy man he once was. He has been seriously sick for three years, and his illness has wasted him away. In speaking of the affairs of the auditor's office while he was in charge and the insinuations made, Mr. Braden spoke without any show of feeling and with dignity and composure. He made the following statement regarding the matter:

"From Minneapolis papers which I receive, I am somewhat familiar with the Mountain Iron committee proceedings, and had it not been for my poor health, I should have at once gone to St. Paul; but that was utterly out of the question at this inclement season of the year. There is nothing about this transaction to which the X-rays may not be directed. I court the fullest possible investigation, conscious that no act of mine while auditor was more conscientiously designed for the benefit of the state than was my action regarding these lands.

"Of course, I have but limited data at hand to respond to an interview. It seems that indemnity lists were filed both in the St. Cloud district and the Duluth district. These lists were filed in the latter in 1884. New lists were filed in 1888. I am not able at this time to recal just how we became advised of the general land office's desires to have the lists of selection made in a particular form, but anyhow it seemed that ours did not comply with what the land office desired, and we thought it best to withdraw the old list, and substitute new ones such as the general land office wished. With this object in view, a new list was made out for the St. Cloud district, and taken to St. Cloud by the land clerk, Mr. Griswold. The officers there permitted the substitution of the new list, but as there had been two or three tracts of land that had been filed on by homesteaders, the land clerk in the exercise of his own discretion, ruled these out or dropped them from the new list. To have done otherwise would have precipitated a contest, and delayed for an indefinite time the filing of the new lists, and if the former list was, for any reason defective. It would subject it to additional filing. This action he reported on his return. It was talked over in the office and decided that new lists should be made in the Duluth district, which was done. The amended list was taken to Duluth by the same clerk and filed on Jan. 26th, 1888. From this list, like the one at St. Cloud, certain descriptions of lands were dropped because of filings having been made on such lands by homesteaders. These lands had been selected on account of the timber growth. When the clerk returned, he reported this action, which I again approved.

"Now as to the charge that it was well known that there was valuable iron ore on that part of the Mesaba range at the time of the filing of the new list in 1888 or prior to that time I do not think it can be maintained. Of course it was well known that on the eastern end of that range there existed then, as there does today immense deposits of iron ore. Through some peculiar formation of the ore, however, it has never been able to be utilized on account of some acid substance which clogs the grates in furnaces to such an extent as to render it worthless.

"It will be conceded I think that the Merritts, of Duluth, are more familiar with the discovery of Bessemer ore on the Mesaba range, or that part of it in the vicinity of the Mountain Iron property than any others, I have a letter in my possession from L. Merritt in which he states that his brother the late C. C. Merritt, who was an accomplished woodsman, was engaged by a party of railroad surveyors to pilot them over a proposed route of railway from Duluth to Winnipeg. While so engaged in May or June, 1890, iron ore was discovered by him in the vicinity of the Mountain Iron mines and this was the first discovery of ore in that locality.

"Alfred Merritt, who visited the locality shortly afterwards, secured an option on the lands now forming the Mountain Iron mine from a homesteader, who was occupying the land as a timber claim. On this land ore was discovered about the middle of November 1890. I have been informed that the trail of the timber-cruisers crossed this particular property, and that it was so traveled for years without a suspicion that there was iron under their feet.

"I did not know and had not the slightest suspicion that iron existed anywhere in that vicinity at the time of the filing of the new lists in 1888. C. C. Merritt, as I believe first discovered ore there in May or June, 1890, which would be two years and five months after the filing of this amended list. I did not know that the Iron Mountain mine was on this particular land, until perhaps two years after its purchase."

Poultry on the Farm.

Ida E. Tilson, in Northwestern Farmer.

During one northern institute I met a hotel keeper who also owns some land. He first told me that he did not like hens, and had disposed of all his fowls, then sighed at the price he was paying for eggs, 25 cents a dozen. "I am glad of it, you old agricultural sinner," I replied to the dismal complaint. Though a few hens will not support a family, there is no stock which pays better for the little time and money invested. Think, too of the comfort of eating eggs really and truly fresh.

Poultry culture and cooking touch at many points. Our institute instructor upon the latter subject, whenever before the ladies' audience, she trusses a fowl, first washes its outside skin with soda and water. This she does for cleanliness, because fowls are not particular about their habits. But in France exhibitors at shows of dressed poultry are taught to do the same thing because soda unites with the oil in the flesh, thus giving a white, inviting firmness. The cooking of cottage cheese at a low temperature, say 90 degrees, recommended by our culinary instructor, is precisely what I practice for young chicks, ducklings and poults. The albumen is thus kept from being ropy, indigestible and constipating, and agrees quite as well with tender birds as with people.

Boiled eggs decried by some poultry writers and insisted upon by others, depends for usefulness upon its cooking. Boiled rapidly five minutes its albumen is turned to leather and such an egg is indeed "hard" for either man or duckling to digest. If an egg is simmered only, or merely has boiling water turned over it without sitting on stove or is heated raw, then thickened with crumbs, or if it is boiled at least half an hour in which case its leathery albumen changes again, becoming, as we might say, mealy, then an excellent dish is provided for any young creature.

I kept account of questions asked me at institutes for two weeks, 34 being from women and 21 from men. The financial failure of so many broiler plants, the occasional burning of a brooder, a case of the latter being just told me at Wadena, together with woman's natural, motherly liking for little creatures, make me think practical poultry culture will largely remain in her hands some time yet.

The fancier, however is usually a man, and he has his own valuable place. He preserves for us certain characteristics, and when we wish laying qualities, table qualities, any particular color of plumage or size of fowl, he is ready to furnish it. Poultry clubs might do much toward general education by sending representative exhibits to our county fairs and especially by suggesting or furnishing competent, acceptable judges.

When home on my Christmas vacation I surveyed the hens which my father, educated by me in poultry lore, is caring for. They were very sleek, most too sleek, fat and well fed. Inquiry developed the fact they had lately dropped off in their laying. Men more often than women, commit this error of over-feeding. The latter getting, as a rule, their money in driblets, are wisely careful of outgoes.

The Course of Business.

Minneapolis Evening Journal.

If the free silver men have their ears to the ground expecting to hear a general crash of banking and mercantile houses, they listen in vain. The weak banks which barely pulled through the awful depression of last year, are generally out of the way and mercantile failures are decreasing and the tide is turning and business and investment are gradually strengthening.

The banks show gains in deposits and expansion of loans, while Europe is beginning to show a disposition to invest in our securities. Money is comparatively cheap; bonds are in request at advanced figures and agricultural products are showing betterment and, if wheat is not moving to market as abundantly as in 1896 this time, the movement of corn and oats is exceptionally large, larger, in fact, than at any time since 1894. Sterling exchange is steady, the international trade balance is still in our favor. The gold redemption funds of the treasury aggregates over $146,000,000 and no gold exports to Europe are probable in the near future, unless, indeed, the prospect of a new tariff engenders very heavy buying of foreign goods to avoid the higher duties of the new schedules. The new tariff will embody moderate protection and the rates will, except on some agricultural products, be lower than those of 1890 and this is a prospect appreciated by all who see the bad effects of continual monthly deficits in the government's revenue which on March 1, will probably aggregate $50,000,000. The shipment of our product of merchandise are up to last year's figures and imports are as yet comparatively small. The bank clearings for January and February show an appreciable gain over the record of 1895, same time, while railroad earnings are beginning to improve and show decided gain over those of the campaign period last year; but they will follow the uplift of gradual business improvement. When business moves briskly, no industry more quickly feels the impulse than the railroads. Just at present there seems to be a greater transportation activity in the south than in the north, there being a decided increase in goods shipped over the record of a year ago—in some cases 50 or 60 per cent larger for lines having southern connections.

Favorable events of the month are the breaking up the steel rail pool and the drop in price to $17 and even below, which has stimulated railroad purchases after long abstention on account of the stiff rates. And, concurrently, a large number of mills have started up, bringing us another stage on the way to the period when all our factories will be running on full time again and every man who wants work can get it in some capacity. The great sale of Fall River's big surplus of print cloth some 750,000 pieces at 1 9-16 a yard or 1-16 above the lowest price previously quoted, has had an excellent, stimulating effect upon the cotton goods trade. The big surplus stock of print cloths congested the market so that the mill owners agreed to shut down two days in the week for thirteen weeks to curtail the production and work off the surplus. The big sale removes any necessity for such action which would have depressing effects upon the eastern industrial situation. Prices now have strengthened and the mills are in many cases refusing bids at any price for March deliveries and spot goods are getting scarce.

More woolen mills have started up to meet the large demand for medium goods. Sales of wool have fallen off at Boston because manufacturers have loaded up to their capacity and more, during the last few weeks. The wool market is quiet and firm. At the London sales this week Americans bought 45,000 bales of wool.

The aggregate wheat exports for the week were 2,054,345 bushels, compared with 3,168,000 bushels the previous week; 2,718000 bushels the week in 1896; 2,572,000 bushels the week in 1895; 1.005, bushels the week in 1894; 3,080,000 bushels the week in 1893. The price of wheat fluctuates as always between the filling of the winter reserves and the development of the new home and foreign crops factors of calculation. The known short Argentine and Indian crops with the considerably decreased wheat area in France are bull factors together with the comparatively small amount of stored wheat—the smallest since 1891, it is said. It is noticeable that the exports of corn to Europe are increasing in volume.

The business failures the past week numbered 267 in this country against 321 last year the same time.

Anybody inclined to gamble over the slow progress of genuine business improvement should ask himself what the situation would have been had Bryan and a Bryan congress been elected on the 50-cent dollar basis. What a beautiful condition of chaos would the country be in at the present time!

Conan Doyle will contribute to the March McClure's an account of his own adventures and experiences as a surgeon on a Greenland whaler. The paper will be illustrated with numerous pictures of Arctic sealing and whaling.

In McClure's Magazine for March an illustrated article, based on conversations with Dr. J. C. Bose and Signor G. Marconi, will describe their recent, important discoveries and experiments in telegraphing without wires.

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Luckily I laid in a big stock before the rise in Leather and will give my patrons the benefit of it. I will sell

$4.00 shoes for $0
2.50 " " 2.00
2.25 " " 1.75

And everything else in proportion.

EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN. Main Street.

Aug. Miller & Co., TANNERS.

FUR DRESSING AND DYEING A SPECIALTY.

We dress all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, harness and shoes.
We pay good price for black steer, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes.
We also take orders for coats and robes making, and cleaning and repairing of old furs.]

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

CROOKSTON, - - - - - - - MINNESOTA.

CHRISTIANSON & STRANDER,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

CHOICE FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchaser.

Office on Robert Street CROOKSTON, MINN

A. A. OLDS,

Plain - and - Ornamental - Painting,

Paper Hanging, Decorating and Kalsoming.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

Thief River Falls.

From The Press.

Ed. Ross of Crookston, was in the city this week on his tour around the county notifying town clerks to report in Crookston with their ballet hoxes on the division, for a recount of that vote.

A pleasant party and danes was enjoyed at the Micknlecky residence in the Third ward, east side the river last Wednesday evening by the friends of Miss Anna in honor of her birthday anniversary.

BORN:—To Mr. and Mrs. Kalberg of Excel a girl, Feb. 12.

The marriage of our efficient Chief Police, Mr. E. S. Wilcox and Miss. Mary Peterson was solemnized at Red Lake Falls Feb, 16th. The happy couple returned to this city the same day and have taken up their permanent residence here.

The Rev. M. S. Burns will preach his farewell sermon next Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Burns will leave during next week to visit a few days with relatives in Grand Forks and will then proced to Nebraska where Mr. Barns will enter the service of the Burlington Ry., in the capacity of engineer.

Messrs Gust Wickman. A. Holmgren, A. Bjerg and A. Johnson drove over from Warren last week with four teams after sawdust to be used in packing ice for next summer's use on the large farm of Otto Edwardh of that city. Each sleigh carried a hundred bushel grain box with a common wagon box on top. The ice to be used is taken from Middle river and hauled twelve miles.

Messrs Collins, Pederson, Ford and Durbin returned yesterday from their overland trip to Red Lake and vicinity. They rsport a very pleasant time, excepting frozen feet from water and wet snow encountered in walking the last few miles of the trip, having left their entire outfit up the river. Mr, Collins procured a large number of fine views of the Lake and scenes in logging camps and surrounding scenery.

Mr. and Mrs. Ryan announces the arrival of a 12 pound boy Monday Feb. 15, 1897.

Geo. W. Mason of Eau Claire Wis., arrived in the city Friday and will remain indefinitely.

Agent Thomas of the G. N. has been in communication with some parties in the east who contemplate a visit, to Minnesota and the Dakotas in the near future, advance agents of a colony of emigrants expecting to locate permanently in the west. Two or three of these gentlemen will arrive here in the early spring and look the newly opened reservation lands over, also going further west into N. D. and decide before their return east on a location for their colony, before a general move. Mr. Thomas has succeeded in interesting the party in our resources and ability to please, and on arrival of their representatives here they should be taken care of. The colony will consist of about 150 or 200 people.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Copp received a valentine Sunday. Feb. 14th, in the arrival of a fine baby boy.

St. Hilaire Items.

[From the Spectator.]

BORN:—To Mr. and Mrs. K. O. Gigstad. Tuesday February 16 1897 a son.

J. L. Johnson and K. O. Gigstad will leave tomorrow (Thursday) for Crookston and each will take their respective town ballot boxes along with them as stated in the summons all on account of Garfield wanting to be a county.

J. L. Johnson received his $75 limb supporter last week and is now walking around as spry as any of us.

August Peterson informed us the first of the week that a son and heir arrived at his home Jan, 30th.

About six inches of snow fell Saturday and along towards evening it went into the banking business on a large scale.

Word has reached here to the effect that four horses were accidently killed at Arpin's camp and several men injured.

Truth in a Nutshell.

Impure blood is the natural result of close confinement in house, school room or shop.

Blood is purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla and all the disagreeable results of impure blood disappear with the use of this medicine.

If you wish to feel well keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure.

East Grand Forks Items

[From The Courier.]

Ols Bang came up from the farm Wednesday, and is spending a few days in the city looking after business interests.

Will Backley returned from Wadena. Minn., Wednesday morning where he has been for the past month. He has given up the idea of starting a new shop at that place.

Geo. Saulbury knocked out the sowing machine company which sought to collect from him on a bond. Mr. Saulsbury henceforth will refuse to allow other people the benefit of his good name by either signing notes or bonds.

A large amount of hay is being daily marketed here. Last season's hay was a plentiful crop and naturally the price is not high now for the commodity, but fodder is a necessity, and necessity sometimes compels us to traffic even in fodder.

Wednesday George Coulter, who with his family spent the winter here, moved out to the farm at Mallory.

The work of raising the N. P. railroad bridge which has been in progress for the past two weeks is nearing completion.

Farmers on the Point are complaining of the existence of a large number of timber wolves' and movement is on foot for a grand hunt.

George Coulter left on Monday evening for Iowa, where he contemplates taken up his residence provided he can trade off his property here for property in Iowa.

A. M. Silver has withdrawn from the proprietorship of the Garden Theatre. The assets of the theater were not disturbed by his withdrawal as the only investment he had was his good will, and that apparently doesn't count for much.

Sunday last Mrs. T. A. Sullivan presented the judga with a san—and ever since the court has been more or less mixed. As the little fellow was born on the 14th day of Febuary his pa says be will call him Valentine' which will go well with Sullivan.

Peter Hearty was not killed as reported last week. but was dangerously injured, and the trustees of Perham, at which point the accident occurred, have written to the supervisors of Rhinebart township, where Mr. Hearty residsd before leaving here, to send money to care for him.

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

Attorney Foote was down from Crookston Tuesday on legal business.

Miss Maggie Vnnnet was over from Edna and spent Sunday with her parsnts.

Gunder Ostgaarden, of near Fertile, has secured a license to wed Miss Engebrette Ostgaarden.

Ole Severson and Ann Larson, both of Winger, were united in the holy bonds of wedlock in Fertile by Rev. A. H. Cjevre last Thursday.

Sunday was St. Valentine's day. The postmaster reports less valentines sent through the mail this year than last by a good deal. The world is getting better.

E. M. Lancaster was down from the county seat Saturday.

C. E. Sawyer was down from Crookston last Friday and Saturday.

Ed. Randz, of Crookston spent Sunday with the family of J. S. Nichols'.

Sam Dainard shipped a carload of hogs and cattle to St. Paul on Monday night.

Sheriff Lawrence was here Friday night summoning the village recorder to appear at Crookston Wednesday with the village ballot boxes.

J. V. E. Wyatt was down from the county seat last Saturday and sold the personal effects belonging to the late Sam Uaseth, of Garden, at public sale. The sale was largely attended notwithstanding the inclement weather and every article was sold at a good price.

"Mrs. O. H. Watson died at Merillan, Wis., last Saturday afternoon. Deceased was the daughter of Mr. John Finnigan, of Douglas, and was very well known to Pine Island people who sympathize with the family in their sad bereavement. She leaves an infant daughter."—Mrs. Watson, formerly Miss. Nellie Finnigan, was a type setter and worked on the Record several years ago. She went to Ada, Minn., with L. E. George and afterwards to Fertile. She was respected and admired by all who knew her.

Euclid Items.

Mrs. C. Nelson and daughters, Amber and Florence attended the masquerade ball given at Crookston Monday evening.

Jos. M. Hsard, C. W. Hackett Hardware Co.'s, energetic salesmen spent Tuesday in town.

Oscar Lindblom, of Bray, was over the fore part of the week attending to business matters.

J. L. Adams, the Red Lake Falls optician spent Monday night in the village.

Frank Davies came down from Angus Friday night to spend a few days with friends.

The Woodmen's entertainment and ball given Monday evening was a pleasing success. A large and attentive audience assembled to listen to the rendering of the interesting program, and the same audience danced with as much enthusiasm as they listened, until nearly five o'clock in the morning. The music furnished by the Crookston Mandolin club is spoken of only in highest terms of praise, and the staying quality of the musicians are of just as high a standard as their music. An exceptionally fine supper served by the young ladies of the I. O. G. T. was partaken of by more than 100 persons.

R. Teal drove to Crookston Monday and again on Tuesday on a business mission.

I. U. Jennings, of Crookston, transacted business in the village Tuesday last.

Angus Items.

L. J. Lake went to Crookston on Friday to attend a meeting of the I. O. O. F.

Fred Stroble was at Crookston on business, last Friday.

Henry Teideman, John Gabelcrson and D. Christofferson were down to Crookston on Friday.

Ole Tausan, D. H. Miller, Louis Osterloh, T. A. Stevens and George Tausan attended the meeting of the Woodmen on Thursday evening.

W. Lemen, W. L. Davies, T. McLennan and Campion, spent Monday and Tuesday at Crookston.

Albert Jacobson left on Monday for Minneapolis.

J. F. Montgomery. and J. Palmer were among those who went to Crookston the first of the week.

Mrs. J. K. Daves is visiting with Mrs. M. A. Campion, at Warren.

T. P. Schell of Drayton is visiting in town.

M. A. Campion was in town on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Pesking spent Tuesday in Warren.

The editor of the Review of Reviews comments in the March number on the Spanish program of reforms in Cuba, the United States senate's attitude towards the arbitration treaty with England, the immigration bill, the proposed international monetary conference. President-elect McKinley's cabinet selections, the recent senatorial elections the New York Trust investigation, the famine situation in India, the affairs of the Greeks in Crete, the foreign policy of Russia, the position of England, France, and the other great powers, and many other matters of current interest.

Grip.

LaGripe is like a cold, only stubborn. "77" cures both. Price 25c. at all druggists.

Novel Showing of Easter Hats and Bonnets

A novel method of presenting the newest and freshest Eastertide creations of Paris milliners has been adopted by the Lales' Home Journal for March. In that magazine the new French hats and bonnets will be pictured as they are worn. This unique display is useful, therefore, in pointing out clearly not only fashion's decree, but the styles in headdress best suited to several contrasted types and faces.

Cash.

The highest market price paid for barley and oats. See Theodore Greenbalgh, one door north of the Germania hotel. [14tf]

Gibson's New English Girl.

Charles Dana Gibson, in illustrating a short story that narrates the romance of a Princess, for the March Ladies' Home Journal, has created what he regards as his typical English girl. She is said to be as distinctive and striking as his famous American girl, and while essentially different she is quite as interesting. The drawing will illustrate Robert C. V. Myers' story, "The Morning after the Servia Got In."

Olga Nethersole to Write.

Olga Nethersole, the actrese, has turned her attention to writing and will give advice of a practical nature to "The Girl Who Aspires to Elocution." Her contribution will appear in an early issue of the Ladies' Home Journal.

Business and Wheat Situation.
Minneapolis Tribune.

Last week was quiet in business with the exception of the sensational break-up in the steel rail pool, the signs of upheaval in the iron business trade, and the great purchase at Fall River of 750,000 pieces of print cloth, involving a cash outlay of some $2,000,000. These are notable exceptions, to be sure, but their influence had not, up to the close of the week, ramified widely enough to effect general business. This, it is believed, will come latter. In fact, these gigantic movements are looked upon as the beginning of a break-up of the condition of stagnation which has prevailed in most lines for several months past. It seems as if a severe break in prices was necessary to start a movement, and it came suddenly. The fall of eight dollars per ton in rails was followed by such extensive orders that by Saturday the price had recovered from $17 to $20 per ton. The purchase of the 750,000 pieces of print cloth was followed, a day latter by the purchase of 250,000 more at a higher price. During the present week we ought to see reflex of these gigantic transactions in general business.

In the Northwest, we have been visited by a snowstorm of unprecedented length, accompanied by high winds and severe drifts which have blockaded many railroads and brought a good many lines of trade to a standstill. The condition therefore, has been one of stagnation, but as the causes are local, an improvement is to be looked for with the brightening skies.

Wheat which had such a brilliant spurt the first week of January, lost nearly all of its gain last week and closed very weak, close to lowest price reached since the big advance. The reaction from 72 cents per bushel for the May option in Chicago was a good one, reaching 4⅞ cents, which was enough under the circumstances. Notwithstanding the strong statistical position of this cereal figured out on paper, there seems to be wheat enough everywhere. Exports have suddenly fallen off, Bradstreet's report giving the clearances from both coasts at only 2,051,345—about 1,100,000 smaller than the week before and 667,000 bushels less than for the corresponding week of 1896. Receipts in the Northwest keep up better than was expected. There are plenty of men that still believe in much higher prices later on, but nearly all admit that for the present the prospect for a sustained advance is not encouraging.

A year ago 70 cents a bushel would have been regarded as a satisfactory price for wheat, and while now the visible supply is considernbly smaller and the estimated supplies back in the country still less by comparison, still no actual scarcity has as yet developed, and until it does it will be hard to "bull" the market on theory alone. While prices ought to rally some from the sharp break of last week, it is reasonable to expect considerably lower prices before there is any big upturn. If lower prices will stimulate exports and clean out the bins so as to make room for the next crop, it will leave the market in better shape for a fair average of prices throughout the year.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

By local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever, nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which i nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENNEY & Co., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

ROYAL
The absolutely pure
BAKING POWDER
ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A Dairy Board of Trade.
The Northwestern Farmer.

A strong movement in favor of a Minnesota Dairy Board of Trade is on foot, and it is probable that a convention of the managers of all the creameries of the state will soon be called to organize such a board in the near future. This movement and its importance to the dairy interests of the state, was first suggested last September, by the Northwestern Farmer, and its first suggestion was followed by editorials and correspondence giving the scheme further support. Since then the subject has been discussed by dairy managers, and the conclusion has been reached that the organization of such a board is the only place by which Minnesota butter can secure the position in the world's market which it has fairly earned. Besides it offers the best solution of the question how best to market northwestern butter. Up to this time the butter from our creameries has been graded in other markets, and has been sold by commission men at a cost of an immense sum for commissions footing up in some cases to $2,500 and even $3,000 for the product of a single creamery association. A large portion of this enormous tax on the creamery industry should be saved for the pockets of farmers. The plan at present under consideration, favors a dairy board of trade in some central city, presumably one of the Twin Cities, as offering the best facilities to be open one day in every week. On that day the dairy manager, or his representative, will meet the eastern buyer and make sales by sample, the shipment to follow promptly. The only expense will be the small commission to the broker who represents the creamery in making the sale, which would be trifling compared with the five per cent now paid to commission men, which often amounts to a cent per pound, or about one-half as much as the average cost of manufacture. This item alone would save about a million dollars annually to Minnesota, on its present product. A part of the plan is to effect a larger and more direct export trade through the state board. This foreign trade is now indirect and very unsatisfactory. Most butter is now made for home consumption, to the neglect of the demand of markets abroad. The extraordinary growth of creamery interests in this country is likely to result in a supply greater than the demand, and a consequent lowering of price unless an export outlet is provided in good time. As favorable export rates can be had here as anywhere, and the fact that the northwest is independent of Chicago and on an equal footing with that city as a shipping point, ought to concentrate a large export trade here, if not immediately within a few years.

The plan for such a dairy board of trade might well include the establishment of a state grade and brand, which would be a guarantee of excellence to the consumer, and a constant incentive to patrons as well as buttermakers to keep the product fully up to the demand of the market.

There will undoubtedly be a large difference of opinion as to plans of organization and work, but these are matters that can safely be left for future determination in the hands of men who have had practical experience in creamery management, but as to the importance and necessity of such a movement there can be no difference of opinion among the creamery men of Minnesota and the two Dakotas. With a practical plan and capable managers, the movement means money in the pockets of the patrons of creameries in the northwest.

Fifty Years Ago.

Grandfather's hat! And within it you see,
Grandfather's favorite cough remedy.
Whether 'twas Asthma, Bronchitis or Croup,
Or baby at night waked the house with a whoop,
With Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Gran'ther was sure
That no cold or cough would e'er fail of a cure.
In hats the styles change, but the records will show
Coughs are cured as they were 50 years ago.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has no equal as a remedy for coughs, colds, and lung diseases. Where other soothing elixirs palliate, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral heals. It is not a cheap cough syrup, which soothes but does not strengthen; it is a physician's cough remedy, and it cures. It is put up in large bottles, only, for household use. It was awarded the medal at the World's Fair of ninety-three. It has a record of

50 Years of Cures.

Teacher's Examinations.

Examinations for teachers will be held on the following dates:

McIntosh, March 2nd and 3rd.
Fertile, " 5th " 6th.
Crookston and East Grand Forks March 12th and 13th.

Examination for first grade certificates will be held at the court house in Crookston March 11th, 12th and 13th. Examinations will begin promptly at nine o'clock a. m.

I. I. KAASA,
[44-47] Co. Supt.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate under Judgement of Foreclosure.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. District Court.
County of Polk.

A. Appel, plaintiff, vs. George H. Herbert, otherwise known as George Kehler or Koehler, Minna Herbert, otherwise known as Minna Tiedeman, Ida Kohler or Koehler, and William Keele, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 17th day of February 1897, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said Polk county, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash on Friday the second day of April 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit:

Lots numbered eight (8), nine (9) and ten (10) in block numbered three (3) in Budge's Fourth Addition to East Grand Forks, Minnesota.

Dated February 17th, 1897

THOMAS LAWRENCE,
Sheriff of Polk County
A. A. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney. [45-51]

S.S.S.
S. Heals Running Sores.
S. Cures the Serpent's Sting.
S.
CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON In all its stages completely eradicated by S. S. S. Obstinate sores and ulcers yield to its healing powers. It removes the poison and builds up the system. A valuable treatise on the disease and its treatment mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XX. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY MARCH 4, 1897. NO 47

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO.

: Fournet Block. :

Caskets, Coffins, Burial Supplies.

Prices Reduced 25 per cent.

This cut represents our new Sterling Hearse.

$3.50 Per Trip to City Funerals.

Twelve years' Experience in the business with thorough training in the Science of Embalming. Our new Undertaking room is now stocked complete.

R. C. WOODHAM,
Embalmer and Funeral

STATE LEGISLATURE

Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The house had a special order for the afternoon for the consideration of Mr. Foss' bill for a graduated and progressive inheritance tax, (H. F. 4) which was passed by a constitutional majority of 58 votes, after the bill had been materially amended and had narrowly escaped defeat and mutilation several times. The bill, as originally drawn, provided that the tax should apply to real and personal property of the value of $500 and over, being graduated from this amount to $100,000, with successive steps from 1 per cent to 5 per cent. The amendments adopted limit the operation of the measure to personal property, and to inheritances of $10,000 and over, the tax to range from 1 per cent up to 5 per cent on $50,000 and over.

The railroad and warehouse commission reported to the senate that the Milwaukee road had persistently discriminated against the Twin Cities in favor of Chicago in the matter of time schedules, making Southern Minnesota business really tributary to Chicago.

Mr. Dunn gave notice that he would introduce a resolution requiring the railroad commission to see that such change is made in the train schedule as will stop the discrimination.

The senate spent almost the entire morning and part of the afternoon in committee of the whole discussing the Wyman bill providing for more assistants in the public examiner's office. The occasion was improved by some senators to administer a few roasts to Examiner Kenyon. Progress was reported.

Thursday, Feb. 25.

Senator Ozman's pet measure, providing for civil service reform in cities was amended in several particulars by the senate and recommended to pass.

The bill providing for semi-annual payment of taxes was also the subject of considerable debate. It also was recommended to pass.

The house gave Mr. Donnelly a surprise by defeating, by a vote of 29 to 77, his bill requiring the posting daily of the condition of banks. Mr. Donnelly's bill to require the publication of names and officers of corporations fared better, passing by a vote of 97 to 20. The house also passed the following:

S. F. 341—Creating a board of pardons. Passed under a suspension of rules.

S. F. 205—To establish state inspection of grain at Little Falls.

S. F. 40, Hodge—Relating to land grants and providing for the enforcement of the Anderson railroad land taxation act.

H. F. 568—Providing for the organization of all unorganized counties.

H. F. 26, Shell—Relating to assessment and collection of taxes by semi-annual installments.

H. F. 297, Jacobson—Relating to vacation of land grants, so as to permit suits for the recovery of land wrongfully taken out of possession of the state.

H. F. 176, Smith—To legalize conveyances made by husband and wife separately.

Friday, Feb. 26.

The house has practically killed the Douglas bill fixing a distance tariff on grain and hard coal. The bill was debated all day long and it was finally referred to the railroad committee, where it is likely to receive even a cooler reception than that extended by the grain and warehouse committee. It is generally conceded, even by the friends of the bill, that it can not pass, and it will probably never again disturb the house.

In the senate the Dunn resolution requiring the Milwaukee railroad to cease discrimination in train schedules against the Twin Cities was passed. Beside considering several measures in committee of the whole, the following bills were passed:

S. F. 303, Yale—Creating board of improvement in cities of more than 15,000 and less than 50,000 inhabitants, and authorizing assessments for such purposes.

S. F. 215, Morgan—Relating to the organization of domestic stock fire insurance companies.

S. F. 240, Hanna—Relating to compensation of county commissioners in certain cases.

S. F. 130, Potter—Authorizing the board of investment of the permanent school fund and the permanent university fund to sell or dispose of any bonds or securities that have been heretofore or may be hereafter purchased by authority of said board.

Saturday, Feb. 27.

The house held a brief session during the morning, but very little was done aside from the introduction of bills. Thirty-five new measures made their appearance and were read for the first time. Under suspension of the rules the following measures were passed:

H. F. 658, Marin—To attach the new county of Red Lake to the Fourteenth judicial district.

S. F. 342, Stevens—Providing for incorporating parishes in the Protestant Episcopal church.

S. F. 302, Yale—Permitting cities of over 15,000 and under 50,000 inhabitants to issue certificates of indebtedness to provide a local improvement fund.

Mr. Dunn's bill proposing a constitutional amendment to require a majority of all votes cast to carry a proposed constitutional amendment, instead of a majority of the votes cast on the proposition, was favorably recommended.

Monday, March 1.

The senate, without dissent, has instructed the Powers investigation committee to proceed with the hearing of the charges against the state labor bureau and the commissioner. Only definite charges will be investigated. The amended charges are:

That the factory law has not been enforced and that the report for 1895-6 has not been published, although the law requires that it shall be published before the first Monday in January.

The unauthorized publishing of "The Purchasing Power of Gold," at state expense, exhausting the printing fund, omitting the statistics required by law.

Gathering statistics at the expense of the state and failing to publish them, viz., tax, milling and probate.

Using the office force during office hours to prepare a private publication called "Farmer Hayseed in Town," that this publication was for Mr. Powers' private gain, notwithstanding which he made several trips to Chicago at state expense to arrange for its publication.

In the house the bills relating to forestry land grants, and providing that a majority of all votes cast at an election shall be necessary to the adoption of a constitutional amendment were discussed, without action.

The Wedding Ring.

The associations called up by a wedding ring are very touching, and it is the last thing that even the poorest wife will part with. If it ever was considered a badge of servitude, it now is much more suggestive of queenship and sovereignty. An old Latin writer thus describes the ring: It is circular, because the mutual love and hearty affection of matrimony should be forever; their continuity remaining as unbroken as the circlet itself. It is an old—and exploded—notion that the ring is placed upon the fourth finger because a small artery connects with the heart. The real reason probably is that the left hand is not used as much as the right, and the fourth finger less than the other fingers.

The common cocklebur of the country is simply the seed case of a plant. Its thorny hooks give it a hold upon fur or wool bearing animals or upon the clothes of man, and thus cause it to be transported to considerable distances.

Twenty ordinary bricks equal a cubic foot of work when laid in position.

FAR BEYOND A BILLION.

Appropriations of the Present Congress Will Break All Former Records.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Speaker Reed and the other Republican leaders of the house entered upon the final session of the Fifty-fourth congress with the avowed determination that no legislation which compelled great expenditures of public money should be enacted during the session. They felt compelled to adopt this policy because of the condition of the treasury and they have generally adhered to it, although the regular appropriation bills for the support of the government have brought the total appropriations of this congress far beyond the $1,000,000,000 mark, breaking the record of former congresses. Many of the appropriations were necessary to continue works authorized by other congresses. No public buildings have been started by this congress and no new battleships or vessels of any description, although the creation of a navy begun several years ago, has been by no means abandoned.

Passed Many Private Pension Bills.

One feature of the session's record worthy of note is the great number of private pension bills passed, many of them placing the widows of officers on the pension rolls at ratings ranging from $30 to $75 a month. Several of the pension bills were vetoed by President Cleveland, but congress enacted some of these despite the veto. Several important bills are in the hands of the president, awaiting his action, foremost among them the immigration bill which establishes an educational test for immigrants and bars out laborers who maintain their homes in other countries.

Necessarily the policy of the house to avoid new legislation which involved expenditures has been enforced upon the senate. The Nicaragua canal bill which was discussed at great length in the senate, but not voted on, was not taken up in the house, nor was the free home bill which the senate passed.

FAREWELL TO CANTON.

Notable Demonstration Upon the Departure of President McKinley.

CANTON, O., March 2.—It was indeed a beautiful and impressive scene that Canton presented when her citizens bade farewell to Major and Mrs. McKinley as they entered the special train in waiting to convey them to Washington. The people of the city seemed to have turned out en masse to do honor to the distinguished neighbor and friend, who so long has been regarded with the greatest love and esteem. No lines were drawn in the large concourse of people which followed the McKinley carriage to the train and surrounded the station. Young and old, rich and poor, richly gowned and humbly clad, lowly and affluent, people of all political convictions, of all creeds and of all social planes touched elbows and jostled each other about in the mighty throng.

His Last Farewell.

Major McKinley was escorted from his residence to the station by several local companies of militia, the Grand Army veterans and citizens generally. The crowd about the station was almost impenetrable and never equaled before in Canton. It was not until a detachment of the escort had ridden ahead and opened the way that the carriage containing Major and Mrs. McKinley could approach the train. As the party approached the station those on the outside of the crowd sent up a cheer. It was taken up by those nearer the train and grew in volume until it became fairly deafening. Cheering was renewed when the major appeared on the car platform with Mrs. McKinley. He assisted the latter into the train, and, with bare head, turned and bowed to the crowd. When the cheering had sufficiently subsided he spoke a few words of farewell to the friends he had known so long and was visibly affected when he entered his car and the journey to Washington began.

Arrived at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The McKinley special arrived in Washington at 11 a.m. The journey was without special incident.

Didn't Locate It.

Dr. H. F. Fisk, principal of the academy of the Northwestern university, is an exact man, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. He has made it a rule that for all absences from recitations his students shall write out reasons in full why they were away and what recitations were missed. One day Dr. Fisk received a note as follows:

"On account of the earache, headache, stomach ache and cramps I was unable to attend algebra at 8 a. m., grammar at 10 a. m. and English at 3 p. m."

Dr. Fisk excused the student, but at the same time took occasion to rebuke him for not stating in his letter where he had cramps.

Professional Advice.

"Doctor, I'm so nervous that I toss all night. What's the best remedy?"

"Just take a nap when you feel that way."—Detroit Free Press.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps relates that once, when Longfellow was visiting her at her Gloucester home, she pointed out to him the reef of Norman's Woe and was surprised to find that, although he had wrecked the schooner Hesperus on it, he had never before seen it.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

A Rebekah lodge has been organized at Hokah.

The high school building at Wykoff has burned.

Jasper now has long distance telephone connections.

Minneapolis curlers will try to have the next bonspiel held there.

The graded school building at Hawley has been burned to the ground.

Minnesota people in Washington have decided to form an association.

A camp of Modern Woodmen of America has been organized at Elk River.

The ladies of the G. A. R. of Minnesota will undertake to erect a home for soldiers' widows.

J. D. Two was elected patriarch at the grand encampment I. O. O. F., at St. Paul last week.

Archbishop Ireland celebrated high pontifical requiem mass at the funeral of Archbishop Grace.

Joseph H. Thompson, the lately elected city treasurer of Minneapolis, has refused to qualify.

Ex-Governor Hubbard of Minnesota is said to be a candidate for a foreign mission, Italy preferred.

President Cleveland refuses to pardon A. C. Roberts, serving a sentence in Minnesota for mailing obscene matter.

The Pennsylvania Fuel company, a consolidation of four other companies, will establish its headquarters in St. Paul.

W. B. Dean of St. Paul is announced as a member of the executive committee of the Indianapolis monetary conference.

The trustees of the soldiers' home have decided that married inmates must leave the institution. There is lack of room.

Captain David B. Loomis of the Second Minnesota Volunteer infantry, died Wednesday at the soldiers' home at Minnehaha.

Frederick Carberry, Chicago's famous tenor, married Mary Winnifred Wells, daughter of Judge Wells of Filmore county, at Preston.

Arthur G. Wright, an Englishman of education, wealth and social distinction in his native country, committed suicide at Minneapolis.

The board of directors of the State Agricultural society held a meeting to revise the premium list. Additions were made in several departments.

Ben Buxton plead guilty to the charge of embezzling $16,000 from George R. Newell & Co., Minneapolis, and was sentenced to St. Cloud on the reformatory plan.

John G. Daub, head bookkeeper for Michaud Bros., St. Paul, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart, while in bed, on account of sickness.

Li Hung Chang will become an honorary member of Gettysburg Post, G. A. R. of St. Paul, having accepted an invitation tendered him while he was in this country.

The Franklin group of mines at Virginia has closed down, throwing 150 men out of employment. The reason is supposed to be the inability of the ore pool to come to an agreement.

Five arrests have been made at Elmore of rough characters who shamefully abused James Louth, an old and inoffensive man, a week ago. The people are greatly aroused over the matter.

One of the cruisers employed by the state land commissioner found a case of trespass on a recent visit to Mille Lacs. The logs cut were discovered at McLean's mill in the town of Robbins. It is hinted that a government inspector might also find work in that locality.

State Agent Fullerton, to whom was referred the petition for the pardon of the eight Centerville poachers who are serving a sentence in the Anoka county jail in preference to paying $25 fine for violation of the fish and game laws, reported adversely, and the governor decided to allow them to serve out their sentences.

In Winona is situated the training school of the American Volunteers for the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota. Some of the good people of that city are now seriously contemplating the erecting for this organization a home of its own instead of the rented 2-story brick building which they now occupy. There is already a fund of $6,000 raised.

At the annual G. A. R. encampment at St. Paul last week, Elisha B. Wood of Long Prairie was elected commander to succeed J. J. McCardy of St. Paul. Other officers elected were: Senior Vice Commander, Charles McKay, Fergus Falls; junior vice commander, J. C. Cooper, Northfield; medical director, Dr. O. S. Pine, St. Paul; chaplain, C. C. Salter, Duluth, re-elected.

Insurance Commissioner Dearth has completed his preliminary report on the fire and marine and fidelity and casualty and surety companies in Minnesota for 1896. The rates of losses to premiums with the domestic companies was 45 per cent; with the foreign companies 48 per cent. Allowing 35 per cent for expenses, the net profit would be 20 per cent for the former and 21 per cent for the latter.

CROWDS GATHERING.

Railroads Estimate That Washington Will Entertain 225,000 Strangers.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The railroads are pouring inaugural visitors into town and with bunting flaring from innumerable windows the city is fairly alive to the fact that inauguration day is at hand. Should the estimates of the several railways running into Washington hold good there will be a crowd of 225,000 strangers in the city on the 4th. The Pennsylvania, over whose line the McKinley party will come to Washington, estimates its total business into Washington for the current week at 100,000. The Baltimore and Ohio, which will bring the Hobart party from New Jersey, places its total estimate at 75,000, while the Chesapeake and Ohio counts on 40,000. The Southern railway has only two organizations of any sort booked, both colored military companies, one from Charleston, S. C., and the other from Macon, Ga. The road does not expect to bring more than 5,000 or 10,000 people to Washington for the week.

The Japanese Standard.

YOKOHAMA, March 2.—The government has decided to adopt the gold standard at a ratio of 32 1-13 to 1. The smallest gold piece will be of the value of 5 yen. The silver yen will gradually be withdrawn. The new project comes into operation in October.

Calls the Senate Together.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The president has issued a proclamation in the usual form, calling a session of the senate at noon on March 4 to receive communications from the executive. This is the usual senate executive session to consider nominations to important offices.

M'CLELLAN'S WARHORSE.

Something About Dan, the Only Charger the General Rode.

General McClellan's favorite warhorse, usually called Dan, was a dark bay, about 17 hands high, well bred, with good action and never showing signs of fatigue, no matter how long the course. He was an extremely handsome, showy animal, with more than ordinary horse sense. Dan was a very fast walker—an important requisite in a commander's charger—but a disagreeable accomplishment so far as his staff were concerned, as their horses in general were kept on a slow trot.

After the war Dan became the family horse at General McClellan's country home in Orange, and seemed to be proud of his position, performing his duties well and easily. On one occasion, when driven to a neighboring estate by two ladies of the general's family, and left untied, as usual, at the door, Dan came to the conclusion that they had remained long enough for an afternoon call, so, declining to waste any more time there, he trotted back to his stable, carefully turning out to pass carriages and other vehicles met on the way home. Dan died and was buried in Orange.

The general said of him: "Dan was one of those horses that could trot all day long at a very rapid gait, which kept all other horses at a gallop. He earned from the aids the title of 'that devil Dan'—a name that he justified on many a long and desperate ride before I gave up the command of the Army of the Potomac. Dan was the best horse I ever had. He was never ill for an hour, never fatigued, never disturbed under fire. The dear old fellow survived the war for many years, dying at a ripe old age in 1879. No matter how long we might be parted—once for nearly four years—he always recognized me the moment we met again and in his own way showed his pleasure at seeing me. Even on the day of his death, which was a painless one, he still attempted to rise and greet me, but, unable to do so, he would lean his head against me and lick my hand. No soldier ever had a more faithful horse than I had in Daniel Webster."—Our Animal Friends.

Hadrian's Wall.

Hadrian, in A. D. 120, built a stone wall from Bowness, near Carlisle, on Solway frith, to the river Tyne, near Newcastle. It was 80 miles long and garrisoned by 10,000 troops. It was from 12 to 20 feet high at various points, 8 feet thick at the top and was provided with a gallery in the rear, which enabled its defenders to take their stand with only head and shoulders visible to the enemy. At every quarter of a mile there was a castle with a garrison of troops. Beacon lights and signals were used, and on an attack, whether by day or by night, the news was at once flashed up and down the wall from sea to sea.

First Written Laws.

The first written statutes are comprised in the law of Moses, 1491 B. C. The first Greek laws were systematized by Draco 623 B. C. The laws of Lycurgus were made about 844 B. C. The Roman laws were first compiled by Servius Tullius and amended by the Twelve Tables in 449 B. C. The Pandects of Justinian were compiled in 533. Blackstone's Commentaries were published at Oxford in 1765 and 1769.

The first anthropological society, for the study of mankind considered with reference to the animal history of the race, was founded in London in 1863.

Andrew Carnegie is seriously ill at Greenwich, Conn., from an attack of pleurisy, though the physicians do not think his condition alarming.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS

Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The Merchants' National bank of Helena, recently suspended, is to resume shortly.

Dr. Parkhurst is suffering from nervous collapse. It will be some time before he will be able to resume his work.

The Missouri legislature has passed a law which prohibits any persons from solemnizing marriages who is not a citizen of the United States.

Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor has been elected president of the Union Reform Press association, which met at Kansas City.

Freight handlers of the Flint and Pere Marquette line at Ludington, Mich., to the number of 400 are on a strike for a restoration of former wages.

Judge Long of the Michigan supreme court, was renominated by acclamation by the Republican state convention, as was also W. J. Crocker of Adrian, for regent of the University of Michigan.

Thursday, Feb. 25.

Fire destroyed buildings and property at Milbank, S. D., to the amount of $50,000.

The German American bank of Tonawanda, N. Y., has closed by order of Superintendent of Banks Milburn on the ground of insolvency.

An explosion of nitro-glycerine has taken place at Nobel's dynamite works, Ayrshire, Scotland. Six persons were killed and several injured.

At a meeting of the consolidated bondholders of the Kansas Pacific it was unanimously decided to accept the Union Pacific revised plan of reorganization.

The works of the National India Rubber company, at Bristol, R. I., will close about March 6, owing to lack of orders and prospects of a dull rubber market for several months.

The Olympic club of London offers a purse of £600 for a fight between Eddy Connelly of St. Johns, N. B., and Kid Lavigne of Saginaw, Mich., to take place in April or May.

Friday, Feb. 26.

The rival orders of Daughters of the Revolution will consolidate.

Some appropriation bills will probably be left for congress to deal with at the extra session.

A new York congressman introduced a bill declaring war between the United States and Spain.

The house has passed a bill authorizing national banks to take out circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited.

Two half-breeds have been arrested on suspicion of the murder of the Spicer and Rouse families in North Dakota.

Saturday, Feb. 27.

Judge N. C. Sears has been nominated for mayor by the Chicago Republicans.

The meeting of the National Base Ball League magnates is being held at Baltimore.

A Wisconsin man, charged with selling fraudulent diplomas, has been arrested in Chicago.

The large rubber factory of the L. Candee company at New Haven, Conn., will resume operations. The factory employs 1,000 hands.

The Chicago tanners strike is to be settled by the state board of arbitration. The men will return to work, pending the finding of the board.

Monday, March 1.

The American plate glass factory at Alexandria, Ind., has burned. Loss, $200,000.

The Venezuelan boundary commission's work has been finished and its report made.

It transpires that Carl Jonas of Wisconsin, who died while consul at Crefeld, Germany, over a year ago, committed suicide.

Cable dispatches received at Madrid from Manila say that over 2,000 insurgents were killed in the recent battles fought with the government troops at Silang and Las Marimas.

Professor Edward Thompson Nelson, of the chair of science in the Ohio Wesleyan university, one of the most distinguished educators of Ohio, died suddenly of heart disease in Washington.

Tuesday, March 2.

The February deficit in government receipts and expenditures was $4,395,059.

Canadians complain that they have the worst of it in the Alaskan boundary deal.

M. J. DeBurlet, who a year ago resigned the premiership of Belgium to become Belgian minister to Portugal, is dead.

The state's per cent of the proceeds of the sales of public lands in Minnesota during 1896 has been received from the government authorities by the state auditor. The amount was $3,562.98 a decrease from the preceding remittance of $2,384.71.

The state game and fish commission have appointed Julius Schneider, a former butcher in St. Paul, and L. A. Babcock, an ex-commission merchant of Minneapolis, game wardens, to succeed E. L. Farnam and J. W. Nash, who were recently deposed.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Prediction That Sweden Will Soon Become the Iron Source of Europe—Many New Stock Companies Formed—The Nansen Lecture at Christiania—Bogus Swedish Countess.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

About 13,000 persons emigrated to foreign countries during the year of 1890.

Fifteen members of the present police force of this city are college graduates.

The "Stockholmstidning" has purchased the Nyqvarn paper factory for 300,000 crowns.

The workingmens union of Stockholm have decided to contribute 500 crowns to King Oscar's jubilee fund.

There will be 10 representatives of the Finnish press at the press congress to be held in conjunction with the fair in this city next summer.

A request for an appropriation of 600,000 crowns for the renovation of the Vaddo canal has been placed before the riksdag.

During the year 1896 there were 380 new stock companies organized throughout the country, representing an aggregate capital of 217,855,700 crowns.

There are at present in Sweden 904 miles of railway, of which 368 miles are under the control of the government and 626 under private ownership.

Three new church bells with chimes having an aggregate weight of 2,250 kilograms, were recently shipped from this city to Helsingborg by the K. G. Bergholtz company.

Olof Bengston, a well known mechanic of this city, recently left for the Congo Free State, where he will remain for three years, having accepted there a lucrative position.

The Life Saving Society of London has invited several professional Swedish swimmers to participate in the swimming and diving contests given under its auspices at London next summer.

Photos of the queen have been distributed among the different public schools throughout the country. At present a picture of the king and queen may be found in every schoolhouse of Sweden.

The oldest general of Sweden is J. M. Bjornstjerna, who recently celebrated his 92d birthday. The general, who has lived under the reign of six kings, was made a general of the Swedish army in 1874.

Madame Catherine Lundberg, who recently died in this city, made the following donations: Adolph Fredrik's Orphanage, 10,000 crowns; Home For Unfortunate Women, 10,000 crowns; the German Institute, 2,000 crowns; Eugenia Home, 2,000 crowns, and 4,000 crowns to private parties.

In one of the Berlin papers Sweden was recently very flatteringly referred to as "The Country With a Bright Future." "The demand for iron ore is steadily on the increase throughout Europe. England, France, Germany and Belgium are annually importing millions of the valuable ore and their demands are continuously increasing. The iron ore of the Bilbao district is calculated to last at the most only 20 years more, when these nations will be almost exclusively dependent on Sweden as their main iron source. Spain can ill afford to continue her exports of iron ore and Sweden will therefore be the iron source of Europe."

Goteborg.

Goran K. Troili, general ticket director of the railroad stations at this city, is dead, at the age of 80 years.

The beautiful "Molladal" estate, situated two miles north of Boras, was recently sold by Swan Juberg of this city to E. Fredrikssen of Norrkoping.

Baron Dickson of this city recently donated 10,000 crowns to the so called "rostagitationen," (suffrage agitation) which at present is the main political issue among the middle classes.

A peculiar phenomenon was noted a few days ago in the vicinity of Jonsered, Vestergotland, when thunder and lightning was distinctly heard and seen during a severe snowstorm.

Anna S. Bergquist recently died in this city at the advanced age of 98. She was for a number of years employed in Mr. Carnegie's family, in which she was made comfortable during the last days of her life.

Vexio.

The 1-year-old child of Emil Johanson was fatally scalded by overturning a vessel of hot water.

An increase of wages is a favor recently tendered the employes of the Vexio-Alfrestad railroad.

Anders J. Lustig, a well known actor of this city, was found dead on the steps leading to his room.

Jonas Samuelson, formerly a representative of the riksdag of this city, died at Eke at the age of 80 years.

At a recent meeting the city council decided to reconstruct the electric plant of the city at a cost of 103,315 crowns.

The peat fuel factory at Elmhult has been torn down. A Stockholm syndicate will now erect another building and resume the industry.

Hans Molandar of Vernamo, formerly a merchant of this city, is dead, aged 63. During recent years Mr. Molander was president of the city council of Vernamo.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

The present population of Norway is estimated at 2,080,900.

An appropriation for an aggregate sum of 13,978,500 crowns for the army and navy has recently been made to the department of war.

Oscar Nickelsen has been appointed vice consul of Holland in this city.

Hon. U. H. Tonnes and wife celebrated their golden wedding Feb. 3.

Representative Englehart has been appointed a commander of the "Order of the North Star."

Major P. H. Hertzberg is dead, at the age of 73. Major Hertzberg was chief of the corps of engineers of this city.

C. G. Martens, M. D., has very recently been appointed superintendent of the hospital for the insane at Bergen.

Johan Aas, for years a prominent harness maker of this city, died at the age of 77 years. Mr. Aas was the father of Mme. Gina Ofelia Bjornson and of Artist Aas.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson is responsible for a statement in the Russian daily "Petersburgskija Vjedomosti," to the effect that Denmark and Norway contemplate an alliance with Russia.

The January number of the Russian magazine "Mir Boschi" contains an excellent sketch of Ivar Aasen and his works, in which a flattering tribute is paid to Norway's most eminent grammarian.

The state department has decided that General Hoff, who is president of the committee for supplying army horses, subsequently be held responsible for the annual allowance of this branch of the army, which at present amounts to 26,875 crowns, a sum which the revision committee claims to have been misapplied.

The committee in charge of the State Budget have made the following report in regard to the incomes of the various departments: Postal department, 52,000 crowns: telegraph, 51,000 crowns; railroad, 483,000 crowns; income tax, 108,000 crowns; revenue income, 311,000: stamp tax, 198,000 and rents 81,000 crowns, aggregating a sum of 1,284,000 crowns.

Dr. Nansen gave his first lecture in this city on the evening of Jan. 27, when one of the largest and most appreciative audiences ever gathered in Christiania were present to listen to the eminent exploror and lecturer. At 7 o'clock sharp Dr. Nansen was escorted into the large hall by members of the local division of the Geographical society. Mr. Oberst Haffner, president of the society, then, with few but well chosen words, presented Dr. Nansen with the diploma of the society, after which the distinguished gentleman began his lecture. Dr. Nansen, besides his acquired fame as a polar explorer, enjoys the distinction of being a fluent talker and his effort on this occasion was a graphic and even pathetic description of the unknown north, whose dim sunshine and cold melancholy noon is difficult to picture. The hair breath escapes of himself and his comrades which were alluded to kept the audience spellbound. The occasion was one which will long be remembered by the citizens of Christiania as highly enjoyable.

Bergen.

Consul Jacob Michelsen's estate near Torvet has been sold to Axel Larm for 150,000 crowns.

An agricultural exposition will be held in this city next summer. An exposition building will be built at a cost of 25,000 crowns.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

The Estrup family will celebrate the 200th anniversary of its origin May 28.

Erik Bogh, the famous author of this city, has celebrated his 75th birthday.

Sergeant L. R. Christensen of this city has been appointed warden of the county jail at Odder.

Clara Olson, convicted of murdering her three-year old child, has been sent to states' prison for life.

Paul Mowritz, a well known character in the vicinity of Donsted, was found dead at his home.

Electric railways have recently been put into operation in this city and seem to give general satisfaction.

The Hostelbro iron foundry was recently sold by its owner, George Leonh, to J. Tang of this city for 57,000 crowns.

Johan Budde, the young baritone, recently appeared in Wagner's opera "Lohengrin," at the Royal Opera of this city.

Dr. Nansen will deliver a series of lectures in this city in April under the auspices of the Geographical Society of Copenhagen.

Rev. N. O. Neclassen of the "Helliggaands" church of this city has been appointed pastor of the Lutheran congregation at Aarhus.

Falk S. Simonsen, editor and publisher of the "Helsingor Dogblad," is dead. Mr. Simonsen was a very promising young journalist.

Chamberlain Oppen-Schillen recently made the crown prince a present of a white Arabian stallion valued at several thousand crowns.

The "Akademicum of 1891," an organization which was organized in 1891, when the students of 1841 celebrated their 50th anniversary, recently gave its annual dinner at the Hotel Grande.

Nils Paulson Bjorklund, a native of Skane, Sweden, is now held as the suspected burglar who has broken into several jewelry stores of this city. Bjorklund is also thought to have robbed one of the largest jewelry stores of Christiania of 2,000 crowns worth of gold and silver.

A Swedish lady who recently arrived in the city and registered in the most prominent hotel as Countess ——, created considerable attention for some time. She has suddenly disappeared, however, leaving a hotel bill of 400 crowns. It has now been learned that she is the divorced wife of a Swedish traveling man.

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For 1897
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IAN MACLAREN. All the fiction that he will write during the coming year, with the exception of two contributions to another publication which were engaged from him long ago, will appear in McClure's Magazine.
JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS. A series of new animals stories in the same field as the "Brer Rabbit" and the "Little Mr Thimblefinger" stories.
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OCTAVE THANET is preparing for the Magazine a series of short stories in which the same characters will appear, although each will be complete in itself.

ANTHONY HOPE, FRANK R. STOCKTON, BRET HARTE, STANLEY WEYMAN, ROBERT BARR, CLARK RUSSELL
will all have stories in McClure's for the coming year.
These are only a small fraction of the great and important features of McClure's Magazine for 1897 the subscription price of which is only
One Dollar a Year
The new volume begins with November. Subscriptions should start with this number.
The S. S. McClure's Co., New York City.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Seed Grain Bill.

As many of our readers are interested in the seed grain bill and would like to know what it is we have procured a copy for publication and present it herewith. It has been carefully drawn to protect the interests of taxpayers who are not personally interested in the matter any further than to see that they do not have to bear the expense without resulting benefits. The bill reads as follows:

A BILL.

For an act to provide seed grain loans to farmers in this state whose crops were destroyed by drouth or storms in the season of 1896, to appropriate the necessary moneys therefor and to provide for the repayment of the same and of amounts previously appropriated for seed grain loans.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Minnesota.

SECTION 1. That the sum of seventy thousand dollars ($70,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same hereby is appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of purchasing seed grain for farmers whose crops were destroyed in whole or in part by drouth, hail or other storms in the season of 1896.

SEC. 2. Any person desiring to avail himself of the benefits of this act shall make an application in writing, verified by oath, stating the number of acres of grain he had in crop in the season of 1896, and the number of acres destroyed by drouth, hail or other storms, the number of acres owned or occupied by him and which he intends to sow or plant to crops in the season of 1897, and the number of bushels and kinds of grain necessary to seed the same, which application he shall file with the auditor of the county in which he resides. It shall be the duty of the county auditor to file all such applications by him received, and on or before March 10th, 1897, he shall give public notice by publication in the official paper in the county for at least one week before the day of meeting, that the county commissioners of said county will meet at his office at a date to be named in said notice, for the purpose of considering the applications which may be received on or before the day of such meeting. The board of county commissioners shall meet at the date so fixed by the auditor and consider all such applications, and make all necessary inquiries into the circumstances of each applicant, to ascertain that his case comes within the intent of this act, and thereupon shall, by resolution fix the amount of money allowed each applicant for the purchase of seed grain, and the total amount for which said county makes application, and the said county auditor shall forthwith transmit a copy of said resolution to the state auditor, who shall file the same in his office and such resolution shall be deemed and taken to be an application by said county for a loan to it from the state for the amount specified in said resolution, and an agreement on the part of said county to repay the amount received by said county, with interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, provided that no applicant who buys sufficient grain for seeding purposes shall be granted any aid under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. The state auditor shall on the 25th day of March, 1897, consider all the applications certified to him as aforesaid, and shall thereupon distribute the moneys made available for this act, between the several counties whose auditors have certified said applications, and in case the amount made available by this act is less than the amount asked for by said counties, the state auditor shall set apart to each applicant such proportion to the amount of its application as the amount asked for bears to the whole amount applicable under this act. But no county shall be awarded a greater sum than is shown to have been applied for. Upon such determination by the state auditor he shall immediately certify to the several county auditors, and transmit to the several county treasurers the amount allowed to his respective county, which said sum shall draw interest at the rate of 4 per cent annum. And in case the amount so allowed is less than the amount applied for by said county, the county auditor shall immediately set apart to each applicant such proportionate amount of his application as the amount asked by him bears to the whole amount allowed to said county and upon giving his receipt hereinafter provided for, shall give to said applicant his warrant on the county treasurer for the amount due such applicant.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the county auditor to keep a correct account of the applications, and the amount allowed to each person, under the provisions of this act, and a correct description of the land upon which the seed is to be sown and the crops raised, from this seed so provided for. He shall also require every person to whom such loan is made to sign a receipt therefore, which shall embody an agreement on the part of the borrower, that he waives the benefit of any and all exemptions as to the tax to be levied for its repayment and providing that the county shall have the first lien on the land for which said grain is provided, if owned by him, and upon the crop to be raised on said land, for which said seed grain is provided, the whole thereof, to the extent of the amount of said loan and interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, which lien shall take precedence of all other liens, or claims upon said crop, and that said loan shall be repaid on or before November 15, 1897, to the county treasurer of the county in which said loan is situated, which receipt shall be filed with said county treasurer, and said treasurer shall endorse on each of said receipts the amount paid thereon and deliver up said receipt when paid in full, and shall keep a separate account of all moneys so collected under this act and shall transmit the same to the state treasurer in the same manner and at the same time as state taxes are transmitted. Any person availing himself of the benefits of this act, who shall sell or otherwise dispose of any portion of the grain thrashed from such crop or said seed grain without first repaying into the county treasury as above provided the amount of said loan out of the first moneys received from the sale of any part of said seed grain, or shall use the money received by him under provisions of this act for any other purpose than herein specified shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed one year.

SEC. 5 In case of a loss or failure of any such crop upon which a lien is so reserved for the collection of said seed grain loan, or if the same for any reason remains unpaid, the amount so loaned shall be levied as a personal tax in the next assessment of taxes after November 15, 1897, by the county auditor, and shall be collected as other personal taxes are now collected, except that there shall be no exemption therefrom, and when collected, said taxes shall be transmitted by the county treasurer to the state treasurer with other state taxes A separate account thereof being rendered with the remittance.

SEC. 6. In case the amount so furnished to any county or any part of said amount, or any amount, or any part thereof heretofore furnished to any county for the purpose of providing seed grain, shall remain unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1898; it shall then be the duty of the state auditor, and yearly thereafter until said sums due the state have been fully paid, at the time of certifying the state tax to the several county auditors to also certify to each auditor to whose county any such loans have been made, which in whole or in part remain unpaid, the tax necessary to be levied to meet the unpaid balance of such loan and an excess of fifty per cent thereof with interest at the rate hereinbefore specified. And it shall be the duty of every such county auditor forthwith to levy and and extend such tax and excess upon the taxable property of his said county, and such tax shall be levied, collected and paid into the county and state treasuries in the same manner as state taxes are paid and any excess collected over the amount actually due and paid to the state as well as all taxes levied under the provisions of section five of this act which is collected after the amount due the state is fully paid, shall be credited to the general fund of the respective counties.

SEC. 7 Any county commissioner who knowingly allows or aids in allowing to any applicant under this act any money for the purchase of seed grain, unless such applicant belongs to the class herein referred to who are destitute of needed seed grain, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Free Alcohol in The Arts.

(N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Jan. 29th, 1897.)

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, chairman of the special committee during the last session of Congress to investigate the use of alcohol free of tax in the arts and manufactures, has made a computation based on the ratio between the total quantity of alcohol distilled in Germany and the quantity consumed free of tax in the arts, which has convinced him that a domestic market for at least 30,000,000 bushels of corn would be created if the United States should follow the example set by Germany. This quantity would be nearly 25 per cent. of the total exports of corn from this country during 1896.

Cash.

The highest market price paid for barley and oats. See Theodore Greenhalgh, one door north of the Germania hotel. [14tf]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss In District Court Fourteenth Judicial District.

Frank W. Rollins, Plaintiff, vs Nicholas Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Andrew McKinney as the administrator of the estate of John A. Mundigal deceased, Anna Mundigal, The Hause & Sons Malting Co., Louis Borchers, A. Abrahamson, Alfred Hoffman, Joseph Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Theresa Hoffman, Peter Hoffman, Hattie Hoffman, Elizabeth Boeh formerly Elizabeth Hoffman, and W. H. Pringle as the administrator of the above named Nicholas Hoffman, Defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the action above entitled, which has been filed in the office of the clerk of the district court in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscriber at his office in the city of Crookston in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded therein.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota, this 29th day of January A. D. 1896.

A. A. MILLER AND BURKE CORBET.
42-48 Attorneys for Plaintiff, Crookston, Minn.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

First Publication Jan. 28, 1897.

Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage given by Thomas Perusse and Dellma Perusse, his wife, mortgagors, to John H. Van Dyke Mortgagee, dated April 5th, 1884 and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the fifth day of April 1884 at 4:50 o'clock p. m., in book "P" of mortgages, on pages 584, 585 and 586.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of nine hundred and twenty dollars principal and interest, and fifty dollars, attorney's fees, stipulated for in said mortgage.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz:—The northeast quarter (N.E. ¼) of section nine (9) in township one hundred and fifty (150) north of range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk County court house, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 17th day of March 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day.

Dated January 20th, A. D. 1897.

JOHN H. VAN DYKE, Mortgagee.
ALLEN J. GREER, Attorney for Mortgagee,
[42-48] LAKE CITY, MINN.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made executed and delivered by Horace Plante and Rose Anna Plante, his wife, of Lambert, Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 13th day of February, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m. in book 49 of mortgages on pages 12 to 14.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $750.09 payable five years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note, and eleven coupon interest notes thereto attached, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas, the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company duly assigned said mortgage and note to Charlotte A. Sheldon, by written assignment dated March 23rd, A. D. 1889, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book 67 of mortgages, at page 61.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $750.09, and the interest thereon since May 1st, 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $946.99, being the sum of $750.09 principal, and $196.90 interest upon said mortgage indebtedness, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following property therein described, lying and being situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The northwest quarter (NW¼) of section thirty-five (35) in township one hundred fifty (159) north, of range forty-one (41) west, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, or his deputy, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1897, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes, if any, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fees, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated January 25th, 1897.

CHARLOTTE A. SHELDON,
Assignee of said Mortgage.
D. McC. Scribner,
Attorney for Assignee.
Minneapolis, Minn.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of that certain indenture of mortgage made, executed and delivered by August Charles Schmidt and Lizzie Schmidt, his wife, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, of the City of Minneapolis, in the County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 10th day of May, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1889, at 8:10 o'clock p. m., in book 45 of mortgages on pages 216-20; which said mortgage and the note and indebtedness secured thereby was assigned by said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company to the Industrial Trust Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, trustee, by written assignment dated the 25th day of May, A. D. 1889, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1896, at 8:49 o'clock a. m., in book 79 of mortgages on pages 397-8; and

Whereas, said mortgage was given to secure the payment of seven hundred dollars, ($700.00) payable 5 years from the date of said mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one principal promissory note and 10 interest coupon notes thereto attached, all bearing even date with said mortgage and executed and delivered therewith, and default has been made in the payment of said principal note and the interest thereon and in the payment of the taxes upon the premises hereinafter described, which taxes for the years 1891 and 1895, amounting to $74.01, and insurance amounting to 84 dollars, has been paid by said Industrial Trust Company, trustee, pursuant to the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and

Whereas, there is claimed to be due and there is due and payable upon said mortgage and the debt thereby secured, including said taxes and insurance so paid, at the date of this notice, the sum of nine hundred twenty-nine and 41-100 dollars ($929.41), besides fifty dollars ($50.00) attorneys' fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure thereof, and no action or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the land and premises therein described, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: Lot number twenty (20) in block sixteen (16) in the original townsite of the city of Crookston, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, and the same will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, or his deputy, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, in Polk County, Minnesota, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with taxes and insurance paid as aforesaid, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00) attorneys' fees, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated January 22nd, 1897.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Assignee of said Mortgage.
Flannery & Cooke,
Attorneys for Assignee. 61700

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Crookston, Minn.

First pub. March 4th, 1897.
Last pub. April 15th, 1897

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE BY ADVERTISEMENT.

Default has been made in the conditions of that certain mortgage containing power of sale, dated the 9th day of December, 1889, filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk county, Minnesota, on the 9th day of December, 1889, at . o'clock p. m., and recorded in book 37 of mortgages, on page 518 whereby Christopher O. Hagelie, a single man, mortgagor mortgaged to the American Freehold Land Mortgage Company of London (Limited) of London, England, mortgagee, the certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the county of Polk in the State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of section eight (8) in township one hundred forty seven (147) of range forty-five (45), containing one hundred sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof: by which default said power of sale has become operative.

And no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured thereby, or any part of the same; and there is now due and claimed to be due on said mortgage and said debt, the sum of two hundred fifty ($250) dollars as principal, seventy-three and twelve hundredths (73.12) dollars interest on said principal, four and fifty-five hundredths ($4.55) dollars as interest on past due interest, and one hundred twenty-seven and fifty-four hundredths ($127.54) dollars paid by said mortgagee as taxes for the years 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, amounting in all to four hundred fifty-five and twenty-one hundredths (455.21) dollars.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and the statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash by the sheriff of said Polk county or his deputy, on Saturday, the 17th day of April 1897, at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in said county, and state to pay said amount with interest, twenty-five ($25) dollars attorney's fees stipulated in said mortgage, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated St. Cloud, Minn., March 1st, 1897.

THE AMERICAN FREEHOLD-LAND MORTGAGE COMPANY OF LONDON, (Limited) OF LONDON ENGLAND, Mortgagee.
GEO. H. REYNOLDS.
Attorney for Mortgagee, St. Cloud, Minn
[47-1]

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate under Judgment of Foreclosure.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss District Court.

A. Appel plaintiff, vs. George H. Herbert otherwise known as George Kehler or Koehler, Minna Herbert, otherwise known as Minna Tiedemann, Ida Kohler or Koehler, and William Keete, Defendants

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 17th day of February 1897, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned sheriff of said Polk county, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on the second day of April 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Lots numbered eight (8), nine (9), and ten (10) in block numbered three (3) in Budge's Fourth Addition to East Grand Forks, Minnesota.

Dated February 17th, 1897.

THOMAS LAWRENCE.
Sheriff of Polk County.
A. A. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney [45-51]

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

AM I A VOTER.

In view of the constitutional amendment adopted last fall many are asking themselves this question as the day for holding town-meeting approaches. Next Tuesday the judges of election in the various towns will be called upon to solve the problem of who the voters are in their respective towns. And the question, "who are voters" becomes a pertinent one. The constitution of the United States says:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside"

The amendment adopted last fall says:

"Every male person of the age of twenty-one (21) years or upwards belonging to either of the following classes who has resided in this state six (6) months next preceding any election shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time have been for thirty (30) days a resident, for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be elective by the people.

First—Citizens of the United States who have been such for the period of three (3) months next preceding any election."

All citizens of the United States who are not crazy or under guardianship are entitled to vote. Every native born male 21 years old or over is a citizen, and every foreigner who has become naturalized, by taking out his final papers. In case a man comes to this country from another with sons who are minors, the act of the father in becoming naturalized naturalizes his sons, who can vote when they reach the age of 21, providing however if the father dies after taking out his first papers and before taking out his second, the sons must complete the act of naturalization by taking out each for himself second papers. It would seem plain, then, that all males 21 years old and over, born in the United States, all foreign born males 21 years old and over who have taken out their final papers at least three months before next Tuesday, and all foreign born males who came with their parents before becoming 21 years old but whose father is fully naturalized before they reach that age can vote at the coming election next Tuesday.

It is now said that W. R. Merriam seeks a job on the money commission that is to be created by president McKinley. Mr. Merriam is an experienced financier.

And today it is president McKinley for a fact for today is inaugural day. We shall now see what we shall see and the Journal predicts an era of prosperity will be inaugurated with McKinley that will satisfy the people.

The preparations for the inaugural ceremonies have been on a grander scale than ever before. Hundreds will be in attendance from all over the United States, but no one, so far as we have heard, goes from Crookston.

The Greeks must skip, so say the great foreign powers who have undertaken to dictate terms to Greece in her row with the Turks. But the stubborn Greek says that nothing short of independence will go down, that he will fight it out on that line if it takes all summer.

The senate by a unanimous vote added an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, counteracting the president's recent order withdrawing 21,000,000 acres of land from the public domain to create a forest reserve. They worked hard all day Sunday moreover.

Thorpe's life tenure in office bill, otherwise known as the bill providing for civil service rules in the state grain department, was killed in the House and thus another wood-chuck was scotched. At one time Gov. Clough was severely criticised for vetoing a similar bill and now time, that levels all things, has fully endorsed that action of the governor. He is a man who has the courage of his convictions and is generally right.

Salt a Luxury In Africa.

The greatest of all luxuries in central Africa is salt. To say that a man eats salt with his victuals is the same as saying that he is a rich man. Mungo Park says, "The long continued use of vegetable food creates so painful a longing for salt that no words can sufficiently describe it."—Chicago Tribune.

And Both Are Wrong.

The daily Times and the daily Tribune of this city are just now indulging in a scrapping match over the seed grain bill and the positions taken by both papers are not in accord with the best interests of this county. The Times took occasion to oppose the seed grain bill on the ground that there was no need for any help to any farmer, whereupon the Tribune jumps onto the Times and alleges wide-spread destitution and distress among farmers and further more alleges that it is utterly impossible for them to obtain a loan from the banks to procure seed wheat with. Now the Times is wrong in representing that everybody is in such independent circumstances as to need no help for the fact is that quite a number lost their entire crop last fall and are unable to pay taxes and interest on their mortgages and buy seed wheat, and the Tribune is as far out of the way in attempting to paint such a picture of wide-spread destruction and desolation as it does. It may be true that for a little time no one could obtain a loan at the banks but we have it on good authority that such is not the facts today, that there is money enough to be had on good security for all the seed that will be required. But the seed grain bill is a good thing for those who lost their crops last fall in that it provides a way for them to get seed on better terms than they could get elsewhere and it is wrong to class a man as a beggar who accepts of the opportunity offered. If intending settlers should take any stock in what the Tribune says they would be very careful not to locate in such a country, and a newspaper, in its zeal to take advantage of the mistakes of a rival sheet, should not attack the credit of the whole county thus doing an irreparable injury to the interests of everybody in it. Polk county, as a county, is one of the best in the state and her people are fully as prosperous as a rule.

March Ladies' Home Journal.

The first article of a notable series describing the official, social and domestic sides of life in the White House is one of a score or more admirable features which make up the March Ladies' Home Journal. It is by ex-President Harrison, and presents a vivid, interesting pen picture of "A Day With the President at His Desk," detailing the wearisome routine of our chief executive's daily life. Another article with a bearing in the same direction recalls "When Lincoln was First Inaugurated." It tells the incidents of Mr. Lincoln's memorable trip to Washington and his inauguration, the apprehension for his safety, and the excited condition of the country at that time. Conspicuous in the same issue are Paolo Tosti's "Home Again"—a song without words—the first instrumental composition by this world famous song writer, and Alice Barber Stephens' drawing, "The Woman in Religion," the second of her "American Woman" sketches. "The Day after the Servia Got in," a delightful short story, records the romantic adventure of a Princess, and "The Colonel and Me," the first of a series of chats by Isabel A. Mallon, gives some charming glimpses of southern life. Edward W. Bok speaks with directness and to the point regarding the "fast" young man; discusses the rewards of literature, and the uses of adversity, to teach us to see the bright side of things. Evangelist Moody addresses his Bible Class on "Regeneration," and "Droch", discusses "English Social Life in English Fiction" in his delightful vein. William George Jordan tells many remarkable anatomical facts about "These Wonderful Bodies of Ours," and ex-President Harrison, with an article on "Congress," concludes his admirable series on "This Country of ours." Mrs. Rorer's departments are of course, rich in interest for women. Her lessons are on cooking fish and oysters, and her other contributions cover the whole field of household economy. "This Easter's New Hats and Bonnets," illustrated from the most recent Paris models: "The New Easter Costumes," "Planting the Lawn," "A Model $2000 House," "Amateur Photography at Its Best," etc., are among the numerous practical articles of timely value. The pictorial features of the March Journal are admirable, especially the cover, which gracefully and beautifully symbolizes the birth-month of the crocus. By the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. Ten cents per copy; one dollar per year.

A Point to Remember.

If you wish to purify your blood you should take a medicine which cures blood diseases. The record of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla proves that this is the best medicine for the blood ever produced. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures the most stubborn cases and it is the medicine for you to take if your blood is impure.

Hood's Pills are the best after dinner pill; assist digestion, cure headache. 25 cents.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington March 2, 1897.

There is another awful mix-up concerning Cuba. Whether Consul General Fitz Lee actually did send in his resignation or only threatened to do so, because of the failure of the administration to support the demands he made on Gen. Weyler in behalf of American citizens arrested by the Spaniards in Cuba, will not be positively known until Secretary Olney replies to the senate resolution calling for copies of all the correspondence between Gen. Lee and the State Department, and there seems actually to be a doubt as to whether Olney will comply with that resolution. The feeling is general in congress that the administration has never taken congress entirely into its confidence as to its relations with Spain and as to its official information, and nothing but the fact that the administration will retire next week prevent some vigorous action on the part of congress that would make things warm for Cleveland and Olney. It would naturally be supposed that Olney would have given Senator Sherman, who is so soon to succeed him as Secretary of State, all the information in his possession, but it is known that he has not done so. On the contrary, he told Senator Sherman that there was no important news from Cuba, when it is known that he had in his possession a communication from Consul Gen. Lee that was of the utmost importance. It is difficult to account for Olney's peculiar action in this matter, which has revived much of the ugly talk about his personal relations with the Spanish minister, which was so prevalent sometime ago.

Mr. T. S. Ellison, of Minn., called upon an official of the P. O. D., who is a personal friend to get some idea of the places outside of the civil service rules in that department, for a friend at his home who has official aspirations. In Mr. Ellison's own words, this is what occurred after he had greeted his friend and told the nature of his errand: "He told me to get a sheet of paper and write down the places that the law excluded as he called them off. I got a sheet of foolscap, and in my innocence imagined that a rather big job lay in front of me. 'First,' said he, 'the Postmaster General and a private secretary, then four Assistant Postmaster Generals,' Here he came to a pretty long stop, and thinking that he was waiting on me, I indicated my readiness to proceed. 'That's all,' he said. Holy smoke! You can't mean it! What! Only six places in one of the biggest departments in Washington outside of the civil-service rules? But he did mean it, and recited nothing but the cold facts, as I found upon verification of his statement."

As a rule republicans in congress think the address issued this week by the senators and representatives who bolted the St. Louis convention would better have been left unissued. The signers of it—among them is Senator Jones, of Nevada, who at the last session of congress announced that he had left the republican party and become a populist—put forth the claim that they are still republicans, although they bolted the republican national convention and at the present session of congress declined an invitation to enter the republican caucus, and ask other republicans to sustain them by joining in the organization of a silver republican party. This address was signed by six senators and four representatives.

Visitors to previous inaugurations have criticized unfavorably the failure to decorate the public buildings when money is so lavishly spent to decorate private buildings. There will be no such criticism this time, as the public buildings are to be handsomely decorated and also illuminated on the night of March 4th, as they have not been since the capture of Richmond in 1865.

The first member of President McKinley's cabinet to arrive in Washington was Hon. James A. Gary, of Maryland, and the second, Hon. Lyman Gage, of Ill. They are both on the lookout for residences for their families. They received a cordial welcome from Senator Sherman, their colleague-to-be in the cabinet, and from the other republicans in congress. Neither of them would consent to be quoted on public matters, on the ground that it is not yet time for them to speak. Both gentlemen already knew many senators and members of the House and nearly all have since made their acquaintance and those who met them for the first time have nothing but good words to say of their impressions of both men.

Congress has got to do some lively work to get the appropriation bills all disposed of by the close of the session. The senate this week began meeting at 11 o'clock, and there is talk of holding night sessions in both branches of congress.

Mr. Cleveland has issued the usual proclamation calling the senate in extra session on March 4th to receive communications from the executive.

YOUNG MEN'S POPULARITY.

Amiability, Kindliness, Manliness, Integrity, Are Its Foundation.

To this query, Are young men who cannot, from religious convictions, play cards, dance or attend the theater apt to be popular with young women of refinement and education who indulge in such amusements? Edward W. Bok, in "Problems For Young Men" in The Ladies' Home Journal, responds:

"Why, certainly. Why not? The amusements in which a man indulges have nothing to do with his outward attractiveness or popularity. It is the way in which a young man carries himself in his deportment that makes or mars his popularity with girls or men. One of the most popular and delightful fellows I know in New York has never been inside of a theater, although he is 35 years of age. Nor has he ever danced or played cards. He was a personal friend for ten years before I knew that his religious principles precluded his indulgence in these amusements. His secret is that he does not carry his convictions on his sleeve for everybody to rub against. And of his popularity with women, young and mature, I can assure you absolutely. He reads about the new plays and can, therefore, talk about them if they come up in conversation. If asked if he has seen a certain actor or play, he merely replies in the negative. Never does he force his convictions upon others. A young man's popularity with either sex rests upon something more than his forms of amusement. Amiability of manner, kindliness, a pleasant address, a manly outlook on life, honorable principles—all these go far toward insuring popularity."

Sanitation In Asia.

The appearance of plague at Bombay and Calcutta has produced one good effect at all events. Before its advent those prosperous cities had come to believe that they had nothing to learn in regard to sanitation. There was a time when they were open to reproach in such matters as open sewers, polluted water, and what not. But by dint of liberal expenditure of money and energy they had made matters right and could even challenge comparison with Paris, Berlin and Vienna. When, however, the awful eastern scourge, after striking firm root at the western capital, flew across the peninsula to the eastern, the public became a little doubtful as to whether sanitary precautions had been duly observed. First came inquiry, then dismay, indignation, wrath, as discovery followed discovery, each more appalling than the last. We refrain from giving particulars. Even to read these horrors is sickening. But a still more terrible question presents itself. If the two most cultured and wealthiest cities in Hindustan are in this dreadful condition, what must be the state of less favored centers of population in districts where there are few whites and many blacks? Were the plague to penetrate inland, it would, we fear, find many towns only too ready for its reception.—London Graphic.

HOMESICK HIPPOPOTAMUS.

It Longed For the Language of Its Babyhood Home.

During Bayard Taylor's visit to the zoological gardens in London he noticed a hippopotamus which lay in its tank apparently oblivious of its surroundings. Entering into conversation with the keeper one morning, he was told that the creature refused to eat and was gradually starving itself to death. "I fancy it's homesick," added the keeper. "He's a fine specimen, and it seems a pity we should lose him, but he's moped ever since the keeper who had charge of him on board the steamer left. He pays no attention to anything I say."

Learning that the creature came from a part of Africa he had once visited, Mr. Taylor, on an impulse, leaned forward and addressed it in the dialect used by the hunters and keepers of that region. The animal lifted its head, and the small eyes opened. Mr. Taylor repeated his remark, when what does Mr. Hippo do but paddle slowly over to where he stood. Crossing to the other side of the tank, the experiment was repeated with the same result, the poor thing showing unmistakable signs of joy, even consenting to receive food from the hand of his new friend.

Mr. Taylor paid several visits to the gardens, being always noticed by his African friend. Finally, before leaving the city, he taught the keeper a few sentences he had been in the habit of addressing to the hippopotamus and went his away.

Two years later he was in London, and, curious to know the result, again paid his respects to his amphibious friend. To his surprise the creature recognized his voice at once, and expressed his joy by paddling from side to side of his tank after his visitor.

Bayard Taylor says that it convinced him that even a hippopotamus may have affections, and tenacious ones at that, as well as a good memory.—Watchman.

The Circle County.

The oddest shaped county among the 3,000 which go to make up the separate divisions of the various states is Warren county, Tenn. It lies almost exactly in the geographical center of the state mentioned and is about as near a perfect circle as any division of land could possibly be. The circle would be perfect but for the fact that there is a short stretch of the northern boundary line which follows a small stream for a short distance. It is bounded by Cannon, DeKalb, Coffee, Grundy, Van Buren, and White counties and is in no way remarkable except in shape.—St. Louis Republic.

CITY VS. COUNTRY

A LIVELY ROW ENGENDERED BY THE DOUGLASS FREIGHT BILL.

Openly Asserted That Improper Influences Have Been at Work—Friends of the Measure Are in the Country and They Do Not Like the Attitude of the Cities—May Defeat Some Other Pet Measures—Two Proposed Amendments.

St. Paul, March 2.—[Special.]—The feature of the week has been the Douglas maximum freight rate bill, and the end is not yet. W. B. Douglas, the Moorhead lawyer member who was prominent in the last Republican state convention as a candidate for attorney general, some time ago introduced the bill, being induced to do so by the charges of rate discrimination that have been made so often in his section of the state. The bill aimed to reduce grain rates in particular, but included coal and, as amended in committee, also potatoes. Because of grain being so prominent in the bill, Mr. Douglas asked to have it sent to the committee on grain and warehouses, and as Speaker Jones thought it belonged to the railroad committee Mr. Douglas made a formal motion to refer the bill in accordance with his request. After a warm debate his motion prevailed, and for several weeks the bill was in charge of the committee on grain and warehouses. This committee finally reported it to the house last Friday, ten members advising against and seven for the bill. Then came an all day contest over the measure and in the end the victory lay with the opponents of the bill, who had fought to have it sent to the railroad committee. This action was ordered by a vote of 50 to 46, indicating how evenly matched were the opposing sides. In the course of the debate, Messrs. Douglas and Jacobson, being leaders of the friends and Mr. Schmitt heading the enemies of the bill, there were some harsh things said, and these were afterwards repeated in the capitol. Mr. Douglas and Mr. Jacobson assert positively that money was used against the bill, the latter stating on the floor of the house in a speech that there was present one of the most corrupt lobbies ever known. These members looked on the railroad committee as a place for burial of the bill and therefore fought the harder against commitment.

The End Is Not Yet.

Whatever the facts in regard to the influences brought to bear in this matter it is certain the last of it has not yet been heard. The principal opposition came from St. Paul and Minneapolis members, with Mr. Schmidt of Duluth, leading them, although his colleague, Mr. Laybourne, was steadfastly loyal to the measure. This city opposition has intensified the feeling among the friends of the bill who are chiefly from the interested country districts, and dire threats are made against matters of particular interest to Duluth, St. Paul and Minneapolis. These antagonized measures include the Duluth normal school building, the new capitol bill and the Minneapolis plan for increased taxes for the state university. Just how far this avenging spirit may go remains to be seen, but at the present time the feeling is very bitter.

Duluth Normal School Bill.

This Duluth normal school bill calls for $70,000 for the erection of such a building on the site already donated by the Zenith City for the purpose and has none too many friends to start with. The proposal as to the university is for an increase from the present .15 of a mill to .23 of a mill for university purposes and when it was up for consideration the other day in the house it had an uncomfortable time because of the very pronounced opposition to the increase, the result of the debate being a request on President Northrup for financial information as to the university, members apparently deeming the present income ample for all purposes. These measures mean extra expense and can be opposed by the friends of the Douglas maximum rate bill on the avowed ground of unnecessary expense, with hints of extravagance, but that charge would not hold against the St. Paul bill. This new capitol bill especially prohibits any increase in the cost of the new building, and provides that the capitol commissioners may borrow a limited amount of money in order to expedite work and derive benefit from the present low cost of building. But if the feeling of bitterness aroused by the Douglas bill continues there will not be lacking stated reasons for opposing this St. Paul bill, together with the Duluth and Minneapolis pets.

Talked About the Inauguration.

As the president-elect becomes President William McKinley this week many thoughts are directed towards Washington. There was some desultory talk about the lobbies of adjourning long enough to take in the inauguration, a special train being suggested for the purpose, but there was no serious consideration of the matter. There was similar talk eight years ago when President Harrison came into office, but four years ago the Republican house in Minnesota had little interest in the inauguration of a Democratic president so that there were not even whisperings about it. As they could not go to Washington the legislators will content themselves with talking about the inauguration and discussing the prospects of success for the army of Minnesota men who have thus far signified their willingness to sacrifice their private business and save their country by accepting more or less (preferably more) lucrative government positions. It is wonderful how many men have wielded the deciding influence in presidential elections—in their opinion. Some, of whom the public generally has known little or nothing, will acknowledge, when urgently asked, that they have done great things for their party. But all such reflections can only apply to other states, for the Minnesota applicants for office are, of course, deserving of all the good things that have been said of them, whether by their friends or by themselves. It is asserted that there are already enough Minnesotans known to be ready to accept office to fill most of the places President McKinley will have to fill. In fact the Minnesota man seems intent on competing with his Ohio brother in the matter of running the government. There is one thing certain, and that is Minnesota will be well treated if it is possible for President McKinley to do so, for he appreciates fully the magnificent support given him last November, as well as before the St. Louis convention. The only difficulty may come from having local differences, which is the supposed reason why there has not heretofore been some announcement of a Minnesota man in the cabinet.

Some Phrenology Bills.

Senator Iltis and Representative Snodgrass last week, on request of a resident of Minneapolis, introduced some interesting phrenology bills, which were probably in hiding a few weeks ago when a well known phrenologist gave a free exhibition for legislators. One bill establishes a state commission of phrenology, whose five members are to collect information and report to the governor, publishing such works as may seem to him and to them advisable. The other bill creates the office of state commissioner of phrenology, whose chief duty seems to be the periodical examination of bumps of all inmates of the various state institutions and whose privileges are the drawing of a salary of $2,000 and expenses, and appointing a $1,500 deputy to assist him. It is also provided that part of this must be done "before April 1," and one amendment that has already been suggested is to make it read "on April 1."

Mr. Marin of Polk county, one of the Populist minority, has occupied about the most conspicuous seat in the house, next the center aisle directly in front of the speaker, but a few days ago he exchanged seats with Mr. Donnelly, giving the well known Populist leader the central seat in the hall, from which vantage point he can follow proceedings closely and enjoy his periodical exchange of compliments with Judge Hicks.

Two More Proposed Amendments.

Two more constitutional amendments have been proposed. One comes from Mr. Snyder of Hennepin county, and seeks so to amend the constitution as to allow the legislature to provide for voting by machine. It would simply prepare the way for the voting by machine that is predicted by modern inventors, and its friends say it would purify the ballot by preventing possibility of fraud in counting the vote, these machines recording and tabulating the vote. It is asserted that machine voting would prevent machine control of voters, which apparently paradoxical remark contains much food for thought. The second desired constitutional amendment would allow women to vote on library questions as well as on school matters. It was presented by Mr. Douglas at the instance of the state Federation of Women's clubs, from which source came the traveling library bill whose hard experiences have been heretofore recounted. The women are working for and hoping for the passage of both these measures.

Some patriots will soon be anxious to serve this state at Omaha, for Mr. Cray has introduced in the house a bill providing for suitable representation of Minnesota resources at the transmississippi exposition and the bill appropriates $25,000 to pay for a commissioner and cover other expenses of such display.

State of Business.

The state of legislative business is still high. The senate has received 390 bills, passing 65, and is, on the face of the figures, a little behind its business status of two years ago. In the house there have been 692 bills and the number passed largely exceeds the number passed by the senate as well as being in advance of the house work two years ago. There were today three bills on the house calendar for final passage and 56 on general orders for consideration in committee of the whole.

The labor bureau will be investigated, the senate having directed that all specific charges be considered thoroughly, and the state federation of labor has filed revised charges, alleging violation of the law in matter of published reports and in failing to enforce the factory and other laws.

Reapportionment.

Reapportionment is in statu quo. The joint committee on the subject awaits action by the senate on the resolutions fixing a basis of representation. These resolutions have been made a special order two or three times, but either small attendance or a greater interest in something else has each time caused a postponement, and like action may be taken when it comes up this week. There has been so much apparent good feeling about it recently, however, that the friends of reapportionment have less fear as to the outcome, although delay is had for any legislative matter.

The Grondahl bicycle path bill, after having been altered beyond recognition by the addition of innumerable amendments, was finally, on request of its author, given a quiet burial, but cyclists do not seem to have yet given up all hope of securing other path legislation. One of their bills is that by Mr. Scott, licensing bicyclists in cities and providing that money thus received shall be expended on bicycle paths. It will not have the country opposition that killed the Grondahl bill, and city members not only know how many thousand of them are voters, and with due regard to their own political future they will seek to pacify those constituents, just as the country members try to satisfy their sections with road and bridge bills.

B. S. COWEN.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY.

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Dave Miller, was in from Angus on Monday.

Rev. Kite went to Grand Forks on Tuesday.

Chas. Bradly, of Warren was in the city Friday.

Jay Hazeltine was in from Euclid on Monday.

John Holton was up from Fertile on Monday.

R. Casmey was down from Euclid on Saturday.

Wheat opened the week in the same notch—62 cents.

Barney Tiedeman was in from Euclid on Friday.

Geo. H. Ralph has returned from the reservation.

Hon. B. Sampson went out to Erskine on Tuesday.

Wheat held its own at 62 cents pretty well last week.

Eli Steencreon went down to Climax on Tuesday,

Peter Stuhr was a Euclidite in the city on Tuesday.

I. I. Hillestad was in from Fosston on Friday of last week.

A trifle warmer on Tuesday, the governing day for April.

And wheat opened out again Wednesday morning at 62 cents.

John O. Sundet returned from a trip into Dakota on Tuesday.

Ex-sheriff Andrew Steenerson, was in from Climax on Saturday.

Sheriff Lawrence went out along the Fosston line on Saturday.

Atty. A. R. Holston went over to Grand Forks on Monday.

Mrs. R. W. Hitchcock came down from Fosston on Tuesday night.

Archie McKinnon went out along the St. Hilaire branch on Wednesday.

Mrs. A. C. Cowing is reported to be very ill at her residence in this city.

Mrs. L. S. Hancock is in the city visiting her daughter, Mrs. Geo. F. Carpenter.

A. G. Anderson has been away in southern Minnesota on a visit to the old home.

E. C. Davis has been under the weather for a few days. La Grippe he thinks.

J. W. Wheeler returned from a business visit to St. Paul, on Tuesday morning.

Banker Al. Kaiser, of Fosston was in the city last week, chatting with his old-time friends.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

The Ada orchestra furnished the music of the R. L. D. Association ball on Tuesday night.

The amatuer play on Saturday evening was fairly well attended and an average success.

John Heldstab went out along the Fosston line on Thursday to purchase cord-wood.

S. W. Vance left on Thursday for a trip to Fosston, expecting to return this evening.

Mrs. W. E. McKenzie was in St. Paul and Minneapolis last week visiting friends.

The Lenten season began yesterday and is being duly observed in this neck of the woods

Greely Carr, of the Stephen Leader, was in the city on Thursday last on his way home from St. Paul.

W. H. Norrie will look after the condition of the streets as commissioners during the spring break-up.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Ostrum, of Warren, were visiting in the city with Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Peterson.

Plain and fancy sewing done at reasonable prices. Miss T. A. LaBrec, Room 145, Reckitt block. [48]

Vance & Stone continue to get many inquiries for farms for sale. They expect a lively business this spring.

Engineer Geo. Conklin has so far recovered from his injuries as to be able to resume his place at the throttle.

C. C. Jackson, a prominent business man of Thief River Falls, was in the city on Friday on his way home from St. Paul.

Atty. Wm. Watts went to St. Paul last week via the N. P. railroad expecting to be gone for the balance of the winter.

Mr. P. Mehan was down from Thief River Falls on Tuesday attending to various and sundry matters of business.

Dr. C. E. Dampier, Jos. Smith and C. A. Sharkey left for Duluth on Wednesday evening to graze in the Duluth elk pasture awhile.

C. N. Lindell has opened a tailor's shop on Second street next to Braley's barber shop. Charlie is an old hand at the business.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

H. M. Hogeason, of Woodside, was appointed guardian of Karen Fjeldstrom, a minor, in Judge Hagen's court last week.

Mrs. August Walter left for Alma, Wis., last week to see her mother who was very ill, but did not arrive there until after her death.

Judge Ives and stenographer Ben Strawbridge went up to Hallock on Monday morning to attend the term of court for Kittson county.

March opened up the spring season with the mercury 20 degrees below zero, in the morning but warming up considerably before night.

Atty. H. Steenerson came home from Grand Forks on Friday evening where he had been attending to some important cases in court.

On Wednesday, banker J. W. Wheeler seemed to be nursing an elegant case of La Grippe—but hoping that he would be disappointed.

The social season closed with a good many balls and parties on Tuesday evening, prominent among which were the dances at the Odd Fellows' block and G. R. A. ball.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gleason, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. DeForest Bucklin gave a pleasant card party on Friday evening of last week.

Hall's Hair Renewer contains the natural food and color-matter for the hair, and medicinal herbs for the scalp, curing grayness, baldness, dandruff and scalp sores.

The Crookston hotel was the scene of festivity on Tuesday evening. The proprietors gave a dancing party to a number of their friends and a nice time is reported.

J. M. and A. J. DeLance on Tuesday closed the deal for a half section of land in Fairfax, with Vance & Stone and A. J. will take possession as soon as he can arrange for it.

The only good thing one can find to say about the past winter is that it is gone—about and the time has now come when we can reasonably expect a change in the program.

Even a threatened war between Greece and the other old country powers does not seem to disturb the serenity of wheat—it still remains at 62—and seed-time rapidly approaching.

Gilbert M. Walker was up last week looking after affairs at the big saw-mill which is undergoing repairs to be in readiness to commence sawing the logs when they come down in the spring.

W. B. Dawley spent the sabbath in the city and left on the N. P. train in the evening. Says the life of a travelling man in these times is not like unto a bed of roses. Too much snow for comfort.

Mrs. Jno. Nicholson died at her residence on Main street, on Thursday, after a long illness. The funeral services were held at the M. E church at 2:30 on Saturday and the remains interred at Oakdale.

Do you want to trade wood for seed wheat? If so call at the JOURNAL office as we have a limited quantity of nice seed wheat left in our hands for that purpose if the deal is made before the roads break up.

"As McKinley is to be inaugurated on Thursday we shall start up the mill tomorrow," said Billy Bugg on Tuesday evening, "and run her on full time as long as the supply of wheat keeps up."

Joseph Patnaude has not got his piling contract completed as yet and on Tuesday was obliged to go out to the woods near Fosston to procure more piles. He expects to have the job all completed by the break-up.

A case before the U. S. land office involving title to a tract of land in Jerome's addition in which Judge C. O. Christianson and Margaret Dufour was interested was decided in favor of the latter last week. The case will be appealed by the judge.

J. M. DeLance, who has charge of building and repairing elevators for the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co., went to Wahpeton last week to superintend putting in a large gasoline oil tank, of 8000-barrel capacity. He expects to return on Saturday.

The U. S. land office reports filings on lands, more or less each week increasing as warm weather draws on apace, and real estate dealers all anticipate a good business before seeding and are making preparations for it. Everything indicates a good bit of a boom this spring.

Miss Emma Clark started on Tuesday evening on her canvassing tour. Her object is to establish agencies for the sale of books and her first point to visit was Ada, after which she intends to visit every important point on the Great Northern road as far as St. Cloud.

J. D. Marshall, of Red Lake Falls, passed through the city on Thursday last on his way to St. Paul to enter a hospital for treatment for throat trouble. He campaigned pretty hard last fall and has suffered from throat trouble more or less ever since. Has had one operation for the difficulty.

On Tuesday evening, while Dr. Dampier was sitting in Braley's barber shop, a chunk of coal came through the window in such close proximity to the doctor that he thought the coal trust was after him. He soon discovered his mistake—it was only a small boy outside trying to have some fun and keep warm.

The reception given the Rev. Mr. Ingraham, the new pastor of the Baptist church on Friday evening of last week was well attended and a very enjoyable affair. The Rev. Herman P. Fisher gave the address of welcome on behalf of the resident pastors which was a very felicitous effort. A royal good time all 'round is reported.

C. F. Lanman, of the McIntosh Times came up from St. Paul on Friday, on his way home from a few weeks' stay watching the grists turned out in the law mill. He had the pleasure of seeing the bill providing for the organizing of detached territory killed in committee. Charlie says "There was a large-sized woodchuck in that bill, sure."

Engineer Duke Jewell has so far recovered from the results of his accident at Donaldson as to be able to walk down town last Saturday. He is not quite all right yet but improving very encouragingly and hopes soon to be as sound as one of Dad's new dollars again. He had an awful close call in that wreck and feels duly thankful at his very fortunate escape.

Weather Prophet Hicks, of Word and Works makes another prophecy as follows: "The governor of Nevada, and his prize fighting legislature, should be compelled to sit on front seats at the bull-ring, and when the free-for-all fight begins in the audience—look out for it!—the bullets of cow-boys and thugs ought not to be respectors of persons. God will rebuke this foul blot upon our civilization."

Judge Ives last week denied the motion to appeal in the matter of the so-called county of Garfield which was brought with a view to knock out the sample ballots that were voted in a certain precinct last fall. It seems the reason for voting thus was the fact that the regular supply was exhausted and several voters had to cast sample ballots or none at all. Motion denied on the ground that every legal voter has a right to vote and cannot be disfranchised.

It has been rumored that tuberculosis has been discovered in the herd at the experimental farm. There is no doubt but that this trouble has affected cattle more or less for many years but until a few years ago no one ever thought he was being killed by the use of milk from infected animals—in fact it was not supposed that cows were subject to consumption. It may be that such milk is not dangerous to human life, but no one would willingly use such milk knowingly or from choice.

Walter Jenks, a Great Northern engineer was killed on Monday at or near Walcot, N. D. He was running a snow plow ahead of a freight and noticing a hot box he stopped and got down under his engine to attend to it. Just then the freight came along and ran into the snow plow outfit crushing Walter out of all semblance to humanity. Mr. Jenks' father is bridge tender at East Grand Forks and Supt. C. H. Jenks is his uncle. He was very popular among the railroad boys and one of the company's most valued employes.

Engineer Winne met with an accident on Monday that nearly cost him his life. While on his way to Crookston from St. Vincent on the Flyer the bar on the engine that connects the drive wheels broke and one end came up through the cab knocking him off the seat, and so injuring the boiler that the steam was forced out preventing him from reaching the throttle in order to stop. He managed to clap on the air brakes however and thus escaped. The train soon stopped, but as the engine was crippled an engine had to be sent out from here to bring in the train.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL.] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., TOLEDO, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

DEVOID OF ANIMAL LIFE.

A Ceaseless Struggle Between Fire and Water In Antarctica.

"The Antarctic is a continental land unique in the world," writes General A. W. Greely in an interesting article on "What May Be Found at the South Pole" in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Its desolate shores, rarely approachable under most favorable conditions, are laved by an ocean the richest on the globe in its marine life, animal and vegetable. Seals and whales in incredible numbers abound in its waters, and countless sea birds cover with nests and eggs the few favored land spots which are free from snow during the brief, comfortless summer. It is a continent where abounds no land animal life, either mammals, birds, insects, spiders or reptiles. No mammal exists within 600 miles of its borders. It is also devoid of land vegetation (except the lowest forms of cellular tissue, lichens, which have been found in two places only), having neither ferns, flowering plants, shrubs nor trees.

"Here, however, nature displays her forces on a scale elsewhere unknown. Over the millions of square miles of this austral continent ceaselessly continues a titanic struggle between the opposing ancient elements of fire and water. In vain the volcanoes pour forth streams of molten lava and shoot upward pillars of fire. Welcoming the lava as a protecting, nonconducting covering of its lower strata of flowing glaciers, the continental ice cap resistlessly advances, certain that in time, when the processes of erosion have lowered the elevation of the volcanic craters, its countless tiny snowflakes will quench the apparently unextinguishable fires that now shake from end to end the continent of Antartica."

ON OCEAN'S BED.

What Becomes of Ships Which Sink to the Bottom of the Sea.

What becomes of the ship that sinks in midocean? If it is of wood, it takes, in the first place, considerable time for it to reach the bottom. In 100 or more fathoms of water a quarter of an hour will elapse before the ship reaches bottom. It sinks slowly, and, when the bottom is reached, it falls gently into the soft, oozy bed, with no crash or breaking.

Of course, if it is laden with pig iron or corresponding substances, or if it is an iron ship, it sinks rapidly and sometimes strikes the bottom with such force as to smash in pieces. Once sunken, a ship becomes the prey of the countless inhabitants of the ocean.

They swarm over and through the great boat and make it their home. Besides this they cover every inch of the boat with a thick layer of lime. This takes time, of course, and when one generation dies another continues the work, until finally the ship is so laden with heavy incrustations, corals, sponges and barnacles that, if wood, the creaking timbers fall apart and slowly but surely are absorbed in the waste at the sea bottom.

Iron vessels are demolished more quickly than those of wood, which may last for centuries. The only metals that withstand the chemical action of the waves are gold and platinum, and glass also seems unaffected. No matter how long gold may be hidden in the ocean, it will always be gold when recovered, and this fact explains the many romantic and adventurous searches after hidden submarine treasures lost in shipwrecks.—Exchange.

A New Departure.

Fontaine & Anglim have arranged to conduct a regular department store hereafter. Every department will be presided over by a chief and all under the management of Mr. Geo. Fontaine, who has been for sometime at the head of the dry goods department. This well-known firm that has carried on a successful business since 1879 is well deserving of the success it has achieved for it is one of the most reliable in our city. They will seek to enlarge their trade during the coming year.

Teacher's Examinations.

Examinations for teachers will be held on the following dates:

McIntosh, March 2nd and 3rd.
Fertile, " 5th " 6th.
Crookston and East Grand Forks March 12th and 13th.

Examination for first grade certificates will be held at the court house in Crookston March 11th, 12th and 13th. Examinations will begin promptly at nine o'clock a. m.

I. I. KAASA, Co. Supt.

[44-47]

Cures Talk

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver troubles, catarrh—cures which prove

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Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

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There are Other Hats,

But We carry the finest line of Hats in the City, for Men and Boys.

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In order to make room for other Goods we will sell all Trunks and traveling bags at greatly reduced prices for a short time.

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The place to get a good square Meal While Attending Court.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE MATE OF THE HINDU

By Captain RALPH DAVIS.

[Copyright, 1896, by the Author.]

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XIV.

WE REACH AN ISLAND.

"The Great Australian Bight," as it is called, is an indentation in the south coast of Australia off what is known as Nuyt's Land. Fifty miles off the coast is an island of about 250 acres in extent called Victoria island. The fact that we had been spoken by only one vessel since the mutineers took possession, and that no others had even been sighted as far as we knew, satisfied us in the cabin that the ship was drifting into the bight. There was not a settlement on that coast at the time, while the natives were extremely hostile, and little was known of them. Being, as we figured, out of the track of all sailing craft and the breeze still holding from the south, it seemed certain that the end of our drifting must be a wreck on a reef or the beach.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of the fourth day after being spoken by the Englishman we heard the mutineers cheering and congratulating, and we were satisfied that either the coast or an island was in sight. In the course of half an hour a white flag was raised over the barricade, and Ben Johnson appeared in sight to say:

"Captain Clark, there is an island in sight to the north. We can make out an opening in the reef, but unless there is a hand at the wheel to steer her through the bark must strike and be wrecked."

"Well, what do you want to do?" asked the captain.

"There's a bay inside the reef. If you'll come out and take charge, we'll obey orders and bring her to anchor in the bay. Then we'll go ashore and give you full possession. It's either that or all hands will go to the devil when she strikes the reef, and we are not ready to give up yet."

The proposition was taken under advisement and discussed. There might be a trick in it, but we had more confidence in ourselves than before. By leaving the women to watch at the loopholes below there would be a respectable force of us together on deck in front of the cabin to meet any rush with a volley. If the bark struck the jagged coral reef, even with that small sea on, she would grind to pieces in an hour, and there must be a frightful loss of life. It was decided to work the craft into the bay. The cabin doors were opened, and every man of us stepped out on deck prepared for what might happen. Then the captain said to Johnson:

"If there is any trick in this, we are prepared for you. Let a sailor come aft and take the wheel. Now put two or three others at work to overhaul the ground tackle."

He then gave the necessary orders for making sail and wearing the bark around until her nose pointed at the opening in the reef. The island loomed up right before us, and had there been a delay of 15 minutes we should have been on the reef. The mutineers obeyed all orders with alacrity, and such of them as came aft of the barricade were respectful in look and demeanor. The opening in the reef was not above 40 feet wide, and had we not been exactly opposite it we should never have got in. As it was, we had to go it blind, as the saying is, no one knowing what depth of water we should find. What seemed to be a river, but what was really a long and narrow bay, ran into the center of the island for a distance of half a mile.

There were two turns or elbows in the bay, but once over the reef the bark glided along until she was at length brought up in 30 feet of water near the head of the bay. On the west of us were a steep shore and deep water. On the east there was a clear strip of beach, with the water gradually deepening. When the anchor was down, the bark would swing to the tide safely enough, but with no more than 50 feet to spare. In other words, the distance between

"And what do you want in return for that fine speech?"

her stern and the shore was only a biscuit toss. When the anchor was down and everything aloft made snug, Johnson mounted the barricade and said:

"Captain, we are going ashore. We gave you the best fight we could, but were beaten. If you want to take the bark out, none of us will raise a hand in opposition. If you want to come ashore, no one shall molest you. In the end a man-of-war will come for us, but meanwhile we shall enjoy ourselves."

"And what do you want in return for that fine speech?" asked the captain, feeling assured that it prefaced a request of same sort.

"Well, by your kind leave, we want a share of the provisions, as we shall get tired of fruit after awhile. We also want two or three old sails for tents, an ax or two, matches and some cooking utensils. We'll have to have a boat to get the things and our wounded men ashore, but we'll return her."

The captain was so glad to have them out of the ship, even if they were to remain in sight on land, that he readily granted the request. Four of them were permitted to lower one of the quarter boats, and for the next three hours she was used to convey the rascals and their dunnage across the strip of water. They were allowed to help themselves with liberal hand, but it was stuff which was of no account to us without our prisoners.

It was after 3 o'clock in the afternoon before the last man departed, and then the boat was given a push from the beach and sent back to us. Among the gang were eight wounded men, their injuries having been inflicted when the women fired through the loopholes. Perhaps they had extracted some of the shot from their legs, but enough was left to cause them to curse and groan as they limped about the decks. The barricade was almost disposed of in loading the boat, and half an hour after the last trip we had a clear deck, and the women and children were out for an airing. The passengers were for having the captain trip the anchor and sail at once, but he gathered them around him and said:

"Here are but three sailors of us. Not one of you men can go aloft or take a trick at the wheel. I don't say that we might not navigate the bark down to Adelaide; but, with the season just changing and bad weather coming on, we'd be taking strong risks. The Englishman who spoke us thoroughly understood our peril and can be depended on to report us. If we hang right here for a fortnight, we'll see a man-of-war in the offing. We can't recapture the convicts, but we can remain here as a guard and help hunt 'em down later on. Besides, if we were to sail away, who can tell but that some craft may be driven here by stress of weather or come in answer to a signal, and she'd certainly fall into the hands of the gang? We have a clear ship now and can afford to wait."

The women murmured somewhat, but the men cheerfully acquiesced in the conclusion, and when things were once more shipshape aboard no one could have suspected what we had passed through. Not one of the mutineers had addressed a word to us or given anybody a black look during the transfer, and as fast as they landed on the beach they disappeared into the thick forest, presumably to look for a site on which to make a camp. The passengers thought we had done with them for good, but the rest of us had a different feeling. As night was coming on Captain Clark came to me on the bows of the bark, where I was overhauling things a bit, and said:

"Ralph, I don't like the way Johnson talked, nor I don't like the soft, silky way the mutineers acted as they went ashore. The change was too great and too sudden not to have some trick back of it. What do you think?"

"Well, sir, I agree with you as to there being something back of it. Those fellows have not given up the fight yet. You don't hear them shouting and laughing ashore, and if one of us was to creep through the woods I'm thinking he'd find them gathered in a circle about Johnson and new plans being discussed. Rest assured, sir, they'll make some move to get possession of the bark, and it won't be long delayed either."

"Just my idea, and we must make ready for them!"

The cabin was left just as we had defended it, but we battened down the hatches and scuttles so that there was no getting below. When we came to inspect the convict's cages, we found nothing of them left. They had been completely torn away and the material flung overboard. Had we succeeded in putting down the mutiny we should have had no place in which to safely hold our prisoners. The fellows had made a fearful waste of such provisions and stuff as they could get at, and as we looked about we wondered that they had not fired or scuttled the ship in their desperation.

When night came down, a double watch was set on board. Haskell and Miss Foster took the bow and Mary and I the stern, and the men who lay down in the cabin had their weapons handy for a sudden call. It was a quiet, starlight night, and the beach was so near that had any of the mutineers appeared we should have made them out.

From 8 o'clock to midnight I was alone with Mary for the first time since I came to know her name. There was no doubt of my love for her, and she had as good as told me that she returned it, and yet I must tell you that I was more upset for the first hour than when the mutineers rushed us. As a matter of fact, we were no company for each other, and if the dear girl hadn't correctly judged my feelings and felt sorry for me I doubt if I should have opened my mouth during the four hours' watch. I never yet heard of a man who was content with simply knowing that a woman loved him. He wants to assure her of his love and exact a promise of marriage. That's exactly what I wanted to do—to tell Mary that I thought she was the dearest, nicest girl in all this world and ask her to make me the proudest, happiest man by giving me her hand in marriage. She could read my mind, the witch, and she kept me on the ragged edge for an hour or more before she suddenly asked:

"Mr. Tompkins, do you think we shall get safe away?"

"I am hopeful of it now," I replied, "but a few days ago it was 'Ralph' instead of 'Mr. Tompkins.'"

"And it's 'Ralph' now," she said as she gave me her hand to hold, but looked away in that coy, shy way which we expect to find in a girl, and which we consider such a charm.

"I'll speak to the father tomorrow," I said as soon as I dared trust my voice to say anything, and as she did not pull her hand away I knew that it was all right between us, and I felt that joyful that I wanted to stand up and shout.

As to how people make love on land I have no knowledge, but I'm telling you in my plain, sailorlike way how we made love on shipboard in that bit of bay, with maybe half a hundred desperate villains hidden in the bushes not a stone's throw away. There was no vowing that I was ready to die for her, and she didn't declare that I was the bravest and noblest man on earth. I know I loved her with all my heart, and had she not loved me she would not have placed her future in my keeping. We just quietly accepted each other for better or for worse, and if I can't weave much of a romance into it you'll have to accept it without.

We heard nothing whatever of the mutineers during my watch or up to midnight. We had been relieved about half an hour, and the ship was as quiet as a graveyard, when the tide began to come in. This swung the head of the bark to the sea and her stern within about 15 yards of the bushes. If the mutineers had a plan for that night, it would soon unfold itself. The idea was that they would creep down through the bushes to the edge of the water and quietly swim off to us, hoping to find our vigilance relaxed. A dozen strokes would bring a swimmer alongside.

There were four persons in the second watch, as there had been in the first, and while they kept eyes and ears open they suddenly discovered three monster sharks moving lazily around the vessel. They were of the species known as the hammer head, and there is no fiercer nor more disgusting inhabitant of the sea unless it be the octopus. By and by the sharks remained stationary, as if on guard. I said the four people were watching and listening, and yet but for those sharks a terrible calamity might have happened. Some 15 or 20 of the mutineers took to the water to board the bark over her bows, and whatever noise they might have made was drowned in the grating of her chain cable in the iron hawse hole as she swung to the tide. But none of them reached her. The first one had not yet laid hands on her chains when one of the sharks seized him, and three seconds later the other two had selected victims. There were three fearful shrieks, a chorus of shouts and a great splashing, and all was over before any one from the cabin could get on deck. The surviving mutineers stood on the beach and cursed and hurled showers of stones aboard, but a shot or two fired above their heads dispersed them. Three of them had met an awful fate, but no one had any pity to waste on them. On the contrary, we earnestly hoped that one of them might turn out to have been Ben Johnson, the leader and the most desperate man of all.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MAJOR HANDY ON LYMAN J. GAGE.

The Chicago Newspaper Man Notes Interesting Traits in the New Secretary.

The man who may seek favor or concession from Mr. Gage will do well to expose the personal motif as early in the conversation as consistent with the circumstances. Mr. Gage is an honest straightforward man. The necessities of the banking business have made him conservative and cautious, but these same necessities demand absolute frankness on the part of others. He knows nature like an open book, and has little faith in or use for the man who does not work for his own interest or for him who attempts to conceal that interest by an apparent indifference or disinterestedness.

A biography on the common lines gives little idea of the life which has made Mr. Gage the man he is, or of the means by which his character and characteristics have been developed. Neither does it give any conception of the beneficent activities of his intellect. The busiest of men, he seems never hurried, much less in a flurry. He early learned the lesson of doing one thing at a time and then dismissing that thing from his mind. The gravest responsibility rests lightly on his shoulders. He has found rest in a variety of employments, and more than in any other way in his studies, whether of men or of books, and in turning those studies to good account in doing what he could for the betterment of social conditions and inciting others to co-operation in this work. Maintaining intimate relations with the rich and prosperous, he has been quite as sedulous in gaining the confidence of the poor and luckless. In contact day by day with the sordid life of a town, yet racked by growing pains and not beyond the necessity of struggling to keep up appearances, he has been one of those Chicagoans, happily not few in number, whose civic pride has not been content with material evolution, however rapid and spectacular, but has sought and found expression in the organization and endowment of art galleries, schools and colleges of music, in sociological experiments in charities and in other forms of practical religion.—From "Lyman J. Gage: a Character Sketch," by Moses P. Handy in March Review of Reviews.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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1877. 1897.

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Polk County Journal,

Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE EXPOSITION OF 1898.

Shall Minnesota be Represented by an Exhibit or Products and Resources?

Many of the most influential journals in Minnesota have already endorsed the proposition to provide a great state exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha in 1898. Discussing the subject the Duluth Daily Herald says:

"Duluth should take a warm interest in the exposition which will be representative of the west, and more particularly of all the great territory that is naturally tributary to this city. The people of Omaha are working enthusiastically to make it a grand success, and the indications that their efforts will be richly rewarded,

A history of the enterprise shows that the first suggestion of such an enterprise came during a meeting of the Trans-Mississippi congress in Omaha a year and a half ago. That congress endorsed the suggestion and recommended it unreservedly. The next step was to secure congressional regognition and last June a bill was got through appropriating $200,000 for a government exhibit, on condition that $250,000 be raised by the Omaha people to expend on the fair. They set themselves to the task of raising this sum and in due time sent the secretary of the treasury a certificate, showing that the subscriptions had been taken of stock of the exposition amounting to $20,000. Since then it has been proposed to raise the stock to $1,000,000 and efforts are being made to accomplish this. In the meantime congress has been asked to appropriate $200,000 more for a building and $300,000 for the transportation of exhibits, etc. State legislatures were appealed to for state exhibits, and Iowa was first to respond with an appropriation for preliminary work. The legislature of Nebraska is now considering whether Nebraska will do anything to help or not, and other states are taking some interest. The exposition management has been thoroughly organized and all departments are at work. The United States government has notified the foreign nations and invited exhibits. The selection of a site this week marks one more step taken for an exhibition which is to be hold in June next year.

The Omaba people while not denying that the chief benefits of the proposed exposition will come to themselves, insist that this exposition is for the whole Trans-Mississippi country. This includes Iowa as well as Colorada, Minnesota as well as Oklahoma. So far as outsiders may judge from surface indications, there will be a big exposition held on the site selected in Omaha, and it will be of great benefit to the whole Trans-Mississippi country. The Minnesota legislature can well afford to make an appropriation for the proper representation of this state at the great fair."

The Nebraska state senate has adopted the following resolutions: "Whereas, the congress of the United States did, by an act approved by the president June 10th, 1896, pledge the government to participate in a Trans-Mississippi and International exposition, to be held in Omaha, Neb., between June 1st and November 1st, 1898 and did by said act grant to said exposition all the rights and priveleges heretofore granted to international expositions, therefore be it

Resolved by the senate and House of represeatatives of the state of Nebraska, that his excellency, the governor of the state of Nebraska, be and he is hereby requested to announce by proclamation that said exposition is to be held at the time and place aforesaid, and to extend to the people of the several states and territories of the United States, through the respective governors of such states and territories a cordial invitation on the part of the state of Nebraska to participate in said exposition."

How We Can Help India.

There have been expressions of willingness in Iowa and other western states to contribute food supplies to the famine-stricken sufferers of India. These same generous western people sent trainloads of wheat and corn and flour to the relief of the Russian peasants some four years ago. The idea of sending relief to India is practical in every way. On account of their religious scruples the people of India would not touch any canned meats or supplies of that character; and the one way in which America could best help India would be to send grain. Indian corn brings the farmer only eight or ten cents a bushel this year in Iowa, Nebraska, and thereabout, and it would be the best possible food to send to India. The railroads, doubtless, would be willing to carry it to the seaboard at the lowest possible charge for transportation, and the British government might well put some of its transport ships at the service of American relief committees for the purpose of taking out the grain to India. The Russian people hold America in the kindest regard for the relief rendered at the time of their great famine. Nothing makes more certainly for the removal of prejudice and the growth of kindly feeling between nations than help rendered at such times of appalling distress. In no other way can the desire of Americans to contribute toward the Indian famine relief fund accomplish anything like so much as by the plan of securing great quantities of Indian corn in the Mississippi valley states and organizing transportation facilities in some such fashion as may be suggested by the experience of four years ago, when relief ships sailing from Philadelphia carried food to Russia.—From "The Progress of the World." in March Review of Reviews.

Special Conference.

For the past two years the Bible Institute at Chicago has had a special conference for ministers and evangelists and all Christian workers during the month of April. The attendance at them has been such, and the blessings resulting therefrom have been so encouraging, that we shall hold another conference from April 6th to 30th.

The regular work will be in constant session. There will be special lecturers at two and three o'clock each afternoon. Supt. Torrey will speak on "Methods of Reaching Men," and "Teaching the Bible."

Rev. W. W. Clark, the eminent Bible teacher, will speak on the following and other topics: "The Old and New Testaments Contrasted and Harmonized," "The Plan of the New Testament," "The special Features of the Gospels" (Illustrated by a large chart,) "The Gospel of Mark," "Christ in the Hebrews," "The Person and Work of the Holy Spirit," "Law and Grace Contrasted and Harmonized," "The Deep Things of God—six Layers of Truth," "The Dispensations—Past, Present and Future," (Illustrated by a diagram) "The Book of Revelation."

Rev. Wm. Patterson, of Toronto, who has been styled the "Spurgeon of Canada," will speak each day.

The rate will be $5.00 for board and room.

The "Conservator," of Dayton, Ohio, in speaking of the conference held in '96: "We willingly give space to the above notice, and we trust that many of our ministers and other Christian workers will, if possible, avail themselves of the privilege of attending the conference."

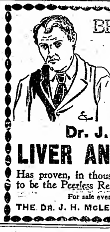
"Could we see any possible way of being absent from our work for that length of time, we should most certainly arrange to attend, and we should expect to be paid manifold for the expenditure of time and money.

"Our people could not do a better thing for themselves and their pastors than to excuse their pastors from their regular work during the month of April make them a special donation of thirty or forty dollars to pay their expenses and send them to this conference.

"If your pastor is already efficient, it will make him much more efficient. If he is inefficient and yet a worthy man, all the greater need of sending him. Our Church as well as other churches, needs something to lift it out of old ruts, and start it on the line of greater usefulness and efficiency, and we know of no other way by which it can be done so effectively, so quickly and with so little cost, than for our ministers and leading lay workers to attend this conference, and be brought under the influence and Biblical instructions of Mr. Moody and his associate workers."

"St. Ives"

The world will have nothing more from the magic pen of the late Robert Louis Stevenson after the romantic novel of "St. Ives." which begins publication in the March number of McClure's Magazine. We know from Stevenson's letters to Sidney Colvin, already published, that he was engaged on this novel down almost to the moment fo his sudden death, and that it interested him deeply. He had the good fortune to leave it substantially complete. The last two chapters, perhaps, were not fully written; but he left such a summary of them that the course and conclusion of the story are quite satisfactorily shown. Persons who have read the novel pronounce it unhesitatingly one of the most engaging of Stevenson's works. It is written in one of his most cheerful vein; it moves with a rapidity and thrill of incident unsurpassed; and it presents a succession of personages of the utmost variety, subtlety, and attractiveness. It is a love story, and the heroine is as irresistible as she who engaged the affections of Mr. David Balfour and of all who read the immortal record of his adventures. The right of "St. Ives." in America was purchased by McClure's Magazine of his executor very soon after Mr. Stevenson's death.



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An Apathetic Community.

A community which will not assert itself deserves to be robbed, and therefore others need concern themselves very little about the matter. The price of a telephone in New York is $240 a year. One hundred dollars would be an ample price; but the telephone monopoly has learned how to make itself strong in business circles and in political circles, and the telephone user is in consequence the victim. No community deserves emancipation from a situation of this kind until it shows vigor enough to win its own freedom. The transportation lines of New York, whether the elevated or the surface roads do not try to make the passengers comfortable by providing them with seats. It is more profitable to pack the cars until a tired woman is hanging from every strap in the aisle, while the front and rear platforms are densely jammed with long-suffering men. It seems never seriously to have occured to these men that they were the victims of an outrage that men of spirit would not endure. Obviously, the transit companies find it lucrative to carry sixty people for full fares in a car built for twenty. Throughout the civilized world, transit monopolies are not permitted to rob the public in this fashion; but in so far as such matters are concerned, our people have the remedy in their own hands; and nothing could be more illogical or show a more complete lack of humor than to find fault with the transit companies. They do well to make all the money they possibly can out of the communities they are so profitably exploiting. Cities like New York are deserving of nothing better than their people have the intelligence and self-respect to demand. Meanwhile the trusts are flourishing, the monopolies of local supply are waxing fat, and the legislatures are investigating these subjects with a show of hostility while actually in the end obeying the behests of the corporations with perfect meekness. And the great, silly, good-natured American public toils on and acquiesces readily in anything that the corporations and politicians may agree upon.—From "The Progress of the World," in March Review of Reviews.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

Fisher Items.

While in St. Paul last week we called on Dr. Howard Lankester, late of Fisher. We are glad to state that the doctor is enjoying a good practice.

"Bob" Gaston, went over to Crookston Monday morning to make arrangements for assuming the management of M. R. Brown's stock ranch during the coming season.

Under the new law which prevents any one from voting who did not complete full naturalization papers prior to Jan. 5th, it is altogether probable that a large precentage of Fisher will be unable to vote at the spring election.

Mrs. M. Sanaker, accompanied by her brother Mr. Albert Hanson left Saturday for Waukon, Iowa, where she will make her future home. Mrs. Sanaker had been a resident of Fisher for many years and was beloved by all.

In order to settle a discussion as to the actual depth of the snow on the level Tom Eewin went into the woods the other day, and going far enough in that he was satisfied it was beyond the range of snow blowing in from the prairie he measured in various places and found that it has a depth of 2 feet, 10 inches. In localities where the snow has a chance to drift the snow varies from three to ten feet deep. There is much apprehension that in case the snow goes off quickly disastrous floods will be the result in the valley.

Fred Herrick came over from Grand Forks Thursday to secure his mother's signature to proofs regarding their insurance. Speaking about the fire Fred said: "When we were awakened by the cry of "fire!" by someone in the hall, smoke was already coming through the floor. I saw someone take my sister, Mrs. Bain out of the building and mother and Edith with the baby, followed, and knowing they were safe, I proceeded to dress. I got on all my clothes but didn't stop to put on a collar and tie or brush my teeth, I can tell you. The rest of the family escaped with scarcely any clothes. I succeedsd in getting an armful of clothing out of the wardrobe, but everything else was lost."

St. Hilaire Items.

[From the Spectator.]

County Commissioner Norlnnd for Polk county came in yesterday and left for Terrebonne where he goes to superintend the putting up of a bridge across the Clearwater river at that place.

John McAndrews and his team were doing some excavating yesterday in front of the post office and now the U. S. mail team can be driven up and hitched to the post which has been lost for some time.

The bridge crew is here.

Two men came down from Arpin's camp the first of the week. They were talking something about open-up logging roads which was done by the aid of sixteen teams hitched to an eighteen foot snow plow.

A. L. Arpin was campelled to drive home from Crookston last week.

Attorney Foote of Crookston was up last Friday on legal business.

Sheriff Dainard appointed Chas. Boarden as his deputy. The appointment is very satisfactory throughout the new county.

A valuable orange colored setter dog is making his home at St. Hilaire. It behooves the owner to call for him as half a dozen of our nimrods are anxious to call him his own and will give him the privilege to sleep along side of a warm coal stove all winter.

The bridge contractor has been snowed in at Crookston since Saturday. Work will be commenced on the bridge as soon as he gets here.

John Larson returned last Friday from Minneapolis where he had been for several months under treatment for his eyes. One eye was taken out and the other saved.

Hoken Johnson circulated a report here yesterday to the effect that all the neighbors living east of here in the Oklahoma district, were frightened almost to death from the appearance of a wild man that makes a visit now and then in quest of a sheep or beef. He describes the thing as "looking like a man with short arms, hair all over his body and bear footed." He also stated that a man went out looking for this object with the intention of shooting him but on seeing his game, dropped his gun and run. This is all we know about the strange creature and we "tip it off" that there is a good opening for one of Uncle Sam's detectives to find a strong illicit distillery in that neighborhood.

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

Louis Anderson, the Columbia wolf hunter, trapped a curious fox a few days ago at Popple Lake. The animal was about five feet long and bob-tailed at that. Its coat was black and curled about the head. It had carried the trap three miles from where it was set, and was found tangled up in a tamarack swamp, where he stood on his hind legs making a desparate effort to release himself. But Mr. Aanderson soon overpowered him and took him home alive.

Mr. John Lester, of Crookston came up to Fosston last Tuesday morning, remaining until yesterday afternoon. During his stay here he canvassed the town with a view to ascertaining what opportunities are here for a fully equipped steam laundry and before leaving rented the ground floor of the Hilburn building on Harrison avenue with the intention of moving in some time next week. Mr. Lester has a complete outfit necessary for running a steam laundry which will be put in operation here as soon as possible. He will return with his family next Tuesday.

An unexpected yet most welcome invasion was made on the woodmen's camp last Wednesday evening during their regular meeting when about twenty of the wives of members and friends, captured their stronghold and immediately took full possession. Tables were provided and soon all were earnestly engaged at cinch. After the game was concluded the ladies spread tempting lunch on the tables, which was duly discussed and pronounced fine. The evening passed away very pleasantly and the Woodmen will not soon forget their call, in fact the ladies are always welcome to repeat the visit at any future time.

Miss Catherine Umland returned home once more last Tuesday night after an absence of nearly a year and was gladly welcomed by relatives and friends. For the past summer and winter she has been living at Helena Mont., and left there in a rain storm but reached a snow blockade before traveling very far and was three weeks on the road.

Miss Ida Stensrud left for her home at Sacred Heart on yesterday's train after an extended stay in Fosston, during which time she assisted her brothers in their store until they lost it a few weeks ago by fire. Miss Stensrud will leave behind many friends who regret her leaving as she was very popular among the young people.

East Grand Forks Items.

[From The Courier.]

Mrs. Margaret Iland, for years a resident here, was an occupant of the Syndicate Block at the time of the fire and lost all her household furniture, wearing apparel, family provisions and bric-a-brac which had been gathered during the past twenty-five years. No insurance.

BORN—At the home of B. O. Seymour an 8-pound girl last Friday. Mother and daughter doing well.

Ole Bang, of the popular firm of Bang & Brandt, has been in from his farm for several days.

The insurance adjusters to the number of eighteen have been doing business in the city during the week. The losses by the recent fire have been about all settled.

The report that one of Jake Dobmcier's teams were lost through the ice is not true. A team broke through the ice and received a good soaking, but owing to the timely arrival of alderman Smart and others the team was saved.

Mr. and Mrs. Israel Jefrey returned on Monday from an extended visit to Canada, the old home. Both are pleased to get back.

Miss Nellie Nash and a party of young friends who went to Warren to participate in the concert given by Miss Edith Strong, drove home from Warren Tuesday morning, a distance of 30 miles, reaching here at 4 o'clock in the morning. The thermometer registered at least 30 degrees below zero, but Miss Nash says she didn't mind that.

James Heckerson, some time ago a prominent Salvationist, was given fifteen days in jail by Justice McLaughlin of the Forks for starving his horses. Jim wanted his horses to work all day and then eke pabulum at night carousing around.

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

A. Kaiser, and I. I. Hillestad drove from Fosston Sunday and took the train for St. Paul.

The trains have been interfered with some by snow the past week but still manage to keep moving. The N. P. is to be complimented for its pluck.

John Waldroff is all smiles this week owing to a eleven pound girl arrived at his home Tuesday. Mother and baby are doing well.

Mrs. Ole Larson, of Sundahl, died last night of blood poison. She leaves a husband and several children, the youngest only a few weeks old to mourn her loss.

J. W. Bradish, claim agent for the Northern Pacific railroad, was in town Tuesday. He had been to Red Lake Falls to settle with Mr. O'Brien who has brought suit against the company for ejecting him from a freight train a mile or so out of Fertile a short time ago. Mr. O'Brien purchased a ticket from Fertile to Crookston but failed to get a permit and for that reason was put off the train, and immediately commenced action against the company.

Thief River Falls.

From The Press.

The fifty-fifth birthday anniversary of Ex-Mayor Kretzschmar occurred yesterday and was celebrated by one of his popular dinners.

Geo. W. Mason, of Eau Claire, was in the city last week for several days and now has a crew of men working upon his saw mill material removing the same to the site where the mill will be erected.

W. A. Bond came over from Grand Forks the first of the week for a visit with his family. He informed the Press that his family would continue to reside here, his employment at Grand Forks being only temporary.

J. V. E. Wyatt and E. M. Lancaster drove up from Crookston Monday and on Tuesday Mr. Wyatt sold at auction the personal effects of Henry Murek deceased. The sale was made by order of the probate court to satisfy outstanding accounts.

C. Kretzschmar and C. A. Robbecks returned Friday from a three month's visit with friends in Germany. They are looking well and although expressing themselves as having a huge time abroad seem quite content to be at home again. They tell many amusing anecdotes of their trip and do not forget to whisper in your ear each a joke on the other.

The residence of C. E. Purdy west of the city had a narrow escape from being burned down last Sunday morning and such misfortune was only prevented by the prompt and dexterous action of Mr. Purdy. The house being built this winter no chimney could be erected until spring and the stovepipe was made to pass through the roof. It was from this scource the fire originated and a large space of the roof was burned when Mr. Purdy discovered it. Mr. Purdy caught up a couple of pieces of 2x4 timber and with the aid of a few strips of wood and handy hammer and nails soon had a ladder provided which afforded access to the fire. He soon had the flames extinguished and all was well.

Angus Items.

W. Lemen spent Monday in Warren.

Richard King and wife attended the entertainment in Warren on Monday night.

D. H. Miller and family spent Monday evening in Euclid.

Ole Tauson and Miss Mattie Evans drove to Euclid on Monday.

J. K. Davies attended the Woodmen ball in Euclid on Monday night.

E. R. Perkins drove to Warren on Wednesday.

F. R. Stevens was in Euclid on Monday.

J. F. Montgomery, Ole Tauson and F. A. Stroble went to Grand Forks on Wednesday on the snow boat in about three hours.

Mrs. McAvoy spent Tuesday in Grand Forks.

Miss Cosey McAvoy returned home on Wednesday from her visit to Grand Forks.

John Winhaupt spent Saturday in Warren.

Miss Leora Davies spent Saturday at home.

M. A. Campion was in town on Saturday.

D. H. Miller drove to Crookston on Saturday.

Fritz Melloh went to Grand Forks on Friday.

W. Lemen took the train for Grand Forks on Saturday.

J. M. Palmer drove to Euclid on Sunday.

The correspondent of the New York Herald in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, telegraphs that the treaty of extradition between the United States and Brazil, will be signed this week.

Euclid Items.

John Jench lies dangerously ill at the home of G. Vonder Beck. Mr. Jench has lived in an underground shanty all winter, and it is undoubtedly this mode of living that has caused the sickness.

Miss Leora Davies spent the Sabbath at the home of her parents at Angus.

An interesting missionary meeting was held at the close of the Christian Endeavor services last Sunday evening.

Mr. J. B. Aery, travelling salesman for the dry goods firm of Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co. of St. Paul, spent Saturday in the village and several large boxes of spring goods billed to H. C. Misner will soon arrive at the depot, as a result of his visit.

Robt. Purvis, of Crookston, spent Friday in town looking after collections on the Great Northern lands in this vicinity.

The vote to be polled at the coming election will probably be the smallest in the history of the village, a great number of heretofore voters being deprived of this right on account of their not being full fledged citizens.

Will Currie and Walter Ballou transacted business at Crookston Monday.

Last week the section foremen at this point received orders to erect a snow wall around the tracks in the Euclid yards. After having gathered all the snow possible upon the tracks the company probably wish to prevent it escaping as signs of spring draw nigh.

Mr. Jas. VanPelt, of C. Gatzian & Co. wholesale shoe dealers of St. Paul, spent Tuesday in town.

Maple Bay Items.

D. T. Mitchell went to Crookston last Friday.

A dancing party was held at the residence of W. Klinger last week.

Miss Carrie Moen is attending the Concordia College at Moorhead this winter.

A. Christianson and G. Gilbertson spent a couple of days in Crookston on business last week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Mitchell welcomed another baby girl at their home last week.

Julius Ansby, of Woodside, and Miss Annie Hatlie were married on the 17th, by Rev. N. E. Wikre.

Miss Carrie Hunter returned to her school first of the week, after spending a couple of days visiting at home.

Mrs. R. C. Ball, of Frenso, Cal., arrived Tuesday of last week, and is visiting with her daughter Mrs. M. M. Dillon.

An entertainment was given by the Ladies Society last Thursday evening for the benefit of the Maple Bay Lutheran church.

Chicago to The Front.

Boyce's Big Weeklies, the Saturday Blade and Chicago Ledger, have been heard from again. The enterprising publishers of these papers have recently "gone into color work"—that is, they have added to their immense establishment in Chicago a complete outfit of machinery, apparatus, etc., for the productions of colored pictures, such as have made several New York dailies famous.

The Boyce Company are constantly studying how to please the 2,500,000 readers of their weeklies, and this recent effort has cost them upward $30,000. If this is not enterprise then we are not familiar with the definition.

The Saturday Blade is now sixteen pages in size. The old Blade is there intact, folded inside an eight-page supplement containing three full-page colored illustrations, original in design and of the highest artistic development.

The Saturday Blade is a newspaper, magazine and comic illustrated weekly, all in one.

Each issue of the Chicago Ledger contains the best stories of adventure, fiction, history, biography, household recipes, and miscellaneous reading matter that is possible for time, money or experience to get.

The Ledger is profusely illustrated some of the illustrations being in bright colors, the like of which has never been offered to lovers of good and interesting reading matter. The Ledger is a greatest of all weekly family story papers, containing 24 pages, including the Young Folks' department, edited in the interests of the juvenile population. The Chicago Ledger is safely the leading family story paper of America.

Boyce's Big Weeklies are for sale by newsboys and at news-stands.

The opening pages of the North American Review for March are devoted to a timely and elaborate paper from the pen of Sir Edwin Arnold on The Famine in India. The problem of Prison Labor is thoughtfully considered by Carroll D. Wright United States commissioner of Labor and in The History of a Poem, Mr. Edmund Gosse recounts the circumstances connected with the production of the late Coventry Patmore's work, The Angel in the House. How to Reform Business Corporations is discussed by V. H. Lockwood, and M. Georges Clemenceau contributes the second and concluding portion of his paper on The French Navy. A writer under the signature of A London Police Magistrate gives a description of Drink and Drunkenness in London, dwelling especially on the class known as habitual drunkards. Under the caption of The Railway Problem are treated two distinct and vital aspects of this great question, the Hon. Lloyd Bryce considering The Legislative Solution, and James J. Wait giving A Mercantile View. The Hon. Edwin Taylor appeals to the country at large, in defence of Kansas, and and progressive religious thought has its champion in Prof. C. A. Briggs D. D., who furnishes a brilliant paper on Works of the Imagination in the Old Testament. Other topics dealt with are; When Congress Should Convene, by the Hon. J. F. Shafroth; The Question of Ships, by Winthrop L. Marvin; Amenities of Philology, by Prof. E. W. Bowen, and Objections to a Children's Curfew by Winifred Back.

How Indians Are Named.

As an Indian child grows he commits acts from time to time each of which gives him a new name. For example, he may see a bear and run screaming to the tepee. The folks all laugh at him, and calls him Runs-from-a-bear. Later on he may become the possessor of a wild pony which he fears to ride, and becomes known as Afraid-of-his-horse. Or, he may mount a horse from which another Indian has been thrown, and he then is spoken of as Ride-the-horse. Further on he becomes a great hunter and kills five bears and they call him Five-bears, and when he slays another his name changes to Six-bears. He may perform a valiant deed in battle and ride his horse through the camp of the enemy, for which he is dubbed Charges-through-the-camp. During the conflict he may kill one of the enemy. If his victim is the only one slain he is called Kills-the-enemy. But if others fall the one he has killed must be described, as Kills-the-one-with-the-big-knee. If he braids in his hair a yellow feather which he plucked from the tail of an eagle he may be called Eagle-tail, Eagle-feather, Yellow-tail or yellow-feather. If he gives it to his friend he will be named Gives-feather, but if he refuses to part with it his name will change to Keeps-his-feather. Or he may obtain his name from some other object. If he is accustomed to ride what is commonly known as a "calico" horse he may be called Spotted-horse, but if his horse has a short tail he will be known as Bob-tail-horse. The chances are that he will be known by all the foregoing names His enemies in the tribe will continue to speak of him as Runs-from-a-bear or Afraid-of-his-horse while his friends will call him Rides-the-horse Six-bears, or Kills-the-enemy. For this reason it occurs that if you speak of the Indian in the presence of certain members of the tribe and call him Six-bears they will laugh at you and say: "That not his name: his name Runs-from-a-bear." But if you speak of him to certain others as Run-from-a-bear they will scowl and say: "That not his name; his name Kills-the-enemy."

Hence it will be seen that the Indian names are nothing, a delusion and a snare, and the practice of converting them into English appears eminently unwise. It is certain that the name on the rolls at the agency is the interpretation of only one of the Indian's several "names." A short Indian name in their own vernacular, or a syllable or two of a long one, if euphonious and pronounceable, as they usually are, will answer quite well for a family name, but the translations are never satisfactory, and cannot be too strongly condemned.—From "Naming the Indians," by Frank Terry, in March Review of Reviews.

Grip.

LaGripe is like a cold, only stubborn. "77" cures both. Price 25c. at all druggists.

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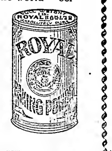
ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.



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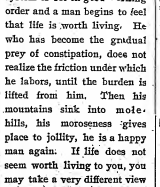
a course of Ayer's Pills the system is set in good working order and a man begins to feel that life is worth living. He who has become the gradual prey of constipation, does not realize the friction under which he labors, until the burden is lifted from him. Then his mountains sink into mole-hills, his moroseness gives place to jollity, he is a happy man again. If life does not seem worth living to you, you may take a very different view of it after taking



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A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

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Your Heart's Blood

Is the most important part of your organism. Three-fourths of the complaints to which the system is subject are due to impurities in the blood. You can, therefore, realize how vital it is to

Keep It Pure

For which purpose nothing can equal S.S.S. It effectually removes all impurities, cleanses the blood thoroughly and builds up the general health.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin diseases mailed Free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XX. | CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY MARCH 11, 1897 | NO 48

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO.

: Fournet Block. :

Caskets, Coffins, Burial Supplies.

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This cut represents our new Sterling Hearse.

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Twelve years' Experience in the business with thorough training in the Science of Embalming. Our new Undertaking room is now stocked complete.

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DULY INAUGURATED

GROVER CLEVELAND RETIRES AND WILLIAM M'KINLEY REIGNS.

Change of Administrations Accomplished With a Due Amount of Ceremony—The Ball at the Pension Building a Crowning Feature of the Occasion.

WASHINGTON, March 4. — William McKinley of Ohio was inaugurated president of the United States today amid scenes of splendor seldom if ever surpassed on such occasions. The decorations of the city were unusually lavish and the inaugural parade was the grandest the country has ever seen.

The official ceremonies began with the departure of President Cleveland, President-elect McKinley and Vice President-elect Hobart and the senate committee of arrangements, with an escort of 5,000 troops, from the White House for the Capitol, where the oath of office was to be taken.

Major McKinley had driven over from the Ebbitt House to the executive mansion at 10:30 and met the president in his private office. The presidential party with its escort of United States troops, Troop A of Cleveland and the District National Guard, left the White House at 11 o'clock and reached the Capitol shortly before noon. Vice President Stevenson did not accompany his successor, the vice president-elect, as he was engaged in presiding over the session of the senate. Mr. Hobart, instead, was accompanied by the senate committee on arrangements.

Scenes at the Capitol.

At the Capitol the president and other officials, the president and vice president-elect, assembled in the senate chamber, the members of the supreme court and of the senate and house being present. The senate chamber was packed to its utmost capacity with the very elect of officialdom. On the floor were the members of the senate and the brilliantly attired diplomatic corps, while scattered through the galleries were representatives of the army and the navy and such visiting dignitaries as added grace and brilliancy to the occasion. Vice President Stevenson administered the oath of office to Mr. Hobart and the latter assumed the gavel handed over by his predecessor. At the stroke of 12 the Fifty-fourth congress was declared adjourned without day, and the new vice president, an extra session of the senate having been called, then administered the oath to the newly elected senators.

Moved to the Outside.

The ceremonies in the senate chamber concluded, the president and president-elect were escorted to the central portico in a solemn official procession made up in the following order:

The marshal of the District of Columbia and the marshal of the supreme court.

The ex-vice president.

The supreme court.

The sergeant-at-arms of the senate.

The committee of arrangements.

The president and the president-elect.

The vice president and the secretary of the senate.

Members of the senate.

The diplomatic corps.

Heads of departments.

The major general of the army, commanding, the admiral of the navy and the officers of the army and navy who by name have received the thanks of congress.

Members and members-elect of the house of representatives, governors of states, ex-members of the senate, officers of the senate and house.

A Most Notable Gathering.

On reaching the portico on the east front the president and president-elect took seats nearly in the center of a platform specially built for the occasion. Just next to them were the members of the committee of arrangements of the senate, composed of two Republicans and a Democrat. On the right were the ex-vice president, the associate justices of the supreme court, Vice President Hobart and the secretary and members of the senate.

On the left were the diplomatic corps, representing all the nations of the earth and present in an official capacity to recognize the legality of the inauguration in behalf of their respective governments. Back of the presidential party were the retiring cabinet officers, the major general, the admiral, the distinguished officers who have received the thanks of congress, governors of states and the turned down ex-members of the senate. At the extreme rear of the platform were the members and members-elect of the house, while all the other favored people occupied the steps and the rest of the platform clear up to the door of the Capitol itself.

Taking the Oath.

The crowds assembled around the platform cheered the retiring and incoming president at length, and when quiet prevailed the following oath of office was administered to Mr. McKinley by Chief Justice Fuller:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

President McKinley then delivered his inaugural address, speaking about 30 minutes. On concluding he returned to the president's room in the senate wing of the Capitol, and from there he was escorted to the White House by the inaugural parade, which moved about 2 o'clock.

In his inaugural address the president touched upon a great many subjects of interest to the country at this time, and announced his intention to call an extra session of congress on March 15 to deal with at least the more important ones. The first duty, he thought, was to place the treasury on a sound basis by an increase of revenue. The next most important matter at present was the financial situation. He would, he said, approve of a nonpartisan commission to deal with the matter. International bimetallism would be accomplished if possible. Regarding our foreign policy, President McKinley said he would strive to avoid all entanglements. All desire for acquisition of territory should be checked. American citizen wherever found would be protected. He made an earnest plea for the ratification of the general arbitration treaty.

The Inaugural Ball.

The inaugural ball at the Pension building, which closed the ceremonies was the crowning glory of the inauguration. There the distinguished guests of the occasion paid homage to President McKinley and the new mistress of the White House and later treaded the mazes of the dance.

CABINET CONFIRMED.

President McKinley's Official Advisers Approved by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The president's cabinet appointments were all confirmed by the senate during the day and practically without opposition. There was for a time a threat of opposition to Mr. Gage, as secretary of the treasury, because of his financial views and because he is a banker, but there was more of this among senators in the cloakrooms than in the senate. The nominations were as follows:

Secretary of State—John Sherman of Ohio.

Secretary of the Treasury—Lyman J. Gage of Illinois.

Secretary of War—Russell A. Alger of Michigan.

Attorney General—Joseph McKenna of California.

Postmaster General—James A. Gary of Maryland.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Interior—Cornelius N. Bliss of New York.

Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson of Iowa.

MAY DELAY THE TARIFF.

Failure of Appropriation Bills Makes Unexpected Work for Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The failure of President Cleveland to sign three appropriation bills, the sundry civil, agricultural and Indian, and the inability of congress to agree upon the general deficiency bill, will entail much unexpected work upon the extra session of the new congress and possibly may delay the enactment of the new tariff law. The regular appropriations for government service and public works carried by all of these bills, except the deficiency, are for the fiscal year beginning July 1, so that to repair the failure of the bills it will be necessary that they be enacted before that time, or that resolutions be passed continuing for a stated time the allowances for the current year.

DAVIS SUCCEEDS SHERMAN.

Minnesota Senator Acting Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The senate was in session only about two hours and the greater part of the time was spent in executive session in confirming Mr. McKinley's cabinet appointments. While in legislative session the credentials of Mr. Hanna as senator from Ohio to succeed Mr. Sherman were presented by Mr. Foraker and he was sworn in by Vice President Hobart.

Mr. Davis was also designated acting chairman of the committee on foreign relations to succeed Mr. Sherman. Beyond the usual notification to the president nothing further was done.

TREATY REFERRED BACK.

Arbitration Convention Again Before the Foreign Relations Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—In executive session Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, offered a resolution referring back to the committee the treaty of arbitration, and it was agreed to. At the close of the session of congress, pending legislation which has not been acted upon fails. In the case of the treaty, however, it remains as it came to the senate from the president, but all pending amendments offered in the senate or proposed by the committee failed and have to be reoffered. The resolution led to considerable discussion.

HOUSE WILL CAUCUS.

The Republican Members to Get Together March 13.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Republicans of the house, anticipating the extra session of congress, have arranged to hold a caucus on the evening of Saturday, March 13. The call was issued by Representative Grosvenor, the chairman of the caucus. The speakership will be decided upon then and probably there will be no opposition to the re-election of Reed. The method of putting the tariff through the house and possibly the question of organizing committees may be considered.

THE LOGAN STATUE.

It Will Be Unveiled July 22 in Lake Front Park, Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 9.—St. Gauden's equestrian statue of General John A. Logan in the Lake Front park will be unveiled July 22. The work of the noted sculptor is now being cast in bronze in New York, and in a few days the South Park commissioners will begin to build the foundation on which the immense figure will rest. The date of the unveiling of the statue was selected by Mrs. John A. Logan in commemoration of the day when General Logan took command of General McPherson's corps before Atlanta after the death of General McPherson.

An Aged Missionary Dead.

BELOIT, Wis., March 9.—Rev. David T. Condit, aged 90, is dead. He was for 20 years, from 1836 to 1856, missionary at the Sandwich islands, and the last of a company of 30 missionaries who left Boston for the islands in 1836. He was the first white person the natives of Maui island ever saw.

What Manhattan Island Was.

Never say Manhattan Island when you mean the island of Manhattan. The briefer term was properly applied in such a way that now it cannot be applied at all. The place that bore it is no longer discernible. Manhattan Island was a knoll about an acre in extent which lay near Corlears Hook, surrounded by marshes and partly submerged by high tides. Later on it became the center of a place which did us noble service, but again has been obliterated, save for the lingering nickname of Drydock Village. Here were built most of our ships in the days when no one could build them quite as well as we.—Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer in Century.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Tuesday, March 2.

The senate non-concurred in the house resolution fixing the membership of the senate and house under reapportionment at 65 and 120 respectively, preferring to leave the matter to the joint committee. Among the bills passed were:

S. F. 246, Thompson—To revise and codify the insurance laws of the state so as to authorize insurance against loss by burglary or theft, or both.

S. F. 253, Spencer—For the reorganization or adjustment of the affairs of insolvent corporations exercising banking powers.

S. F. 275, Dunn—Creating the Seventeenth judicial district out of Faribault, Martin and Watonwan counties.

The house judiciary committee reported the indefinite postponement of the Donnelly bill proposing a constitutional amendment that, after Jan. 1, 1900, no person should be permitted to vote who could not read and write the English language.

Johns' bill prohibiting trusts and Snyder's providing for the cure of inebriates were recommended to pass.

The Hastings-Anoka insane hospital fight will come up as a special order on Thursday in the senate and on Friday in the house.

Wednesday, March 3.

Senator Thorpe's bill, placing the grain inspection department under civil service regulations, came up for passage in the house today. Unexpected opposition was developed and the bill was lost.

The house passed the Johns anti-trust bill, after having stricken out section 4, which provided that it should not apply to agricultural products and live stock in the hands of the producers, nor to labor organizations meeting in orderly and peaceable assemblies for the purpose of regulating wages.

The senate spent much of the day in committee of the whole and in work on the calendar. The following bills were passed:

S. F. 129, Potter—To provide for the loaning of the permanent school and university funds of the state to any county school district, city, town or village of this state.

S. F. 416, Hanson—Repealing special law for Meeker county relating to liquor licenses.

H. F. 183, Layborn—Relating to weights and measures.

Thursday, March 4.

The state senate decided that Anoka was not entitled to the new insane hospital, but at the same time did not locate it at Hastings. The fight lasted 8 hours and the vote was 28 to 23. The vote on the proposition to locate the hospital at Hastings was 24 to 25 against.

In the morning, after a heated debate, the bill to repeal the 1 cent a ton tax on iron ore was passed. This clears the way for a measure, which will be prepared, to place iron mines on a proper basis of taxation.

Among the bills passed by the house were the following:

H. F. 520—To detach Renville county from the Ninth and attach it to the Twelfth judicial district.

H. F. 533, Fosnes—To create an additional judge of the Twelfth judicial district.

S. F. 421, Wyman—To repeal chap. 51, general laws extra session 1881, relating to a specific tax of 1 cent a ton on all iron ore mined.

S. F. 135, Hodge—Relating to public schools.

Friday, March 5.

The house, after an all-day session, during which was fought one of the hardest battles of the session, voted to revoke the selection of Anoka as the location of the fourth hospital for the insane, to name Hastings as the final location and to pass the bill appropriating money for the land and buildings at that place.

The senate had reported to it by Senator Theden, the report of the committee on department stores, together with the bill for a tax on these stores. The bill and report were referred to the judiciary committee. An important provision of the bill is that it is optional with city councils to levy the tax provided therein.

The taxes provided are: One line of goods, $3 per year; 2 lines, $10; 3 lines, $25; 4 lines, $100; 5 lines, $250; over 5 and under 12 lines, $1,000; 12 to 20 lines, $5,000; over 20 lines, $10,000.

Monday, March 8.

In spite of a small attendance, due in no small measure to the snow of the day before, the senate industriously attacked the accumulation of pending legislation, with the result that in committee of the whole no less than nine bills were recommended for passage, while a number of others were partially discussed and laid over for the incorporation of amendments. Not the least important of these bills favorably acted upon was the Ozmun bill, S. F. 338, which adds to the purposes for which cities may issue bonds, that they may be for the acquiring of street railway lines, telegraph or telephone or other communicating lines of any description, either by purchase, condemnation or otherwise.

The attendance at both sessions of the house was so small that the ten bills on the calendar were allowed to go over and general orders were considered. H. F. 429, Dunn's constitutional amendment providing that a majority of all votes cast at an election be necessary to alter the constitution, was recommended to pass.

Among other measures recommended to pass were:

H. F. 250, Dale—Proposing an amendment to the constitution, providing that no money shall be appropriated by the state or any municipality for any institution not wholly under public control. To pass.

H. F. 567—Providing that clerks of election be paid the same as judges under present law. To pass.

S. F. 154, Heneman—Providing that elections of villages shall be held separate from the township elections. Amended to provide for similar separations for townships from villages. To pass.

H. F. 318, Dyer—Requiring railroad companies to provide waiting rooms at [illegible] was initiated during the previous year. To pass.

H. F. 574, Reeves—To make operative the law requiring railroads to build fences, by providing that the fence may be built by the owner of adjacent property and an action brought for double the cost of the fence. To pass.

H. F. 2?5, Dare—To appropriate $2,000 for the relief of Fred N. Corey, a cruiser whose feet and hands were frozen two years ago. To pass.

The Wyman bill to repeal the mining tonnage tax, which was railroaded through both senate and house Thursday, has not yet been signed by the governor.

AS TO WOLF BOUNTIES.

Regulations to Be Observed Under the New Minnesota Law.

ST. PAUL, March 9.—State Auditor Dunn has issued a circular to county auditors calling attention to the fact that the new wolf bounty law provides that the county commissioners must decide to pay a bounty for the slaughter of wolves before the auditor is authorized to allow the claims.

Attention is also called to the fact that the county auditor is the sole judge as to whether the animal was killed in his county or not, and for this purpose the party claiming the bounty must exhibit the whole carcass. Auditors are instructed to present what claims they have against the state immediately, and allow no more bounties until they can do so under the new law.

MIRRORS OF AIR.

What It Is That Causes the Marvels of the Mirage.

The cause of the mirage is now well understood—so well understood that there are ways of making small mirages for experiment.

The simplest explanation that I can give is to say that the rays of light coming from the thing that is seen are bent in going through layers of air differently heated. When these rays are so bent as to be almost level with a layer of air, they do not enter it at all, but (so to speak) glance off and are reflected as if from a mirror. Then the air reflects just as a glass mirror or a body of water would, if it lay between the eye and the trees or ship.

This explanation will give you a general idea of the cause of the mirage. In the case of the desert the reflecting air mirror is believed by the observer to be water, and the image changes its place as you go forward just as a reflection would move as you advanced on a glass mirror. In the case of the ship the air mirror seems to be above you and reflects the ship, which is really out of sight over the horizon. But I do not pretend to explain all about the different images that may possibly be formed under different conditions of the atmosphere; that is a schoolroom task, and a hard one.

The fata morgana is a form or modification of mirage often seen in the straits that separate the toe of the "boot" of Italy and the island of Sicily, just opposite. When the sun is just at the right position and sea and air are also ready to help, strange views of objects upon the opposite coast are seen from Calabria—sometimes magnified and set against a background of colored mists. Fata morgana means the fairy of the sea.

It is said that sometimes, during a hot and still summer day, by placing the eye close to the surface of a dry road, a mirage can be seen, but I have never tried it.

Before these and other strange sights were understood and explained we need not wonder that sailors and travelers held many strange beliefs in regard to them.—Tudor Jenks in St. Nicholas.

The First Steam Power.

The power of steam was known to Hero of Alexandria, who exhibited what seems from the description to have been a small steam engine to Ptolemy Philadelphus and his court about 150 B. C. Pliny describes a small boat, built by a "magician" of Rome, which moved by means of a wheel, "driven by a pot of hot water." Watt's invention of a rotary steam engine was patented in 1760. The first railway locomotive was built by Trevithick in 1804. The first practical locomotive was perfected by Stephenson in 1829. As early as 1707 Denys Papin built a model of a steamboat, which was destroyed by a mob of boatmen. The first practical steamboat was built by William Symington in 1802. In 1803 Robert Fulton, in connection with Chancellor Livingston, built a steamboat which was tried on the Seine. In 1807 the Clermont began trips from New York to Albany.

A Discreet Estimate.

"Papa," said young Mrs. Hunker, "won't you please give George and me $10,000?"

"What do you want that much money for?"

"We want to build a $5,000 house."—Harlem Life.

Did Him a Favor.

Pedestrian (to footpad)—Money or my life, is it? I was wondering how I was going to live through this week. Now I won't have to. Very kind of you. Shoot away.—Boston Transcript.

The willow is one of the most adaptable of plants. A willow switch stuck in the wet ground will almost invariably take root and become a tree.

In ten days a letter from New York will be delivered in Brussels.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

Five funerals in as many days occurred at Hutchison last week.

E. A. Jones, station agent at White Bear, killed himself with a revolver.

State Agent Fullerton has seized another carload of venison and partridges.

Final arrangements have been made for the opening of the Minneapolis cycle show April 20.

The Stillwater street railway has been sold to F. A. Flint, who bid $4,700 for the property.

Fire at Barnesville did considerable damage to the postoffice building. The mail was not injured.

The Andrews and Osborn block at Duluth has burned. Loss $60,000, partly covered by insurance.

The legislative game and fish committee will recommend that no bass or trout be sold before 1901.

Clarence Crook, tried at Mankato for murder, has been sentenced to Stillwater for 24 years 6 months.

Roseau county will ask for assistance for a highway from Roseau to the mouth of the War Road river.

Ex-Senator W. D. Rice, who died at Sioux City, was buried at St. James, this state, where he formerly lived.

The death sentence of Joseph Soular and William Verrill, the Duluth murderers, has been commuted to life imprisonment.

The Winona business men's association has appointed a committee of five to arrange for a spring fair and exhibit of home products.

Ex-State Senator Whiteman of Duluth is in trouble again, having been arrested in New York on a charge of defrauding a bank.

The Yale Literary Magazine will have at the head of its editorial board for the ensuing year Franklin Atkins Lord of Moorhead.

The comptroller of the currency has declared a 10 per cent dividend in favor of the creditors of the insolvent Marine National bank of Duluth.

The farmers residing in the towns just south and west of Winona have organized an active branch of the National Sugar Beet Growers' association.

The four children of William Wier, a farmer residing in Rapidan, six miles from Lake Crystal, were accidently poisoned by eating cheese. They will probably recover.

An order has been issued establishing a postoffice at Fawndale, Morrison county, Lars M. Larsen, postmaster; also Pine Lake, Beltrami county, Claus J. Grue, postmaster.

The secretary of the interior has authorized the payment of one-half of the back annuities of the Mille Lacs band of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota. The Indians will get a fraction less than $30 per capita.

The experiment of an ungraded school for backward and unruly pupils, tried at St. Paul, is said to be a success. The desire to keep out of that particular school is said to act in a very desirable manner on pupils inclined to be lazy or unruly.

A suit has been begun in the district court at St. Paul to remove Peter M. Kerst from the position of assignee of the Germania bank and to appoint a receiver in his place and to decide the liability of the various stockholders of the bank.

The Adams Express company will appeal from the order of the Ramsey county district court requiring express companies to file schedules of their rates, tariffs and earnings. The case will go to the federal supreme court, if necessary.

Judge Moer of Duluth, in an important test case, in which is involved the question whether state mineral leases include timber rights on land outside of what timber is necessary for mining, upheld the state's claim that the state mineral leases do not include timber.

Fire at Benson destroyed half a block. The heaviest losers are: Ole Jacobson, building, $4,000; Anton Arneson, building and stock, $3,500; Olson & Peterson, hardware stock, $8,500; M. Cosgrove, grocery stock, $2,000. Partial losses were sustained by several other firms. All those mentioned carried some insurance.

The following Minnesota postmasters appointed by Cleveland failed of confirmation: Albert P. McIntyre, Warren; Grovenor D. McCabrey, Barnesville; Martin Shea, Perham; James Reid, South St. Paul; Dwight E. Lockwood, Hibbing; Nicholaus Koenig, Melrose; William P. Christensen, Olivia; Annie Leaser, Wheaton.

The prison binder twine factory is running with a force of 110 convicts, and a large number of orders for twine are already being booked. Warden Wolfer estimates that the factory will be able to supply nearly 4,000,000 pounds of twine this season. He recently purchased 4,000 bales of sisal and 3,500 bales of manilla, which is to be delivered as soon as navigation opens, and will be sufficient to supply the factory until harvest is over.

The slippery elm contains in its inner bark a great quantity of mucilage, which gives it its peculiar property and name.

The voyage between New York and Christiania is 3,800 knots in length.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Swedish Steamer Cito Supposed to Have Been Lost With All on Board—King Oscar Would Improve Roads—Some School Statistics.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

Twenty-five thousand army rifles are annually manufactured in Sweden.

During 1896, 273,814 persons visited the 'Nordiska' museum on 'Skauson.'

A petition for 115,000 crowns has been sent the 'Riksdag' by the naval department.

The fifth annual Laborers' Congress of Sweden will hold its next session in this city next July.

Butter to the amount of 24,764,000 kilograms were exported from the country during the recent year.

Judge Hammarskjoid has been appointed a member of the Academy of History and Antiquities of this city.

The year 1896 brought more strikes in this country than any previous year. A noticeable fact also is the decided increase of trade unions.

His majesty King Oscar requests of the Swedish 'Riksdag' an appropriation of 900,000 crowns for construction of new and improvement of old roads.

Subscriptions are at present being circulated in Norway for the purpose of gathering funds for the purchase of a suitable gift to be presented to King Oscar at his "jubilee" celebration next summer.

The oldest living representative in the Swedish 'Riksdag' is at present is Major E. U. Radbeck, who entered the 'Riksdag' when but 25 years old, representing the well known Radbeck family (of nobility) as early as 1828.

A matinee was recently given at Helsingfors by Director Ranft in behalf of the wife and children of the "notorious" author August Strindberg. The matinee brought Madame Strindberg the neat little sum of 1,200 crowns.

Martin A Bockman, one of the most prominent druggists of this city, recently died at the age of 55 years and 4 months. Mr. Bockman was born in Hudiksval Oct 4, 1841, and became established in business in this city in 1875.

Magnus Leijer, formerly of this city, has been appointed sergeant of 'the "Salisbury mounted rifles" of the English army. During 1893 he volunteered in the English army and partook in the siege of Bulnwayo, in South Africa. Sergeant Leijer carries "the Matabele war medal."

Emperor William, Czar Nicholas, the King of Saxony, the Crown Prince of Baden, with family, the Queen of Roumania ("Carmen Sylvia") and several members of the royal house of Denmark, are expected to be present at the celebration of King Oscar's 25th anniversar as ruler of Sweden and Norway.

There were in Sweden at the end of the year 1895 2,535 school districts, 13 so-called "hogre folkskolor," 4,718 public schools, 1,466 "minhre folkskolor," 4,973 "smaskolor," making in all 11,170 schools, besides the universities and colleges. Sweden has therefore comparatively one of the largest school systems in the world.

The following members of the Swedish Academy of Sciences who have died during the last 20 years, have reached the following advanced ages: Professor A. Tryxell, 85; F. A. Dahlgren, B. E. Hildebrand, formerly the nation's antiquarian, and Judge L. D. Geer, all died at the age of 78; F. F. Carlson, Ph. D., at 76, and Professor A. Anderson at 70.

Goteborg.

Fourteen thousand pupils are at present enrolled in the public schools of this city.

One hundred and ninety-seven burglaries were attempted in this city during the recent year.

Hon. J. Carnegie, of this city has donated 1,000 crowns to the 'Home for Seamen' in Stockholm.

A general fight recently occurred on board the steamer "Floras" between a number of German and Swedish sailors. Serious results might have followed but for the timely arrival of the Goteborg police force.

The Swedish steamer "Cito," which is supposed to have left Newcastle Jan. 9, has, according to recent reports, been lost with all on board. The crew consisted of 17 men, most of whom had relatives in this city.

Malmo.

There were not less than 540 inmates at the city jail during the year 1896. Fines to the amount of 21,000 crowns were also imposed.

E. M. Kempe-Magin, an artist of considerable fame, has been arrested and placed in the city jail, awaiting trial for alleged forgeries.

Victor Pintus Jung, Ph. D., rector of the "Allmauna Laroverk" of this city, died suddenly Jan. 25. He was born in 1845, and was appointed rector in 1895.

Sundsvall.

There are within the county 92 chapels, the aggregate property of which is valued at 667,000 crowns.

Oscar Soderqnist, a young man of Svartoik, was instantly killed while assisting in unloading a heavy log.

A lottery has recently been established in this city. There are about 100 parties interested and the organization seems to be a success.

At a recent meeting of the city council the president in his report paid a flattering compliment to the efficient and noble work done by the Salvation Army in behalf of the slums of this city.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

The seventh annual agricultural convention was held in Hamar Feb, 1.

The population of Christiania is at present 183,000. Of these 81,000 were born in the city.

King Oscar, on his recent birthday, donated 22,000 crowns to the various charities in the city.

Out of the 6,836 births in this city during the year 1896, not less than 1,200 were illegitimate.

General Otto Richard Kierulf, formerly minister of Norway at Stockholm, is dead, aged 71 years.

Dr. Nansen's manuscript for "Fram Over the Polar Seas," is now finished and the book will soon be given to the public.

The last baron of Norway was the late Baron Harold Wedel-Jarlsberg. He was the wealthiest man in the country.

Bernt Johannesen recently celebrated his 20th anniversary as an actor. He made his debut in the celebrated "Soldatlojer."

Captain Gunderson, first mate on board the "Viking" on its trip to America, has been appointed governor of Vardo.

Otto Gullousen, M. D., of this city has been engaged as first assistant physician at the French hospital at Che Foo, China.

Hon. G. Retvedt, editor of the "Luren," and "Buskerud's Amtstidende," is in London, chiefly in the interests of the Norwegian press.

Prof. G. O. Sars of this city and Prof. Miltog-Leffler of Stockholm have been appointed honorary members of the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg.

The conferring of degrees within the St. Olaf's order, which ordinarily occurs on Jan. 21, has been postponed until the celebration of his majesty's jubilee.

Hotel Metropole of this city has been sold to the "Thule" Life Insurance company for 600,000 crowns. The hotel will now be changed into an office building.

The most expensive hat in Norway is the famous "Bondehatten" (peasant hat) at present the property of a well-to-do merchant of this city. It cost him 1,200 crowns.

Herr Frotzner, the owner of the Grand hotel of this city, is dead at the age of 38 years of blood poisoning. Frotzner was without doubt the most popular landlord in Christiana.

Rev. Jens K. Daae is dead, aged 85 years. Mr. Daae was the father of the recent Bishop Bugge of this city, also of Dr. Daae, who is at present a practicing physician in Chicago, Ills.

Hon. Sivert Nielsen, who was recently removed from Holmenkollen to the sanitarium at Ljan, is now convalescent, but it is doubtful whether he will be able to be present at the next session of the "Storthing."

According to a Christiana paper the results of the work of the temperance unions of the city seem exceptionally meager. During the year 1896 not less than 19,141 persons were arrested on account of drunkenness in the city.

The "Kolnisch Zeitung" complains very bitterly of the heavy licenses which are imposed on German traveling men in Norway, and suggests that the German government levy a tax of 1,000 marks on every Norwegian vessel which enters German ports.

Resolutions of thanks have been tendered the Norwegian government from the British Astronomical association and the president of the Royal Society of London for the favors and accommodations tendered in behalf of the English excursionists who were present at the total eclipse of the sun at Vardo in August last.

Bergen.

Peter Blydt, for a number of years a prominent merchant of this city, is dead.

"Ivar Aasen" will be the name of a vessel which is being built in the city at present.

The Damsgaard estate was 100 years old Jan. 26. The main building was erected in 1796.

Christian Michelson has been appointed president of the city council of Bergen. Major Krogh is vice president.

Berthe Ellertsen of Sveon, who recently set fire to a house on Beyer street in this city, when a 6-year-old child was burned to death, has been sent to prison for life.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

Hotel Phœnix, at Storehedinge, was recently sold to Aron Anderson of Skjelskjor for 55,000 crowns.

Professor Julius Buchgaard's new opera, "Conradin," was recently rendered with pronounced success at the Royal Opera of this city.

Miss Esther Hansen and Mrs. Bagn-Aagesen and Judge Aagensen of this city will make a trip around the world. They expect to be gone nine months.

Prince Chirn of Siam, who for a number of years has been a student of Danish artillery, recently left for his native land, where he will enjoy a place of distinction in the army of Siam.

Madame Louise Harbon, widow of the well known General Harbon, died Jan. 27, aged 64 years. Madame Harbon was a noted philanthropist, having established a score or more of charitable organizations throughout the country.

Obstruction Discovered in Time.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 22.—A special from Berea says an attempt was made to wreck a Big Four train, near Berea, on a bridge 78 feet high. The obstruction was discovered by a track walker shortly before the passage of an eastbound train. There is no clew to the perpetrators.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

GAGE AND THE WORKINGMEN

New Head of the Treasury A Good Friend of Labor.

How the Chicago Banker Joined With Representatives of the Chicago Trades Unions in Discussing Social Questions.

When Mr. Gage's appointment to the secretaryship of the treasury was announced and the press began to sound public opinion as to the wisdom of the choice, says Moses P. Handy in the March Review of Reviews, it was assumed by those who did not know him that being a banker and an alleged plutocrat Mr. Gage's appointment would be particularly distasteful to if not actually resented by, the working classes. Great was the surprise, therefore, at the discovery that to no part of the population of Chicago was the choice more acceptable than to the working people. Not one of the labor leaders or the socialistic agitators who were interviewed failed to speak a good word in his behalf. Naturally this phenomenon excited a great deal of curiosity and comment. How was it possible for a man in Mr. Gage's position thus to win the favor of a class to which as a banker he was traditionally supposed to be obnoxious? The story of his connection with what are known as the Economic Conferences partially answers this question.

On the day after the anarchistic outbreak culminated in the Haymarket riot and bomb-throwing, Chicago had the cold shivers. Mingled with apprehension there was on the part of some good citizens and what is known as the better class should not entirely escape the responsibility for what had happened. Mr. Gage felt that for his own part he had not been sufficiently careful to know what the grievance of the discontented were or to what extent their wrongs might be righted. These feelings led him to put himself in immediate communication with certain representative men who were more or less in sympathy with the discontented elements of the community. Upon consultation with them he hit upon the idea of the Economic Conferences. This involved the organization of an Economic Club to be composed of not more than twenty-four members embracing in about equal proportions persons from the industrial classes, from business pursuits, and from what are known as the learned professions. The membership was to include one or more representatives of the more prominent form of modern economic thought. The first meeting of the club was held in the drawing room of Mr. Gage's fine new residence, into which by a singular coincidence he and his family had moved on the very day of the Haymarket riot. The company gathered around Mr. Gage's table for refreshment and after supper the talking began. Among those present were George Schilling, an aggressive socialistic labor leader; Henry D. Lloyd, the well-known academic apostle of state socialism; Mark L. Crawford, a trades unionist of local note, and the notorious Tommy Morgan, who is the recognized leader of the socialist labor party in Chicago. Then there was a sprinkling of divines and lawyers. The business men were shy, but among those present beside Mr. Gage was another banker, Chas. L. Hutchinson, and Messrs. H. Kohlsaat and Franklin MacVeagh.

THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCES.

After several meetings at Mr. Gage's house with every satisfaction resulting from the exchange of ideas, but no specific concessions on either side, the Economic Club, with a view to widening its field, moved into a hired hall, and the public to the extent of the seating capacity of the hall, was invited to attend what became known as the Economic Conferences. The plan was to have the members of the club successively preside and read a paper, after which questions might be asked of the speaker, and a general debate was allowed. Mr. Gage presided at the first meeting and delivered an address on "Banking in its Relations to the Public Interest." In the debate which followed he confesses that the socialists were rather too much for him. He modestly says that his complete discomfiture was only averted by being asked to yield the floor for half an hour (which he did most willingly) to Mrs. Ormiston Chant, the well-known English reformer. At the second meeting it was Tommy Morgan's turn to take the platform. He did so with a paper on state socialism, and obtained the immediate sympathy of the audience with his opening sentences. "Last week," he said, "you were addressed by a distinguished banker, six feet high and of imposing appearance. Mr. Gage is educated, prosperous and well fed. To-night I ask you to hear little Tommy Morgan, not much to look at, stunted from his childhood, a factory hand from seven years of age." He then made a speech which set Mr. Gage thinking, and it was that speech, together with his experience in being caught unarmed the week before, that led the incoming secretary of the treasury to begin the persistent if not systematic studies of sociology and political economy which have made him a well-informed man on those subjects.

Curfew on Hot Nights.

During the long suffocating nights of July and August, and even June and September sometimes, if anyone walks through the poorer streets of our city, he will see every stoop covered with the grown-up inhabitants of the tenements. Chairs even are scattered along the sidewalks, whose owners sit in them hoping to catch the first breath of the breeze that never comes. Would the advocates of curfew have the children shut up into their rooms such nights as these? Or in the noisome hallways where, by the way the chances for mischief are just as great as in the street? Perhaps they think it would be enough if the children were made to sit quietly on the stoops with parents. That might be a little difficult to manage, however for even the heat does not check the energy of youth.

Of course it is horrible to think that the streets, bad as they are, are the best thing that many of our children have. But so is it horrible that thousands and thousands of people, young and old must spend their summers in a city, and in slums at that, that honest parents by working ten or twelve hours a day can only provide a home that it is best for their children to be in as little as possible, that parents with the finest natures and the most earnest wishes through ignorance drive their children into the very lives they would die to save them from. The late hours on the streets do not constitute the only wrong our civilization allows to exist.—From "Objections to a Children's Curfew," by Winifred Buck, in North American Review for March.

Kansas and the Eastern Financier.

The story of western Kansas is one of the saddest in history unconnected with war. East and west have suffered together there, but not equally, for while the easterners have lost some money the westerner has lost his all. And let the eastern investor seeking for an object on which to vent his wrath look not at his fellow-victim but at the distinguished speculators of the eastern cities, and their able and unscrupulous lieutenants in the west, who put up the job. Every one of those deserted farms is mortgaged, and so likewise are the abandoned stores and dwellings. Why should they not be? Your agent, Mr. Eastern Investor, pursued those people as the wife of Potiphar pursued Joseph, soliciting an opportunity to place a loan on their property. He got his commissions, he was looking out for commissions, not for you. But you are not blameless, it was incumbent upon you to know where your money was going. If you embarked it in financial craft built on lines that insured sinking, don't blame the sailors at the bottom of the sea, blame yourself or those who counseled you that the thing was safe. Then, again the whole country is bonded. The bonds are largely worthless. What value, think you, is there in schoolhouse bonds when the people are gone, or bridge bonds where there is no travel, or bonds on railroads with abandoned tracks? One county has declared itself bankrupt. Others are sure to follow. It is time that the facts in the case be plainly and bluntly stated, and the reproach that unjustly attaches to the western farmer for what he could not help be shifted to the shoulders of the eastern financier and his local representatives.—From "In Defence of Kansas," by the Hon. Edwin Taylor, in North American Review for March.

How Appointments are Made.

Ex-president Harrison in an article on "A Day with the President at his Desk" in the March Ladies' Home Journal, gives the method by which appointments to public office are made by the president. "One of the cabinet officers," he writes "appears by appointment, accompanied by a messenger with an armload or a basketful of papers—chiefly made up of petitions and letters relating to appointments. Each case has been briefed and jacketed, and one by one they are presented, the secretary adding such information as he has, outside the papers. The conclusions reached are noted—to appoint a particular person, or to prosecute a further inquiry. The Postmaster-General brings a clothes-basketful of papers, and an adjournment to the long cabinet table is necessary in order to display them. He takes up a paper relating to a post-office and briefly states the case. If the case is decided he fills in the blank on the jacket, 'Appoint ——,' the president affixes his initials, and the package is thrown back into the basket. A whole afternoon is often consumed in this way."

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss In District Court. Fourteenth Judicial District.

Frank W. Rollins, Plaintiff, vs Nicholas Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Andrew McKinney as the administrator of the estate of John A. Mundigal deceased, Anna Mundigal, The House & Sons Malting Co., Louis Borchers, A. Abrahamson, Alfred Hoffman, Joseph Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Theresa Hoffman, Peter Hoffman, Hattie Hoffman, Elizabeth Boch formerly Elizabeth Hoffman, and W. H. Pringle as the administrator of the above named Nicholas Hoffman, Defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the action above entitled, which has been filed in the office of the clerk of the district court in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscriber at his office in the city of Crookston in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded therein.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota, this 29th day of January A. D. 1896.

A. A. MILLER AND BURKE CORBET,
42-48 Attorneys for Plaintiff, Crookston, Minn.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

First Publication Jan. 28, 1897.

Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage given by Thomas Perusse and Delima Perusse, his wife, mortgagors, to John H. Van Dyke Mortgagee, dated April 5th, 1884 and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the fifth day of April 1884 at 4:50 o'clock p. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 584, 585 and 586.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of nine hundred and twenty dollars principal and interest, and fifty dollars, attorney's fees, stipulated for in said mortgage.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz:—The northeast quarter (N.E. ¼) of section nine (9) in township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk County court house, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 17th day of March 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day.

Dated January 20th., A. D. 1897.

JOHN H. VAN DYKE, Mortgagee.
ALLEN J. GREER, Attorney for Mortgagee,
[42-48] LAKE CITY, MINN.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made executed and delivered by Hercule Plante and Rose Anna Plante, his wife, of Lambert, Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 18th day of February, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m. in book 40 of mortgages, on pages 12 to 14.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $750.00 payable five years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note, and eleven coupon interest notes thereto attached, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas, the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company duly assigned said mortgage and note to Charlotte A. Sheldon, by written assignment dated March 23rd, A. D. 1889, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book 07 of mortgages, at page 04.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $750.00, and the interest thereon since May 1st, 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $940.00, being the sum of $750.00 principal, and $100.00 interest upon said mortgage indebtedness, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following property therein described, lying and being situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The northwest quarter (NW¼) of section thirty-five (35) in township one hundred fifty (150) north, of range forty-one (41) west, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, or his deputy, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1897, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes, if any, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fees, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated January 25th, 1897.

CHARLOTTE A. SHELDON,
Assignee of said Mortgage.
D. McC. Scribner,
Attorney for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of that certain indenture of mortgage made, executed and delivered by August Charles Schmidt and Lizzie Schmidt, his wife, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, of the City of Minneapolis, in the County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 10th day of May, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1889, at 8:10 o'clock p. m., in book 45 of mortgages on pages 216-20; which said mortgage and the note and indebtedness secured thereby was assigned by said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company to the Industrial Trust Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, trustee, by written assignment dated the 25th day of May, A. D. 1889, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1896, at 8:40 o'clock a. m., in book 79 of mortgages on pages 397-8, and

Whereas, said mortgage was given to secure the payment of seven hundred dollars ($700.00) payable 5 years from the date of said mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one principal promissory note and 10 interest coupon notes thereto attached, all bearing even date with said mortgage and executed and delivered therewith, and default has been made in the payment of said principal note and the interest thereon and in the payment of the taxes upon the premises hereinafter described, which taxes for the years 1891 and 1895, amounting to $74.01, and insurance amounting to 84 dollars, has been paid by said Industrial Trust Company, trustee, pursuant to the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and

Whereas, there is claimed to be due and there is due and payable upon said mortgage and the debt thereby secured, including said taxes and insurance so paid, at the date of this notice, the sum of nine hundred twenty-nine and 41-100 dollars ($929.41), besides fifty dollars ($50.00) attorneys' fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure thereof, and no action or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the land and premises therein described, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: Lot number twenty (20) in block sixteen (16) in the original townsite of the city of Crookston, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, and the same will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, or his deputy, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, in Polk County, Minnesota, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with taxes and insurance paid as aforesaid, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00) attorneys' fees, as to said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated January 22nd, 1897.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of said Mortgage.
Flannery & Cooke,
Attorneys for Assignee. G1700

L. O'BRIEN, MASON.
Plain and Ornamental PLASTERING.
ACME, ADAMANT AND BLACKBOARDS
ALL KINDS OF CEMENT WORK.
ALL WORK WARRANTED
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. Address,
Crookston, Minn.

First pub. March 4th, 1897.
Last pub. April 15th, 1897

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE BY ADVERTISEMENT.

Default has been made in the conditions of that certain mortgage containing power of sale, dated the 9th day of December, 1889, filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk county, Minnesota, on the 9th day of December, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., and recorded in book 37 of mortgages, on page 518 whereby Christopher O. Hagelie, a single man, mortgagor mortgaged to the American Freehold Land Mortgage Company of London (Limited) of London, England, mortgagee, the certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the county of Polk in the State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of section eight (8) in township one hundred forty-seven (147) of range forty-five (45), containing one hundred sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof; by which default said power of sale has become operative.

And no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured thereby, or any part of the same; and there is now due and claimed to be due on said mortgage and said debt, the sum of two hundred fifty ($250) dollars as principal, seventy-three and twelve hundredths (73.12) dollars as interest on said principal, four and fifty-five hundredths ($4.55) dollars as interest on past due interest, and one hundred twenty-seven and fifty-four hundredths ($127.54) dollars, paid by said mortgagee as taxes for the years 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, amounting in all to Four hundred fifty-five and twenty-one hundredths (455.21) dollars.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and the statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash by the sheriff of said Polk county, or his deputy, on Saturday, the 17th day of April 1897, at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in said county, and state to pay said amount with interest, twenty-five ($25) dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated St. Cloud, Minn., March 1st, 1897.

THE AMERICAN FREEHOLD-LAND MORTGAGE COMPANY OF LONDON, (Limited) OF LONDON, ENGLAND, Mortgagee.
GEO. H. REYNOLDS,
Attorney for Mortgagee, St. Cloud, Minn.
147-11

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate under Judgement of Foreclosure.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss District Court.

A. Appel, plaintiff, vs. George H. Herbert, otherwise known as George Kehler or Koehler, Minna Herbert, otherwise known as Minna Tiedeman, Ida Kohler or Koehler, and William Keefe, Defendants

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 17th day of February 1897, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said Polk county, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash on Friday the second day of April 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Lots numbered eight (8), nine (9) and ten (10) in block numbered three (3) in Budge's Fourth Addition to East Grand Forks, Minnesota.

Dated February 15th, 1897

THOMAS LAWRENCE,
Sheriff of Polk County
A. A. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney. [45-51]

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No. 2 " Worms.
No. 3 " Infants' Diseases.
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No. 12 " Leuchorrea.
No. 13 Cures Croup.
No. 14 " Skin Diseases.
No. 15 " Rheumatism.
No. 16 " Malaria.
No. 19 " Catarrh.
No. 20 Cures Whooping Cough
No. 21 " Asthma.
No. 24 " General Debility.
No. 26 " Sea-Sickness.
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No. 32 " Heart Disease.
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Small bottles of pleasant pellets, fit the vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid upon receipt of price, 25 cents, except Nos. 28, and 32 are made $1.00 size only. Humphreys' Medicine Company, 111 William St., New York.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL
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For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.
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ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.
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Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.
Crookston, - - Minn.

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To be closed out before we can desolve our Partnership.

Your choice of any of our FINE SUITS for	$10.00
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Capital $50,000. Surplus and undivided profit $30,000
Transacts a General Banking Business. Steamship Tickets bought and sold at lowest rates....
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IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED
FARMS
FOR SALE ON LONG TIME
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CROOKSTON, MINN.
Capital $100,000.
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Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Town and School Orders [illegible]ught. Money to Loan on Farms

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

AND now it is said that W. R. Merriam will have a consulship somewhere. But everybody seems to be talking except Merriam himself.

CONGRESS will convene in extra session on the 15th to take action on the tariff laws and get things on a good sound financial basis.

THE political gossips have found a job for W. R. Merriam. They say that he is slated for embassador to Germany or Austria. He would fill either position creditably.

IT is said that senators Nelson and Davis are at loggerheads over appointments in Minnesota. We hope that this is not so, for Minnesota needs a united delegation to get what she is intitled to.

BECAUSE W. R. Merriam met with financial reverses and resigned the presidency of the Merchants' bank in St. Paul, some of his enemies have not ceased to kick and abuse him. Well it is an easy matter to kick a man when he is down but it does not show very much bravery.

THE president has called an extra session of congress for March 15th to consider business of importance to the welfare of the country. What the president will recommend beyond the tariff question if anything, does not yet appear. President McKinley is not giving away all he thinks as he thinks it.

NOW that McKinley has taken control of affairs we may begin to look for that prosperity that we have waited for so long in vain under the Cleveland dynasty. Cleveland has gone fishing—as a private citizen—and a master hand is at the helm guiding the affairs of state. You will now see what you will see.

AND now we are living under a Republican form of government and we may begin to look for the dawn of that prosperity that is all the name emplies. So far as wisdom and good management can accomplish it the business interests of the country will be well looked after and we shall soon see better times prevailing.

AND now F. J. Duffy, of the East Grand Forks Courier, says that paper will not come out as a daily—that is, not till he learns what the result of the action of the N. D. legislature on the liquor question will be. If North Dakota becomes a liquor state again then no daily Courier.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S first appointment was of a pension agent at Detroit, Mich. The vacancy there caused many pensions to be hung up and the president shows his interest in the old soldiers by making this appointment promptly. Although in his message he did not make a great parade of his sentiments in the pension question President McKinley's actions show that he is in thorough sympathy with the old boys.

THE investigation of the matter of the fourth hospital for the insane has developed some bad blood and the end is not yet, for now comes the report that a member of the investigation commission was offered $2000 to vote in favor of the location at Hastings. To us it looks like boy-play for the legislature to once locate that institution and then on a mere technical quibble kick the whole business over and re-locate it elsewhere.

ADVICES from Washington say that senator Davis has secured a good fat job for ex-Gov. Lucius Hubbard who is booked for Italy if all reports are true, and now the politicians are wondering what affect this will have on the prospects of an appointment for ex-Gov W. R. Merriam, who is looking for a job somewhere. Senator Davis seem to be right in it with the present administration and his friends will be the beneficiaries.

ONE of President Cleveland's last acts was to emphasize his un-Americanism by vetoing the immigration bill. His main excuse, that the educational test would admit the very worst and most dangerous characters, loses its point when one reflects that the demagogue is harmless without the ignorant classes to work upon. Grover Cleveland may have been born in America but if he had been born in any other country he could not have been more imbued with foreign notions.

IT is said that Cleveland has saved up $125,000 during his recent term as president. If that is so Cleveland is the only man who has made anything out of his administration—Uncle Sam has gone in debt many millions of dollars through democratic mismanagement and the taxpayer will have to foot the bill. It will be many a day, though, before a democratic administration has another chance at the treasury, if the people are wise, and as a rule they are.

SOME of the citizens in the Third ward are moving to secure sewer privileges for that ward. Thus far they have been obliged to do without for economic reasons to the detriment of their highest interests and the depreciation of their property, now they should be permitted to see their reasonable desire gratified. There are also strong sanitary reasons why this should be done for the general good of all, and we believe it could be accomplished if properly managed.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S inaugural address was a statesmanlike document, brief and to the point, dealing with all of the live questions of the day in a manner that leaves no doubt in the mind of the reader that a true American citizen is now at the helm and that the interests of the country are now in good hands. There will be no wishy-washy sentiment displayed in dealing with foreign nations but hereafter, as long as McKinley is president, American citizens will be protected in all their rights.

THE brutal murderers of Pearl Bryan, Jackson and Walling are to suffer death on March 20th. The laws of Kentucky do not permit more than 50 witnesses to a hanging bee but it is said that a mob in Cincinnati intend to go to witness that hanging and will, if they have to, tear down the enclosure about the gallows. The sheriff has asked the governor for a regiment of Home guards to prevent the mob carrying out their threat. In a case so brutal as was the murder of that poor girl the governor ought to suspend the rules and make the execution public, permit everybody to see the execution who desires to do so. Such beasts as these deserve no consideration whatever, they are without the pale of humanity and no punishment that could be too severe nor too public.

THE service pension bill that was before congress at last session died in the pigeon hole and for the present the old boys who have waited so long and patiently will be obliged to have another waiting spell. This matter of simple justice should not longer be delayed and at the next session a bill should be introduced providing for $6 for muster and one cent per day per month for actual service. This would give the man who served three years a pension of $17.00 per month, a sum that is certainly small enough to recompense a man who went through three years of hard service for all he suffered to say nothing of his loss, on the difference between gold and greenbacks of that time. The government has amply rewarded all who put up money to help her in her hour of need and now she should begin to do something for the men who did the hard work. If the Grand Army should take hold of this matter and push it we believe it could and would be done.

Should be Extended

Although the times are hard and the feeling is against very extensive public works in the immediate future there are some things that should be done in the interest of the general public health and one of the most important of these is the extension of the sewer on Sixth street across the low grounds surrounding the Presbyterian church and east along Fifth St. This would drain that low spot on Mrs. Church's property as well as the block next east and would accommodate many people living in that vicinity. To say nothing about these benefits the benefit to the city from a sanitary stand point alone would be worth far more than the cost of the work. If it is urged that there is no money for this important work then it would be well to place it in such a shape that the citizens 15 years or so hence could take care of it. But the work should be done at an early day. The city will undertake in the near future to make a grade on Main Street that will make that street the best street in the city, and that is all right, but while it is an important work it is no more so than would be the extension of the sewer as above proposed, and the people of the Third ward who need that sewer and demand it should have it and should not have to wait 15 or 20 years for it.

The People are Convinced.

When they read the testimonials of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are written by honest men and women, and are plain, straightforward statements of fact. The people have confidence in Hood's Sarsaparilla because they know it actually and permanently cures, even when other medicines fail.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient.

A BAD WRECK.

Engineer Harry Gowenlock and Fireman William Lamb Killed.

On Saturday morning the through coast train, that generally goes west via the road on the west side of the river to Grand Forks, was sent this way on account of the deep snows on the other line. It reached this city at about 6 o'clock a. m. drawn by two large Mogul engines, the head engineer being Harry Gowenlock and fireman William Lamb. After a delay here of an hour or so to await a snow plow from Grand Forks the train pulled out on its way west and all went well till Mallory was reached when a broken rail was encountered and the head engine left the track and went into the ditch, turning almost completely around and tipping over. The fireman was caught beneath the tender and instantly killed while the engineer was impaled in the wreck and badly crushed and burned. The second engine also went into the ditch but the engineer and fireman escaped miraculously. The mail agents were badly shaken up and buried in tons of mail but not seriously hurt, and beyond a slight shaking up, the passengers were unhurt. Supt. Jenks soon arrived from Grand Forks on a special with several doctors and an engine and coach from here went down with several doctors and some cots for the wounded. A wrecking train also went over from the Forks and the tender was raised and the body of the fireman, Lamb, taken out and placed in the coach that went out from here and together with the engineer brought to this city arriving about 2:30. The body of the fireman was taken out and taken to the undertaking rooms of Mr. Chesterman, where it was prepared for burial and then forwarded to Barnsville. The coach with engineer Gowenlock was sent to Barnesville and the engineer died soon after arrival. Mr. Gowenlock was one of the most popular engineers on the road and everybody loved Harry. Mr. Lamb was a cousin of Will Vannet, dept. county auditor of this county and was a bright young man full of promise. The passengers on the wrecked train were transfered to Supt. Jenks' extra and taken to Grand Forks to await the arrival of their train to proceed on their way.

Burned Out

Perry Hunter drove down from Maple Bay on Monday returning on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Hunter was the bearer of bad news to the many friends of his mother, Mrs. John Hunter, in the fact that on Thursday morning, March 4th, her house took fire and was entirely consumed with almost all its contents, notwithstanding the family did all in their power to save the household goods assisted by what neighbors that were able to get there. The fire caught from a defective chimney during a good stiff gale of wind and was consumed so rapidly that the nearest neighbors had hardly time to arrive before the heat was so intense that all farther efforts to save anything had to be abandoned. Mrs. Hunter and three daughters with her son Perry were at home when the fire broke out and at once turned their attention to getting out the post office records and furniture succeeding in getting out most of it. Mr. Frank Beasley, a brother of Mrs. Hunter, who is visiting the family had started out fishing before the fire broke out and last all his clothing save what he had on at the time and a sum of money. Besides their household goods the family lost quite a sum of money in bills and silver and had no insurance on house or household furniture. This is the third fire that Mrs. Hunter has passed through during her life. Mr. Hunter took a very hopeful view of the great loss and said that they would arrange at once for lumber with which to rebuild their home upon the old site.

March, April, May

Are the months in which to give especial attention to the condition of your physical health. If you pass safely through these months and find yourself strong and vigorous, on the arrival of warmer weather, you may reasonably expect that you will be well in summer. Now is the time to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, because now is the time when the blood must be purified, enriched and vitalized, and because Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to make you healthy and guard your system against disease.

Seed Grain.

The county board will meet at the auditor's office on Thursday, March 18th to consider applications for seed grain under the new law. All who lost their crops last fall are eligible to avail themselves of the provisions of this law and must apply to the board on that day, and those who do not apply will secure no aid. Remember the date, Thursday March 18th.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON March 8, 1897.

It was a great inauguration day. The crowd was the greatest ever in Washington upon a similar occasion The city was never better and more generally decorated. The enthusiasm reminded one of the campaign meeting, and of the announcement of the election of McKinley and Hobart. The street parade was the best managed and most enjoyable ever seen in Washington, and words of praise for General Horace Porter the chief marshal, are heard on all sides. If every organization in the big parade which deserved it was mentioned, it would fill this paper, but none received more attention from the spectators than troop "A" of Cleveland, Ohio, with their fine black horses, and showy uniforms, and the members of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, the president's old regiment, which shared between them the honor of being president McKinley's personal escort, the former of which at the close of the inaugural ceremonies also escorted ex-president Cleveland to the wharf, where he took a steamer for a southern duck hunting trip. President McKinley's inaugural address more than came up to expectations. It was a scholarly, conservative and statesmanlike announcement of what he hopes to do for the country, with the aid of congress. Every participant in the inauguration believed that he was helping to inaugurate the greatest era of prosperity this country has ever known. Vice-President Hobart, who was sworn in a few minutes before the close of the Fifty-fourth congress, and before president McKinley was sworn in, in order that he might call the extra session of the senate, called to act when president McKinley's nomination, to order, acted his part with all the ease of a veteran presiding officer.

There were jewels of sturdy American patriotism in the little speech made by secretary Sherman at the banquet given by the Ohio delegation in congress in honor of his transition from the senate to the cabinet. For instance, the following: "The honor of this country must never be lowered an inch." "It should be the purpose of the government to protect its own citizens wherever they may be found." It must be pleasing to every man who loves the honor and good name of his country to know that a man who holds such sentiments is now in charge of the department of state. Such a policy does not mean war, but peace, because other nations will take good care not to give an administration which announces such a policy cause for war.

One of the first things called to the attention of the new postmaster general will be the charges filed against the firm of John Wederburn & Co., and the National Record, a paper issued by that firm, by fifty-five of the most prominent patent lawyers of of Washington, including four ex-commissioners of patents. Wederburn & Co. are charged with conducting a fraudulent business, by receiving money under false pretense and with violating the postal laws by sending their paper through the mails, and the post-office department is asked to put the firm and their paper on the fraud list.

It is stated upon apperently good authority that president McKinley will not seriously consider the matter of appointments, outside of the diplomatic branch of the service, for at least a month to come.

One of Mr. Cleveland's parting shots at congress was his veto of the immigration bill, which shut out illiterates. He held his veto back as long as possible, although the close vote by which the bill passed the senate made it certain that it could not be passed over the veto by the senate. The House promptly passed it over the veto.

The bible upon which president McKinley took the oath of office was presented to him by the A. M. E. church, through a committee composed of Bishop Arnett, of Ohio, who made the formal speech of presentation; Bishop Grant of Pennsylvania; Bishop Salter, of South Carolina, and Bishop Gaines of Georgia. The bible which was made for the purpose, is a very handsome one and is very highly prized by President McKinley.

Mr. Olney kept up his obstinacy to the last, by declining to furnish the senate with copies of correspondence concerning the case of Dr. Ruiz, an American citizen who died, or was killed in a Spanish prison in Cuba, giving instead a statement of his own. That sort of tomfoolery is now happily over, and secretary Sherman will see that senators and representatives are given all the information they may desire, concerning the foreign relations of this government.

It is a coincidence that the mother of the last Ohio president, the lamented Garfield, saw her son inaugurated president of the United States, just as Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley saw her son take the oath and heard him deliver his inaugural address. Few mothers have the privilege of enjoying such a happy hour. Long may she live to enjoy the honors gained by her son.

FOURTH HOSPITAL

ANOKA-HASTINGS ASYLUM FIGHT DISCUSSED BY LEGISLATORS.

Finally Decided Not to Locate It at Anoka, Whether Hastings Gets It or Not. The End Will Be Reached Later. Crime for Corporations to Contribute to Election Funds—Work of Reapportionment—Licensing Bicyclists—The Douglas Bill—Labor Bureau Investigation.

ST. PAUL, March 9.—[Special.]—The subject of most discussion during the week just ended has been the famous fourth hospital for the insane, and the end is not yet. When the final decision of the commission to locate the site in favor of Anoka was announced it was known immediately that the Hastings contingent would not rest content, but would fight to the last gasp. They went into the courts and Anoka won. They have now gone after the legislature and thus far the Hastings people have victory on their sides. And it was a famous victory. The old English battle of Hastings is famous in history, but there is now a famous Hastings fight in Minnesota to mention at the same time. That old battle between the Norman and the Saxon was soon over, but this modern Hastings contest is more prolonged, having already extended over more than a year and the final victory has not yet been attained. It will be remembered that this last phase of the fight began several weeks ago, when a joint committee was appointed to investigate the acts of the commission in locating a hospital at Anoka. The first reported action having been in favor of Hastings the adherents of that city were not slow to suggest all manner of reasons, good and bad, for the change of views on the part of Commissioner Hoper, whose vote being changed from Hastings to Anoka, gave the commissioners' decision in favor of the latter city. When the investigating committee reported, a minority favored Anoka, and so stated in a separate report. Both houses took up these reports as special orders, but the house has thus far alone taken definite action. In the senate, where the subject occupied full attention Thursday afternoon and night, a vote was cast against the location of the site at Anoka, but no action towards locating the hospital at Hastings was taken, the victory of that city being of a negative sort. However, there was nothing of that in the action of the house, which spent all the day and evening of Friday on it, and finally passed a bill expressly revoking the action of the commission in locating the fourth insane hospital at Anoka, declaring that said site shall be at Hastings, and appropriating $15,000 to pay for the Hastings site. And now what will the senate do?

The average partisan cannot resist the attempt to slur an opponent. One of the Republicans of the third house the other day in speaking of the Hastings-Anoka contest said that he understood the Populists were seeking to revoke the Anoka location as a first step toward knocking out the fourth hospital entirely. As an explanation of their plan he said they feared the opening of another insane asylum would reduce their vote, as inmates of such institutions were not allowed to vote.

Crime for Corporations to Contribute.

Senator Howard of Hennepin county evidently believes that corporations corrupt good morals in politics and he has introduced a most stringent measure looking to the correction of the evils he sees in political management. His bill declares it a crime for any corporation to contribute to the campaign expenses of any party or candidate and provides heavy penalties for violation of the act. With such a law as Senator Howard seeks to enact and with candidates expenses limited by laws heretofore passed, it may become difficult for those who have lived by "managing" and "manipulating" in elections to continue in affluent circumstances.

McKinley Informed of It.

President McKinley knows that the Minnesota legislature is happy over his accession to his high office, for they have told him so. A joint legislative session was held on Thursday, several speeches eulogistic of the new president and prophetic as to what the speakers hoped to see come to pass were made. It had been intended to adopt the congratulatory resolutions immediately on receiving telegraphic communication that the new president had taken the oath of office and arrangements to that end were made, but one oversight prevented complete success in this part of the plan. The joint session met at 11 o'clock, or noon, Washington time, but there was so much to do at the national Capital before the formal installation took place. At noon the old senate retired and the new one was sworn in, Vice President Hobart taking the oath, reading his address to the new senate and being president from that hour until 1.18 o'clock when William McKinley subscribed to the solemn oath of his office before Chief Justice Fuller. Before that hour the Minnesota legislators heard read bulletins announcing Vice President Hobart's installation and the arrival of the presidential party, and listened to several entertaining speeches. They then returned to business and just after the noon recess the expected "McKinley sworn in" bulletin was received. For a few minutes legislators had the pleasure of being in direct wire communication with the national capitol at Washington, but their joint session was held too early in the day to hear from the great event of the day. There is a special newspaper wire extending into the east cloak room of the house and this was connected with the regular Associated Press wire extending through Chicago and the other other large cities to the national capitol building at Washington so that Minnesota legislators were able to applaud and congratulate the new president as if he were in the next room.

Do Not Love Bicyclists.

For many country members the very name of bicycle has the same effect as a red rag to a bull, and any measure in the interest of bicyclists is assailed even before they know its purport. This was apparent in the action taken on the Scott bicycle license bill last week. This bill provided that bicyclists in the larger cities must register and pay $1 for a license, and the money thus paid into the city treasury was to be used by the city for the construction of cycle paths in the city. When the bill came up for consideration Mr. Scott was absent, attending to other business. The customary courtesy at such times is to lay the bill aside temporarily until the author of the bill returns and then take it up. This is usually done, even though the majority are opposed to and fully intend to kill the bill. However, in the case of this bicycle bill, that courtesy even, was not extended. The bill was read, a few anti-cyclists spoke against it, and it was summarily executed. Yet the city members, whose districts alone were affected by it, favored it as a means not only of building cycle paths, but also because it registered wheelmen, and might serve to aid in locating and punishing obnoxious "scorchers." Work will go on as heretofore on cycle paths, and the friends of the wheel will doubtless increase in number till even Representative Foss may develop into an expert cyclist.

Work of Reapportionment.

Reapportionment work still goes on in the committee, but little is given out by the members of that committee. The senate last week by unanimous vote defeated the house resolution fixing the maximum membership of both houses. On its face this might look like a blow at reapportionment, but the passage of the resolution was unnecessary, as its consideration had brought out many expressions of opinion, and that was all it had been desired to accomplish in the first place. With all these various opinions in view, the members of the joint committee on reapportionment are working away in quiet, and only occasional whispers leak out. It is understood there will be slight if any change in the present total membership of the legislature, one report making the number of senatorial districts 58, an increase of 4, with 114 representatives. The work is now being prepared by a subcommittee and will be considered by the full committee and reported to both houses. While changes may be made after that is done, the committee seeks to prepare a reasonably satisfactory bill, in which few, if any, changes will be made. It would be comparatively easy for them to draw up a reapportionment bill that would equally divide the state on any agreed basis of representation, but the difficulty comes in trying to formulate one that will be satisfactory to 54 different senators and to 114 different representatives and then receive the approval of Governor Clough.

Hearing on the Douglas Bill.

A public hearing was given by the house railroad committee on the Douglas maximum rate bill last Thursday night, with arguments by Mr. Douglas and various railroad attorneys. The Anoka-Hastings contest occupied so much time since that the committee has neither agreed on a report nor met to consider the bill further. It will cause more warm talk on the floor before finally disposed of, but in the meantime various outside interests are being heard from. The federation of labor endorsed the bill strongly and Mr. Douglas has been commended for it by the Moorhead chamber of commerce and others in other sections. It will be reported from committee this week.

Got Rid of the Temptation.

Occasionally an important bill will slip through almost before those voting for it are aware of it. A few days ago a bill was introduced in the senate to repeal the ore tonnage tax law, and it passed under a suspension of the rules, against the heated protests of Senator Spencer of Duluth. It was at once taken to the house and passed in that body without an opposing vote. With this law repealed the necessity for a new mine tax law is emphasized. During the discussion in the senate of Senator Spencer's attempt to delay the passage of the bill some things were said about legislators which would have caused a libel suit if stated half so plainly in a newspaper. As one of the principal reasons for suspending the rules to pass the bill it was suggested that the mining companies had more money than the senate, and to protect the honor of the senate the bill should be hurried in order to get rid of temptation. And this was one of the mild suggestions.

The legislative committee junket to the northern normal schools is due for this week, the two committees on normal schools, with the usual contingent of others, taking the train Monday afternoon for St. Cloud.

The investigation by the senate committee of the state labor bureau will be well underway this week, the committee having already met and laid out its work, so that speedy action may be looked for. Members of the senate and of the investigating committee insist that they want no "whitewash," but they do not propose to waste time on general statements. They therefore limited the investigation to specific charges, of which a number have been filed by the state labor federation.

The matter of rate and time discrimination in favor of Chicago by the railroads in Southern Minnesota has occupied considerable time in the senate, but Senator Dunn has finally undertaken to call on the railroad officials in person and see whether matters cannot be remedied without legislative action. The railroads expressed themselves ready to accept advice and invited him to give it. He will counsel with them and see what, if anything, can be done.

B. S. COWEN.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY.

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Lew Freeman, the Fisher old-timer was in the city on Sunday.

See McEwen's seance hypnotic, more amusing than any comedy.

J. P. Foote went over to Fisher on a business trip on Monday.

Jens Walbeck was up from his farm near Fisher on Wednesday.

Mrs. Robert Farr left for a visit at Minneapolis last Friday evening.

Ex-Atty. Gen. Geo. P. Wilson was in the city on business on Monday.

The reflection that spring weather is not very far distant is encouraging.

A. Shannon, a former citizen of Crookston was in the city this week.

Eben Lancaster took a whirl out into the country buying cattle last week.

Miss Emma Veronneau has gone to Chicago to select her spring millinery.

Dr. C. E. Dampiér returned on Tuesday morning from a visit to Duluth and St. Paul.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

M. E. Kirsch went to St. Paul on Monday. Red Lake Falls has incorporated as a city.

Judge Grindeland, of Warren attended church in this city on Sunday with Hon. H. Steenerson.

Dr. Keith came up on Wednesday morning called in the case of Mrs. Cowing who is very low.

J. M. Stephens was loading another car of stock for the St. Paul market on Wednesday.

We note a raise of one cent in wheat this week. The quotation for Monday morning was 63 cents.

Plain and fancy sewing done at reasonable prices. Miss T. A. LaBree, Room 145, Reckitt block. [48]

About 6 inches of snow fell on Sunday and everybody was saying: "what are we going to do with it all?"

Miss Benoit, who has been visiting relatives and friends in the city, returned to her home, in St. Paul, last night.

Dr. Watson after being storm-stayed a few days in the city left for home at Red Lake Falls overland on Saturday.

Fortunately we got no wind after the big snowstorm of Sunday and Monday and the weather has been quite warm.

A number of the A. O. U. W. lodge of this city will go to Fisher tomorrow evening to institute a lodge at that place.

It is said that the Ohio river was never been higher than during the present spring rise. Much damage has been done.

E. M. Bivins returned from his trip to St. Paul on Saturday, having disposed of his car load of sheep to good advantage.

Judge Ives and court reporter Strawbridge went to Warren on Wednesday to open a term of court for Marshall county.

The meeting in the third story of the Fournet block on Monday evening was well attended. Two new brethren saw the light.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

Wheat took a slump of one cent in the Chicago market on Wednesday afternoon and our home market will no doubt quickly respond.

Mrs. Green, formerly Mrs. Charles Davis, came up from Minneapolis last week, called to the sick bed of her sister, Mrs. A. C. Cowling.

Hauling snow away from the front of stores is becoming quite an industry and will be more so if this thing continues this way much longer.

McEwen duplicates everything done by Bishop, Johnstone and other professors, and goes farther into the work than any of them.

Dept. Sheriff Losey had a sale at East Grand Forks on Saturday but as he had been storm-stayed probably could not get there in time.

Brothers Chris. Houston and Geo. C. Wilde drove in from the country on Monday night to meet with the brethren and enjoy the banquet.

A. C. Schmidt, the painter, has his new place on Broadway nicely fixed up and is now ready for the spring trade with a nice line of wall-paper.

Will Lamb, the fireman killed at the Mallory wreck last Saturday was to have been married soon to an estimable young lady at Barnesville.

The Devil's Auction that is to be at the Grand on Saturday evening is said to be one of the best scenic plays on the road. Tickets now on on sale.

The Northern Pacific managment will furnish meals on the dining car to regular passengers who are delayed between stations by the snow blockades.

The post office keeps a standing ad these days that reads: "Eastern mail three hours late." Meantime we all patiently await the raising of the blockade.

E. M. Bivins drove in from the farm on Monday evening to meet with the brethren in the blue lodge. He has not fatted up much since his siege with typhoid fever.

The Northern Pacific railroad has been having the worse time during the past week of any time this winter. They are all right now, however, if we get no more snow.

S. W. Vance talks of going to Hot Springs some time this month to meet his family who will visit awhile at that place on their way home from their southern trip.

The Devil's Auction company is billed for the Grand on Saturday evening. This is one of the best scenic plays now on the boards and should draw a good house.

As the name indicates, Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is a renewer of the hair, including its growth, health, youthful color and beauty. It will please you.

Brothers Tom Erwin, A. A. Tofte and J. Rosnaen drove up from Fisher on Monday evening to meet with the brethren in the hall on the third floor of the Fournet block.

The body of James Kennick, who died in Arpins' lumber camp on March 2nd, was brought in on Friday last by team and forwarded to Minneapolis in the evening for burial.

"It's a boy, born yesterday," said Ole E. Rude as he greeted a JOURNAL reporter on Monday. This is Ole's ninth child and Ole lacks a good deal of being as old as ex-president Harrison.

The weather has been very quiet since the snowstorm of Sunday and Monday—no high winds, for which we are all duly thankful. The railroads are getting trains in on time once more.

Mrs. Chris. Houston is reported to be improving a trifle at which good news her many friends are rejoicing. She has been a very sick woman and is not considered wholly out of danger as yet.

Will. M. Brown was up from his farm near Fisher on Monday doing some trading with JOURNAL advertisers. He is of the opinion that we have had pretty near snow enough for one winter.

The new law cuts out a good many votes, as a great many had failed to qualify by taking out their second papers. Among them was Chris Houston in Fairfax who was four or five days short.

The Mosselin & Lindell stock was sold on Thursday afternoon at auction to one of the creditors at 33¼ cents on the dollar, Hon. H. Steenerson acting as auctioneer. The sale was later confirmed by Judge Ives.

We would be pleased to have the town clerks in the various towns drop us on a postal card the results of the meeting on Tuesday so that we might get a full and complete report for next issue.

Miss Emma Clark returned this morning from her canvassing tour. Owing to the condition of the roads she only went as far as Barnesville and she will now wait till settled weather before resuming her work.

Wheat closed the week at 62 notwithstanding brisk war news which sent wheat up in other markets. Nothing short of an earthquake would raise wheat here and it's a tough match if that would affect it much.

This winter has made a record that will long be remembered in railroad circles as one of the worst we ever had. The trials of the winter of '80-'81 seem light and trivial compared with this one—and still it continues to snow.

S. L. Collins: "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good; while the branch lines are closed to railroad traffic I ain't doing a thing but hauling the mail and such passengers as are obliged to travel along these lines."

It is reported that Conductor F. A. Flint and W. D. Scott have purchased the Stillwater street car line and that Flint will have the management thereof, while Scott keeps right along running the Hotel Crookston.

Almost imperceptibly the snow has accumulated in the streets this winter until in some places the teams are traveling four feet above the sidewalks. Up on the hill opposite the court house there is a tunnel under the drifts on the side-walk.

Adolph Peterson came down from Fosston, last week to get his second papers and was storm-stayed up till Monday. He put in the time visiting with his brother-in-law, Ole E. Rude, but went out home overland as he saw no prospect of a train very soon.

Sam Dalnard, the handsome sheriff of Red Lake Falls county, drove down on Monday, returning in the afternoon. Says the roads are in a fearful condition and will be impassible as soon as a slight thaw comes, which we are liable to have any day now.

P. J. Carey cause the arrest of two hired men whom he had left in charge of stock on his farm near Edna for getting drunk and raising Ned generally. It seems that they had neglected the stock and were having no end of a "good time" when arrested.

Some of the citizens of East Grand Forks are congratulating themselves upon the fact that Judge Ives will go to Russia in August, and the Plaindealer says they are hoping that he will stay there. They need not worry, the judge will not forget them—not yet awhile.

On top of Sunday's big snowstorm came a heavy snow-fall on Monday afternoon and it is becoming a serious question what we are going to do with it all. If the crop that follows is any way proportionate farmers will have to enlarge their granaries.

S. W. Vance returned from his trip to Fosston last week reasonably well satisfied with his experience with deep snow. He drove across the country to Fertile on Thursday, intending to take the N. P. train to Frazee city in Becker county, but the train failed to show up.

A few loads of hay still find a ready market in the city but in the natural order of things the time is soon at hand when it can not be hauled till after seeding. Then all who are short will be decidedly out of luck. Be wise in time is our advice if you will be needing hay.

Nels Muus and wife were treated to a genuine surprise party on Tuesday evening by the members of their church who presented that worthy couple with an elegant side-board in token of their appreciation and esteem. Mr. Muus is soon to move to Climax where he will make his future home.

They have a new game in Duluth this winter—a sort of a high-toned amusement indulged in by only the most fashionable among society people. They call it the "Winter Fever" and no one in that city is counted for much—i. e. they are not "strictly in it" unless they have had the "Winter Fever."

If weather prophet Hicks is correct we haven't all the snow that we are entitled to yet. The month of March is to give us more snow than February did and it will be left for April to take care of. The average mortal has an idea that "enough is as good as a feast" and we have had enough.

The Indians are predicting a remarkably early break-up with no more than the average amount of water to contend with. They claim that the ground will take care of the most of the snow water as it is not frozen very deeply, and this does seem to be a very reasonable theory.

Joe Patnaude returned from Fosston, where he had been for more piling for his work of protecting the embankment along the river, but on Monday the cars had not yet arrived and he was doing a whole lot of sweating about the deal. He can soon finish the work when the piling comes.

Fred R. Stevens and son Willie came down from Angus on Wednesday. Mr. Stevens reports the result of the town meeting at Angus as follows: Supervisors, F. McLennan, chairman, F. Stroble and R. King; town clerk, J. M. Palmer; treasurer, Gomer Evans; assessor, F. A. Stroble; justice of the peace, R. King.

Quite a hot fight for chairman of supervisors was on between A. Daniels and O. H. Richardson, in the town of Fairfax and on Monday it seemed to be nip and tuck between them, a question as to who would win. The interest was so great that a full vote was polled and a good man was sure to be elected whichever won.

John Quesnell came down from Mentor on Tuesday and while here secured the paper that makes him a legal citizen of your Uncle Samuel's domain. He brought along also some Polled Angus hides to have cured at the Crookston tannery to make into nice warm robes. John says he does not apprehend much trouble from the spring break-up, for said he, "the ground is not frozen very deep and can take care of more water than usual."

The air is filled with rumors of a new road between this city and Duluth at an early day. The latest is a report that Rockefeller will extend his Mesaba Range railroad to the Red River Valley during the coming summer. That old stand-by, the Duluth & Winnipeg road is also to be built—"they say." There is no doubt but that a road would pay but the question that interests us most is "will any road be built?" We reserve our enthusiasm till we see the road.

Col. Cobham Post held an interesting session of Friday evening of last week, notwithstanding the severe storm that prevailed. A number of the comrades contributed to the interest by reading articles, reminiscent of army life while others had interesting personal experiences to relate. The comrades are taking a deep and abiding interest in Post matters that tends to make the meetings very enjoyable and instructive.

The funeral of engineer Harry Gowenlock, who was killed at Mallory last Saturday, took place at Barnesville on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father. He was buried with Masonic honors. He was also an Odd Fellow and a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and is said to have carried a life insurance of $8,000. Engineer Gowenlock leaves many friends to mourn his sad and sudden death.

The funeral of Wm. Lamb, who was killed in the wreck at Mallory last Saturday occurred at Barnesville on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock. He was a single man very highly respected by all who knew him. He was an Odd Fellow and a member of the A. O. U. W., carrying life insurance in both societies. These funerals were attended by all the railroad men who could get off for the day and were very solemn and impressive.

Mrs. John Sandberg died about midnight Tuesday after an illness of only a few days. Julia Mosselin was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mads Mosselin, and almost her entire life had been spent in this city. As a girl and a young lady she was highly respected by all and greatly beloved by intimate acquaintance for her many amiable qualities of mind and heart. A little over a year ago she was married to John Sandberg, a sterling young business man of our city, who with a babe a few days old survive her.

Refusing to take a newspaper from the postoffice does not pay the bill by any means. If you owe you must pay. If you do not owe and wish to discontinue, notify the editor and he will stop it; but if you are delinquent he will not discontinue your paper, but will continue to send it until settled for in full. The law on this point is very plain, and protects the newspaper man just the same as the subscriber. Many people are lame on the law governing the newspaper business, and it would not hurt anyone to look up this point and convince yourself when you are right, and when you are wrong.

Proceedings of the Council

The council met in regular session on Tuesday evening and transacted some important business. They authorized the raising of the bridge to Sampson's addition to a height sufficient to render it safe from the danger of being carried away by floods. The construction of a pipe drain on Jerome's addition was authorized. It was ordered that no more rubbish be dumped upon the ice on the river above the city. Various and sundry bills were allowed and the bill of A. C. Wilkinson, for $110 for services in the Netzer case was laid on the table for future consideration. The following judges and voting places were appointed:

1st Ward—I. U. Jennings, Geo. O. Baln; A. G. Anderson, voting place at the city hall.

2nd Ward—N. P. Stone, John Monroe, Ole Hanson; voting place A. J. & A. McKinnon's building on Main street.

3rd Ward—C. H. Mix, R. J. Montague, P. J. LaChapelle; voting place, the building on the corner of Broadway and Fourth Sts., owned by Mrs. Church.

4th Ward—T. A. Harris, M. C. Malone, W. F. Arnold; voting place T. A. Harris' building on Broadway.

5th Ward—V. McGregor, G. W. Banks, Percy Bancroft; voting place 5th ward engine house.

Sales Talk

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded any other proprietary medicine. This is simply because it possesses greater merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Almost to the exclusion of all others. Try it. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SPECIAL SALE

Men's Suits | Light overcoats

AND

Mackintoshes.

Until April 1st

To Make your Spring Purchases Easy

Big Reductions in

Workingmen's Pants, Overalls, Jackets, Shirts and Gloves.

Fontaine & Anglim.

REMEMBER

That SLOCUM'S Grocery is the place to get

Fresh.

Pure Groceries

Orders by Telephone Promptly Filled.

You will consult your best interests by trading at

SLOCUM'S GROCERY.

Renne's Royal Star Restaurant

McKinnon Block Main St.

The place to get a good square Meal While Attending Court.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE MATE OF THE HINDU

By Captain RALPH DAVIS.

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[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XV.

A DEATH ON BOARD.

At an early hour next morning after the tragedy recorded in the previous chapter a number of the mutineers appeared on the beach, where their provisions yet lay in a heap, and begun to carry off various articles. Our hope that Johnson might have been one of the trio seized by the sharks was soon dissipated, as he was the fourth or fifth man to appear. Without so much as a look at the ship he began shouting orders, and for an hour was constantly in sight. At the end of that time everything had been carried out of sight among the bushes. When ready to go, Johnson turned to face us, drew himself up, and, fastening his gaze on Captain Clark, he said:

"Captain, I was playing you soft yesterday when I told you that we'd be content with the provisions. We want the bark, and we'll keep trying for her as long as there's a man left alive. You've shown us no mercy and need expect none from us."

"Well, what's your point?" asked the captain as the fellow paused.

"It's just this: Give us the bark, and we'll go away in her and leave you in comfortable shape on the island. Refuse us, and we'll find a way to destroy ship and all of you, even if we perish at the same time. It shouldn't rest with you and your bloody mates to say no to this, for the men with wives and children ought to have a word. Look here, Saunders, Smith, Williams, you women who want to see home again, are you going to"—

Captain Clark had a rifle in his hands. He raised it to his shoulder and covered the convict and said to him:

"I'll count five and then drop you dead in your tracks!"

He counted one, two, three, and then Johnson turned and walked away. It was not a bluff on the captain's part. His finger was pressing the trigger, and he would surely have sent a bullet into the fellow's head. He would have been justified in doing it, but thus far we had shed blood only in defense. Some of the people were disposed to believe that if the mutineers meditated any further move Johnson would have been too politic to utter threats, but two or three of us took a different view of the matter. He was not a diplomat. He was a man utterly without fear, and when there was a chance for a fight he never thought of using strategy to secure an advantage. Defeat had worked him up to that pitch where he must free his mind, and he would need watching none the less for announcing his determination.

If the wind had not shifted directly into the south, making it an utterly impossible thing to sail the bark out of the bay, no matter how large a crew she might have had aboard, I think our captain would have carried her out and made shift to at least reach another anchorage. The nervous strain had begun to tell on us and some of the women were right down ill, and the knowledge that we were still in peril and might have to fight for our lives at any minute had no consolation in it.

"I don't know what plans they have," said Captain Clark as we counseled together, "but we must be wide awake for them day and night. If they had one single musket and 50 rounds of ammunition we might have to make terms with them. Thank the Lord that they haven't! They'll cook up some devilish scheme, however, and, as I said, we must be watchful. Let them once get possession and they'd show mercy to neither man, woman nor child."

What I secretly dreaded was that they would fire the forest, which was just then very dry. The thought came to them, no doubt, but the Hindu would have also been consumed, and their plan was to possess her. However, by noon of the day I have been speaking about it came on to rain in grand style, and the storm continued until next morning without a break. Everything being thoroughly drenched, with a certainty of more rain at brief intervals, there was no longer the fear that the forest might be fired by accident or design.

All the men, the single women and Mary Williams were counted off and divided into three watches. Awnings were placed fore and aft to protect the watch on deck from the weather, and during the day, unless too wet, one man in the watch was to be stationed in the crosstrees with a glass and a rifle. As I came on duty on the second morning, having Mary and Haskell in my watch, I was the first one to take a trick aloft. I left my rifle at the crosstrees and went up until I had a clear view of the island over the trees. I judged it to be about two miles square, and it was thickly covered with trees and bushes except in occasional spots. The mutineers had made a camp about half a mile due north of the ship. The sail had been stretched on stakes, and two or three fires were smoldering, but it was 9 o'clock before I got sight of any of the men. Then they came crawling out, one by one, and I soon had proof that all had not gone merry with them. With the glass I could bring each man so close that it seemed as if I could lay a hand on his shoulder.

There seemed to be a dispute about who should act as cook, and from words the gang soon came to blows. There were half a dozen fights going on at once, and I saw Ben Johnson using hands, feet and a club to restore order. When the fighting ceased, ten of the men seized a part of the provisions and went off through the forest toward the western shore. They defied Johnson and had selected a new leader.

Whether [illegible] good or ill for us was to be determined. The more they fought among themselves the less likely they were to attack us, and yet we should now have two different gangs, each working independently of the other, to look out for.

The day and the night passed away without an alarm, but at an early hour on the following morning the entire force of the smaller party appeared on the beach and hailed the bark. They were pretty evenly divided between convicts and sailors, and they put forward as their speechmaker the sailor who had served as bos'n of the bark. As everybody came on deck in response to the alarm, the party on the beach uncovered their heads in a respectful way, and the bos'n began:

"Captain Clark and good friends all, this is the truth, and may the whole gang of us perish on the spot if it isn't. We were dragged into this business. We had to join 'em to save our lives. Every one of us here would have fought for the ship if we could have got aft among you, but they watched us too close. Mates, I calls upon you, one and all, to tell the captain if I'm speaking the truth or no."

"Aye, he is that!" shouted three or four in chorus.

"And what do you want to get at?" asked the captain in reply.

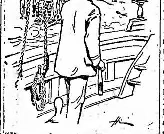
"Well, sir, it's just this way, sir. Those of us you see here have broke away from the others. We have no heart in it, you see. We wants to come aboard, sir. We don't ask to be trusted, but are willing to be put in irons and carried to Australia for trial. We may be hung for what we've done, sir, but we shall certainly be murdered if you don't take us aboard."

The sympathies of the women, and of some of the men as well, were at once aroused, and they entreated the captain to grant the request. He silenced them with a gesture and said to the mutineers:

"Harkee, Dick Taylor and the rest of you! Your words are fair, but your hearts are black enough. I know your game, and I say to you that if there's a man of you left in sight when the minute is up I'll put a bullet through his head."

Away went the rascals, helter skelter, and they were only well concealed in the bushes when they sent up a great hissing and groaning and shouting, and when that ceased they indulged in threats to make the blood run cold. They well knew that the iron cages had been destroyed and that we hadn't a pair of shackles or handcuffs aboard. No matter how we secured them, if foolish enough to take them aboard, some one of them would have found a way to liberate himself and all others, and then it would have been slaughter. I do not think there was collusion between the two parties, and therefore mention it as a singular coincidence that directly after noon the other and larger party came down and stood on the identical spot and made the same identical offer. The spokesman in this case was also one of the sailors, and he stated that they had driven Ben Johnson out of the camp and would have no more to do with him. Captain Clark returned about the same answer, and the words and actions of the mutineers left no room for doubt that they had planned our destruction.

The next event of importance saddened all hearts. Mrs. Saunders was not a robust woman, and with the first signs of trouble aboard had been thrown into a nervous fever. The women had given her the best care they could under the circumstances, but even the skill of a good physician might not have avail-



"Your words are fair, but your hearts are black enough."

ed. The excitement of the situation kept her fever going, and we had been anchored in the bay just a week, when one night she breathed her last almost without warning. It was a shock to all of us and a hard blow to husband and children. We made her a coffin out of the best material at hand, and while two of us stood guard on the shore with our rifles the others buried her in a grave just above high water mark.

The almost immediate result of this sad event was a written communication from all the passengers, which was a protest and an appeal combined. They wanted the captain to abandon the bark, take to the boats and seek to reach Adelaide. He answered it by calling us all together in the cabin and pointing out, first, that owing to the bad weather the voyage would be one of such exposure and peril that he would not undertake it except as a last resort; second, to abandon the bark as she stood simply meant to turn her over to the mutineers, who would pursue and destroy us; third, if she was scuttled or set on fire, he and I lost every dollar we had in the world, and, under the circumstances, it was doubtful if insurance or charter would hold good. It could not be shown we were in sufficient peril to justify such proceedings, and he should respectfully but firmly decline to accede to the wishes of the passengers.

There was bitter disappointment and some strong talk, but in the course of 24 hours a better feeling prevailed. In talking it over among themselves they had come to get a clearer view of the ins and outs of the situation. It would have been a very bad move to abandon [illegible] as to what the government and insurance companies and owners of the lump of cargo in the lower hold might say, but there would not have been one chance in five of bringing the boats safe into harbor. There was a steady westerly gale, with showers at intervals, and a single day of exposure would have done for the women and children.

The mutineers kept wonderfully quiet after playing their cards as described above. The fact of the matter, as you can plainly see, was that they had no show whatever to get possession of the bark. Except for about half an hour at low tide, the sharks patrolled the bay as if they had an understanding with us, and we took care to encourage them in this by feeding them at intervals. No one could swim off to us, and, as for building a raft, the mutineers would have had to labor right under the muzzles of our guns. They had no weapons to fire on us; none of us ever went ashore. And so what could they do? We did not relax our vigilance, however. Knowing that we had a desperate lot to deal with, we took no chances. Every hour of the day, rain or shine, a man was aloft with a glass to survey the island, and in this way we kept quite fairly posted as to the movements of the mutineers. Two or three days after the death of Mrs. Saunders it was discovered that the two parties had reunited under the leadership of Ben Johnson, and that they had given more attention to the comforts of their camp. It was further discovered that they had erected a tall signal staff on the west side of the island and were flying a flag from it. Their hope was to entice some craft which might have strayed into these waters to sending a boat ashore in answer to that signal. If they could get possession of a boat, they would try hard to get possession of the ship which sent it ashore. That we might checkmate them in this we watched the sea as well as the land. If help came to us, it would be from the south, while their hope lay in the arrival of some whaler or coaster making a course along the coast.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

McClure's Magazine for March.

The frontispiece of McClure's magazine for March is a fine portrait of Mark Twain painted by Charles Noel Flagg, and never before reproduced. It introduces an extremely interesting number. There is the opening instalment of a new novel by Robert Louis Stevenson, the last novel we shall ever have from the most charming of romancers. There is a brief critical paper, apt and comprehensive in its interpretation and full of cordial in its praise of Rudyard Kipling as a poet, by W. D. Howells. There is a paper of personal impressions on one of the greatest of illustrative artists, Daniel Vierge, most of them never before published. And there is a paper from Conan Doyle relating his own personal adventures in the Artic seas as a young surgeon on board of a Greenland Whaler. These are features varied and significant enough, one should think, to attract a crowd of readers to any magazine; but there is still much else worth mentioning in this number of McClure's. In immediate and striking interest, more noteworthy than any of these, indeed, it is the opening article—an account based on conversation with J. C. Bose and Signor G. Marconi, of recent marvelous experiments of theirs in telegraphing through thick walls, and even through hills and mountains, over considerable distances, without wires. Rudyard Kipling, in an instalment of Captains Courageous, describes as no one but he could the conveying of a distracted mother to her long lost son, by a special train from the Pacific to the Atlantic, from Los Angeles to Boston, in the unequaled time of eighty-seven hours and thirty-five minutes, or three days and fifteen hours and a half. A paper by Hamlin Garland gives a very life-like and interesting picture of General Grant as a young army officer, fond of a game of checkers and a good horse, but faithful in a round of rather dull barracks duties at Detroit and Sackett's Harbor, and later remarkably courageous and resourceful in conveying his regiment across the Isthmus to California, despite a severe infliction of cholera and the most serious deficiency of supplies and means of transportation. Cy Warman relates a stirring tale of a picturesque Rocky Mountain bandit; Clinton Ross tells a dramatic society story turning on an instance of mistaken identity; and there are some new portraits of president-elect McKinley and his mother. So, altogether, it is in its contents a most varied, attractive and distinguished number. The S. S. McClure Co., New York City.

The management of the Crookston opera house respectfully announce that they have secured for one solid week, commencing Monday, March 13th, the great McEwen, mind reader and hypnotist. Hear his lecture, investigate, meditate, learn and laugh as never before. Seats now sale at usual places.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

CALLERS AND OFEICE-SEEKERS

General Harrison Suggests a Plan for the Relief of the President.

Ex-Pseslident Harrison gives a most interesting peu picture of "A Day with the President at his Desk" in March Ladies' Home Journal. The artlele is unique, as being the first written by a president of life in the White House' and in describing the routine of a chief executive. A feature that he treats with directness relates to the president's interruptions from callers and office-seekers. "It is a rare good fortune," he writes, "during the early months of an administration if the president gets one wholly unintrupted hour at his desk each day. The president's time is so broken into bits that he is often driven to late night work, or to set up a desk in his bedroom when preparing a message or other paper requiring unbroken attention. Thoughtlessness is the root of all this. 'I want five minutes;' and if he were the only one it could be spared; but his double is at his heels, and the urgent public business is postponed or done at night with a jaded mind. It may be said that untimely visitors should be excluded, and so they should; but thoughfulness on their part would be a cure without a smart." Regarding the office-seekers' persistency in having personal interviews with the president, Gen. Harrison asserts that they advance their cause but little if at all. "But the feeling that something is or may be gained by a personal interview prevails, and for the first year and a half of an administration the president spends from four to six hours of each day talking about things he will not have to act upon for months while the things that ought to be done presently are hurtfully postponed.

"If the president could make up and publish an appointment docket and notify all persons having anything to say in a particular case to 'draw near' on a fixed date, it would result in a great saving of time all around, and a great saving of money to the applicants, who could remain at home until summoned to appear. No paper should be received after the submission of the case, and motions for a rehearing and for a new trial should be barred.

The State's Duty to the Prisoner.

The average age of the convicts of the United States is not far from 26 years. Therefore, the men constituting this body are undeveloped men, so far as age is concerned, and, as already stated, they are undeveloped in their moral and intellectual faculties—in fact, they are undeveloped in all directions, except to a certain extent in the criminal tendency which comes from their environment. They are also to a very large extent, short term men. A careful classification of the convicts of the country shows that six-eigbths are short term men one-eighth incorrigibles, and one-eighth amenable to reformatory efforts. These proportions are fairly correct; they may be a little too large or a little too small, but practically they may be admitted. It cannot make very much difference what system is employed, so that prices and wages are not affected, when the short term men are considered. There is not much to be gained, whether in the interest of the state, or of the community, or of the convicts in putting them at work under one system of labor as against another. They must be employed; their minds must be occupied, and their hands utilized. It cannot from the very nature of things, be worth while for the state to erect costly plants for the sake of employing them under one or another system of labor. No one can argue with reason that the short term prisoner himself is to be particularly benefited by any such employment. The chief point to be insisted upon is that his labor shall not be debasing. If he can be employed in making blankets, furniture, coarse boots and shoes, and the infinite variety of things that may be needed in state institutions, without the introduction of power machinery, not only the state will be the gainer, but also the prisoner himself. He does not stay in prison long enough, as a rule, to be taught in the higher methods of manual labor trainings and what little he can learn by running some machine is of little consequence in his after life. If he stays long enough in prison, the state should see taht he comes out better equipped to earn a living then when he entered it.—From "Prison Labor" by Carroll D. Wright, United States Gommissioner of Labor, in North American Review for March.

Contrary to the Spirit of Common Law.

The most difficult problem that must be solved in corporation reform is the proper handling of trusts or combinations to control the production and price of an article. This may be done by a central corporation formed by managers of a score of establishments or without such corporation by a trust agreement. The effect in either case is to abolish the law of competition in trade to increase the price of the product. Having fixed the prices, by fair or foul means, if necessary by threats, by the freezing out process, or by force and violence, they endeavor to maintain the prices fixed. It is needless here to discuss their methods, for they are well known. They are contrary to the spirit of the common law, and hence have been vigorously assailed by all courts when acting upon the common law.

From their beginning trusts have constantly increased, and various vicissitudes, until now nearly all articles of general manufacture are controlled or influenced by them. At the beginning of the craze for them it was prophesied that they would fall because of conflicting interests of members, the looseness of the organization and the first disfavor of the law. They were consequently expected to go out of style. But such has not been the case, and it is not seen how such combinations can be wholly prevented in view of their advantages to members and modern means that enable concerted action.

Some endorse these combinations because they seem to be a natural development of modern industrialism and anything natural in its development should not be checked. They assert that the government should by law recognize trusts and eliminate what is injurious, to bend them to the benefaction of the public. This is a very plausible plan, but it means for us to abandon the law of competition and to embrace socialism. For the logical conclusion would be the assimilation of all business by the state, the state being the ultimate combination beyond which we cannot go.—From "How to Reform business Corporations," by V. H. Lockwood, in North American Review for March.

Congressmen and Bribes.

A man who has been defeated for re-election is not in a fit frame of mind to legislate for his people. There is a sting in defeat that tends to engender the feeling of resentment, which often finds expression in the vote of such members against wholesome legislation. That same feeling often produces such a want of interest in proceedings as to cause the member to be absent nearly all the second session.

Congressmen are not usually men of means. Their congressional career has resulted in the destruction of their clientage or business. To a defeated member who has relied upon his salary for support, the future looks dark and gloomy. It is then some are open to propositions which they would never think of entertaining if they were to go before the people for re-election. It is then that the attorneyship of some corporation is often tendered and a vote is afterward found in the record in favor of a legislation of a general or special character favoring the corporation. If an affirmative vote cannot be had it is often just as important that the member should be absent. If there is ever a time in the history of the man when he will directly or indirectly accept a bribe it is then. There is less chance of detection. He is no longer a political factor. His political enemies no longer watch his course. The opposition newspapers no longer criticise bis conduct: "The secret is his own and it is safe."

There are many upright men in congress who would not be influenced by defeat. But in as large a body as the House of Representatives there must always be some who would yield to temptation. It is a fact that nearly all, if not all of the legislation that that is claimed to have been passed by corrupt influences was enacted during these second regular sessions of congress—From "When Congress Should Convene," by the Hon. J. F. Sbafroth in North American Review for March.

Making Lincoln Presentable

In narrating "When Lincoln was first inaugurated," in the March Ladies' Home Journal, Stephen Fiske writes interestingly of the memorable journey from Springfield Illinois, to the National Capital, and tells of Mrs Lincoln's efforts to have her husband look presentable when receiving a delegation that was to greet them upon reaching New York City.

"The train stopped," writes Mr. Fiske, and through the windows immense crowds could be seen: the cheering drowned the blowing off steam of the locomotive. Then Mrs. Lincoln opened her had bag and said:

"Abraham, I must fix you up a bit for these city folks.'

"Mr. Lincoln gently lifted her upon the seat in front of him; she parted, combed and brushed his hair and arranged his black necktie.

"Do I look nice now, mother?' he affectionately asked.

"Well, you'll do, Abraham,' replied Mrs. Lincoln critically. So he kissed her and lifted her down from the seat, and turned to meet mayor Wood, courtly and suave, and to have his hand shaken by the other New York official.

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The human body is an epitome in the nature of all mechanics, all hydraulics, all architecture, all machinery of every kind. There are more than three hundred and ten mechanical movements known to mechanics today, and all of these are but modifications of those found in the human body. Here are found all the bar, levers, joints, pulleys, pumps, pipes, wheels and axles, ball and socket movements, beams, girders, trusses buffers, arches, columns, cables and supports known to science. At every point man's best mechanical work can be shown to be but adaptations of processes of the human body, a revelation of first principles used in Nature.—William George Jordan in March Ladies' Home Journal.

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CLEVELAND HOUSE
CROOKSTON, MINN.
THIS HOTEL has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first class Dollar a Day House in the city. Good Sample Room in connection.
No. 323 Main street, Crookston, Minn.

CITY BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
RAZORS HONED.
If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 50 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS
CANNOT BE
MADE FOR
$1 per Dozen
And I am not turning out cheap work.
My work is all first-class, and my prices reasonable: You cannot get first-class goods for third-class prices.
P. E. LYNNE,
Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

CHEAP
Cash Market
For the Choicest
Steaks,
Roasts and
Cuts
Of all Kinds at the Lowest Living Rates, try
Vine's Meat Market,
Vine Block, Broadway.

Burlington Route
BEST LINE
St. Paul and Minneapolis
To
Chicago and St. Louis.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the
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beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
361 Broadway, New York.

COLD?
Well, Rather!
And you need warm shoes.
Luckily I laid in a big stock before the rise in Leather and will give my patrons the benefit of it. I will sell
$4.00 shoes for $3.00
2.50 " " 2.00
2.25 " " 1.75
And everything else in proportion.
EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN. Main Street.

Aug. Miller & Co., TANNERS.
FUR DRESSING AND DYEING A SPECIALTY.
We dress all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, harness and shoes.
We pay good price for black steer, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes.
We also take orders for coats and robes making, and cleaning and repairing of old furs.
FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

CHRISTIANSON & STRANDER,
Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.
N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.
CHOICE FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchaser.
Office on Robert Street CROOKSTON, MINN

A. A. OLDS,
Plain and Ornamental Painting,
Paper Hanging, Decorating and Kalsoming.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

Thief River Falls.

From The Press.

Hubert Holzknecht and Miss Clara Griebstine were united in marriage at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Phil Zeh last Monday morning, Rev. Fr. Lawrence officiating.

A. McKinnon, of Crookston was in the city during the week on business bent.

Friday evening last Mr. and Mrs. Chas. M. Evenson were the recipients of a fine boy baby.

W. M. Benzie left Wedensday, for Minneapolis, where he will look over a prospective property deal.

J. P. Johnson, of McIntosh is in the city assisting his brother O. P. in adjusting his fire loss.

W. J. Greer, of Minneapolis, has been in the city the past few days adjusting the fire loss at O. P. Johnson's store.

I. C. Morrill and wife, of Minneapolis, were in the city the first of the week looking over the Great Northern hotel property with a view of purchasing the property.

Last Monday evening while F. A. Grady was returning from a visit with friends he was assaulted by some one unknown to him. The blow was given with a large icicle and rendered Mr. Grady almost senseless for the time being. Upon subsequent investigation it was found that the blow was not intended for Mr. Grady but for another person who had incurred the displeasure of the ruffian while acting in the capacity of policeman.

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

The home of Mr. and Mrs. John Tuff was made happy last week by the advent of a little girl.

A little girl arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Iver J. Ingebritzon last week.

Rev. A. E. Barnes has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Congregational church and will leave here next month for his home in Iowa.

The Rindal band has disorganized and disposed of their instruments to a similar organization just formed at Winger, under the leadership of Ole Messeit.

A surprise party was had on Mrs. Olsted at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Gustafson last Friday night, and a very pleasant evening is reported to be spent by those present.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Ole Larson, of Sundahl was held Tuesday and largely attended by sorrowing relatives and friends. The remains were placed to rest in the Sundahl cemetery.

H. B. Budd was over from Edna Monday on a horse trading mission.

There is a man traveling through the country selling soap, who uses a schme to create a trade for his goods. He alleges that there is another man who represents his company that will follow in a few days distributing rugs to all customers who purchase a dollar's worth of soap. He makes a sale of five bars for $1, issues a coupon for the rug, but the rug man fails to come.

Hear McEwen's lecture, investigate, meditate, learn and laugh as never before.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL.] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., TOLEDO, O.

☞Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Teacher's Examinations.

Examinations for teachers will be held on the following dates:

McIntosh, March 2nd and 3rd.
Fertile, " 5th " 6th.
Crookston and East Grand Forks March 12th and 13th.

Examination for first grade certificates will be held at the court house in Crookston March 11th, 12th and 13th. Examinations will begin promptly at nine o'clock a. m.

I. I. KAASA, Co. Supt.

[44-47]

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.)

James Rose has leased the George Frost farm near Mallory, for a term of years, and moved with his family to that place Wednesday.

J. B. Merrill and John Bryson went to Crookston Monday on probate business.

Jack Gaston has leased the Excelsior stables of A. Brainard, and will run a livery, feed and sale stable.

When Zi Webster went out to his farm last week he discovered that the lock on his granary had been broken and about 100 bushels of oats removed therefrom. He said nothing but went to doing a little detective work on his own hook. He discovered who had them and on the culprit agreeing to return what was left of them—some 60 bushels—Mr. Webster agreed not to prosecute the thief. The party is well known and this is not his first offence. He should be taught a lesson.

Ole Larson will be a candidate for re-election of village treasurer. We believe he has given good satisfaction.

Jas. Gaston will quit the livery business in Crookston and farm it this coming season, on one of Anton Lindem's farms west of Fisher.

Mrs. C. C. Knappen slipped on the ice Tuesday, severely injuring herself so that she has been confined to the house but she is much better now.

A warrant was issued in East Grand Forks Thursday night for the arrest of Mike Maloy, who is charged with assaulting Gus Hines a saloon keeper. In the fracas Mr Hines received a badly broken and disfigured nose.

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

E. H. Carver came down from the camps Monday, returning on Wednesday, to remain until the log hauling for which Carver Bros. have a contract, is finished. They have laid off all of their hired teams and expect to finish with their own horses.

Jas. Revor and family resident at Bagley Dam, arrived here Tuesday on their way to Chicago, near which cety a sister of Mrs. Revor is very ill. They drove across to Fertile.

S. W. Vance of the firm of Vance & Stone, the Crookston wood dealers who have bought heavily here this winter, came up Tuesday to wind up the season's business.

A Gilmour, the McIntosh apothecary, has been here since Tuesday arranging the Goodman stock ready for business.

A quartette, consisting of a farmer a constable and a yoke of oxen, caused more excitement on the street last Tuesday than a circus parade usually does. The constable was attempting to execute a writ of replevin which he had for the oxen, but the owner objected, and while the constable and oxen appeared to be about the same size and the farmer could only be compared to a yearling, notwithstanding the difference in their sizes he resisted the efforts of the officer with such persistence that he finally walked off with the oxen. The constable finally procured a warrant for his arrest and the traducer of official dignity was taken before a local judge where he pleaded guilty to resisting an officer and was fined. But the replevin case was finally settled and the farmer and his oxen went their way rejoicing.

Angus Items.

From our Special Correspondent.

M. A. Campion spent Monday in town.

Mrs. J. K. Davies arrived home from Warren on Monday.

Mrs. Wm. Campion drove to Warren on Tuesday.

D. H. Miller, made a trip to Warren on Wednesday.

W. D. Carleton was seen in our town on Wednesday.

Mrs. Roth was in town on Monday

Mrs. J. M. Palmer spent Tuesday and Wednesday visisting in Warren.

Some of the young people gave a surprise party at the residence of D. H. Walker; all those present claim to have had a royal good time that always marks an event of this kind. Mr. and Mrs. Walker, as entertainers, have few equals in the social circles of this town.

No One Dies.

No one dies of Pulmonary disease, the result of cold, who takes "77" in time. For sale by all druggists 25c

Euclid Items.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

T. E. Blever was called to Argyle Monday by the death of his father-in-law, F. Tiedt, Sr.

Mrs. J. S. Chapin visited with friends at Warren Monday.

Dr. Engstad came over from Grand Forks last Thursday to consult with Dr. Chapin as to the advisability of performing an operation in the case of John Jeuch. Both doctors pronounced an operation out of the question and Mr. Jeuch lies in an extremely critical condition with little or no hope for recovery.

E. B. Balloa has been under the weather for the past few days. The affairs at the depot have been going along as usual under the charge of his son Walter.

Mrs. P. Fairweather, Wm. Davidson, H. C. Misner, J. S. Chapin and Theo. Myers attended the funeral of F. Tiedt, Sr., at Argyle Tuesday.

The annual town election last Tuesday passed off in an unusually quiet manner. Only twenty-eight votes were polled. The summary is as follows. For supervisors, Robt. Casmey received 28 votes, T. E. Blever, 26, John Goosen, 22 and Paul Nelson 11. Robt. Casmey was designated as chairman. H. C. Misner was elected town clerk without opposition. The contest for treasurer was a three cornered one. Peter Stuhr received 16 votes, Hugh Douglas, 8 and G. Vonder Beck 4. For justice of the peace to serve two years, Geo. Vanier received 27 votes and M. P. Losey 1, for justice of the peace for one year term. M. P. Losey received 27 and Lewis Cottet 1. Peter Stuhr was elected assessor and Thomas Keeley, constable without opposition. The usual amount of town business was transacted and M. J. Tracey, C. Stuhr and Chas. Casmey were chosen road overseers for districts number 1, 2 and 3 respectively. The office of poundmaster fell to Lewis Cottet.

Fargo Defeats Minneapolis.

Fargo Forum, Feb 26, '97

Each of Professor McEwen's entertainments seem to be more interesting than the others. Last night's performance is pronounced the best of the week and there are lots of people in the city who haven't laughed so much in a year as they did last night.

The professor showed the audience that he was a magician of the first order as well as the best hypnotist ever seen here. His card and coin tricks rival those of the recently deceased Herman and were so mystifying that the audience watched the performance with increased interest as he reduced a pack of cards to the size of a dime picked half dollars off the noses and pulled them out of the whiskers of the spectators. He gathered the coin of the realm out of the air—in fact, he had money to burn.

The hypnotic part of the entertainment was an entirely new program. After the subjects were throughly under the influence, a tumbling act was introduced, and the audience was treated to an amateur circus. Two boys were each told that the other was his long lost sister, and the zeal with which they kissed each other was a splendid demonstration of family affection. In the statuary test, Billy Francis, son of Hon. O. W. Francis, developed into a remarkably fine subject. But the climax to the evening's continuous round of fun was the baseball game between Minneapolis and Fargo nines. It was a rip-roaring, side splitting exhibition of the national game that nearly threw the fans into convulsions. The hypnotized subjects rooted for their favorite teams and applauded long base hits, fancy catches and good throws until the Minneapolis contingent got to playing so badly the boys were compelled to take a hand in the game themselves—and then the fun was on—in greater chunks than ever.

The town of Crookston elected the same old set of officers for the ensuing year viz: Supervisors, Chas. Reginetal; chairman, Wm. Heidrick, Wm. Young; clerk, A. J. Kelley; treasurer, J. Sauve; assessor, A. Webber Jr.; justices, J. M. Stephens and Bert Cockrane; constable, E. J. Kelley.

FAIRFAX.

Supervisors, A. Daniels, chairman, Sam Marin and Emil Himmelsbach; clerk, Wm. Himmelsbach, treasurer, John Sylvesterson; justice, Alfred Moen; constable, John Pelka.

LOWELL.

Supervisors, Chris. Hanson; chairman: J. W. Schlevoight, Carl Radi; clerk, J. P. Marcum.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

WORSE

And More of It.

Instead of getting better the condition of things on the roads have been growing worse. On Thursday last the high winds that prevailed blockaded the railroads worse than they have been at any time yet. The south bound train on the Northern Pacific reached this city about midnight and only succeeded in getting about 12 miles south when it encountered a drift that stopped all further progress and the train was stalled, remaining there till Saturday morning when a plow went down and the train was brought back to the city. On this train from our city was Wm. Watts and his son and Dept. Sheriff Losey, who report that the passengers had a very severe time trying to keep warm. The train crew and passengers were obliged to shovel snow into the tenders to furnish water for the engine to keep them alive till help could come. On Saturday morning two engines left the track near N. P. Junction tearing the track up badly and requiring a wrecking train to fix things up but fortunately no one was very badly hurt. One train went south on Sunday afternoon again.

Very few theatre goers realize the immense amount of work attending the production of a spectacular performance. This statement does not apply to the so called spectacular entertainment that migrates through out the country with a few worn out drops, and a company of artists whose ability ends with the pictorial announcement of their performance, but a real spectacle with its carloads of scenery, intricate mechanical effects, elaborate properties, brilliant costumes; armors, calciums, electric light plants and effects. In fact all the colossal paraphernalia necessary to a great production.

Take for instance, the performance of Chas. H. Yale's "Forever Devil's Auction". On arrival in a city the company's own scenery cars are first placed by the R. R. company. The loaded scene trucks are then taken out of the car and horses attached to same, and while en route to the theatre, the properties, costume trunks and other necessary adjuncts are unpacked and sent to their place of destination as fast as possible. On arrival at the theatre all the mechanical effects, tricks, are put together. Fifty-nine massive drops, borders etc. are raised to the gridiron, and hung for the coming performance, and the wings, set-pieces platforms are set in their proper places. The electric connections are made and tried. The costumers and armorers are busily engaged in laying out and hanging in dressing rooms the costumes and armor for the ballet and extras. The property and calcium men rush here and there arranging the various articles for which they are responsible for at night. All is hustle and bustle and seem such an indescribable mixture as to be impossible to get into proper shape to give the evening's performance. However the company's mechanics combined with the local stage hands, soon bring order out of chaos and in a few hours time all the gigantic scenes and effects are in readiness. Rehearsals for orchestra then commence, and while the company's musical director runs over the musical gems of the productions, the stage manager and ballet master busy themselves in having the acrobats and knock-about pantominists try the leaps, slor and vampin traps while the ballet go through their graceful gyrations, so there will be no hitch at night on their features. The premiers attired in practice dress engage in their arduous evolutions until compelled to stop from sheer exhaustion. At last all is in readiness and the curtain rolls up on a perfect performance, played from beginning to end without a hitch in any detail, but very few of the delighted audience realized in witnessing this performance, the labor and anxiety of, in a day, putting together a gigantic show-piece that a few years ago would have been considered a matter of impossibility to have opened under at least a week's solid preparation.

McEwen's seance hypnotic is a commingling of reason, mirth and wit. It makes you think, everybody laugh.

ROYAL

The absolutely pure
BAKING POWDER

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

NOTICE

Of Holding

Republican Convention

AND CAUCUSES

IN THE CITY OF CROOKSTON

Notice is hereby given, to the Republican voters of the city of Crookston and to all persons who intend in good faith to affiliate with the Republican party, that a Republican city convention will be held at the City Hall in said city, on March 27th, 1897 at eight o'clock p. m. of that day, to place in nomination candidates of the Republican party to be voted for at the Charter Election to be held in said city on April 6th, 1897 for the following positions: Mayor, one Alderman-at-large, City Treasurer, City Clerk, City Assessor, two Justices of the Peace, two Constables, and one Alderman for each of the five wards of said city, and said convention shall consist of thirty-eight delegates, selected from the different wards of the city as follows: From the First Ward, nine delegates; from the Second Ward, nine delegates; from the Third Ward, four delegates; from the Fourth Ward fourteen delegates; from the Fifth Ward, two delegates, that a majority of the delegates at said convention present and voting shall be required to nominate any candidate; that thirty delegates shall constitute a quorum at said convention.

Notice is also hereby given, that caucuses of the Republican voters of the five wards of the city, of Crookston will be held in said city on Saturday, March 27th, 1897, at two o'clock p. m. of that day for the purpose of electing delegates from each of said wards to represent said wards respectively in the said Republican city convention, to be held at the City Hall in said city at eight o'clock p. m. on March 27th, 1897, and to place in nomination one Alderman for each ward of the city, to be voted for as a candidate of the Republican party, for the position of Alderman of each of said wards, at the city Charter Election of the city of Crookston, to be held in said city on April 6th, 1897, and each of the said wards shall be entitled to delegates at said city convention, to be selected at the said caucuses, as follows: First Ward, nine delegates; Second Ward, nine delegates; Third Ward, four delegates; Fourth Ward, fourteen delegates, Fifth Ward, two delegates. That the basis of representation fixed is one delegate at large for each ward, and one delegate additional for each fifteen votes or major fraction thereof cast at the November, 1896, general election for the McKinley electors. The said caucuses shall be held at the following designated places: for the First Ward, at the City Hall on Broadway; for the Second Ward, at the office of J. E. Harris, on Broadway; for the Third Ward, at Munn's carriage shop, on Broadway; for the Fourth Ward, at the office of Bjoin's livery barn, on Robert street; for the Fifth Ward, at the city Engine House in the Fifth Ward, all in said city of Crookston.

REPUBLICAN CITY COMMITTEE.
R. J. MONTAGUE, Chairman. E. M. WALSH, Secretary.
Dated March 6th, 1897.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of that certain indenture of mortgage made, executed and delivered by Anders Olsen Engemoen and Marthe M. Engemoen, his wife, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, of the City of Minneapolis, in the County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 10th day of April, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1889, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book 45 of mortgages, on pages 52-56, which said mortgage and the note and indebtedness secured thereby was assigned by said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company to Industrial Trust Company of Providence, R. I., trustee, by written assignment dated the 25th day of May, A. D. 1889, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1896, at 8:40 o'clock a. m., in book 79 of mortgages, on pages 84-5, and

Whereas, said mortgage was given to secure the payment of two hundred fifty dollars ($250.00) payable five years from the date of said mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one principal promissory note and ten interest coupon notes thereto attached, all bearing even date with said mortgage, and executed and delivered therewith, and default has been made in the payment of said principal note and in the interest thereon, and in the payment of the taxes upon the premises hereinafter described, which taxes for the year 1895, amounting to seven and 15-100 dollars ($7.15), has been paid by said Industrial Trust Company, trustee, pursuant to the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and

Whereas, there is claimed to be due and there is due and payable upon said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, including said taxes so paid, at the date of this notice, the sum of two hundred and seventy-four and 22-100 dollars ($274.22), besides twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorneys' fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure thereof, and no action or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the land and premises therein described, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The west half (W½) of the southeast quarter (SE¼) of section thirty-five (35), in township one hundred forty-eight (148) north, of range forty-two (42) west, and the same will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, or his deputy, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1897, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day; to pay and satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with taxes paid as aforesaid, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorneys' fees, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated March 9th, 1897.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Assignee of said Mortgage.

Flannery & Cooke, Attorneys for Assignee, Minneapolis, Minn. 1630

Picking up Knowledge

Is easy enough if you look for it in the right place. This is the right place to learn just what to do for that debilitating condition which Spring always brings. Do you want to be cured of that languid feeling, get back your appetite, sleep soundly, and feel like a new man?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

will do it. It has done it for thousands. It has been doing it for 50 years. Try it.

Send for the "Curebook." 100 pages free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Skin Eruptions

and similar annoyances are caused by an impure blood, which will result in a more dreaded disease. Unless removed, slight impurities will develop into Scrofula, Eczema, Salt Rheum and other serious results of

Bad Blood

I have for some time been a sufferer from a severe blood trouble, for which I took many remedies that did me no good. I have now taken four bottles of S.S.S. with the most wonderful results. Am enjoying the best health I ever knew, have gained twenty pounds and my friends say they never saw me as well. I am feeling quite like a new man.

JOHN S. EDELIN, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

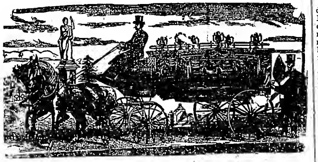
VOL. XX. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY MARCH 18, 1897 NO 49

CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO.

: Fournet Block. :

Caskets, Coffins, Burial Supplies.

Prices Reduced 25 per cent.



This cut represents our new Sterling Hearse.

$3.50 Per Trip to City Funerals.

Twelve years' Experience in the business with thorough training in the Science of Embalming. Our new Undertaking room is now stocked complete.

R. C. WOODHAM,
Embalmer and Funeral Director.

THE EXTRA SESSION

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS MEETS PURSUANT TO M'KINLEY'S CALL.

The President's Message Calls Attention to the Treasury Deficiency—Government Receipts For Several Years Far From Sufficient.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Fifty-fifth congress met in extraordinary session at noon in pursuance of President McKinley's proclamation. The house at once organized by the selection of Thomas B. Reed, speaker; Rev. Henry M. Coadeu, chaplain; Alexander McDowell, clerk; Benjamin F. Russell, sergeant-at-arms; W. J. Glenn, doorkeeper, and Joseph C. McElroy, postmaster.

After the organization had been completed the presidents message was read in both houses, after which the house adjourned to Thursday.

To the Congress of the United States:

Regretting the necessity which has required me to call you together, I feel that your assembling in extraordinary session is indispensable, because of the condition in which we find the revenues of the government. It is conceded that its current expenditures are greater than its receipts, and that such a condition has existed now for more than three years. With unlimited means at our command, we are presenting the remarkable spectacle of increasing our public debt by borrowing money to meet the ordinary outlay incident upon even an economical and prudent administration of the government. An examination of the subject discloses this fact in every detail, and leads inevitably to the conclusion that the condition of the revenue which allows it is unjustifiable and should be corrected.

We find by the reports of the secretary of the treasury that the revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources, were $425,868,260.22, and the expenditures for all purposes were $415,953,806.56. During that fiscal year $40,570,567.98 were paid upon the public debt, which had been reduced since March 1, 1889, $259,076,890, and the annual interest charge decreased $11,684,576.60. The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to $461,716,561.94, and its expenditures to $459,374,887.67, showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of $2,341,674.29. Since that time the receipts of no fiscal year, and with but few exceptions, of no month of any fiscal year, have exceeded the expenditures. The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, were $372,892,408.29, and its expenditures $442,605,756.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the resumption of specie payment, of $69,803,260.58, notwithstanding there was a decrease of $16,769,128.86 in the ordinary expenses of the government, as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to provide for its daily necessities, and the gold reserve in the treasury for the redemption of greenbacks

Was Drawn Upon to Meet Them.

But this did not suffice, and the government then resorted to loans to replenish the reserve. In February, 1894, $50,000,000 in bonds were issued, and in November following a second issue of $50,000,000 was decided necessary. The sum of $117,171,795 was realized by the sale of these bonds, but the reserve was steadily decreased until on February 8, 1895, a third sale of $62,315,400 in bonds for $65,116,244 was announced. Government receipts for the fiscal year June 30, 1895, were $390,373,203.30, and the expenditures $433,178,426.48, showing a deficit of $42,805,223.18.

A further loan of $100,000,000 was negotiated by the government in February, 1896, the sale netting $111,166,246, and swelling the aggregate of bonds issued within the three years to $262,315,400. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the revenues of the government from all sources amounted to $409,475,408.78, while its expenditures were $434,678,654.48, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of [illegible]. In other words, the total receipts for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1896, were insufficient by $137,811,729.46 to meet the total expenditures.

Nor has this condition since improved. For the first half of the present fiscal year the receipts of the government, exclusive of postal revenues, were $157,507,603.76, and its expenditures, exclusive of postal service, $195,410,000.22, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of $37,902,396.46. In January, of this year, the receipts, exclusive of postal revenues, were $24,316,994.05, and the expenditures, exclusive of postal service, $30,269,389.29, a deficit of $5,952,395.24 for the month. In February of this year, the receipts, exclusive of postal revenue, were $24,400,997.38, and expenditures, exclusive of postal service, $28,796,056.66, a deficit of $4,395,059.28; or a

Total Deficit of $186,061,580.44,

for the three years and eight months ending March 1, 1897. Not only are we without a surplus in the treasury, but with an increase in the public debt there has been a corresponding increase in the annual interest charge from $22,893,883.20 in 1892, the lowest of any year since 1862, to $34,387,297.60 in 1896, or an increase of $11,493,414.40. It may be urged that even if the revenues of the government had been sufficient to meet all its ordinary expenses during the past three years the gold reserve would still be insufficient to meet the demands upon it, and that bonds would necessarily be issued for its repletion. Be this as it may, it is clearly manifest, without denying or affirming the correctness of such a conclusion, that the debt would have been decreased in at least the amount of the deficiency, and the business confidence immeasurably strengthened throughout the country. Congress should promptly correct the existing condition. Ample revenue must be supplied, not only for ordinary expenses of the government, but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions and the liquidation of the principal and interest of the public debt. In raising revenue duties should be so levied upon foreign products as to preserve the home market as far as possible to our own producers; to revive and increase manufactories; to relieve and encourage agriculture; to increase our domestic and foreign commerce; to aid and develop mining and building, and to render to labor in every field of useful occupation the liberal wages and adequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly entitled. The necessity of the passage of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure, and to this object I earnestly recommend that congress shall make every endeavor. Before other business is transacted, let us first provide sufficient revenue to faithfully administer the government without the contracting of further debt, or the continued disturbance of our finances.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

A Story of Cecil Rhodes.

Often mentioned is Cecil Rhodes' dislike to women and the fact that he will not allow a female to serve him in any way. He had a secretary to whom he was much attached. One day he announced the fact that he was going to be married. The chief was thunderstruck, and after glaring at him for a second growled out, "Where the devil am I to get another secretary?" and then walked out of the room and banged the door. His innate goodness of heart, however, prevailed after a bit, for he presented the bride with some lovely diamonds, and when, soon after, he left for England he lent the young couple his carriages and horses, so that the offending bride was enabled to return her wedding calls at his expense! It never occurred to him, however, to keep his favorite secretary on. The mere fact of his marrying put that quite out of the pale of possibility.

Sale of "Arabian Nights."

The late Sir Richard Burton's translation of the "Arabian Nights" was sold out in ten days and brought $80,000, upon which he and his wife lived royally for five years. At his death but $2 remained of the sum, and Lady Burton deposited it in the poorbox of her church.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Tuesday, March 9.

The fourth insane hospital matter came up again in the senate on a resolution by Senator Miller for a committee to investigate and see whether a fourth hospital is really necessary after excluding from those already in existence certain classes of patients who really do not belong there. Later in the day Senator Whitney introduced a resolution asking for an investigation of the charges of bribery in connection with the hospital location matter.

In committee of the whole the senate disposed of a large number of bills. The French bill, repealing the provision of the existing law of newspaper libel which allows the newspaper to offer a retraction as a complete defense, was the cause of a lengthy debate, and was finally recommended to pass.

The house spent the morning mostly in the consideration of committee reports. Mr. Donnelly took exception to the fact that a number of his bills were killed by the judiciary committee. He attempted to have some of them resuscitated, but without success.

Late in the afternoon the house took up the calendar. The bill introduced by Mr. Dunn providing for an amendment to the constitution requiring that future amendments shall require a vote of the majority of the persons voting at the election when the amendment is considered was passed by a vote of 60 to 25 after very hard fighting.

Wednesday, March 10.

The most important matter that came up in the senate was the report of the judiciary committee on the Hodge bill, which aimed to make effective the constitutional amendment providing for the taxation of railroad lands. The bill was declared constitutional, in the opinion of the committee, and was accordingly voted upon favorably in committee of the whole without dissent.

H. F. 267, the Shell bill, dividing the payment of real estate taxes so that half may be paid June 1 and the remainder Nov. 1, and providing for a graduated penalty, passed by a vote of 34 to 4.

Most of the afternoon session of the house was taken up in the consideration of H. F. 470, intended to extend scope of the vagrancy law so that policemen may pick up persons known to be of criminal bent with less ceremony than is at present necessary. The bill was ridiculed to death.

Thursday, March 11.

The members of the legislature, accompanied by their ladies and other friends, visited the state prison at Stillwater and, as Editor John Lynch of The Prison Mirror very aptly put it, the lawbreakers were "at home" to the lawmakers. The visitors were received at the prison by President O'Brien and Messrs. Edwin Dunn, John F. Norrish, F. W. Temple and M. O. Hall, members of the board, and the various departments of the institution were inspected.

Mr. Snyder's bill to increase the tax levy for the support of the state university from 15-100 to 23-100 of a mill (H. F. 40) was the first measure taken up, and it occupied a large part of the session. It was finally recommended to pass.

The Scott measure (H. F. 625) to facilitate the construction of the new state capitol, was unanimously recommended for passage.

Friday, March 12.

Without entering into any controversy as to its merits, the house placed the Douglass rate reduction bill on general orders by a vote of 55 to [illegible].

The Snyder bill to increase the tax levy for the support of the university from .15 to .23 of a mill, passed the house.

The capitol bill came up for its final action in the house, and, being favorably acted upon, will go to the senate. It was passed by a vote of 75 to 7.

There was a ripple of excitement in the senate when Senator Wyman announced that some one had broken into his desk and stolen the house bill appropriating $15,000 for the purchase of an insane asylum site at Hastings. The sensation was of short duration, however, the bill being found in the custody of the clerk of the committee on finance.

The bill came up later on the disposition of the committee report recommending its passage. A motion to lay the bill on the table was defeated by a vote of 17 to 32, and the committee report was adopted on a viva voce vote.

Senator Stevens stated that the Publishers' association had asked that it be granted a hearing on the French bill to repeal the newspaper libel law, and Senator French consented to its deferment for a few days.

The capitol bill was favorably reported by the financial committee.

Saturday, March 13.

The Ozmun civil service bill for cities passed the senate by a vote of 34 to 3, after having been amended so as to exempt cities of less than 15,000 population.

Senator Sheehan's anti-trust bill was referred to the committee on judiciary, to be reported back Friday.

Among the bills passed were:

S. F. 277, Morgan—To facilitate the settlement of insolvent estates.

S. F. 87, Theden—Relative to the assignment, sale and pledge of exempt property by married men, or for debts arising in whole or in part from the sale of intoxicating liquors at retail, and declaring such transfers void.

The house received a message from the governor, vetoing H. F. 113, authorizing cities and villages to license itinerant venders and transient dealers in merchandise.

The house passed the following bills:

H. F. 15, Laybourn—To allow partial redemption from delinquent taxes.

H. F. 666, Douglas—Proposing a constitutional amendment allowing women to hold office and vote in connection with public libraries.

Monday, March 15.

The house spent three hours of its session in the discussion of a bill to correct the tramp evil in the country. The bill as amended and recommended to pass describes vagrants as follows:

Any person, except blind and other infirm persons, who roam about from place to place begging or soliciting alms or who are living without labor or other visible means of support, and who are commonly known as tramps, who will not work when offered employment at seasonable or ordinary wages, shall be deemed vagrants. Provided, that whenever such person shall prove that he is out of employment and is honestly in search of employment it shall be complete defense to any such charge of vagrancy.

Mr. Donnelly led the opposition to the bill.

The senate was in session only an hour and transacted no business of importance.

The senate committee on temperance has voted for the indefinite postponement of both the pending anti-free lunch bills.

Saved by a Snowbank.

HANCOCK, Minn., March 17.—Passenger train No. 10, running at the rate of 35 miles an hour, struck a broken rail about four miles east of Hancock, throwing the entire train off the track and badly shaking up its occupants. Only one man is reported hurt. The fact that the snow was high where the coaches were thrown off undoubtedly saved the lives of many.

Johnson Declared Not Guilty.

REDWING, Minn., March 13.—In the Arthur Johnson murder trial Attorney General Childs made the closing plea for the state. He spoke an hour and a half. Judge Nethaway, for the defense, spoke eloquently for one hour. The case was given to the jury at noon. Shortly after 4 o'clock the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Fifteen Men Killed.

LONDON, March 16.—The correspondent of The Times at Canea says that while the gunners of the Russian ironclad Cessoi Veliki were practicing a gun burst, blowing the top off a turret. Fourteen men and 1 officer were killed, and 13 others were wounded, 5 fatally.

It is believed that the bursting of the gun was due to an ill-closed breech. All the occupants of the turret were killed, while the falling debris of the structure killed and wounded others.

GRANT ROUGHS IT.

He Slept In a Pigpen After the Battle of the Wilderness.

The general and staff bivouacked upon the ground. The night was quite chilly, and a couple of fires were lighted to add to our comfort. General Grant lay down with his officers beside one of the fires without any covering. When asleep, an aid quietly spread an overcoat over him. For about four hours we all kept turning over every few minutes so as to get warmed on both sides, imitating with our bodies the diurnal motion of the earth as it exposes its sides alternately to the heat of the sun. When daylight broke it was seen that a low board structure close to which the general in chief had lain down was a pigpen, but its former occupants had disappeared and were probably at that time nourishing the stomachs of the cavalry troopers of the invading army. Unfortunately the odors of the place had not taken their departure with the pigs, but remained to add to the discomfort of the bivouackers. Sheridan's cavalry had had a fight at this place the afternoon before, in which he had defeated the opposing force, and the ground in the vicinity, strewn with the dead, offered ample evidence of the severity of the struggle.

At daylight on the morning of the 8th active operations were in progress throughout the columns. General Sheridan had ordered his cavalry to move by different roads to seize the bridges crossing the Po river. General Meade modified these orders and directed a portion of the cavalry to move in front of Warren's infantry on the Spottsylvania Court House road. The enemy were felling trees and placing other obstacles in the way in order to impede the movement, and the cavalry was afterward withdrawn and the infantry directed to open the way.

About sunrise General Grant, after taking off his coat and shaking it to rid it of some of the dust in which he had lain down, shared with the staff officers some soldiers' rations and then seated himself on the ground by the roadside to take his morning smoke.—General Horace Porter in Century.

Exploring the Upper Niger.

After an absence of three years the expedition under Lieutenant Hourst has safely returned to Europe from the Niger. The party ascended the Senegal river and then carried the sections of an aluminum boat overland to the upper part of the Niger. On reaching this river the pieces of the boat were put together and two native boats purchased. In these the expedition sailed down the Niger to Timbuktu, where a stay of ten months was made. The voyage from Timbuktu to Lokoja, at the confluence of the Niger and Benue, seems to have been arduous, but from that point the expedition was towed by a launch belonging to the Royal Niger company to the coast at Wari. How much fresh topographical information Lieutenant Hourst's party has obtained is not yet stated. This will depend on the highest point reached on the Niger. Reuter's message states that the expedition "first met the river Niger at Kayes," but that town is on the Senegal river. There can be no doubt, however, that much valuable scientific information was obtained, for the expedition traveled slowly and was admirably equipped. One novelty was the use of a phonograph for reporting the native war songs. The expedition kept peace with the natives throughout the journey, in which it differs greatly from some of those previously conducted by French explorers in that region.—Nature.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

Diphtheria has appeared at Mapleton.

Red Lake Falls has voted to incorporate as a city.

Sorlie & Lee, hardware dealers, at Hartland, have assigned.

Pine City has let a contract for a grist mill and an electric light plant.

Winthrop has voted to have electric lights and to extend waterworks.

Fire at Walnut Grove destroyed the postoffice, a confectionary store and a saloon.

William Englo was arrested at Stewartville, charged with passing counterfeit dollars.

Insurance Commissioner Dearth will take retaliatory action against Iowa insurance companies.

Professor Reynolds of the state agricultural experiment station, has issued a bulletin on "Bovine Tuberculosis."

Rev. George H. Wells, formerly of Minneapolis, was killed by the cars at Milwaukee. It is considered a case of suicide.

One hundred and twenty decrees of divorce have been granted in Ramsey county since Jan. 1, 1896, and 69 cases are pending.

The trustees of the Winona General Hospital association have decided to take immediate steps towards erection of a new building.

The jury in the case of Alderman Drew, on trial at Minneapolis for accepting a bribe, disagreed. The case was reset for April 12.

Frank Johnson, a farmer living near Mora, prominent church member and married man, was treated to a coat of tar and feathers by his neighbors.

The National Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations will hold its annual meeting at the state university July 13, 14 and 15.

Rev. James D. Morrison, the new Episcopal bishop of the Duluth diocese, last week made his first visitations to the Leech Lake, Red Lake and other Indian agency missions.

The case against ex-City Clerk Haney of Minneapolis has been dismissed and the court ordered the arrest of Alderman Drew on the charge of perjury or larceny. Haney will hereafter reside in Mexico.

The next term of the state supreme court will begin April 6. Attorneys are therefore notified that all returns in cases to be tried during the April term must be transmitted to the clerk of the court before the end of March.

Health Commissioner Stone of St. Paul is making vigorous remonstrance against the non-enforcement of the dog ordinance. He says that despite vigilance of health officials there is very nearly an epidemic of rabies among the dogs of the city.

Ex-State Auditor Braden died at Los Angeles, Cal., Thursday. Mr. Braden went to California three and one-half years ago for the benefit of his health. He suffered from asthma. His death was not unexpected among the immediate friends of the family.

William Dawson and William Dawson, Jr., at one time considered among the richest men in St. Paul, have filed deeds of assignment to A. B. Stickney and Thomas L. Blood. The assignments covered all the personal estate of the two gentlemen and were made necessary through the failure of the Bank of Minnesota, with which they were both connected and of which stock they were heavy holders.

Records of the United States weather bureau at Moorhead show that from Oct. 1 to the present date there has been 6 feet 6½ inches of snow. Of this there is at present on the ground 6 feet 2½ inches. The depth of snow is 28 inches, but the entire 6 feet 2½ inches is crowded into this 28 inches, none having melted. Observer Grasse states that this means about 7 inches of water to be carried away in the spring.

A new Gatling gun, of the latest pattern, has arrived at St. Paul from Washington, and was formally turned over by Adjutant General Muehlberg to Major Libbey, commander of the First artillery. Major Libbey has not yet decided to which battery it will be assigned, but, inasmuch as Battery B of Minneapolis received a similar gun last year, it is fair to presume that this one will be assigned to Battery A of St. Paul.

State Superintendent Pendergast has issued the programme for the coming series of teachers' institutes in the state. Except in Carlton and Hubbard counties, the institutes will continue one week. The excepted counties got two weeks. Dates and places are as follows: Aitkin, July 19; Carlton, Aug. 30; Moorhead, Sept. 20; Preston, Aug. 23; Albert Lea, Sept. 20; Elbow Lake, Sept. 6; Park Rapids, July 19; Grand Rapids, March 29; Willmar, Sept. 27; Fairmont, March 29; Litchfield, Aug. 23; Ada, June 14; Rochester, March 29; Glenwood, March 29; Luverne, April 5; Rosean, July 12; Plainview, March 29.

Astrology was the invention of Chaldean and Egyptian priests. There is reason to believe that astrology was practiced in connection with astronomy in Chaldea and the valley of the Nile between 4000 and 5000 years B. C.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Chairman Dingley Makes a Statement in Regard to the Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee, in response to a request that he furnish a synopsis of the new tariff bill presented by him in the house, makes the following statement:

"The bill has two purposes, namely, to raise additional revenue and to encourage the industries of the United States.

"On the basis of the importations for the last fiscal year, the bill could increase the revenue about $112,000,000, divided among the several schedules roughly as follows:

A—Chemicals	$ 3,300,000
B—Crockery and glassware	4,000,000
C—Metals	4,000,000
D—Wood	1,750,000
E—Sugar	21,750,000
F—Tobacco	7,000,000
G—Agricultural	6,300,000
H—Liquors	1,800,000
I—Cottons	1,700,000
J—Jute, linen and hemp	7,800,000
K—Wool	17,500,000
Manufactures of wools	27,000,000
L—Silks	1,500,000
M—Pulp and paper	58,000,000
N—Sundries	6,200,000

Imports Will Fall Off.

"This estimate is on the supposition that the imports of each class of goods would be the same next fiscal year as in the fiscal year ended last June. But as the imports of woolens were three times as great as in 1893, the committee assumes that the excessive importation would be largely reduced by the proposed bill, and places the increased revenue from this source at $25,000,000. From sugar we estimate $20,000,000 additional revenues. Anticipating a considerable falling off of imports of Havana tobacco because of the revolution in Cuba, we reduce the estimates of additional revenue to be derived from the tobacco schedule to $1,000,000. The remaining schedules would afford a revenue of about $39,500,000 on the basis of the imports of 1896, but as there would probably be diminished imports at some points, although the gradual restoration of business activity would offset this by increasing the consumption of imported luxuries, we reduce the estimates on these to $31,000,000. These would aggregate an additional revenue of $80,000,000 the first year.

Where the Increase Comes From.

"This increase of revenue is secured by transferring wool, lumber, crude opium, paintings and statuary, straw mattings, burlaps and various articles from the free list of the present law to the dutiable list; by increasing the duty on woolens to compensate the manufacturer for the duty placed on wool; by raising the duty on sugar about three-fourths of a cent per pound in order to encourage the production of sugar in this country, which, it is believed, can be done, and thus give our farmers a new crop which we now import mainly from abroad; by increasing the duty on agricultural products affected by Canadian competition, and on fine cotton goods, some advanced manufactures of iron and steel, manufactures of jute, flax and hemp, in order to encourage these and other industries here, and especially by increasing duties on such luxuries as liquors, tobacco, silks and laces, etc.

Reciprocity Provisions.

"The reciprocity provisions of the act of 1890 have not only been fully restored, but this policy has been extended by adding to sugar, tea, coffee and hides as articles on which to make reciprocal agreements, such articles as champagne, brandy, wines, artificial and natural mineral waters, chickle, argots and silk laces.

"The bill as a whole has the unanimous support of the Republican members of the ways and means committee, and will, it is hoped, receive the support not only of Republicans, but of others who believe that revenue should be at least equal to expenditures, with a small surplus added, and who are patriotic enough to entertain the conviction that in adjusting revenues to secure such revenue it is a wise policy to encourage home production and manufactures and thus provide employment at good wages for the wage-earners of our people upon whose purchasing power depends the market for our products."

HE MAY BE FIRED.

Land Commissioner Lamoreaux Accused of Official Unwisdom at Least.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A sensational order repudiating acts of the general land office in the Chicago lake front case and which probably will be followed immediately by the peremptory dismissal of Silas W. Lamoreaux of Wisconsin, commissioner of the general land office, was signed by Secretary of the Interior Bliss. The order directs that all proceedings in the case subsequent to the filing of the application to locate McKee scrip on the lake front, be rescinded and annulled and it orders a new trial before the new commissioner, not yet appointed, within 30 days after notice to all parties.

Action is based on the purported opinion of Mr. Lamoreaux given out by him to one of the parties in interest, three days before the time appointed by himself for the formal announcement of the decision, and the notice to the other interested parties.

The land on which it was proposed to locate claims by means of this scrip is in the heart of the city of Chicago, and immensely valuable, estimates of its worth ranging all the way from $15,000,000 to $30,000,000.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Pension Legislation.

The National Tribune.

The Fifty-fourth Congress is now dead, and all the unperfected pension legislation before it has died with it. This includes the Per Diem Bill, which had progressed so far as to receive a favorable report from the House committee on Invalid Pensions; the Pickler Pension Bill, which was passed by the House in its first session and was quietly slain in the senate by the anesthesia of a pigeonhole in the rooms of the Committee on Pensions, and many other measures of more or less merit and importance.

Consequently, all pension measures for the next Congress must be begun anew. It is of the highest importance that we begin at once to make up our minds exactly what we want, formulate the measure, and unite solidly in a demand for it. We can only get what we want by a united effort. Nothing is so fatal to all pension legislation as any division, or seeming division, of mind among the veterans as to what legislation they desire. This is instantly taken advantage of by our enemies, and many of our professed friends, to defeat any and all pension legislation.

There are many more men than any of the comrades suspect who are only too glad of an excuse however flimsy, to vote against pension legislation. Nothing pleases them better than to find any symptoms of disagreement among the comrades, and they encourage and exaggerate it to the utmost.

This was the main reason of the failure of any Service Pension legislation by the recent Congress.

The National Tribune correctly divined the situation before Congress began its session. We saw very clearly not only the imperative needs of the comrades who had not received any pensions, though their claims had been pressed for years, but also that the only hope for them lay in the prompt passage of a straight Service Pension Bill, which would give every one at once at least $8 a month, until fuller and more adequate measures could be passed. As we clearly explained at the time, our intention was to get this bill through, and then, when things were more propitious, to secure additional legislation, including the Per Diem features, the addition to the disability ratings, etc. It was in fact, The National Tribune Per Diem Service Pension Bill, which we have been advocating for years, divided, so that the foundation principle could be adopted first and the supplemental part later.

If, as we strongly urged then, the veterans had solidified upon this and earnestly urged its passage we could have had every honorably-discharged veteran in the country in receipt of a pension of $8 a month more than a year ago, and now be ready to take up the Per Diem feature and the "additional to disability," etc., and press them. But this was not done, the seeds of dissension were sown, the result was the introduction of the bill to make the minimum $3 a month, with the Per Diem added for service longer than three months. Whatever may be the merits of such a measure, its introduction was fatal to any hopes of Service Pension legislation. It was pushed just far enough in Congress to distract and divide the comrades, and then, having served its purpose, it was allowed to sleep quietly on the calendar until the end came.

We do not mention this for the purpose of animadversion. We recall it in sorrow, as the losing of whatever opportunity we had, and something to be avoided in the future.

Had we seen any chance for success of the Per Diem Bill, we should have advocated it with all our power, because we believe that even $3 a month is much better for the comrades than nothing, and we should have hoped to raise the rating in the future.

But the past is past, and cannot be amended. The supreme thing is the present and future. We must at once arrange our campaign for the future. It is unlikely that we can secure anything from the extra session, for the present program is to confine that solely to the consideration of the tariff.

But it is none too soon to settle definitely what we shall demand of this Congress, and with the expectation that it shall be passed promptly at the beginning of the regular session, so that our comrades may receive the benefits of it during the coming winter. We should get together upon some one cardinal thing which we should insist upon with one voice, and not relax our earnestness until it becomes a law. This should be talked up now at every Post meeting, every Encampment, every reunion, every political gathering, until sentiment is thoroughly crystallized as to what will bring the greatest good to the greatest number. Minor differences divergent views—should all be subordinate to this great end. We cannot afford to risk failure, and the consequent calamity to our distressed and needy comrades, by stubborn pride of opinion and insistence upon pet ideas.

We adhere firmly to our original idea that the minimum rating for a Service Pension Bill should be not less than $8 a month. This is the historic rating. It is what was given to all survivors of the Revolutionary War, the war of 1812, the Indian Wars and the Mexican War. In all these the service requirements were less than three months. They were put as low as 14 days for service in the war of 1812. It is easily demonstrable that the three-month's man in the war of the Rebellion rendered more service than the average pensioner who received $8 a month for service in previous wars. Consequently, we think it an unjust depreciation of the soldier of the war of the Rebellion to offer him less.

Our strenuous advice to the comrades is to unite with the utmost solidity upon a bill of not less than $8 a month for 90 days' honorable service, with a proportionate increase for longer service, and that we stick to this until it becomes a law. Let us make it clearly understood by every public man, from president down, that though we may have differences of opinion on other points, we are a unit in the belief that the man who served 90 days and was honorably discharged is entitled to $8 a month pension during the rest of his life and that we shall expect every one of them to do all possible to secure the passage of such a bill.

Comrades, go to work with one accord upon this idea.

India With A Pauper Population

Civilized citizens, accustomed to an elaborate and expensive system of poor relief, have perhaps never asked themselves what is the ordinary social and civil manner in India of providing for the pauper population. I remember being asked by a newly appointed President of the Poor Law Board in one of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinets to talk with him about his new portfolio. "Why not begin," I said, "by examining the methods pursued in such a land as India? With a subject population of 230 millions, and 70 or 80 millions more, practically dependent upon Britton, the lessons of such a field ought to teach you much!" "Bless my soul, yes," he ejaculated, "I must look into that! What is the Poor Law system of India?" And mightily astonished was the able minister when I replied, "There is none at all!" Yet so, indeed, it is; and the reason of this, immeasureadly creditable morally and socially to the Hindu people, are well worth grasping by such as would comprehend the inner aspects of Indian famines. First of all, India is the home of the Ideal—religious, metaphysical, and domestic—to an extent which makes those ridiculous who speak of her creeds as ignorant, or her inhabitants as "heathen." You never see any but the most wretched woman begging for alms there. Why? The explanation proves how elevated, even if mistaken, the average moral sense is of the people. Every women not deformed, or an outcast, or insane—at least in the higher castes—has been betrothed at an early age to a boy, whose household thenceforward adopts her entirely. If the little husband dies, before or during marriage, the disaster is regarded universally as the penalty for sins committed by the female in a previous life. The widow must submit, and will submit, not marrying again, but hoping, by patience, to rejoin her lord after death, and his family will, until her demise, loyally support her for his sake. Practically these views obtain all over the land, and as every female child becomes betrothed all women are definitely provided for. If the rash ardor of certain crude reformers could have its will, and alter this, so as to promote the remarriage of Hindoo widows, all those who became wives for a second time would find neither of the two allied families willing to sustain a wife belonging in the next world to two husbands, or to none at all. Besides this, the sentiment of the Bhao-bund, or blood relationship, is all powerful in the land, and never repudiated. As also in Japan, where there are no poor laws and no paupers, the ties of kinship are everywhere acknowledged, discharged, and repaid; and the household cakes will be distributed to all who put forth the claim of poverty, hunger, and relationship. Add to all this, that charity is not so much a virtue, in India, as a habit, a religious necessity, an indispensable passport to further prosperous existences, and it will be seen why India, in a most tender and effective manner, fulfils the law which Christians only, or principally, talk about. —From "The Famine in India," by Sir Edwin Arnold, in North American Review for March.

No One Dies.

No one dies of Pulmonary disease, the result of cold, who takes "77" in time. For sale by all druggists 25c.

Will Carleton's Newspaper-Magazine "Every Where." Poems and Sketches by him in every number. est of additional literature. F ty cents a year; twenty-five cents six months. To introduce our magazine to readers of this paper, we will send it four months for 10 cents including a fine steel engraving of Mr. Carleton. Address Every Where Pub. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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OCTAVE THANET is preparing for the Magazine a series of short stories in which the same characters will appear, although each will be complete in itself.

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will all have stories in McClure's for the coming year.

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The S. S. McClure's Co., New York City.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

MAY BUILD

Possibility That The Missabe Road May Extend to the West.

Rumor Has it That the Farmers' Road is Negotiating With Him.

Not Unreasonable That he Should be Contemplating Such an Extension.

Duluth Evening Herald.

The Evening Herald recently published an article to the effect that there was a strong likelihood of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern railroad being extended to the Rainy Lake country this year and that in the near future it would be pushed on to Red River Valley and at once become a powerful rival of the Great Northern in the wheat carrying business. The statement was then made on the best local authority and now it has been confirmed by the New York correspondent of the Minneapolis Times. In a special dispatch to his paper he says among other things:

"To put it succinctly: It it stated here an with air of authority, that Mr. Rockefeller, who owns the Duluth, Misasbe & Northern with all its splendid terminals and dock facilities and thousands of tons of carrying capacity in the lake vessels, will extend that road from the Missabe range through the Red and Leech Lake country to the River of the North and that negotiations for the use by the Rockefeller interests of the 150 miles of right-of-way and grade, known as the Farmers road, are in progress."

R. S. Munger, president of the Duluth & North Dakota railroad company is now in the east endeavoring to perfect financial arrangements that will enable him to proceed with the work of construction of this much talked of line, and it is not improbable that he has opened negotiations with John D. Rockefeller with the intention of effecting an alliance that will in the end give to Duluth a direct line to the rich wheat belt. However, it is not thought that such a deal can be effected for taking it for granted that it would be agreeable to Mr. Rockefeller, it would be difficult of accomplishment because of the number and character of the stockholders in control of the "Farmers'" road. Former negotiations along this line have come to naught and it is not probable that the present ones will have a more favorable termination.

A reporter for the Evening Herald today called the attention of a prominent railroad man who is known to be in his confidence and who would know as soon as anyone here of the plans of the multi-millionaire are relative to the extension of the Mesabe, and he said:

"If I knew anything concerning this matter I would not be at liberty to tell you until the time had arrived when it was deemed advisable to make it public; but I can say this much—Duluth will soon have a direct line to North Dakota and I believe that it will be built this year. I will suggest a few thoughts to you on the subject and you can draw your own conclusions. The Duluth, Superior & Western road for instance depends for its revenue largely on the iron ore traffic, over 40 per cent of its income being from that source and it has to haul it a distance of more than one hundred miles for 80 cents a ton. It is being operated at a loss the year round. To make it profitable it must be extended to a country that has business for it and its owners cannot afford to permit it to remain in its present unprofitable condition much longer. It seems probable that ordinary business sense would require the extension of this road to the west at the earliest possible moment, doesn't it?

"Now let us look at Mr. Rockefeller's railroad. For six months during the year its losses on operating expenses alone will run from $10,000 to $15,000 a month. Ninety per cent and more of its gross yearly earnings come from iron ore. A curtailment of iron ore shipments for a single season would be disastrous. By building the line a few miles further west a country is tapped that will furnish a lucrative business the year round. It would make it the most direct line from Duluth to the Red River and it would so reduce the milage to that county as to make the freight rate on wheat to Duluth 6 cents less per bushel, even if the rate was the same per ton per mile as is now charged by the Great Northern, feasible routes where the road can be constructed at a ridiculously low cost per mile have been surveyed, steel rails were never as cheap as now and money in abundance is at the command of Mr. Rockefeller. He cannot afford not to extend his road and as he knows that he can do this now cheaper than he ever could before or probably will ever be able to in the future it is not difficult to believe that he is getting ready to take advantage of the exceptional conditions that now prevail. There is little likelihood of any railroad legislation during the present season of the legislature, that will have the effect of making railroad business less profitable than it now is so that contingency will not arise to discourage railroad building. I sincerely belive, and have reasons for the belief that I am not now at liberty to state that there will be a great deal of railroad building in Northern Minnesota this year.

Should Mr. Rockefeller once extend his railroad into the territory that Jim Hill now calls his own there is no foretelling what the end would be. He is amply able to cope with Mr Hill for northwestern business and should a rivalry spring up between them the people in the northwest would profit by it. If once upon a time Jim Hill had at a moment's notice been able to lay his hands on a round half million dollars his railroad domination in this part of the country might not now be threatened by so formidable a rival as John D. Rockefeller. The time was when Mr. Hill might have been the purchaser of the Missabe railroad and all of the Merritt property that went with it. John D. Rockefeller held the Merritts demand notes for a large sum secured by this great property at a time when Mr. Hill was negotiating for its purchase. Payment of the notes was demanded. Hill was appealed to. It was at a critical period of the financial crisis of 1893, and he was unable to respond. The Merritts were in the power of Rockefeller and the rest is history. Had Hill been able to come to the rescue of the Merritts at that time, the Missabe road would not be a part of the Great Northern system.

NOTICE

Of Holding

Republican Convention

AND CAUCUSES

IN THE CITY OF CROOKSTON

Notice is hereby given, to the Republican voters of the city of Crookston and to all persons who intend in good faith to affiliate with the Republican party, that a Republican city convention will be held at the City Hall in said city, on March 27th. 1897 at eight o'clock p. m. of that day, to place in nomination candidates of the Republican party to be voted for at the Charter Election to be held in said city on April 6th, 1897 for the following positions: Mayor, one Alderman-at-large, City Treasurer, City Clerk, City Assessor, two Justices of the Peace, two Constables, and one Alderman for each of the five wards of said city, and said convention shall consist of thirty-eight delegates, selected from the different wards of the city, as follows: From the First Ward, nine delegates; from the Second Ward, nine delegates; from the Third Ward, four delegates; from the Fourth Ward fourteen delegates; from the Fifth Ward, two delegates, that a majority of the delegates at said convention present and voting shall be required to nominate any candidate; that thirty delegates shall constitute a quorum at said convention.

Notice is also hereby given, that caucuses of the Republican voters of the five wards of the city, of Crookston will be held in said city on Saturday, March 27th, 1897, at two o'clock p. m. of that day for the purpose of electing delegates from each of said wards to represent said wards respectively in the said Republican city convention, to be held at the City Hall in said city at eight o'clock p. m. on March 27th, 1897, and to place in nomination one Alderman for each ward of the city, to be voted for as a candidate of the Republican party, for the position of Alderman of each of said wards, at the city Charter Election of the city of Crookston, to be held in said city on April 6th, 1897, and each of the said wards shall be entitled to delegates at said city convention to be selected at the said caucuses, as follows: First Ward, nine delegates; Second Ward, nine delegates; Third Ward, four delegates; Fourth Ward, fourteen delegates, Fifth Ward, two delegates. That the basis of representation fixed is one delegate at large for each ward, and one delegate additional for each fifteen votes or major fraction thereof cast at the November, 1896 general election for the McKinley electors. The said caucuses shall be held at the following designated places: for the First Ward, at the City Hall on Broadway; for the Second Ward, at the office of J. E. Harris, on Broadway; for the Third Ward, at Maan's carriage shop, on Broadway; for the Fourth Ward, at the office of Bjoin's livery barn, on Robert street; for the Fifth Ward, at the city Engine House in the Fifth Ward, all in said city of Crookston.

REPUBLICAN CITY COMMITTEE.
R. J. MONTAGUE, CHAIRMAN. E. M. WALSH, SECRETARY.
Dated March 6th, 1897.

Cash,

The highest market price paid for barley and oats. See Theodore Greenhalgh, one door north of the Germania hotel. [14tf]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.
First Publication Jan. 28, 1897.

Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage given by Thomas Perusse and Delima Perusse, his wife, mortgagors, to John H. Van Dyke Mortgagee, dated April 5th, 1884 and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the fifth day of April 1884 at 4:50 o'clock p. m., in book "P" of mortgages, on pages 584, 585 and 586.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of nine hundred and twenty dollars principal and interest, and fifty dollars, attorney's fees, stipulated for in said mortgage.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz:—The northeast quarter (N.E. ¼) of section nine (9) in township one hundred and fifty (150) north of range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk County court house, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 17th day of March 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day.

Dated January 29th., A. D. 1897.
JOHN H. VAN DYKE, Mortgagee.
ALLEN J. GREER, Attorney for Mortgagee,
[42-48] LAKE CITY, MINN.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made executed and delivered by Hercule Plante and Rose Anna Plante, his wife, of Lambert, Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 13th day of February, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m. in book 46 of mortgages, on pages 12 to 14.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $750.00 payable five years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note, and eleven coupon interest notes thereto attached, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas, the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company duly assigned said mortgage and note to Charlotte A. Sheldon, by written assignment dated March 23rd, A. D. 1889, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book 67 of mortgages at page 64.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $750.00, and the interest thereon since May 1st, 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $946.00, being the sum of $750.00 principal, and $196.00 interest upon said mortgage indebtedness, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following property therein described, lying and being situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The northwest quarter (NW¼) of section thirty-five (35) in township one hundred fifty (150) north, of range forty-one (41) west, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, or his deputy, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1897, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes, if any, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fees, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated January 25th, 1897.
CHARLOTTE A. SHELDON,
Assignee of said Mortgage.
D. McC. Scribner,
Attorney for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of that certain indenture of mortgage made, executed and delivered by Anders Olsen Engemoen and Marthe M. Engemoen, his wife, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, of the City of Minneapolis, in the County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 16th day of April, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1889, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book 45 of mortgages, on pages 52-56, which said mortgage and the note and indebtedness secured thereby was assigned by said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company to Industrial Trust Company of Providence, R. I., trustee, by written assignment dated the 25th day of May, A. D. 1889, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1896, at 8:40 o'clock a. m., in book 79 of mortgages, on pages 84-5, and

Whereas, said mortgage was given to secure the payment of two hundred fifty dollars ($250.00) payable five years from the date of said mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one principal promissory note and ten interest coupon notes thereto attached, all bearing even date with said mortgage, and executed and delivered therewith, and default has been made in the payment of said principal note and in the interest thereon, and in the payment of the taxes upon the premises hereinafter described, which taxes for the year 1895, amounting to seven and 15-100 dollars ($7.15), has been paid by said Industrial Trust Company, trustee, pursuant to the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and

Whereas, there is claimed to be due and there is due and payable upon said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, including said taxes so paid, at the date of this notice, the sum of two hundred and seventy-four and 22-100 dollars ($274.22), besides twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorneys' fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure thereof, and no action or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the land and premises therein described, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The west half (W½) of the southeast quarter (SE¼) of section thirty-five (35), in township one hundred forty-eight (148) north, of range forty-two (42) west, and the same will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, or his deputy, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1897, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day; to pay and satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with taxes paid as aforesaid, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorneys' fees, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated March 9th, 1897.
INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of said Mortgage.
Flannery & Cooke,
Attorneys for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn. 1630

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First pub. March 4th, 1897.
Last pub. April 15th, 1897

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE BY ADVERTISEMENT.

Default has been made in the conditions of that certain mortgage containing power of sale, dated the 9th day of December, 1889, filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk county, Minnesota, on the 9th day of December, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., and recorded in book 37 of mortgages, on page 518 whereby Christopher O. Hagelie, a single man, mortgagor mortgaged to the American Freehold Land Mortgage Company of London (Limited) of London, England, mortgagee, the certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the county of Polk in the State of Minnesota, described as follows, towit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of section eight (8) in township one hundred forty-seven (147) of range forty-five (45), containing one hundred sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof; by which default said power of sale has become operative.

And no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured thereby, or any part of the same; and there is now due and claimed to be due on said mortgage and said debt, the sum of two hundred fifty ($250) dollars as principal, seventy-three and twelve hundreths (73.12) dollars as interest on said principal, four and fifty-five hundredths ($4.55) dollars as interest on past due interest, and one hundred twenty-seven and fifty-four hundredths ($127.54) dollars, paid by said mortgagee as taxes for the years 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, amounting in all to Four hundred fifty-five and twenty-one hundredths (455.21) dollars.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and the statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash by the sheriff of said Polk county, or his deputy, on Saturday, the 17th day of April 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in said county, and state to pay said amount with interest, twenty-five ($25) dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated St. Cloud, Minn., March 1st, 1897.
THE AMERICAN FREEHOLD-LAND MORTGAGE COMPANY OF LONDON, (Limited) OF LONDON ENGLAND, Mortgagee.
GEO. H. REYNOLDS,
Attorney for Mortgagee, St. Cloud, Minn.
[47-1]

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate under Judgement of Foreclosure.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss District Court.

A. Appel, plaintiff, vs. George H. Herbert, otherwise known as George Kehler or Koehler, Minna Herbert, otherwise known as Minna Tiedeman, Ida Kohler or Koehler, and William Keele, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 17th day of February 1897, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned sheriff of said Polk county will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash on Friday the second day of April 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Lots numbered eight (8), nine (9) and ten (10) in block numbered three (3) in Budge's Fourth Addition to East Grand Forks, Minnesota.

Dated February 17th, 1897.
THOMAS LAWRENCE,
Sheriff of Polk County
A. A. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney. [45-51.

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Capital $100,000.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

IT is said that the extra session may take in something more than tariff reform and may have something to do with financial matters also. This would mean an all summer session.

THE Republicans of the House met in caucus on Saturday and nominated Tom Reed, of Maine for speaker of the House during the extra session to commence, also all of the officers who served during the past session. It was unanimous.

F. J. DUFFY, who was last week mourning on account of the bill that had passed virtually legalizing the sale of liquor in prohibition Dakota, can now take renewed hope and courage and issue that daily as he will no doubt not be able to miss his usual number of saloons in East Grand Forks.

THE extra session of congress met on Monday to organize for business. The first measure on the carpet will be the revision of the tariff system and this will require some time, probably till mid-summer and if the financial question enters in the session will no doubt last till fall, probably longer, depending upon the attitude of the senate.

THE St. Paul Dispatch truly says that the Republican party should be held fully responsible for the action of the legislature this winter whether that action be good, bad or indifferent. This is perfectly correct because the legislature is so overwhelmingly Republican that they can do just as they please. We trust that they fully realize this fact and are fully ready to discharge their duties well and faithfully.

AND now it is said that ex-gov. Hubbard will not go to Italy, and one rumor has it that ex-gov. Merriam will go there, and another says that he will go to Germany, while another says that he has withdrawn his name from consideration for any office whatever, in order to relieve the president, and that he will come back to Minnesota and give his whole time and attention to his private business. We shall see what we shall see.

THE cause of prohibition in North Dakota received a black eye by a bill known as the White bill that provided for a fine, but no imprisonment, that would in effect amount to licensing the sale of liquor, which bill passed both branches of the legislature, just before they adjourned, but the governor dashed the hopes of the liquor men to the ground by vetoing it and the question in North Dakota stands just as it did before.

MINNESOTA has secured a well deserved recognition in the appointment of Hon. C. K. Davis as chairman of the senate committee on foreign affairs, in the place of Senator John Sherman, and no better man could be found. He has been an efficient member of the committee and is every way qualified to act as chairman. Minnesota is fortunate in having so able a member to represent her in the senate and should keep him there another term.

THE city of East Grand Forks is having a lively time over the coming municipal election. There are now three active candidates for mayor, Hugh Dunlevy, A. C. Rhenehart and last but not least Hugh Thompson, who decided last Saturday to let his many friends have their way and put him up for mayor. The people of East Grand Forks could do no better then to elect Hugh Thompson who is a thorough business man, a good man for the place, and we predict that he will be elected.

ALL appearances indicate that England expects war in the near future and she appears to be getting ready for it as fast as possible. The common every day people over there do not seem to relish the idea of compelling a back-down from Greece on the Cretan affair, and many large meetings have been held wherein resolutions of sympathy for Greece have been freely passed, notwithstanding this attitude of her people England (or the ruler) seem to expect that war will result.

NEWS of the death of W. W. Braden at his home at Los Angeles, Cal, was received last week. Mr. Braden served two terms as state auditor and declined a re-nomination in '91 on account of ill-health. He raised a company for the Sixth Minnesota Infantry and served as its captain during the war of the rebellion and was a good soldier. He went to California after his last term as state auditor in hopes to find relief from asthma and for a time the change seemed beneficial, but finally carried him off. He leaves many friends in this state.

THE question of the location of the fourth asylum for the insane still hangs fire, and may result in rescinding the order for a fourth asylum at this time. A resolution has passed the senate authorizing an investigation of the condition of things at the asylums now in operation to ascertain the necessity for building a fourth asylum at present. So after all if Anoka loses it Hastings may not get it at this session of the legislature.

THE first message of President McKinley to congress was on hand promptly on the assembly of that body to receive it. It recommends prompt attention to tarriff and revenue as the means of restoring the country to prosperity. President McKinley has shown that his sympathy is all with the country and his best efforts will be made in her behalf, by postponing the consideration of all appointments until the business that most affects the welfare of the country is attended to. Verily the common people have now a representative man in the chair if they never had before.

IN the cases of Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling, under sentence o death for the murder of Pearl Bryan no respite will be granted and the hanging will occur on the 20th of this month. Great efforts have been made in the case of Walling to have the sentence commuted to imprisonment for life but the Kentucky governor has decided not to interfere in the matter, which decision meets the hearty approval of all law-abiding citizens; a more atrocious murder was never committed than was the one for which these inhuman monsters are to pay the extreme penalty.

Two Periods Compared,
Minneapolis Evening Journal.

The main reason alleged by president McKinley for calling congress together in extra session is the necessity for the increase of the government revenue. That there is an imperative need of such an increase no one disputes. The treasury has a considerable cash balance on hand, but it is all borrowed money, and is melting away at the rate of about ten million dollars a month through the current deficit in revenues.

There is pretended skepticism in some quarters as to whether the remedy proposed by president McKinley—an increase in tariff duties—will effect the desired object of curing the the revenue deficit and giving as a surplus; but a comparison of the period of 29 months under the operation of the McKinley tariff law and the same period under the Wilson-Gorman law, ought to leave no doubt on that score. Under the McKinley law the receipts for the period named were $882,505,240; under the Wilson-Gorman law, $739,037,754—difference of $143,467,486 in favor of the Republican measure.

Nor was this all. Under the protective policy the country was so much more prosperous and business so much more active that the internal revenue receipts were much larger The following table shows such receipts during 29 months while the McKinley law was in operation and a similar period while the Wilson-Gorman law was in operation:

First 29 months McKinley Law		First 29 months Gorman law	
1890		1894	
October	$ 12,840,250	September..	$ 6,182,149
November...	11,322,047	October	6,493,439
December...	12,644,178	November ...	7,774,074
1891..........	146,804,092	1895	137,501,701
1892..........	160,355,495	1896..........	147,122,812
1893		1897	
January....	12,082,918	January......	11,031,840
February...	11,316,832		
Total......	$367,135,808	Total......	$325,840,053

Decrease under a tariff revenue only $41,295,755

Thus it will be seen that there was a decrease in revenue from both sources under the law tariff policy of $185,000,000 in round numbers in 19 months, or very nearly the $10,000,000 per month now required to make up the deficit. It is possible that the new tariff law will need to be in some respects a better revenue producer than was the McKinley law. The latter was passed with the deliberate object of reducing the revenue and thus "curing" a surplus that had accumulated under Republican legislation and administration. The government, when the McKinley bill was passed, was taking in too much money, and it was deemed advisible to remodel the tariff so as to reduce the revenue while at the same time preserving the protective principle. The present problem is of a different character. It is to increase the revenue while at the same time preserving the protective principle. Therefore the new tariff law will need to be constructed upon somewhat different lines in some of its details from the law of 1890, but it will be grounded upon the same principle of protection to American industry. And by means of such protection it is certain that new life and activity will be infused into every department of business.

We are in receipt of the descriptive catalogue issued by the Jewell Nursery, of Lake City, Minn., which is elegantly gotten up and shows that everything one needs in the nursery line they have in stock. The Jewell Nursery company is thoroughly reliable in every way and perfectly responsible for all its dealings. We can heartily recommend the company to Journal readers. Send for their catalogue and be convinced. Home grown plants and seeds are best for this climate.

O. H. MYRAN

Is to Be the Next Register of the Land Office at Crookston, if he Desires The Appointment.

Ada Index.

Such is the rumor that has been in circulation in political circles of the seventh district during the last week and when interviewed by the Index Mr. Myran would not confirm or deny the truth of the report. With all the applicants, including some of the most prominent Republicans in this district, for the position the receiving of the plum by Mr. Myran would not surprise us.

He has been prominently indentified with the Republican party—county, district and state—for years, and is recognized, and rightly, as one of the hardest working republicans, in the ranks of the party, in this portion of the state. In Mr. Myran, senator Nelson, who it is understood will have the say in this appointmens, has one of his staunchest supporters, and there isn't a person in the district to whom he owes a greater political debt. The rumor now in circulation is that he proposes to partly repay Mr. Myran by throsting the appointment of Register, a $3,000 per year position, upon him, and judging from the past, when all offers of offices have been flatly refused, and the modesty of our friend, when now approached, the rumor is true. We expect to be able to announce in our next issue, that Ada and our fellow citizen has been honored with the appointment of Register of the Crookston land office.

A Business Administration.

It begins to be apparent, at least to that portion of humanity that is just now seeking an office of some kind or another, that president McKinley intends to administrate the affairs of his office with an eye single to the interest of the people of this country as a whole. Speaking of the president and his patronage the Minneapolis Evening Journal says:

The receding tide of the humanity which flooded Washington during inauguration week, left a large residuum of office seekers to crowd the hotels. This is not unusual about March 4 every four years. "Post praelia praemia" is the sentiment dominating the thoughts of a vast number of adherents of the successful political party. The sentiment will be nurtured so long as there are minor offices which have not been made subject to the civil service rules.

The remarkable thing about the gathering of office seekers this time is that the new president shows no anxiety about filling positions at his disposal. He has shown that he is not to be hurried in this matter and has plainly said that he would have very few nominations to be confirmed at the extra session by the senate. This is certainly in favor of president McKinley. He proposes to have a business administration and is evidently determined that the distribution of available places shall not interfere with the prompt and thoughtful consideration and transaction of the public business. He has told applicants for consulship that he has no idea of considering any applications in that line for two or three months.

Another thing which shows the excellent business sense of the president is that he has more than once said he will make no changes in collectorship, internal revenue and customs, district attorneys, marshals, postmasters, etc., until terms expire, if the incumbents are giving good satisfaction to the public. Aside from the ambassadorship and consular officers it appears that there are only about seventy offices of any importance to fill. Of the 178,717 positions in the civil service, 88,107 are in the classified sevice and of the 91,010 unclassified, 66,725 are fourth-class postmasterships and of the 24,885 remaining places 8,854 are those of laborers and 5,770 are menial and then of the 10,161 remaining 4,815 can be filled only by appointment by the president and confirmation by the senate. The fat is pretty well fried out, evidently, and yet some 25,000 to 30,000 people are running over each other to get the president to give them something. Even from Minnesota it is said there are more fellows after consulships than there are vacancies to fill. Some other states have as many as 20 applicants for consulships. All the consular positions paying less than $2,500 have been put under the civil service rules and so have been placed most of the best bureau offices in the legislative departments. The "fat" has evidently been greatly reduced; but, in fact, it would be a good thing for the country if every position under the government, except ministers to foreign country and principal consular officers and the commissioners and heads of departments and customs and excise collectors the United States marshals and district attorneys were placed under the civil service law.

President McKinley will be relieved of no little appointing tribulation. It would be more in accordance with the dignity of the office if his appointing powers were limited to the diplomatic, judicial and cabinet service. The president has given emphatic notice that he is not to be pushed and nagged by office seekers and will take his own time to fill places. This is not agreeable to office seekers, but it betokens an independent and self-poised chief executive who has already shown that he is not going to side with any faction, but will do his best to promote harmony without compromising principle and show that he is the president of north, south, east and west and will labor to promote unity and good fellowship throughout the whole land. In this endeavor every true American ought to sustain and help him.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON March 15, 1897.

President McKinley is demonstrating what a radical change it is possible for one man to make in the atmosphere of a house. Every visitor to the White House who was familiar with the exclusive frigidity which prevailed in and around that establishment during its occupancy by Mr. Cleveland comments upon this change. The crowds which have flocked to the White House during the past week have not been treated as unwelcome intruders, but as friendly callers. And all this without any gush on the part of president McKinley, or of Mr. Porter, his secretary. Senators and representatives are once more treated as though they had an equal share in running the government. In fact, so far as appointments are concerned president McKinley has let it be known that they will have more than an equal share. While it has been virtually decided that only those appointments will be made at once which are considered absolutely necessary, the information has been given to senators and representatives that the state delegations must get together and agree upon the applicants for the prominent appointments before they will be made, and it has been strongly intimated that the division of a state delegation will be fatal to an applicant's chances. Beyond appointing the assistants to the members of the cabinet, the ambassadors and more prominent ministers, and filling vacancies, there will be very few appointments made for several months to come, as president McKinley is more intent upon giving the country prosperity than upon filling a few offices, and until the work of the extra session is completed he will devote his best energies to the entire country rather than to the comparatively few who want office.

There is almost or quite a quorum of the next House already in Washington. The republican caucus for the nomination of officers will be merely a ratification meeting, as it is an absolute certainty that Speaker Reed and all the other officers will be re-nominated.

Chairman Dingley says there will be no delay in reporting the new tariff bill to the House at the extra session. Speaking of the reported intention of the committee to provide in the new bill that the duties therein should go into effect upon the day the bill is introduced, Mr. Dingley called attention to a constitutional barier to making a law retroactive, and said that the most the bill could do was to provide that the higher duties should be paid upon all importutions which might be in bonded warehouses at the time it becomes a law.

Senator Hanna gives his private secretary, Mr. S. A. Perkins, who entered politics as president of the Republican college league a few years ago, and who was on duty at the New York headquarters of the Republican national committee during the late campaign, $6,500 a year, probably the largest salary drawn by any private secretary in the country.

Secretary Long this week issued advertisements for proposals for furnishing 8,100 tons of armor plate for the Illinois, the Alabama and the Wisconsin, the price for the same not to exceed $300 a ton, as provided by act of the last congress. The bids will be opened in April and they will be looked forward to with much interest, because of existing doubt as to whether there is solid foundation for the talk about new bidders entering this field, and whether the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies will bid.

It seems that most people failed to realize the enormous extensions of the civil service rules made under the last administration. Every day intelligent men can be heard expressing their surprise on this subject after they have called at one of the big departments to make inquiries about places. Stated in brief, excepting the assistants to members of the cabinet, their private secretaries, ambassadors and ministers, laborers and scrubbing women and postmasters, the heads of a half a dozen bureaus, such as pension, education, and labor, the entire line of government employes are embraced in the classified service which is controlled by the civil service rules. Along about next summer, after the tariff bill has become a law and more pressing matters have been looked after, it will not be surprising if president McKinley overhauls some of those civil service extensions made by Mr. Cleveland and considerably modifies if he does not rescind some of them outright. There is hardly a doubt that some of the extensions have proved more beneficial for individuals than to the government service.

The following senators have been appointed a steering committee with authority to decide what shall be done concerning the committee vacancies and other questions: Allison, Hale, Aldrich, Cullom, Davis, Sewell and Carter. The silver Republicans and Populists wanted the Democrats to join with them in re-organizing the senate committees, but the Democrat caucus did not accept the proffered alliance. The senate sent the credentials of Hon. A. T. Wood, appointed by the Gov. Kentuckey, to the committee on elections for investigation and report.

"Not Exactly Right."

Thousands of people are in this condition. They are not sick and yet they are by no means well. A single bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla would do them a world of good. It would tone the stomach, create an appetite, purify and enrich the blood and give wonderful vigor and vitality. Now is the time to take it.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, billiousness. All druggists. 25c.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

STATE SENATORS WANTED TO KNOW WHERE THEY WERE AT.

A Conference of the Results of Which No One Will Speak—Belief That Temperance Legislation Was the Principal Topic—Progress in Reapportionment. Judge Hicks Would Abolish Marriage Licenses—Road and Bridge Funds. Douglas Freight Rate Bill—Local Option in the House.

ST. PAUL, March 16.—[Special.]—The last week in legislative, matters has been almost without features. Ten weeks of the session have passed and not until last Friday did the Republicans think it necessary to hold a caucus to decide on party action. Only the senators caucused and they would not say what it was all about, although guesses were general and reasonable that temperance legislation was one of the principal subjects discussed. As they begin to realize that the record of this session will be considered in the campaign of 1898 the Republican leaders appreciate more fully the necessity for careful action on general legislation. Several temperance measures are pending, the principal ones being the county local option bill and Senator Knutvold's attempts to make liquor licenses $1,000 in all cities and villages. Nothing definite has yet leaked out as to possible action on these measures, but it is admitted that in a general way they were discussed. Some suggestions have been made that the caucus was held to decide what to do in the Anoka-Hastings hospital war, but this is denied. Some Republicans express alarm over possible party defections in Anoka county if Hastings wins this fight, and this fear is believed to have started the story that caucus action was desired on the hospital site bill. This caucus has been used as a text by one Republican politician to berate the legislators soundly for allowing the holding of a caucus. Said he: "If no caucus had been called, then whatever action was taken would represent simply the personal views of individual senators, but a caucus having been held the party will now stand for whatever legislation results. If unpopular laws are enacted the Republican party will have to take its punishment."

Knutvold Is Not Satisfied.

Senator Knutvold is not satisfied with the temperance and liquor license laws, even as proposed to be amended by his license equalization bill. His latest bill provides for local option from county down to the municipal township. It is very thriftily provided, however, that the adoption of the law by any county, village or town organization shall not prevent the manufacture of intoxicating liquors therein for sale at other points.

Progress in Reapportionment.

This week sees something definite in the way of reapportionment, the joint committee having the matter in charge reaching an agreement last week, a bill being drafted with but four changes from the present total membership of the two houses, each gaining three or four members. The First and Third congressional districts will lose one member from each house, the Seventh will suffer no change, the Second will gain one senator, the Fourth and Fifth will each gain one member in each house, while the Sixth district will gain three senators and as many representatives. The committee followed the general plan of allowing 29,000 inhabitants to each senatorial district. It is impossible to predict accurately what will be done with the bill in the two houses, but it is reasonable to suppose that as the matter has reached this stage by hearty co-operation of the two houses some form of reapportionment very like to this measure will become a law and the sections now aggrieved because of insufficient representation will be happy.

Would Abolish Marriage Licenses.

Judge Hicks of Minneapolis, in Hennepin county, has introduced in the house a bill for the encouragement of marriage; at least that is the result he argues will result from its enactment into a law. It repeals the present laws requiring a marriage license. Whether Hudson, Wis., will send a delegation up to lobby against the bill remains yet to be seen, but they will doubtless hope that, for the sake of Hudson ministers and justices who now do a big business with runaway Minnesota couples, this bill will not become a law. In support of his bill Judge Hicks says the report of the justice or clergyman will suffice for a record and that the license fee is often burdensome.

Just an Incident.

In a debate the other day on the university tax bill Henry Feig, the Kandiyohi county statesman, referred to himself as an agriculturist. A few minutes afterwards in the same discussion Representative Laing, in referring to himself, said: "I support this bill, not as an agriculturist, but as a plain, simple farmer, for that is what I am."

"What is the difference?" demanded Feig.

"A farmer works the ground; an agriculturist works the farmer," was the retort, and the speaker had trouble securing order.

Governor Clough has vetoed his first bill of the session, the victim being the Anderson peddler's license bill, giving as reasons the indefiniteness of the bill and his belief that the legislation proposed was against public policy.

Road and Bridge Funds.

There are two propositions for division of the road and bridge fund under consideration. The plan of the committee, as figured out by members from the Second, Sixth and Seventh districts who think they have had insufficient attention, would give an average per county in the First district of $838, Second $418, Third $837, Sixth $485, Seventh $538. The other plan was proposed in a resolution introduced on Saturday by Representatives Larson and Laing. It instructs the committee to divide the fund equally among the counties which have no state institutions, excluding those which have asked no appropriation. It is estimated that there will be about $40,000 for distribution, and this resolution would divide it among 70 counties, giving each $571. No action was taken then on the resolution, which went over on notice of debate.

The Larson resolution called forth a somewhat acrimonious debate in the house this morning and was finally withdrawn on the ground that the discussion had already effected the purpose for which the resolution had been introduced by calling the attention of the committee to the situation.

Bumpology Bill Buried.

The so-called "bumpology" bill has been resurrected. This bill was introduced in both houses at the same time, the house soon disposing of it, but it was not reached in the senate until a day or two since when it was reported for indefinite postponement. There really were two bills, one being subordinate to the other, but the main feature was providing for a salary of $2,000 per year, with traveling expenses, for a state phrenologist to examine the heads of inmates of state institutions, reporting each year to the governor. Some have suggested that had this "bumpology" measure been passed there would have been attempts to create a state hypnotist to practice on inmates of state institutions and other similar offices for new "professions." Friends of the measure, however, advocated the bill as a "good thing" and even wanted to include in its provisions the duty of examining the heads of prospective legislators as a means of determining their fitness for lawmaking.

Senator Iltis today managed to have the two phrenology bills of the senate, for which he was sponsor, reconsidered and referred to the committee on education. This simply extends the life of the bills a little, or rather makes their death a more lingering one.

Douglas Freight Bill Again.

There will be another contest over the Douglas maximum freight rate bill this week. In fact scarcely a week has passed since that famous measure was introduced without some sort of fight about it. If it ever becomes a law, and there is much doubt about this, it will be after one of the most protracted and hardest fought legislative battles on record. Every vote thus far has been close, the last one being on the proposition to place the bill on general orders for consideration in committee of the whole, notwithstanding an adverse report from the committee on railroads. This was done by a vote of 55 to 50, leaving nine absentees. As 58 votes are needed for the bill to pass the house its friends, though still fighting, are about hopeless of ultimate success, for some of those who voted to send the bill to committee of the whole are known to be against the bill as also are many of the absentees.

The bills to license barbers and horseshoers met with opposite fates in the house last week and all because of the work of their friends. The barbers worked early and late, secured petitions and explained all things explainable, while the horseshoers sent in their bill and left its merits to talk for it. As a result the barbers' bill passed and the horseshoer's bill was quietly put to death.

Time somtimes increases knowledge in favor of a measure, and it now looks as if Senator Greer's traveling library bill, which has been once before killed by the house, will this week be reconsidered and passed.

Up to Saturday night 53 new laws had been enacted by the legislature.

The senate will probably reach final action on the Hastings-Anoka hospital matter in a few days. Senator Whitney will probably push his resolution to investigate charges of bribery in connection with the matter, and the bill locating the hospital at Hastings, which has already passed the house, will be reached for action by the senate.

Although the house temperance committee has heard many friends of county local option on behalf of that measure, and scarcely any opposition to it has yet been presented, it is understood that the majority of the committee will report in favor of indefinite postponement of the bill. If this is done there may be another fight on the floor of the house, for this is a measure whose friends have had much to say all along.

The senate temperance committee believes in free lunches, at least in effect. They have recommended the indefinite postponement of the Stevens anti-free lunch bill.

Senator Miller is still after railroads, his latest bill, introduced Monday, being one to provide penalties for railroads not making the required reports to the state railroad and warehouse commission.

Three hours was a good deal of time to give to the discussion of an anti-tramp bill, but that was what the house used in considering the bill to prevent or abate the tramp nuisance in country districts, which had been prepared and introduced in response to a resolution offered by Mr. Foss. The bill was finally recommended to pass after it had been amended so as not to apply to honest seekers after work.

The investigation of various charges against the management of the Soldiers' Home was directed by a house resolution last week, and this week the expenses incident thereto were authorized, and the committee is at work trying to sift out the serious charges from the mass of personal opinions and individual observations always obtainable at such times.

Somewhat exhaustive and exhausting hearings have been had in committee on the Dallimore bill to label convict goods, which is being urged most strenuously by the shoemakers, and although no vote has yet been taken on the measure the sentiment now seems to be against its passage and in favor of indefinite postponement.

B. S. COWEN.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

J. W. Bren was in from Tabor on Tuesday.

No train north to St. Vincent on Friday.

S. C. Bagley was in from Fosston on Monday.

Miss Ada Brown was up from Fisher last Thursday.

Editor George, of the Fertile Journal was up on Friday.

Dept. Sheriff Losey went over to Grand Forks on Wednesday.

Atty. A. C. Wilkinson went to Warren last week to attend court.

Dan Patterson was down from St. Hilaire on Thursday of last week.

C. C. Strander made a business visit to Grand Forks on Monday.

Have you seen McEwen at the opera house? If not, why not? He is great.

"Ask your druggist for the Kindergarten Novelty, "The House that Jack built."

Hans Overgardt died of consumption last week and was buried at the city's expense.

Supt. Kaasa went over to East Grand Forks to attend to school work last week.

McEwen took Grand Forks by storm. The papers over there all say "he is great."

W. E. Slocum received a consignment of pie-plant, sweet potatoes and celery this week.

Now if the storms will take a rest a minute or so perhaps the Fosston line can be operated.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

W. W. Fegan was over from Grand Forks on St. Patrick's day celebrating with his brethren.

Joseph Patnaude was the successful bidder for the job of raising the bridge to Sampson's addition.

Dept. Sheriff Losey went to St. Paul latter part of last week on business returning as soon as possible.

Luke Dillion and F. G. Harton drove in from Maple Bay on Monday returning on Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Kate McAnulty, of Dugdale, passed through the city on Tuesday on her way home from Moorhead.

Mrs. John Wyand returned this week from a visit to friends and relatives at Hudson, Wis., and St. Paul.

Tom Hant met with an accident to his engine on Monday breaking a few rods but doing no serious damage.

Wheat opened the week on Monday morning at 63 cents with a stronger tendency in foreign markets.

The county board meets today to consider the question of seed wheat loans. There will be some applicants.

The examination of teachers began on Friday at the high school building, with assistant Supt. Lew Gooler in charge.

The residence of Ole Berg, near Erskine, was totally destroyed by fire one day last week with all its contents.

Two prisoners were brought over from East Grand Forks this week by the constable for a term in the county bastile.

Mrs. Bert Bivins returns to Argyle this week with her child that she brought here some time since for medical attention.

Mrs. Harry Harm returned to Grand Forks on Friday morning after having been to Argyle to attend the funeral of F. Tiedt Sr.

R. A. Wilkinson was up from St. Paul on Monday and dropped in at the opera house in the evening to see McEwen.

Only 18 degrees below zero on Thursday morning of last week but then the wind blew hard enough to supply any lack.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

A series of evening meetings will be held at the Congregational church next week beginning on Sunday evening. Everybody cordially invited.

Geo. C. Wilde has rented the A. C. Wilkinson house on Houston ave., the house formerly occupied by Mrs. A. M. Stewart, and is moving in this week.

On Monday morning Vance & Stone received two carloads of wood on the N. P. road and by noon every stick of it was gone—sold out in half cord lots.

J. B. Van Allen has purchased of J. R. Clements a house and lot down in the woods. It is the property known as the Chris Anderson property whereon is that celebrated artesian well.

The boys who went to Fisher on Friday night to organize a Workman Lodge report a good time and declare that they were royally entertained.

It is extremely consoling to reflect that this kind of weather cannot last many weeks now. It has been a long tedious winter and no mistake.

If you want a reliable dye that will color an even brown or black, and will please and satisfy you every time, use Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers.

J. B. Roome was in on Saturday still nursing that broken arm but hopes to have it all right by the time spring's work commences. It is getting along nicely considering.

The Fair store folded its tent like the Arabs and left for Fargo last week. The home of the Wilsons is there and they naturally desire to be near home which is more pleasant.

The thermometer got down to 20 below Friday night. Looks like we would get all our cold weather finished up in time for spring's work then have reasonable weather for that work.

Judge McLean had one case before him on Thursday—just a common everyday "drunk and disorderly" and the judge imposed the usual fine in those cases made and provided.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church society gave a supper at the residence of Mrs. Geo. Ralph on Thursday evening which was well attended and a very enjoyable time was had.

C. O. Christianson went down to Fertile last week returning on Friday's belated train which arrived here about 2 p. m. Says the condition of the road is fearful to contemplate.

Last week Register Joe Smith received a telegram from Washington saying that as the senate had failed to confirm his nomination his acts as register after March 4th would be illegal. Thus it is that the land office now has no register.

Sheriff Lawrence, who went down to Winnipeg to bring back Frank Martin is still waiting on the movements of the Canuck authorities. It is said that they have two months after the arrest to get the papers ready and they seem to be calculating to go to the limit.

W. E. McKenzie, of the Times, returned last week from his Mexican trip and reports having had no end of a good time. His trip to the land of perpetual flowers helped to break up the monotony of a long and tedious northern winter.

The Salvation Army went north along the St. Vincent line last week, holding meetings at different points along the line. The Stephen Exchange says they held several meetings in the church there and that the church was crowded at every meeting.

Judge Ives and court stenographer Ben A. Strawbridge returned from Warren on Saturday evening having completed the term of district court for Marshal county. The next business of importance to come before the judge is the Garfield county matter next week.

Plenty of sleighs in town on Saturday. Farmers were laying in supplies to last them through the period when the break-up arrives—which was wise, as it is probable that there will be some time when a trip to town will be very difficult if indeed it is not impossible to accomplish.

Job Dougherty seems to be hauling in his wheat. At any rate he passes our office eight or ten times a day with a large box on his sleigh filled with the finest of No 1 Hard. Maybe he is only hauling from an elevator in the Fifth ward to the Valley Roller mills.

Tuesday morning opened bright and cheerful with the thermometer 10 degrees above zero at 6 o'clock. It was warm enough during the day to thaw snow. Everybody is hoping that the snow will take plenty of time to go off so as not to leave a super-abundance of moisture.

The Great Northern, after herculean efforts succeeded in getting a train in from Fosston on Monday night, bringing a number of cars of wood and Joseph Patnaude's piling. The wind on Tuesday, however, filled the cuts again so badly that no train went out on Tuesday.

Owing to the heavy snowstorm that prevailed south of us on Thursday the trains were all way off time on Friday. The Northern Pacific arrived at 2 o'clock p. m. on Friday and the Great Northern not till 11 p. m. This deprived us of southern mail for that day.

The funeral of Mrs. Julia Sandberg took place at 3 o'clock on Friday. The church was filled to its utmost capacity with sympathizing friends who brought a profusion of flowers to attest their love for the departed one. A long procession of sleighs followed the remains to their last resting place in Oakdale cemetery.

Lewis Ellington has returned from his southern trip looking hale and hearty, as though the trip had done him worlds of good. He did not find many places in his travels more tempting as a place of residence than Crookston in Polk county, in fact none so good. He feels glad to get back to civilization.

As hard as times are said to be it is a difficult thing to find a desirable house to rent in this city, we are told by some who have been trying to rent one. There are lots of desirable houses in the city but they are all occupied. It looks like the building of a lot of comfortable houses to rent this spring would be a profitable business for any one having the money to invest.

Joseph Patnaude was happy on Tuesday morning. The piling to complete his job on the river had got in during the previous night which enabled him to go to work at once hauling them over. "Will I get this job done?" he said in reply to a question by the JOURNAL, "Well I guess yes; if I can only get a few days to work before the break-up comes."

Saturday, Sunday and Monday will go on record as among the coldest days of an unusually cold winter, and the fact that very many were nearly or quite out of fuel did not tend to lessen their appreciation of the fact that it was cold. We did not watch the thermometer but the weather was reported to be well down toward the 40 degree notch. Well it was cold enough anyhow.

The scarcity of wood in the city last week had a tendency to temporarily elevate the price a trifle—50 cents per cord. Many people who thought they had made ample provisions last fall discovered that they have burned very much more than they counted on, and still the cold weather keeps on continuing. The only consolation in it is that it cannot last very much longer in the natural order of things.

The big snowstorm that prevailed at the Twin Cities on Thursday did not reach this far north but the effects of it did in badly delayed trains. While they had snow we had very high winds which so mixed up the snow that we did have as to answer every purpose by blockading the roads more than they had been. No attempts were made to raise the blockade on the Fosston line and as a result wood became very scarce in the city.

All kinds and conditions of wood found a ready market in the city last week, even green elm being right in it, while green ash and green oak was gilt edged property. Some of the toughest looking loads of gnarled and scruggly drift wood that one ever saw, consisting of knots and old limbs that were filled with sand and river sediment passed current as fuel and looked as though they had not been out of the current (of the river) very long. Everything went.

The Great Northern road started an outfit on the Fosston branch on Monday morning with a determination—and several teams to open up the blockade and get the trains running. They expected to be obliged to haul the snow out of the cuts by teams enough to permit the plows to get in their work. The people along the line will be glad to see the siege raised and this city is beginning to feel the need of the wood that is waiting to come in.

S. K. Leea, of McIntosh was on the delayed train on the N. P. that was stuck in the snow from Thursday night March 4th till Saturday March 6th and was one of the two who went to farm houses for milk for some little children on the train risking his life in the attempt. He continued south with the train after it was released and on Thursday last a telegram was received in this city from his home in McIntosh announcing the death of a child of his.

The Mississippi river at Memphis is reported to be on a high and the levee being broken in several places has inundated hundreds of acres, destroying stock and human lives in some cases. This reminds us that some people are predicting dire disasters from high water for this country this spring when the snow goes off. Whether these predictions are verified depends wholly upon how the snow goes off. If slowly we are not liable to have an unusual flood, but if quickly and with rain then——climb a tree or "grab a root."

Dept. Sheriff Losey sold a house and lot on Broadway on Monday morning and a farm on Wednesday morning both "at the front door of the court house in said city of Crookston" as the law in such cases made and provided directs. By the way there are comparatively few of such sales made in these days and in every case so far it has been found that the places had been given up and are mostly mortgaged beyond their actual value. The companies are not foreclosing where the parties desire to retain the farms.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an ad for the Jewell Nursery, of Lake City, Minn. This nursery is a home institution, a thoroughly reliable institution as we well know by a long experience in business deals with them and JOURNAL readers who need anything in the nursery line need have no hesitancy in sending their orders. Send for their catalogue if you need trees, plants or seeds of any kind. It will pay you.

Rev. Herman P. Fisher delivered an eloquent sermon on Sabbath evening on the perils of railroading in the northwest. His description of the trials and dangers of the engineer and fireman, especially during a snow-bucking trip were vivid and realistic. He said among other things that these brave men should always have the best of food, best of care and the best of homes and showed what an important part woman can have in making home to them the dearest spot on earth.

Tollef J. Fardan drove in from Mentor on Tuesday and dropped in to say a good word to and for the JOURNAL and report progress in his neighborhood. He had the result of the town meeting of Grove Park but town clerk E. E. Abbott had reached us with a report by letter that morning. Mr. Fardan says the roads were fine but the wind Monday night and Tuesday morning made them very heavy again. Farmers are patiently waiting for the snow to go off in order to commence seeding, hoping for good crops next fall.

"The Devil's Auction," at the opera house on Saturday evening was well attended and as a scenic play was good. Many new and good features have been added and as a whole the audience was very well satisfied with everything except the price—one big round dollar, which appeared so big in these times that many quietly declined to invest and did not go. At 50 and 75 cents the hall would have been well filled but it is only the very highest and best talent that can get the dollar in these times.

Prof. McEwen, the celebrated hypnotist opened to a good house on Monday. The Prof. announced in the start that he would forego his usual lecture and asked for a committee of gentlemen to come upon the stage. No one responding readily, he got impatient and said that he had been called a fraud by some and proceeded to defend himself against that charge, relating his experience at Little Falls. As no one responded to his repeated invitation to come up on the stage the Prof. said that he had often been told that Crookston was a poor show town, was advised not to come here, and by the size of his house he wasn't sure that the charge was not a true one. About 9 o'clock, the committee having been secured the performance commenced. The first part consisted of finding articles hidden in the audience and finding a certain word in a book that had been selected by one of the committee. Then came the exercises in hypnotism which were very good, sometimes amusing. On Tuesday evening the Prof. commenced his exercises by administering a rich brown roast to the newspapers and after he had relieved his mind on that score proceeded to business. While his entertainments are no doubt first-class and very good we think he made a mistake in the opening by stating that he had been charged with being a fraud and spending so much time defending himself against them when his work itself should have either proved or disproved the charges. We presume that our citizens paid their money to see what he could do and thus judge for themselves of his ability and not for the purpose of hearing him defend himself. He complained that his audience seemed cold and unsympathetic and we would like to know how they could help such a feeling with such a scolding. We have known men to catch more fish with a much more tempting bait than the Prof. seems to be using, and while he is no doubt good in his profession we think he should attend more strictly to his profession.

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THE MATE OF THE HINDU

By Captain RALPH DAVIS.

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[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XVI.

A CHAPTER OF ADVENTURES.

It was the winter season in those latitudes, you will understand, and before we had been in the bay a week we were sawing up some of the planks from between decks to keep our fires going. The day we buried poor Mrs. Saunders we procured a small supply of fuel from the shore, but there was little to be had without going into the brush farther than we cared to venture.

On the sixteenth day of our stay, as near as I can come at it, and while it was my watch aloft, Captain Clark called out to know if any of the mutineers were in sight. I could make out three or four of them on a bare hill a mile or so away, but none nearer, and I so reported. The captain then ordered a quarter boat down, and he and Haskell and Roberts went ashore after a supply of fuel. We were that pinched on board that we had already resorted to barrels and boxes which properly belonged to the cargo. The plan was for the captain to stand guard while the other two used the axes and carried the fuel to the boat, and those of us left aboard were armed and vigilant.

The two men had worked for an hour, when Captain Clark changed off with Roberts. I kept my glass on the woods around them, but I did not once get sight of a mutineer. Winter though it was, the dead leaves and branches and vines were so thick that I only caught occasional glimpses of our own men. By and by the boat was well loaded, and Haskell and Roberts came down to her and stood waiting for the captain. The sounds of his ax could be heard at that moment, and when they ceased we expected to see him appear in sight within half a minute. About five minutes slipped by, and then I called down to the two men to go back into the bush and see what had happened. They advanced and were out of sight when I got a fleeting glimpse of Ben Johnson and another convict hurrying the captain across an open space. The pair had crept up through the bushes and surprised and overpowered him.

I called to the men and ordered them aboard at once, and when it had become known that the men all were depending on so much was a prisoner to our desperate enemies I had all I could do to prevent the people from taking to the boats and pulling away out to sea. It was a regular panic for a time, and I had hard work to make them understand that the bark had not yet gone out of our possession. The capture occurred at about 10 o'clock in the morning, and from that hour on to 4 in the afternoon the weather was pretty fair. I spent most of the time aloft with the glass. At 2 o'clock the entire gang of mutineers assembled for a council. The meeting was in front of their tents, and, though I could not see the captain, I had no doubt that he was a prisoner in one of the tents or huts. The council lasted for two hours, and, judging from the gestures of the men, there was much excitement.

Most of our people believed that Captain Clark would be put to death that day, but I flattered myself I understood the plans of the convicts better than that. He would be a powerful weapon in their hands, and they would use him for all he was worth before taking his life. I predicted that we would hear from them before night and was not at all surprised when Ben Johnson appeared just at dusk and hailed the ship. I knew what he was after and had also made up my mind as to the course to be pursued.

"Ahoy, there!" called Johnson as he stepped clear of the trees and stood in an attitude expressive of defiance.

"Well, what is it?" I asked.

"You know, of course, we've got the captain."

"Yes."

"Well, what do you propose to do about it?"

"What can we do?"

"You can save his life and all others if you have got proper sense. Come ashore, bring whatever you want, and we'll give you up the captain and go away in the bark. We've talked it over with the captain, and the word he sends by me is for you to do it."

"And if we refuse?" I asked.

"Then you'll find his head lying right where my feet stand when daylight comes tomorrow."

I told him that the proposition had come so suddenly that we were not prepared to give an offhand answer; that, while we were willing to make a great sacrifice to save the captain's life, I could not speak for the passengers. I talked very civilly, as you may guess, and the point I gained was the one I had in sight from the first. Johnson agreed to wait until the next morning for our decision and gave me his word of "honor" that the captain should be well treated in the meantime. As to our giving up the bark and going ashore, the matter could not be considered for a moment. Had a knife been held at Captain Clark's throat he would have advised against it. Not one of us would have been permitted to live to tell the story. Once we were out of the way the fellows would have had little to fear from pursuit.

I had a plan, to work under cover of darkness, which I hoped might turn out successfully, but for obvious reasons I kept it secret as long as possible. I had been aloft so often that I believed I could find my way to the mutineers' camp on the darkest night, and I proposed going there alone and making an attempt to free the captain and bring him back with me. I had as yet told no one, when Mary Williams came to me and said:

"Ralph, I know what you have planned to do, but you must not go alone. You believe you can find your way through the forest without help, but you cannot. You must get the bearings by compass, and tonight you must have a compass with you. The captain is likely to have been hurt and may need help to get along if rescued. I shall go with you!"

When I heard the good girl speaking after that fashion, I was speechless with surprise, but after a bit I pulled myself together and answered her that we could spare no men, and, as for taking a woman on such a perilous jaunt, it was not to be thought of.

"But I shall go with you!" she stoutly persisted. "I will take one of the revolvers and a small compass, and you can arm yourself with the fowling piece and another revolver. If worst comes to worst, I believe the two of us will be a match for the whole gang, as they have no firearms. It is needless for you to raise objections, for if you go I go!"

"But your clothes?" I persisted. "Why, Mary, the dress would be torn off your back before we had crept half a cable's length."

"I shall arrange about that, sir; so go ahead and make your plans!"

There was a girl of sense and courage for you—a real English girl—who might cry out at the sight of a mouse in her own chamber, but who could be a real heroine when the occasion demanded. I pretended to yield, but at 9 o'clock that night, when I had one of the boats softly dropped into the water and Haskell was ready to pull me ashore, Mary came aft and whispered to me:

"Don't forget the compasses and some matches, Ralph, and have a last look at the firearms. You see, I am all ready to go with you?"

I looked at her in amazement. I don't say that she had on a full suit of her father's clothes, but it was pretty near it. I realized that she must feel embarrassed, and that only her love for me had brought it about, and so I looked in any other direction as I replied:

"See here, girl, but do you realize the peril of this expedition? Ben Johnson would like nothing better than to capture us both at once. I think he'd almost give up all ideas of possessing the Hindu if he had us in his hands!"

"Yes, Ralph, I know the danger," she quietly replied. "It will be greater to you alone than with me, and so I shall go. Take along a revolver for the captain, and it would be well if Haskell remained in the boat after we have landed, as we may come back in great haste."

To tell you the truth, I was glad to have company. I should rather have had one of the men, of course, could one have been spared, and it made me tremble to think we might be playing into Johnson's hands. With the three of us prisoners the people left aboard the bark could not hold out against him a day. Wasn't it brave of my sweetheart to volunteer to accompany me—aye, to insist on it in spite of my objections? I want you to praise her a bit for that. If you had stood on that lonely beach with us and looked into the dark forest and realized the peril as we did, I know you would call her a heroine. For all we know, a dozen of the mutineers might be lying concealed in the bushes not 30 feet away. I was not nearly so confident of success after landing and standing face to face with the difficulties. Sailor though I was, and ever using the compass for my guiding star, I should have overlooked it on this occasion and been lost in the bush before we had gone 200 feet but for Mary.

After a few whispered words to Haskell, who was to remain in the boat until we returned or daylight came, I took the lead, and we pushed into the woods. It rained a little, and the wind was gusty, and once under the trees it was so dark that we had to feel our way. I flattered myself that we were keeping a true course, but at the end of a quarter of an hour Mary suggested that we take a look at the compass. We got down close to the ground and struck a match, and, to my surprise, we were bearing northwest instead of due north. After that we consulted the compass every few minutes, but were a good hour and a half making our way to the clearing. We were within 50 feet of the tents before we got sight of the fires, which the rain had almost extinguished. We crept closer and listened, but not a sound came from the mutineers. Putting her mouth close to my ear, Mary whispered:

"Now, Ralph, you made out four tents or shelters here. The captain is certainly in one of them. If any one was on guard over him, there would be a better fire. We shall find him fast bound in one of the rear shelters. Let me take the lead from this out, and remember, if we are surprised, we must open fire on them and try and cut the captain's bonds and put a pistol in his hands."

Would you believe that I, who had planned the expedition and intended to go alone and had taken the lead thus far, should give way to a girl at the most critical point and take second place? And yet that is the very thing I did. It seemed to be a matter of course. I won't admit that I was frightened, but my nerves were strung up and my heart thumping away like a trip hammer, and I'm sure I was the more flustrated of the two. Mary moved to the right, passed within ten feet of the large tent, in which we heard the sleepers snoring and sighing, and presently stopped before a smaller one. The sides were made of brush, and the roof was a tarpaulin. Certain smells indicated that it was the cookhouse. When satisfied on this point, we passed along to the third structure. This was also a rude affair, but there were men asleep inside.

It was so dark that when we stood in the door and peered around we could not make out a thing. There might be half a dozen men in there, and Captain Clark might be one of them, but how were we to ascertain? My heart went down like a lump of lead as I realized the difficulties, and I whispered to Mary:

"We have made the trip for nothing. How are we to find the captain in the darkness?"

"We must take some risks," she whispered in reply. "I am going to strike a match and have a look. If we raise an alarm, the first idea of the men

He was wide awake and raised his head to look at us.

will be to rush out. We must fire on them and drive them into the woods, trusting they will leave the captain behind."

That was the proper way to do it, but I should never have thought of it. No! Had I been alone I should have turned back at this point, feeling that the difficulties were too great for me to surmount. I handed Mary a couple of matches, made ready to open fire, and she moved inside and struck a light. As she held the blazing match up I counted eight men lying on heaps of brush and leaves they had gathered for beds, and right in the center of them, bound hand and foot, was Captain Clark. He was wide awake and raised his head to look at us.

I tell you, and I felt it to my shame, though I stood guard and had the guns to carry, Mary stepped right over those sleeping men, cut the prisoner's bonds with a knife I gave her, and then helped him up and held him on his feet until the blood circulated and he could use his limbs. They came out hand in hand, the captain took the rifle I handed him, and we made our way back to the beach without a word having been spoken on the way. The captain did not even know who we were. It was not until we were safely aboard that he knew, and not until we were back that it was generally known Mary and I had been absent. It was a joyful reunion, you may be sure. Captain Clark had suffered no injury or privation, but he had been made to realize the desperate mood the men were in, and that many of them were for killing him offhand, no matter about the ship. Only half an hour before our arrival one of the men was awake and cursing him. Truly, but luck was on our side in that expedition!

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Lincoln's First Inauguration.

In the March Ladies' Home Journal Stephen Fiske graphically recalls the excitement and apprehension and the condition of the country, "When Lincoln was first Inaugurated." He tells the incidents of the memorable journey to the Capital, of Mr. Lincoln's reception, and gives a rather gruesome picture of the inaugural ceremonies "As I walked up to the capitol the wide, dusty streets were already crowded," he writes; "regular troops were posted at intervals along Pennsylvania Avenue. Sharpshooters were climbing over the roofs of the houses. A mounted officer at every corner was ready to report to General Scott the passage of the procession. Detectives in plain clothes squirmed through the masses of people. The policemen had been instructed to arrest for disorderly conduct any person who called Mr. Lincoln an opprobrious name or uttered a disloyal sentiment. There was much suppressed excitement, and the prophetic word 'assassination' was in every mind.

"President Buchanan, whose term expired at noon, was engaged until half an hour later in signing the bills that had been hurriedly passed, but the Congressional clock had been put back to legalize the transaction. At last he drove down to Willard's and the procession was formed. The President and President elect rode in an open barouche; but this confidence in the people was more apparent than real. On the front seat were Senators Baker and Pearce; a guard of honor of the regular cavalry surrounded the carriage; beyond were mounted marshals four files deep. From the sidewalks up one could accurately distinguish Mr. Lincoln. Close behind marched regiments of regulars and marines fully armed. It seemed more like escorting a prisoner to his doom than a President to his inauguration. Little cheering and no enthusiasm greeted the procession. Every now and then an arrest for 'disorderly conduct' was quickly and quietly made in the crowd. The sunshine was bright, but the whole affair was as gloomy as if Mr. Lincoln were riding through an enemy's country—as, indeed, he was."

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

McCLEARY'S SPEECH.

A Complete Answer to Congressman Towne's Great Speech.

Every Important Point of Towne Refuted. History, Science and Common Sense All Argue For Honest Money—Clearest Possible Demonstration That There Is No Connection Between Silver and Average Prices—Why Some Prices Have Fallen While Others Have Risen—An Excellent Short History of Coinage—Real Interest of Workingmen and Farmers—Need of Good Money Illustrated by a Circus Performance.

On Feb. 8 Congressman Charles A. Towne of Minnesota made in congress what is considered by all as one of the best free coinage speeches ever made in the house. On Feb. 12 Congressman James T. McCleary of the same state made a reply to the speech of his colleague, which, in its turn, is considered to be the best anti-free coinage speech ever made in congress. Both of these speeches are in great demand and are being distributed by the hundred thousand in many congressional districts. The great length of McCleary's speech makes it out of the question for us to reprint it in full. In a few instances we have had to omit whole sections of his speech. His excellent discussion of the ex-

HON. JAMES T. McCLEARY.

perience of France and the Latin union with bimetallism does not appear here. But most of all do we regret that we could not find space for his exposure of the "horrible crime of 1873" and the Ernest Seyd myth. We advise all who actually believe that silver was the victim of a stealthy demonetization act in 1873 to send for his full speech. It can be had free by applying to Congressman McCleary.

The following extracts from Mr. McCleary's great speech will give a fair idea of it. After complimenting most highly both the speech and the personal qualities of his friend and colleague, and after telling the story of the blind men of Indostan who went to "see" the elephant, Mr. McCleary continued as follows:

If I were called upon to characterize in a sentence the speech of my colleague, I should say that it lacks comprehensive grasp of the several topics considered. It offers a superficial view of many things, but does not indicate thorough study of any. We are given a little (and sometimes very little) of the truth on many points, but not enough of the truth on any of them to warrant one in drawing important conclusions. To carry out the figure of the poet we are asked to judge of the appearance of an elephant by grasping its tail, to form our conception of a camel by seizing its leg and so on through the menagerie. And in lieu of further information on any point we are regaled by having a flower of rhetoric held beneath our nose, under the soothing influence of whose fragrance we temporarily forget that we are long on fancy and short on fact.

I shall show that the gentleman's fundamental positions are based on half truths, which every one knows are more dangerous and misleading than utter falsehoods.

Silver and Prices.

By means of a chart he endeavored to prove three things:

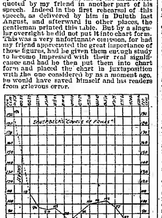
1. That, beginning with 1873, there has been an "unexampled and ruinous fall" in the prices of commodities.

2. That there has been during the same years a practically parallel fall in the price of silver, and that silver is, therefore, an almost ideal measure of value.

3. That this "fall in prices" has been the result of the so called "demonetization" of silver, and, by inference, that "remonetization" of silver would "restore prices" to their former level or thereabouts.

The trouble with my colleague is one that is common to the whole tribe of free silver men. The year 1873 is to them what the year of the hegira is to the Mohammedan—it is the point of time from which everything is reckoned. But no legitimate inference can be drawn in relation to these matters without examining also the course of events before 1873 and making a fair comparison of the two series of facts.

The chart to which I now invite the attention of the committee is one that I drew since the speech of my colleague was delivered. It shows the course of average prices by ten year periods from 1818-27 to 1885-94, inclusive. The table from which it was drawn was prepared by Augustus Sauerbeck, one of the authorities quoted by my friend in another part of his speech. Indeed in the first rehearsal of this speech, as delivered by him in Duluth last August, and afterward in other places, the gentleman printed this table. But by a singular oversight he did not put it into chart form. This was a very unfortunate omission, for had my friend appreciated the great importance of those figures, had he given them enough study to become impressed with their real significance and had he then put them into chart form and placed the chart in juxtaposition with the one considered by us a moment ago, he would have saved himself and his readers from grievous error.



Mr. Sauerbeck's standard of comparison, or 100 per cent line is "the average price in London of 45 principal commodities for the period 1867-77"—that is, for a ten year period having 1873 as its middle point.

Even the most casual examination of the chart will reveal three facts which are exceedingly important in this discussion—namely:

1. That in the period extending from 1818-27 to 1843-52, 25 years, the fall in average prices was practically the same as that which has taken place since 1873. And had the table extended back ten years further the former fall would be seen to have been much the greater, for prices ranged much higher for some years before 1818 than in that year. A glance at the chart will substantiate this statement, for the price line in 1818 shows that it marks, not the beginning of a fall, but one which had been for some time in progress.

Thus we see, Mr. Chairman, that our recent fall in prices is by no means "unexampled" in either scope or duration. It was greatly exceeded in both respects by the fall in prices near the beginning of the century, during the so-called "bimetallic" period. And thus disappears the chief foundation of my colleague's entire argument and of the whole free silver contention.

2. The chart is equally severe on another very touching argument of the free silverites. Silver and its advocates are very sympathetic, very anxious to ameliorate the sad condition of men. Silver is claimed to be able and willing to "restore prices." But it is well worthy of note, Mr. Chairman, that during the long period from 1800 to 1865, a period marked first by a tremendous fall and then by a great rise in prices of commodities, the price of silver varied but slightly. Though silver advocates frequently boast of this uniformity in the price of silver they never put it in connection with this other fact. Thus it is never ... them that during this long period, when ... had "free access to the mints," it held ... aloof from other commodities, impotent ... to prevent their fall or to promote their rise.

3. We note, in the third place, that the recent fall in prices did not begin in 1873, but in 1865. When those who ... to foist upon this country the unlimited coinage of silver as a panacea for all evils, real and imaginary, seek to establish their position by statistics of average prices and by giving the prices of certain great commodities like wheat and cotton, why, in the name of candor, do they not go back at least a few years further and show that, in relation to some of the most important items quoted, the fall in prices between 1865 and 1873 double discounted anything in the way of a fall that has taken place since 1873, that it was greater in those eight years than in all the years since? Why, for example, don't they remind the cotton planter that the price of middling cotton fell from $1.015 a pound in 1864 to less than 17 cents in 1871? Do they not possess adequate information on vital points? Or are they willfully suppressing a portion of the truth, having a lively appreciation of the fact that this simple statement would be sufficient to overturn their entire contention?

And now, Mr. Chairman, having shown by my colleague's own figures that the fall in prices about which he and other free silverites say so much is not the only one or even the great one of this century; that it did not begin in 1873, and hence is not due to the cause to which they ascribe it; and that "free silver," having demonstrated in the past its incompetency to affect prices (even if that had been shown to be desirable), cannot reasonably be expected to affect them in the future—these things having been proved, Mr. Chairman, our side can fairly rest our case and demand the judgment of all candid men.

What Caused the Two Great Falls In Average Prices.

Taking the century as the period for investigation, and reverting again to my chart for the course of prices, let us try to discover the reasons for those mighty changes in the level of prices.

We note first of all that there have been in this century two periods of very high prices and two periods of gradual fall in prices. Can any principle or law be discovered in accordance with which these changes in price levels took place? If so, it is very pertinent to this discussion.

Let us see if the two periods of high prices have anything in common. The first of these periods extended from 1789 to 1814, with its highest point at 1809. It is very important to remember that these were the years of the Napoleonic wars, which cost Europe so much in blood and treasure. It is noteworthy, also, that the second period of very high prices covers the years of great wars, the Crimean in the early fifties, our own mighty conflict in the early sixties, followed in the later sixties by the war between Prussia and Austria and in 1870 by the Franco-Prussian war.

Now war is a great destroyer of property, while at the same time it takes from the productive industries vast numbers of their best workmen. It is a time of abnormal demand coincident with abnormally restricted supply, hence a period marked by great wars is always a period of abnormally high prices.

What, on the other hand, is the natural and legitimate effect on prices produced by a long period of peace?

Every person within the sound of my voice has as one of his proper ambitions the acquirement of a competency for his old age. Now, Mr. Chairman, what is the rational basis of such a hope? In its ultimate analysis it is this: That each month and each year the person entertaining such a hope shall produce more than he consumes. This is the basis of increase in wealth, personal and national.

Now price depends chiefly on two things: 1, the relation between demand and supply, and, 2, cost of production. It therefore follows that in a long period of peace, when production naturally exceeds consumption and when the wit of man is free to exercise its ingenuity in devising new and better methods of production, prices naturally fall. Thus it has been through all the ages, and thus will it ever be. Following the Napoleonic wars at the beginning of the century, and following the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, came long periods of peace, accompanied by the usual fall in average prices.

If peace conditions are normal, three incidental results should appear, and all of them have appeared:

1. There should be improvement in the standard of living. This implies

2. That a given amount of labor should bring larger returns in the comforts of life, and

3. The demand for more and better things to eat should show itself in sustained prices for these better foods whose production cannot be increased indefinitely.

What Soetbeer's Summary Shows.

Pushing this investigation a little further, let us find out what articles have been most affected by the fall in prices.

The price tables of Dr. Adolph Soetbeer, the great German statistician, are justly regarded as high authority. Let us see what they show when considered, as he himself sums them up, by groups. The numbers in the following table are his index numbers, with 1847-50 prices as a base or 100 per cent.

	1866-1870.	1881-1885.
Products of agriculture, etc.	107.74	130.77
Animal and fish products	103.25	130.65
Southern products, etc.	121.64	124.41
Tropical products	118.92	119.91
Minerals and metals	93.47	81.55
Textile materials	120.17	96.65
Miscellaneous	105.90	91.11
Fourteen British manufactured articles	130.65	103.28

Dividing the above table into two equal parts, we observe that the prices of the first four (which are chiefly food products) were marvelously sustained and even advanced, while the prices of the second four (in the production of which labor saving machinery are largely used) show a marked fall.

The Soetbeer tables evidently do not warrant the statement so often made, with them as alleged authority, that "there has been a general fall in prices," if by that expression is meant that all articles or groups of articles have fallen largely and in a measure equally.

Prices Not Governed by Volume of Money.

It is accepted as axiomatic by many that the volume of money in a country governs prices there, and, at first glance, this seems reasonable. But even a little study of the subject shows that such a view is untenable.

In 1800, when we had a period of high prices, our volume of money in circulation was $26,500,000. As our population was then 5,308,483 we had only $4.99 per capita. In 1847, when prices were much lower, we had money in circulation amounting to $10.59, or more than twice as much proportionally as in 1800.

In 1865, when we had inflated war prices, the volume of money in circulation amounted to $20.57 per capita, while in 1894, when average prices were much lower, the money in circulation was $24.28 per capita.

The total volume of money in circulation in France today amounts to $35.77, while that of her neighbor, Switzerland, is only $9.97 per capita. Does any one believe that the prices in France are four times as high as in Switzerland? Taking gold money as the basis of comparison, France has $22.19 per capita, while Greece has only 28 cents per capita. Does any one believe that prices in France are a hundred times as high as in Greece? As a matter of fact, they are almost identical.

Tooke, in his monumental work on the "History of Prices," truthfully sums the matter up as follows:

"There is not, as far as I have been able to discover, any single commodity in the whole range of articles embraced in the most extensive list of prices, the variations of which do not admit of being distinctly accounted for by circumstances peculiar to it. * * * Circumstances do frequently operate with such force as to reduce prices in the face of an expanding currency and to advance prices when the currency is diminishing. In point of fact, the expansion is frequently rather an effect than a cause of enhanced prices."

Prices That Do Not Need "Restoring."

The United States Statistical Abstract deservedly ranks high as an authority. Opening the latest edition (1894) at page 417, I find the export price of mess beef quoted at 7 cents in 1872, at 8.9 cents in 1882, and 5.7 cents in 1892. Butter in 1872 is given at 19.4 cents, in 1882 at 18.0 cents, and in 1892 at 19 cents. Prices of eggs for the same dates are 20.3 cents in 1872, 20.9 cents in 1882, and 23.2 cents in 1892. Other great staples, like corn, pork and lard, show equal firmness. The prices of these articles don't seem to need any "restoring."

But perhaps the free silver men would like to apply their "restorer" to the price of refined sugar, which cost 12.6 cents a pound in 1872 and only 4.6 cents in 1892. Or perhaps they would like to relieve the poor, suffering oil magnates, whose product was quoted at 23.5 cents a gallon in 1872 and had "fallen" to 5.9 cents in 1892. It may be that their tender sympathies go out to the manufacturers of bar iron, whose product commanded $97.63 a ton in 1873 and only $29.06 in 1894.

Perhaps they don't want poor men to be squandering their substance in building homes, and to that end would "restore" the price of nails, whose Philadelphia price fell from $5.46 a keg in 1872 to $1.08 in 1894, and of window glass, which fell from $3.40 a box in 1878 to $1.70 in 1891. And possibly their philosophic souls rebel at the idea of a poor man having a carpet on his floor, so they would remove temptation by "restoring the price" from 48 cents a yard in 1890 to $1.14, as it was in 1873. Then, if the poor fellow in whose interest they are working is not completely happy, they might restore the price of his wife's calico dress from 6 cents a yard in 1892 to 12 cents, as it was in 1873.

And while they are in the restoring business they might come to the rescue of the poor manufacturer of steel rails, whose product began to be made here in commercial quantities in 1867, at which time it commanded $166 a ton, but in 1894 had fallen to $24 a ton. This would enable the railway companies to find some justification for restoring their freight rates from .92 of one cent per ton per mile in 1891 (the lowest rate in the world) to 2 cents per ton per mile, the "good old rates" that prevailed in 1873. Nor would these restorers of prices overlook the steamboat man, who, though they now haul wheat by lake and canal from Chicago to New York at a profit for 4.44 cents per bushel, were in the habit of receiving 24.47 cents per bushel in 1873.

Here is revealed, Mr. Chairman, the delusiveness of an argument founded on "averages." It fails to discriminate the individual facts that go to make up the average.

The Increase In Wages.

There is another serious omission in my colleague's allegations of fact. There is one commodity which stands out by itself so pre-eminent that even his disdain of details should not have ignored it, a commodity which is the truest and best measure of value ever discovered, surpassing in this respect wheat or cotton, iron or copper, silver or gold, and that is a given unit of human labor. And my colleague was somehow blind to the fact, though it is exhibited in one of the tables to which he referred, that the wages of labor have been on the average largely increased in the last third of a century, the increase from the old "bimetallic" wages of 1860 to those of 1890 being 58 per cent in money and 72 per cent in purchasing power.

In 1892 a day's work of skilled labor would buy more of any staple commodity of human desire, more and better food, more and better clothing, more and better transportation, more and better tools and machinery, more and better heat and light, more comforts and luxuries of every kind, more silver and more gold than at any time before 1873 in the history of the world.

Any honest and intelligent man who has the time to study in detail any reliable table of prices covering the last 50 years will find that the prices of those things in the production of which anything like the same amount of labor must be expended have held their own or have increased, while things, and these are very numerous, in the making of which labor saving inventions and machinery have been introduced have greatly fallen in price. This accounts for the fall in "average prices," about which so much has been said.

Mr. Hopkins—Your argument, then, is that the things which ought to have been reduced in price since 1873 have been reduced, while the things that ought to have increased in price have increased.

Mr. McCleary of Minnesota—My friend from Illinois has, with his usual clearness, stated the case tersely and well.

The lower prices result from the reduced cost of production. There is not the slightest evidence that the so called "demonetization" of silver had anything to do with it. And the sure proof is that the reduction of cost of production has been accompanied by an increase in the wages of the producer.

The Cause and Result of Lower Prices.

The great staples of the world are cheaper because it takes less human labor to produce them. "Every new railroad and steamboat, every labor saving machine and improved process of manufacture, increases the grasp which labor holds on the desirable things of the world."

And thus we see, Mr. Chairman, that the great fall in prices of manufactured articles during the last third of a century has been in the main perfectly legitimate and that its ultimate result will be most beneficent. Taken in connection with the rise in wages, it measures man's vastly increased command over the forces of nature.

These wonderful results have come as the beneficent fruitage of man's inventive genius in devising labor saving machinery, of the marvelous new forces which men are harnessing for the service of the human family, of the remarkable improvement in modern facilities for transportation and of the stoppage of the tremendous and cruel waste of war.

What will a day's work produce? This is the true test of progress. As prices decline compared with the reward of human labor the condition of the people is elevated. This is a process of natural law and a phase of evolution. Men struggle against it only because they do not understand it. Like all movements onward, it brings temporary hardship to individuals here and there. But for the vast mass of humanity it is bringing emancipation from want and the promise of that golden future when a minimum of time will be required to provide for the necessities that are simply physical and temporal, thus leaving time and opportunity for the cultivation of those elements in our nature that are spiritual and eternal.

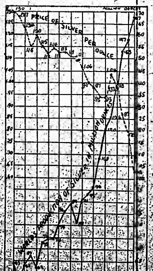
PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

[From 1493 to 1885 is from a table of averages compiled by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer. For the years 1886 to 1894 the production is the annual estimate of the bureau of the mint.]

	Gold. Annual average for period. Ounces, fine.	Silver. Annual average for period. Ounces, fine.	Silver. Coining value.
1493-1520	186,470	1,511,050	$1,954,000
1521-1544	230,194	2,899,930	3,749,000
1545-1560	273,596	10,017,940	12,952,000
1561-1580	219,133	9,628,925	12,450,000
1581-1600	237,267	13,467,065	17,413,000
1601-1620	273,918	13,596,235	17,579,000
1621-1640	266,845	12,654,240	16,361,000
1641-1660	281,955	11,776,545	15,226,000
1661-1680	297,709	10,834,550	14,008,000
1681-1700	346,095	10,992,085	14,212,000
1701-1720	412,163	11,432,540	14,781,000
1721-1740	613,422	13,863,080	17,924,000
1741-1760	791,211	17,140,612	22,162,000
1761-1780	665,666	20,985,591	27,133,000
1781-1800	571,948	28,261,779	36,540,000
1801-1810	571,563	28,746,922	37,168,000
1811-1820	367,957	17,385,755	22,479,000
1821-1830	457,044	14,807,004	19,144,000
1831-1840	652,291	19,175,867	24,793,000
1841-1850	1,760,502	25,090,342	32,440,000
1851-1855	6,410,324	28,488,597	36,824,000
1856-1860	6,486,262	29,095,428	37,618,000
1861-1865	5,949,582	35,401,972	45,772,000
1866-1870	6,270,086	43,051,583	55,663,000
1871-1875	5,591,014	63,317,014	81,864,000
1876-1880	5,543,110	78,775,602	101,851,000
1881-1885	4,794,755	92,003,944	118,955,000
1886	5,135,679	93,297,290	120,626,000
1887	5,116,861	96,123,586	124,281,000
1888	5,330,775	108,827,606	140,706,400
1889	5,973,790	120,213,611	155,427,700
1890	5,749,306	126,095,062	163,032,000
1891	6,320,194	137,170,919	177,352,300
1892	7,102,180	153,151,762	198,014,400
1893	7,609,242	165,165,876	213,547,200
1894	8,705,826	166,001,995	215,401,000

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the production of silver in the whole world never but twice reached $30,000,000 a year before 1841; that by 1866-70 the annual production of silver had become almost double that amount; that by 1876-80 it had passed the $100,000,000 mark, and that now the annual production of silver is almost seven times what it was half a century ago. During that time the population of the world has not quite doubled. That is, sir, while the world's population has increased at the rate of about 2 per cent a year, the annual production of silver has increased by 500 per cent. In other words, to use a favorite method of theirs, the "per capita" of silver has increased enormously, so we would naturally expect an enormous fall in its price.

The following chart, prepared by my distinguished friend from North Dakota [Mr. Johnson], exhibits to the eye the increase in its production and the decrease in its price since 1873:



From this (remembering also that the cost of production has greatly decreased) we see that the fall in the price of silver has not been as great as we would naturally expect. How is this accounted for? This wonderfully sustained price of silver can be accounted for in only one way—namely, by an enormous increase in the use of silver. This has taken place in two directions:

1. In the arts. The use of silver in the arts has increased in the last quarter of a century several hundred per cent.

2. As money. There has been added to the full tender silver money of the world in the last 22 years an amount equal to the accumulations of all the ages up to that time.

In view of these facts it is simply trifling with words to say that silver has been "demonetized," and to say that "half our money has been struck down" is, plainly, to tell an unmitigated falsehood.

Production and Coinage of Silver In This Country.

Our annual production of silver is now and has been for years more than a thousand times as great as it was before the war, and yet there are leaders among the silverites who find it necessary to malign human nature and attack the memory of good men in order to explain why an ounce of silver is not worth as much now as then.

Our total coinage of silver since 1873, up to and including 1894, has been $538,444,407. This is an average of almost $25,000,000 a year, or ten times the highest average annual coinage before 1873. And of this coinage the vast sum of $[illegible] is in the form of dollars, every one of which is full legal tender. Such an enormous coinage of silver was never dreamed of in the world before.

The Great Increase In Gold Production.

But some one might properly ask in this connection, "Has not the output of gold increased also?" The answer is, "Yes, enormously."

Up to 1849 the world's annual production of gold never but once reached $14,000,000, while in this last half century it never but once fell below $100,000,000, and in 1853 it was over $150,000,000. The world now produces more gold every month than it did in a year half a century ago. In other words, sir, the world's production of gold in these last 50 years exceeds by far its entire production for the preceding 400 years. This is the fact hinted at in my colleague's chart, but not clearly brought out. And the annual production of gold alone is now more than four times as great as was the production of both gold and silver up to 1850. This is the fact, sir, which has sounded the deathknell of the free coinage of silver.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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1897 TWENTIETH YEAR 1897

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.)

Down at Halsted a bogus preacher humbugged the people into buying tickets for a magic-lantern show, and after getting the crowd in the hall skipped on skis across into North Dakota.

Mrs. Brewster, who has been very sick, is now better. She was taken suddenly sick Wednesday and for a while it was thought she would not recover. Medical aid was immediately sought and by hard work her life was saved.

Little Adelaide Brewster is gaining slowly.

Gus. Warden lost a valuable horse one day last week.

BORN:—On Sunday to Mr. and Mrs. Ora Tinkbam, a son. Mother and child is doing will.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Webster rejoice in the arrival of a girl baby at their home March 4th.

Chris Weidenhoefer was over at Crookston Monday on business connected with the former school district muddle.

Miss Mabel Knappen of Minneapolis arrived Wednesday and will visit her brother, C. C. Knappen, and family for some time.

Miss McKercher, the leading music teacher of Crookston, has kindly consented to assist the managers of the U. S. Minstrels at their entertainment next Friday.

and Jas. Powers are attending court in Warren.

Louis Hanson, the tall pine of the Red Lake valley, came up from Crookston Saturday.

T. P. Hamre, arrived here from Devils Lake, N. D., last Saturday and proceded to the farm. He will return to Dakota in about ten days.

Miss Mary Bye came over from Bathgate, N. D., last week to minister to the wants of her brother's family here who have all been ill with the grip for a considerable time. They are improving.

M. R. Williams has been at work for some time putting up ice for Jns. Wiley. He reports that the ice is thawing from the bottom and that about six inches has already melted away. This is thought to result from the warm water running out of the unfrozen earth along the stream.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Douglas opened their home last Friday evening to a large company of friends. The evening was passed in dancing and other forms of merrymaking until about twelve o'clock when the dining room was thrown open and a spread of the most delicate viands was attacked with all imaginable appreciation. The guests departed late in the night with no regrets for having been present.

Mrs. F. Havens of Canneseraga N. Y., is the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Bullock on the east side.

Chief Douglas is having his farm buildings repaired preparatory to moving his family out there.

Joseph Jerome has had a couple of cars of stock in town for the past week waiting for a train to ship them out on.

W. M. Benzie returned from Minneapolis last Tuesday. He was snow bound at Winnipeg Junction for three days and nights.

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

Prof. Hitchcock, of Fosston, visited Prof. Crippen here Tuesday while on his way to Crookston.

Brown Dackstad was in Crookston last Tuesday and returned on the belated train that got stuck near Holmes station. He reached Fertile the following day having abandoned the train and secured a ride with a team.

The Fertile house register shows up plump and fat the last few weeks, and Fritz says he must have more room, and is figuring on building.

Mr. R. P. Christianson and bride got snow bound last Thursday night and consequently were not at their own reception. The affair came off just the same and a splendid time enjoyed by all present. The presents were varied and costly. It was to be regretted that the bridal couple were unfortunate in not being present but as it could not be different the best was made out of the situation.

Mrs. J. B. Sibley, of Crookston, was in town Saturday and made arrangements to rent her farm near Rindal.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Bjerknes, of Sundahl, were made happy Sunday by the arrival of a little girl at their home. All concerned are doing well.

Lew Reynolds, one of the men who raised a disturbance on P. J. Carey's farm, has paid a fine of $20 and costs and now a free man. His partner could not raise that amount and Monday he was taken to Crookston to serve a 60 days sentence in the county jail.

L. A. Gooler, assistant county superintendent of schools, was here last Friday and Saturday holding teachers examinations. About twenty took the examinations.

Last Thursday's storm was the worst of the season in interfering with railroad traffic. Thursday night's passenger and snow plow with three engines got stuck near Holmes station and remained here until Saturday when the rotary dug them out Saturday morning a snow plow was started from Winnipeg Junction north but had only gone a few miles when it jumped the track and three engines with it. The wreck was cleared Sunday and traffic resumed.

Marshal Cooke took George Chase to Crookston yesterday to be examined by Judge of Probate Hagen as to his sanity. The judge thought the man's actions showed he was not right mentally and committed him to the Fergus Falls asylum, where he was taken last night. Chase imagine that he is president of the United States. The affair is very sad, a large family being dependent upon him for support.

East Grand Forks Items

[From The Courier.]

Gust Hines' condition is greatly improved, although be is still quite weak from the effects of the assault made upon him last week.

Anthon Lindem, chairman of the county board, made us a pleasant call on Wednesday. Mr. Lindem is one of the progressive farmers of Bygland township.

Wm. Powers, of this city, was incarcerated in the county jail for ten days for jumping a bill he owed his landlady for board, was released early in the week, having served his time.

W. W. Wilson, janitor of the Central school, has asked for his discharge.

Oscar C. Lindquist, of Crookston, was in the city on Tuesday. Mr. Lindquist occupied the position of chief clark under the late C. M. Benson while he was judge of probate.

Prof. McEwen's show is all right. The fishing act was better than a whole menagerie.

John Hiler claims that the report that it was a girl at his house is wrong. It was a boy.

Deputy Sheriff Losey of Crookston was in the city the first of the week looking after business.

Grand Forks papers are agitating the question of a public park. There is no question but what the city can secure sufficient ground by making an offer upon some of the outlying additions which apparently are not much in demand.

In some parts of the city the snow is four feet deep and packed at that. When the thaw comes we may expect a deluge. Farmers will do well to lay in ample provision before the roads break up, as it will be impossible to get into town during the break up.

East Grand Forks can boast of more worthless dogs than any other city in Polk county. What the idea of people is for harboring such curs is a mystery.

Thief River Falls.

From The Press.

P. S. Ware expects to make a hurried business trip to Chicago next week.

Richard Edmunds was a snow bound passenger in Crookston the first of the week.

Attorneys Richardson and Grady

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Highest Honors—World's Fair.
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PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

IT COSTS TWO DOLLARS.

To Become A Citizen; If You Happen to Be A Foreigner.

The following is the full text of the bill just passed and signed by the governor.

An act fixing the fees in all the courts of this state to be paid by applicants for certificates of declaration or intention to become citizens of the United States and for certificates of full citizenship.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Minnesota.

Section 1—In all courts of this state authorized to confer upon foreign born residents the right of citizenship of the United States the fee charged by the clerk for all services necessarily performed for the issuing of a certificate of declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, including certified copy thereof, shall be one dollar ($1) and the fee charged by the clerk for his services necessarily performed for issuing a certificate of citizenship of the United States, including certified copy thereof, shall be one dollar ($1)

Section 2—All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 3—This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 23, 1897.

Angus Items.

From our Special Correspondent.

A. F. Campion drove to Grand Forks Monday.

N. S. Davies returned home from his visit in Grand Forks Monday.

Ray Perkins went to Warren Monday to attend school.

J. K. Davies went to Warren on Monday.

Will Woolhaupt came home from Thief River Falls on Tuesday.

M. A. Campion was down from Warren on Tuesday.

Election passed of quietly; the successful candidates were as follows: Supervisors, F. McLennan; chairman, F. Stroble and R. King; town clerk, J. M. Palmer; treasurer, G. Evans; assessor, J. A. Stroble; justice R. King.

F. R. Stevens and son Will spent Wednesday in Crookston.

Mrs. McAvoy was in Crookston on Wednesday.

C. R. Perkins transacted business in Warren on Wednesday.

W. Lemen and F. McLennen attended lodge in Warren on Wednesday evening.

C. W. Peters and family left on Thursday evening for St. Hilaire.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Evans welcomed a daughter on Thursday. Mother and daughter doing nicely.

Ole Tanson and C. R. Perkins drove to Warren on Friday.

J. F. Montgomery was in Warren on Saturday.

John Gabrelson went to St Hilaire on Thursday.

W. Lemen took the train Saturday for St. Paul.

Maple Bay Items.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Town ticket elected were as follows:

Supervisors—N. C. Engiestad, G. O. Braaden, V. Godfrey Chairman.
Town Clerk—D. T. Mitchell.
Treasurer—Andrew Christinnson.
Assessor—K. Tedmanson.
Justice—T. M. Nelson.
Constable—S. D. Felsing.

D. D. Horton made a trip to Crookston Saturday, the 13th by team.

Howard Klinger is sick with quinsy sore throat.

Frank Beasley went to Fertile Monday on a business trip.

A civil suit was tried before Justice P. B. Hunter on Wednesday.

Miss Martha Anderson and Miss Azle Horton returned home from Crookston last Saturday where they have been attending school.

Rev. S. E. Sorenson drove to Union Lake last Saturday and held divine service in the school house on Sunday morning.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL.] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

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Sold by Druggists, 75c.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Chris Nelson was a Euclidits in the city on Tuesday.

A little snow followed the rain on Wednesday afternoon.

J. W. Wheeler went down to Fertile on Tuesday on a business trip.

The Garfield county case was set for today before his Honor, Judge Ives.

Miss Cora Leguee went to Grand Forks this week for a visit with friends.

Att'y Walseth was up from Fertile on Monday on business before his Honor Judge Ives.

Halvor Steenerson went to Hillsboro on Wednesday morning to attend to a case there.

Rev. Herman P. Fisher went to Glyndon on Monday expecting to return via Fertile where he was to hold a meeting.

Corbet and Fitzsimmons met in the arena at Carson City, Nevada, yesterday and Corbet was knocked out in the 14th round.

Wednesday's thaw made getting about town very disagreeable. We may get a little more cold weather but probably not very much.

A. J. DeLance is getting moved out to his new farm in Fairfax, this week, and will soon be living neath his own vine and fig-tree on the farm.

H. F. Brown has purchased the cigar business of Mr. Fiackenstein, who succeeded Iver Krohn, and now we have only two cigar factories in the city.

Notwithstanding the bears had almost absolute control of the market, wheat in this market remained at 63 cents on Thursday and Friday of last week.

Notwithstanding the bright weather on Tuesday the wind blew quite hard on the prairie, filling the cuts on the railroads and bothering trains a good bit.

Joseph Patnande commences raising the bridge to Sampson's Woodland Addition this week. He will soon have it ready for use again and out of danger of high water.

With congress in session at Washington and the great fistic encounter pulled off in Nevada and the hanging bee in Kentucky the newspapers ought to be able to find enough to write about this week.

The Northern Pacific morning passenger train on Tuesday was delayed all day by the snow drifting on the track between here and Winnipeg Junction and did not reach this city till Wednesday at 2 o'clock p. m.

Wednesday morning set in with a slight rain which took the snow from roofs and settled the snowbanks a good bit. That's quite a radical change from Sunday morning when the thermometer registered 22 below.

Rev. Kite, of the Episcopal church has tendered his resignation but the members of that church do not feel at all inclined to accept it as they are well suited with their pastor and don't like to give him up.

The marriage of Prof. J. C. Sathre, of the Crookston Business college to Miss Tillie Amundson is announced to take place on Thursday of next week. The JOURNAL extends congratulations in advance.

St. Patrick's Day was duly observed in this city and the wearing of the green was almost universal. Our citizens have a warm spot in their bosoms for the Emerald Isle and her people.

This begins to look like the break-up had set in in good earnest but we may get a brief touch of winter yet. Should this kind of weather that we had Wednesday continue the snow would soon melt but where would it go to?

Commissioner Remi Fortier came in on Wednesday to be ready to attend the meeting of the county board Thursday to consider applications for seed grain. Enough applications will be in to show that there was some need of something of this sort.

Sam Marin who was up from the station hearing his name, on Saturday, remarked that this great body of snow will go off gradually enough so that we need not fear as great a flood as we had last spring, as the ground can take care of very much of the surplus moisture.

As a rule people don't like to be told that they don't amount to much anyhow, and if McEwen don't get satisfactory houses this week we believe the fault will be with him as much as anybody. Perhaps, however he did not mean that if it did sound that way to his audience, and made them appear cold and unresponsive.

J. G. McGrew came up on the delayed train on the Northern Pacific road on Wednesday arriving at two o'clock. They were from 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning coming from Winnipeg Junction owing to the snow blockade which caused several accidents. He thought he was lucky to get out of it as well as he did. He expects to leave for home this evening.

A few days ago a Mrs. Bratten was seriously injured in the neck by a rifle ball while engaged in some household duties in her residence, and now an action alleging $7,500 damage has been commenced against James Mills and Edward Mills, who it is alleged were on that day shooting at a mark on the ice on the river. The case is set for trial at the next term of court in this city.

S. W. Vance went down to Detroit last week and secured five carloads of wood with which to supply the demand until the Fosston line could be opened, but the blockade delayed its arrival several days past the time it was due, and the demand for wood became something wonderful, and quite unusual for this city. It looked very much like a fuel famine for a time.

LOW PRICES FOR STANDARD BICYCLES.

Placed Within The Reach of All.

The American Machine Company, of Flint, Michigan, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue have announced that they will place upon the market, standard grade bicycles, both gents and ladies, at the very low price of $25 and $30 each. Their bicycles are 1897 styles and are strictly up-to date, built of the very best material, and fully guaranteed for one year. They do not employ agents or travelers, but sell direct to the user, which enables them to sell at these very low prices.

They promise to send bicycles to any part of the United States for examination and approval, without any cash with order. The only stipulation they make is that if the party ordering is not rated in the commercial reports, he is requested to ask some business man to endorse his order stating that the bicycle is ordered in good faith, and if it is as represented it will be accepted and paid for. This mode of doing business should certainly meet with the approval of our readers. They will send complete circulars and information on receipt of two cent stamp and request. Write them.

City Election.

Very little interest so far seems apparent in the approaching city election yet that does not prove that there is not, and things political may be at fever heat before the ball opens. As to the administration of Mayor M. R. Brown no fault can be found with it for since the organization of the city government we have never had a better mayor than he. We believe for the first time in the history of this city the average passerby could see whether there was anything going on in the saloons after eleven o'clock at night and on Sundays. The council had often talked about passing a certain ordinance but Mr. Brown quietly gave orders that all obstructions should be removed from the windows after 11 o'clock at night and on Sundays. A few were disposed to rebel against such an arbitrary measure but soon got used to it and liked it after they had tried it and everything has moved off harmoniously. We have not talked with Mayor Brown to learn whether he desires re-election but we know that the interests of our city will be in safe hands if entrusted to him for another term and his splendid record amply deserves the endorsement of a re-election. Another official who has made an exceptionally good record is J. E. Harris, as assessor and we have often heard very flattering comments upon the very able manner in which he discharged his arduous duties and he should be re-elected for another term which he no doubt will be.

Ole H. Johnson was down from Mentor on Tuesday to prove up on his claim and ran against a snag the first thing. Ole knew that he was born in the old country, at quite an early period of his existence, and has reason to believe that he very soon thereafter emigrated to America, but unfortunately did not know whether his father had ever taken second papers, so he had to go and get second papers for himself which fixed the deal up all right, and he proved up in due and ancient form.

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TOWN ELECTIONS.

The Results of the Election on March the 8th As Given by the Clerks.

GROVE PARK.

Supervisors—Louis Borchert, chairman, H. E. Abbott, H. Elliott.
Clerk—E. E. Abbott.
Treasurer—John E. Tice.
Assessor—Rufus Barker.
Justice—E. E. Abbott, Geo. M. Swift.
Constable—Ed Drinkwine, Nels L. Nelson.

ROOME.

Supervisors—J. J. Ida, chairman, J. Sangstad, Ole Knudson.
Treasurer—H. Thoreson.
Town Clerk—Andrew Elby.
Assessor—H. Brevik.
Justice—A. Elby.
Constables—Ole Amess, Chas. Gilbert.

PARNEL.

Supervisors—C. Cassavan, chairman T. Filbin, M. Laliberte.
Clerk—Pat Filbin.
Treasurer Sam Bleau.
Assessor—J. Filbin.
Justice—H. A. Wyand.
Constable—J. Griffin.

FISHER.

Chairman of Supervisors—James M. Bain.
Supervisors—Ole O. Vatterdale, Julius Wagner.
Town Clerk—C. U. Webster, Sr.
Treasurer—Chris. Widenhofer.
Assessor—C. U. Webster, Sr.
Justice of the Peace—P. L. Tofte.

NESBIT.

Supervisors—Dave Morrell, chairman John Ross and Wm. Liosky.
Clerk—James Gilmore.
Treasurer—A. A. Merrill.
Assessor—H. H. Spencer.
Justice of the Peace—F. McChules.
Constable—R. McChales.

HUNTSVILLE.

Supervisors—James Cumming, chairman, Boyd N. Sproat, Rime Jefrey.
Town Clerk—S. S. Davidson.
Assessor—James H. Enright.
Treasurer—T. D. Stewart.
Justice of the Peace—Robert Nesbit, William Lavale.
Constable—David B. Smith.

BYGLAND.

Supervisors—Gust Warden, chairman, Thor. Berland and T. D. Osc.
Clerk—Arny Grundeysen.
Treasurer—G. O. Jorgenson.
Assessor—Osman Isaackson.
Justice of the Peace—Kaut K Knudson.

TABOR.

Supervisors—J. B. Bren, Chairman Jos. Dostul and Frank Wavra.
Town Clerk—F. J. Cernousek.
Treasurer—Frank Klazak.
Justice of the Peace—F. J. Cernousek
Constables—James Wavra an Frank Klazak.

GENTILLY.

Supervisors—A. J. Sauve, chairman, J. B. Arnot, Simeon Vaudrin.
Clerk—H. T. Gendron.
Treasurer—Stanislaus Vaudrin.
Assessor—Joseph Laframboise.
Justice, J. Laframboise. J. Dupuis.
Constable—Chas. Martel.

In the... Rain Storm the man got very wet. The wetting gave him a cold. The cold, neglected, developed to a cough. The cough sent him to a bed of sickness. A dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral taken at the start, would have nipped the cold in the bud, and saved the sickness suffering, and expense. The household remedy for colds coughs, and all lung troubles i

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Send for the "Curebook." 100 pages fre
J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XX. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY MARCH 25, 1897. NO 50

CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO.

: Fournet Block. :

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Prices Reduced 25 per cent.

This cut represents our new Sterling Hearse.

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Twelve years' Experience in the business with thorough training in the Science of Embalming. Our new Undertaking room is now stocked complete.

R. C. WOODHAM,
Embalmer and Funeral Director.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Tuesday, March 16.

The senate took a new departure in the Fourth Insane hospital matter by adopting the resolution introduced by Senator Miller some time ago. The resolution calls for the appointment of a committee of seven to examine into the condition of the state insane hospitals and see if by passage of the bills to reduce the population of the hospitals, now before the senate, the necessity for a new hospital for the present could not be done away with. The passage of the resolution is regarded as equivalent to postponing action on the Fourth hospital building for the present. Seven bills were passed, one of which provides for the dedication of Minnesota's monument at Gettysburg.

The house devoted the morning to an unfruitful discussion of the road and bridge fund distribution and the afternoon to general orders. The bill providing for an extension of the terms of county auditors from two to four years was recommended to pass.

Senator Greer's traveling library bill, once defeated and afterwards resurrected, was also recommended to pass by a vote of 44 to 25. The Stockwell free text book bill was recommended to pass after a lively debate. The bill (H. F. 136) provides that every school district in the state, independent as well as regular, shall furnish free text books to the pupils, and, in case any district shall fail to comply with the law, that it shall not be permitted to share in the division of the state school tax.

Wednesday, March 17.

The new capitol bill, authorizing half a million dollars capitol construction certificates, failed of recommendation to pass in the senate, despite the efforts of its friends. The bill is still on general orders. Favorable action was taken on the San Jose scale bill, which in effect provides for the inspection of nurseries.

At the morning session of the house the Greer traveling library bill was taken up for final passage. Mr. Staples secured a call of the house at the close of the debate, but the vote resulted 56 to 49—two short of the necessary majority.

The bill providing for a commissioner of forests was vigorously opposed by Mr. Donnelly and others. Judge Hicks, its author, asked that action be deferred for the present, and his request was granted. The following bills were passed:

H. F. 640—Appropriating money for improvements in the Fort Ridgely monument grounds.

H. F. 136, Stockwell—Providing for free text books in public schools.

H. F. 571, to create a farmers' relief fund of $75,000 with which to furnish seed grain, was indefinitely postponed.

Thursday, March 18.

The house placed the county option bill on general orders by a vote of 48 to 40. Whether it will pass is another question, because some who voted to have the bill put on general orders will not vote for it when it comes to final action. Its friends feel, however, that it is something even to have it placed where a vote can be taken in the face of the fact that the temperance committee recommended indefinite postponement by a vote of 13 to 2.

In the afternoon the house had as a special order the Reeves bill for the taxation of mines and mineral lands. No conclusion was reached at the close of the session.

The capitol certificate bill came up in the senate during the afternoon and was recommended to pass with a rush. A number of the country members, however, claimed later that they had not known what the bill was. On account of the feeling that seemed to be engendered by a suspicion that sharp practice had been indulged in, Senator Stevens consented to its replacement on general orders, with the condition that it be placed at the top of the list. The result is that a lively fight is expected when the measure again comes up.

Friday, March 19.

The Reeves bill to tax mines and mineral lands, which has had the careful consideration of the house committee on taxes and tax laws, which has been op[illegible]posed by the mining interests and which has been the exclusive topic of discussion in the house since Thursday afternoon, was killed by the exceedingly close vote of 55 to 51. A motion to reconsider will be made.

The bill for the establishment of an agricultural experimental sub-station at Le Sueur and the bill for the organization of Cass and Beltrami counties, both of which were recommended to pass, occupied most of the time of the senate in committee of the whole, and the fourth hospital and capitol measures were not reached. Among the bills passed were:

S. F. 385, Wyman—Allowing women to vote for members of library boards.

S. F. 224—To provide for the treatment of inebriates by Ramsey, Hennepin and St. Louis counties and prescribing rules for governing the same.

Saturday, March 20.

The Reeves bill to tax mines and mining lands was revived by the process of reconsideration of the vote by which it was lost, and the further consideration of the matter was postponed for a time.

The Dallimore bill to amend the prohibitory pool selling law passed two years ago, so as to allow pools to be sold upon race tracks during race meetings, was favorably reported but was afterward recommitted.

The senate spent considerable time on general orders, but final action was not taken on any measure. The capitol appropriation bill at the head of general orders and the Sheehan anti-trust bill, No. 3 on general orders, were laid over, and the first bill taken up was Senator Peterson's bill to create a state highway commission. Progress was reported.

Monday, March 22.

The house indefinitely postponed Senator Thorpe's bill to put the grain inspection department of the state on a civil service basis, and engaged in a long but not final discussion of the McDonald banking bill. Representative Dunn's bill to provide that five-sixths of a jury might return a verdict in civil actions, thus preventing a miscarriage of justice through the corruption of one or two members of such a jury, was recommended to pass. Mr. Feig's bill reducing the legal rate of interest from 7 to 6 per cent was recommended to pass as amended.

In the senate the chief debate was over the Thompson bill to divide the state fund for fairs evenly between all counties holding fairs. The present law gives $2,000 to the Southern Minnesota fair at Rochester and divides the other $12,000. The bill was recommended to pass. There was a long discussion over S. F. 366, the judiciary committee's bill providing that foreclosure sales shall be authorized in writing by the persons in whose names they appear on the county records, but it was finally recommended to pass.

Cases of Kleptomania.

That plenty of genuine cases of kleptomania undoubtedly exist is well known to both legal and medical experts. There was, for instance, the case of a not very long deceased nobleman who frequently pocketed his hostess' spoons at a dinner party, and whose pockets were invariably searched by his man on his return, with a view to prompt restitution.

In another case a lady who was quite rational upon other points was discovered to have 15 bags concealed about her, in which were over 1,100 little articles which she had stolen and concealed, although nearly every one was absolutely worthless. A clergyman has been known to steal Bibles under the impression that he was thereby propagating the gospel. Another gentleman, sane in other respects, invariably stole the towels from any hotel he stopped at while traveling and returned them when he got home, and, oddest of all, there has been a case of a man who would never eat food which he had not stolen. He was a man of means, and his personal attendant used to hide his meals, so that he might think he himself had stolen them, in order to induce him to eat.—Lady's Pictorial.

THE TARIFF DEBATE

FIRST SPEECHES LACKING FROM AN ORATORICAL STANDPOINT.

Dingley Opened For the Majority and Wheeler For the Opposition—Much Progress Made in the Senate on the Arbitration Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The first day of the tariff debate in the house was rather tame both from a spectacular and an oratorical standpoint. The galleries were well filled all day and the members on the floor listened conscientiously, but there was an absence both of that sharp crossfiring which keeps the nerves on edge and that brilliant eloquence which inspires and holds the imagination. The opening of the debate was delayed over two hours by the full reading of the bill of 162 pages, and this, to begin with, had a somewhat depressing influence. The Republican leaders insisted on this to avoid the possible charge in the future, should the consideration of the bill not be completed under the 5-minute rule, that the bill was never read in full in the house, a thing which happened in the cases of both the McKinley and Wilson bills.

CONGRESSMAN BAILEY.
New Leader of the Minority in the House of Representatives.

The Opening Speeches.

Mr. Dingley, chairman of the ways and means, opened in an hour's speech for the majority, and Mr. Wheeler of Alabama fired the broadside for the opposition. The Democratic plans had miscarried. Mr. Bailey, leader of the opposition, had decided to close the debate and Mr. McMillin of Tennessee had been selected to reply to Mr. Dingley but at the last moment it was learned that Mr. McMillin had been unable to prepare himself, owing to the illness of his wife. The task, therefore, devolved on Mr. Wheeler. The latter was unprepared, but nevertheless took the floor for an hour. Mr. Bell of Colorado blazed the path for the Populists. The only other speaker at the day's session was Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, a member of the ways and means committee.

At the evening session speeches in opposition to the bill were made by Mr. Robinson (Dem., Ind.), Mr. Green (Pop., Neb.), Mr. Carmack (Dem., Tenn.), and Mr. Buckner (Dem., Mich.), and at 10:30 the house adjourned.

MADE MUCH PFOGRESS.

Senate Advances the Arbitration Treaty Towards Final Ratification.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Anglo-American arbitration treaty was advanced considerably towards final ratification by the senate during the day, and before the long executive session closed all the amendments recommended by the committee on foreign relations were agreed to without division. These amendments are:

First—To provide that all agreements for arbitration entered into by the executive branch of this government with the British government shall be subject to the ratification of the senate.

Second—Striking out the provision constituting members of the supreme court permanent members of the proposed tribunal of arbitration.

Third—Eliminating the provision for an umpire and therefore striking out the provision agreeing upon King Oscar of Sweden and Norway for this office.

An Amendment by Morgan.

The principal debate of the day arose on an amendment to the committee amendment in regard to the supreme court offered by Senator Morgan, and it was upon this amendment that the only aye and nay votes occurred. Senator Morgan moved to strike out the words "jurists of repute," which the committee proposed to substitute at the points where justices of the supreme court were mentioned in articles 3 and 4 of the treaty. The debate was participated in on one side by Senator Morgan and on the other by Senators Davis and Lodge, who opposed the motion.

On the roll call on the amendment to article 3 the vote was 19 to 25, and on that to article 4 it was 24 to 28.

The bite of the mosquito would scarcely be noticed were it not for the fact that the insect injects into the wound an acrid juice which causes the itching and painful sensation.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

Bailey of Texas Voices the Opposition to the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Mr. Bailey of Texas has presented to the house the minority report on the tariff bill. The report was signed by all the Democratic members of the ways and means committee and gives the grounds of their opposition to the bill. It says in part:

"This bill was framed with the avowed purpose of protecting the manufacturers of the United States against foreign competition, and it is perfectly obvious that if it accomplishes that purpose it must result in compelling the consumers of this country to pay more for their manufactured goods, and for this reason we think it should not pass. We rest our opposition

Upon the Broad Principle

that congress was invested with the power of taxation as a means of collecting from each citizen his fair proportion toward the support of the government, and that it is a gross perversion of that sovereign power to employ it as a means of enabling favored classes to levy unjust charges upon the body of the people. We believe that after contributing his proper share toward the maintenance of the government every citizen of this republic is entitled to the full possession and enjoyment of all he can honestly earn; and we deny the right of congress to make or enforce any regulation which requires one man to give any part of his honest earnings toward encouraging the enterprise or increasing the fortune of another."

Populists Want Recognition.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Populist members of the house have held a caucus to discuss the policy of the party in this congress, and, as a result, have sent to Speaker Reed a letter requesting that they be recognized in debate and through committee appointments as a distinct factor of the minority. There was much dissatisfaction among the Populists in the last congress because they were, as a party organization, ignored, and they are planning to wage a campaign for position in congress.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Portions of Georgia and Alabama Swept by Storms of Wind and Rain.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—The Times Democrat's Eaufaula, Ala., special says: This section was swept by a cyclone during the morning in which death and disaster played a dreadful part. The town of Blakely in Georgia was almost lifted out of existence. The most shocking story of all, however, was that which came from Arlington, Early county, Ga. The Arlington academy was in the path of the storm and was totally demolished, nearly a score of children meeting instant death and as many more being more or less injured.

Along the banks of the Chattahoochie river from Apalatchicola there is but one story of death and destruction. From Henry county, Ala., around Abbeville, there come stories of death and ruin, but no names have been received. A family of five are reported killed near Geneva. A second disaster, that of floods, is now upon the county. The rivers and creeks are swelling with the rainfall, which almost resembled a cloudburst in its copiousness. A family of eight persons were drowned on the Alabama side of the river, in Henry county. Richard Manson, with his wife and six children, lived in a cabin on the river bank at the crossing of the Central railroad from Columbia. The water rushed in, surrounding the cabin. In vain efforts to extricate themselves all were lost.

The Irish Potato Not Irish.

"The peculiarity of the Irish potato, so called, is in the fact that it is not Irish," observed one of the potato experts of the agricultural department. "The potato originally grew wild in the fields of Chile, Peru and Mexico. Sir John Hawkins did not take it to Ireland until 1565. Sir Francis Drake took it to England 20 years afterward. It did better, however, in Ireland than anywhere else and got its name, no doubt, because of its early and extensive cultivation in Ireland. Botanically it was originally known as the Batata virginiana, but in after years it was properly identified and classified as the Solanum tuberorum. As the winter stock is now being laid in, it may be well for the inexperienced to be able to select good potatoes.

"Cut the raw potato in two and rub the halves together. If the moisture on rubbing is soft and liquid enough to drop, the potato will be soggy and set when cooked. Rub the halves briskly around on each other. A potato that will be dry and mealy when cooked will give out a good, rich froth, while a poor one will show only a watery froth by the same action. The pieces will stick together if the potato is a good one. Of course the whole thing is to test the amount of starch in the potato, for the more starch the better the potato. If, however, a person intends to lay in a very large supply, the best plan, of course, is to cook them, and there will be no chance of a mistake."—Washington Star.

The oldest crown preserved among the royal regalia of Great Britain is that which was worn by Charles II at his [illegible] coronation in 1660.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

Mankato will have a dairy board of trade.

Graceville's new bank opened for business Monday.

Farmers' institute workers and others discussed Minnesota's sheep possibilities at Carver.

It is reported that the grand jury will investigate the affairs of the Minnesota Savings bank at St. Paul.

Miss Millie Collins was seriously injured by a fall from a trapeze at the Olympic theater, St. Paul.

Insurance Commissioner Dearth has barred 27 insurance companies that have not filed their reports.

Emil Lund of Minneapolis was suffocated by being buried in bran while at work in the Midway elevator.

Cass Gilbert suggests that the legislature make an appropriation for a Minnesota exhibit at the Paris exposition.

The first annual convention of the Southeastern Minnesota Educational association was held at Winona Friday and Saturday.

The new power dam at Minneapolis was completed as far as the masonry is concerned, Saturday, the last stone having been laid in the presence of Messrs. Pillsbury, Lowry, Goodrich and a few newspaper men.

In the municipal court at St. Paul, E. W. Davis of Detroit City, was declared guilty of having criminally libeled Deputy Game Warden Stevens, also of Detroit. Davis claimed to have made a deal with Stevens for shipment of game contrary to law.

The county commissioners of Otter Tail county met and decided not to put out any seed grain as provided for by the legislature. Those who could secure it from the county can get it elsewhere. The county is out $40,000 by the last two seed grain loans, and does not want to lose more.

A deal has been completed between the Clontarf industrial school and the government whereby the latter becomes the owner of the buildings and equipment of the school. The government will run the school for the instruction of Indian boys on the same plan as the new Morris school for girls.

The Mississippi reservoir system is about to be extended to the Crow Wing river and its tributaries, and Civil Engineer George M. Malory of St. Paul is in charge of a corps of surveyors in the employ of the government, which is now investigating the feasibility of the plan.

The summer meeting of the Minnesota Dairymen's association will be held at Crookston June 23 and 24. The date and place were fixed at a meeting of the executive committee of the association held in St. Paul. It was decided that in case the people about Alexandria desire it, a special meeting of one day will be held at that place on June 25.

SOME APPOINTMENTS.

Hermann of Oregon Commissioner of the General Land Office.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate:

Treasury—Ernest G. Timme of Wisconsin to be auditor for the state and other departments (fifth auditor).

State—Joseph L. Bristow of Kansas to be fourth assistant postmaster general.

Interior—Binger Hermann of Oregon to be commissioner of the general land office.

Justice—James D. Elliott of South Dakota to be attorney of the United States for the district of South Dakota.

Navy—Commodore Joseph N. Miller to be rear admiral.

Unauthentic Portraits of Franklin.

It seems the height of absurdity to look upon the so called "Sumner Portrait of Franklin at Twenty," belonging to Harvard university, as an authentic portrait. Where did Franklin, who was grubbing for funds to carry him home at the time this picture is supposed to have been painted, get the money for the "purple and fine linen" in which he is arrayed, let alone to pay the artist for his work? Aside from Franklin's circumstances being against its authenticity, his "Autobiography" is silent upon so important a subject as this portrait, and its history is purely mythical.

Another picture that has no better claim to be considered a likeness of Benjamin Franklin hangs in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and was painted by Stephen Elmer, an English still life painter. There is nothing to show that it was given the name of Franklin until 1824, when a plate engraved by Ryder and published in 1782, as "The Politician," was relettered and issued with the name of Franklin.

The last picture to be mentioned in this expurgatorial list is of the first importance as a work of art. It was painted by Thomas Gainsborough and is in the collection of the Marquis of Lansdowne, but it is clearly not Benjamin Franklin. It is, in my opinion, the portrait of Governor William Franklin.—Charles Henry Hart in McClure's Magazine.

The myrtle plant has always been regarded as an emblem of love. Among the Greeks and Romans it was planted in cemeteries.

ALGER AIDS REFUGEES.

Government Fleet at Cairo Ordered In Commission at Once.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Secretary Alger has acted with great promptness upon the application of Senator Cullom for government help at Cairo and has directed that the government fleet in the vicinity of Cairo be put in commission and everything possible be done to relieve suffering, prevent loss of life and property in the flooded districts along the Mississippi river.

SITUATION IN WISCONSIN.

Reports Show the Flood Is Subsiding at All Points.

MILWAUKEE, March 22.—Reports received from all portions of the state show that the floods have subsided at all points except in the Milwaukee river just north of this city. In the latter river the water is still running at a high rate. Estimates of the losses range all the way from $200,000 to $300,000 in the state.

The river is within two feet of the highest point ever reached and the water is backing up in the sewers in some of the downtown districts. The water at the head of the river has subsided some and it is thought that the worst is over here.

Railroads in Bad Shape.

YANKTON, S. D., March 22.—The two gorges in the Missouri river here are firm. The whole Northwest is waterbound and the railroads are all in bad shape. Of the three roads which run in here the only one having connection with Eastern traffic is the Milwaukee, and it is compelled to use transfer boats at Vermillion and Sioux City. After the water subsides it is estimated that it will take 10 days to replace bridges.

STOP THE KINETOSCOPE.

W. C. T. U. Will Make War Upon the Reproduction of Prize Fights.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The National Woman's Christian Temperance union, through its officers, has sent a request to President McKinley, and to congress, which will be duplicated to every governor and state legislature, to the effect that laws be passed preventing kinetoscope exhibitions of prize fights in their respective bailiwicks.

GEORGE KELLY HANGED.

Executed at Center City, Minn., for the Double Murder of Paul and Hayes.

CENTER CITY, Minn., March 24.—George Kelly was hanged shortly after midnight at this place as a penalty for the brutal murder last July at Wyoming of Edward Paul and Jacob Hayes. The hanging was quietly arranged, and no detail was wanting in the dignified execution of the law. Kelly was a marvel of nerve and self-possession, and from the moment the death march began until the deadly drop fell he was apparently under perfect self-control.

The march to the gallows was begun shortly after midnight. Sheriff Anderson led the way, followed by the prisoner and Rev. Nelson. In the rear were Deputies Vaughn and Sever. Kelly mounted the scaffold with a firm step, and, looking neither to the right nor left,

Took Up His Position on the Trap.

Both he and the minister knelt, and Kelly repeated slowly and without a quiver the Lord's Prayer after the minister. As Dr. Nelson stepped aside to allow the sheriff to adjust the noose, Kelly said: "I want to say I am leaving this world without a hard feeling for anybody on earth." He hesitated a brief instant, and, upon being asked if he was through, added: "I have nothing further to say."

The trap was sprung at precisely 12:56 and in six minutes Kelly was pronounced dead. As Kelly refused to divulge his true name or the whereabouts of his relatives he will be buried in the potter's field at the county's expense.

Kelly's Crime.

The crime for which Kelly paid the death penalty occurred June 20, 1896, in the village of Wyoming, Minn., on the St. Paul and Duluth railway. Kelly, with two companions, Robert Wilson and Arthur Johnson, attempted to hold up Dr. Foster of St. Paul in a restaurant opposite the station. Edward Paul and Jacob Hayes came to the doctor's assistance and were shot and instantly killed by the bandits. The robbers escaped but several days later were located by a posse near North Branch and Wilson met death while resisting arrest. Kelly and Johnson were captured and tried, the former found guilty and sentenced to death and the latter acquitted.

Indians Needs Supplied.

WHITE EARTH, Minn., March 23.—Robert Holland, chief agency clerk, says the needs of the destitute Indians on the Leech Lake reservation had been relieved and that supplies to the amount of 8,000 pounds of flour, 40 barrels of pork and other stores are being delivered to the reservation overseer for distribution.

Exonerated the Speaker.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 24.—The house committee to investigate the charge that Speaker Byers was improperly influenced by building and loan lobbyists in the appointment of committees last winter has reported, completely exonerating Byers.

A foot of common measure is equal to 30 centimeters or hundredths of a meter.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

SUGAR BEETS A MINE

Minnesota Can Raise and Make Sugar For The Nation.

THE KELLER COMMITTEE'S REPORT

It Will Soon be Presented to The State Senate—Conditions Most Favorable.

Minneapolis Evening Journal.

"Just tell your readers there's millions in it," said Senator Henry Keller excitedly to a Journal reporter.

The Stearns county senator was speaking of the beet sugar industry, which is undergoing a legislative investigation by a committee of which he is the euthusiastic chairman. Now, after nearly two months of hard and honest labor the committee is about ready to make a report which will undoubtedly prove one of the most valuable fruits of the present session.

In the early days of the year the members were inclined to be amused when Senator Keller began his agitation for an inquiry into the question of beet sugar production in Minnesota. The senator went ahead nevertheless and with the earnest and intelligent co-operation of Professor P. E. Kaiser, whom he was fortunate enough to secure to act as clerk of the committee, will be able to present a report, which when printed in pamphlet form of general distribution will prove a very great aid to the state in its efforts to establish the beet sugar industry in Minnesota.

For, be it known, the legislature of 1895 enacted a law giving a bounty of 1c upon each pound of beet sugar manufactured within the state from Minnesota grown vegetables. All that has been lacking to enable a start has been the difficulty experienced in convincing farmers that sugar beets could be profitably grown in Minnesota, and that point is the particular one treated in the forthcoming report of the committee.

At the present time there are negotiations under way between Philadelphia capitalists and the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and St. Paul & Duluth railways which, if successfully completed will result in the establishment of four large beet-sugar factories in this state, and there are numerous private parties who have signified a desire to enter upon the field which looks so promising.

Some interesting calculations have been made by Professor Kaiser. He says that during the years from 1891 to 1865 inclusive the United States imported sugar and molasses to the value of $540,000,000 exclusive of tariff charges. During the same period, in round numbers, our exports of wheat and flour amounted to $736,000,000. Add the duty charges to the former and it is almost as great as the latter.

Professor Kaiser also estimates that the 1,500,000 people in Minnesota use annually 90,000,000 pounds of sugar, costing about $4,900,000, every cent of which goes out of the state. It needs no further argument to show the vastness of the market which awaits the coming industry.

Senator Keller is constantly in receipt of letters upon the subject and in one received yesterday from Claus Frahm, a prominent capitalist of Hastings, Neb., the writer says the Nebraska farmers during the past year sold all the sugar beets they could raise at $5 per ton, in most cases amounting to more per acre than the cost of the land. It is hoped that wide publicity of these facts will induce Minnesota farmers to look with more favor upon the production of sugar beets.

In order to give a fair idea of the value of the beet sugar industry it is necessary to quote a few figures. The total product of beet sugar in the United States in 1896 was 30,000 tons, of cane sugar, 325,000 tons. Total domestic production including maple and sorghum sugar, 377,000 tons. The total imports were 1,450,000 tons, valued at $110,000,000. The total consumption was 1,950,900 tons of 2,240 pounds. It can be seen by this that the United States consumes about 2,000,000 tons of sugar annually, and produces but 377,000 tons of sugar annually.

The committee points out that with the advent of a new tariff law, with a duty on sugar restored, the production of the sugar beet will become one of the most important industries in the northwest.

The data contained in the committee's report were gathered from all sorts of sources, notably the United States agricultural bureau bulletins and various agricultural papers.

The first beet sugar factory in America was built at Chatsworth, Ill., in 1863. There are now eight factories located in five different states, and one other to be built in Wisconsin. These factories in 1895 turned out 60,000,000 pounds of sugar.

"The universal testimony of chemists," says the report, "is that any good wheat land is suitable for beets," and it is therefore easy to see that they can be cultivated with great success in almost any portion of the state. Repeated analyses has shown that beets raised in the United States contain as great a percentage of sugar as similar vegetables grown in Europe."

D. A. Harper of the Minnesota experimental station after four years experiments in beet sugar cultivation in the state, says the results were reasonably satisfactory. The experiments of 1890 were so encouraging that seeds were imported from Germany, and distributed among 2,500 farmers in all parts of the state. The results are best stated in the following table:

Result of experiments with sugar beet for the year 1890:

County.	Per Cent Sugar.	Purity.
Chisago	13.1	80.5
Crow Wing	17.5	90.7
Dakota	15.2	88.9
Goodhue	14.0	80.0
Kandiyohi	16.9	85.0
Kittson	12.7	82.9
Lac-qui-parle	14.4	82.1
Meeker	15.6	85.3
Results of 1892.		
Anoka	15.7	87.0
Carlton	14.6	82.3
Hennepin	17.8	90.8
Clay	15.7	82.8
Stevens	15.3	83.6
Hubbard	14.0	81.5

Twelve per cent is good enough for manufacturing purposes, and it will be seen that in no case above quoted did the percentage fall below that figure.

The report quotes Professor Thomas Shaw as saying: "Minnesota can produce more beets than would suffice to make sugar for all the United States and this can be done without hindering other lines of agricultural production. Where a crop of beets is properly sown on a piece of land once in four or five years, more of other crops will be obtained in addition. This arises in part from the thorough cleaning of the soil while raising the beet crop and the deep cultivation which the land requires. Beyond question, the Mississippi valley could grow enough beets to supply the world with sugar. Here there is an unworked idle mine, a possible source of far greater wealth than the Eldorado of the west or the buried treasures of the Kootenai district."

The report recommends that the art of cultivating the beet and extracting the sugar therefrom should be made a branch of study at the state experimental station. It is also recommended that the farmers of the state pay more attention to the cultivation of the sugar beet as a profitable agricultural pursuit.

A summary of eight years' experiments conducted by the state experiment station shows that the general average of the sugar contents of 1,079 samples was 14.04 per cent—a very good showing.

It has been supposed by many that the tropics are better adapted to the raising of the sugar beet than the more temperate zones, but such is not the case. The report has a map which shows an isothermal line entering the state at the twin cities on the east and reaching northwest to Traverse county, along which the average summer heat is 70 degrees Fahrenheit, and for 200 miles on either side of which the temperature is practically the same. So far as temperature is concerned, experts agree that all this country is eminently adapted to the raising of sugar beets. Thus it can be seen that this vegetable can be produced successfully in all of Minnesota so far as a line drawn from the northern part of Pine county on the east to the center of Polk county on the west.

The characteristics of the good sugar beet, briefly stated, are as follows:

First—Its root must have the form neither of a carrot nor of a tuber, but be shaped more like a Bartlett pear. It must be long and slender, gradually tapering and free from large lateral roots.

Second—It must not grow above the surface of the ground.

Third—It must have a smooth, white surface and the flesh be white and hard.

The committee appointed to inquire into this subject is made up as follows: Messrs. Keller, Smith, Greer, Lloyd, French and Cropkhite, and every man of them is an enthusiast upon the possibilities open to the people of the state by the establishment of the industry within our borders.

Chairman Keller has had the advantage of a careful examination of the subject while visiting in Germany where the people have made it one of their leading industries. Senator Keller has made two trips to Germany in recent years, and each time visited many of the largest establishments in the empire with a view to its introduction into this state. The result is the enthusiast he now is.

Professor Kaiser, the assistant, whose labors have proven so valuable has had an education which makes him peculiarly fitted for the work. He is a graduate of St. Mary's college, Montreal, Canada, and for many years was connected with the public schools of St. Cloud, a share of the time as principal, and in his own student days he had the advantage of two years' tutelage under Dr. Mylius, the eminent head of the department of chemistry at St. Jerome's college, Berlin, Ont. Nearly the entire labor of collecting and tabulating the necessary data for the report has been the charge of Professor Kaiser and the duty has been well and faithfully performed.

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OCTAVE THANET is preparing for the Magazine a series of short stories in which the same characters will appear, although each will be complete in itself.
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will all have stories in McClure's for the coming year.
These are only a small fraction of the great and important features of McClure's Magazine for 1897 the subscription price of which is only
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The new volume begins with November. Subscriptions should start with this number.
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON March 21, 1897.

President McKinley is standing strictly by his rule, requiring each state congressional delegation to unite in endorsing the men to be appointed to office from that state, notwithstanding numerous requests from prominent republicans to make exceptions thereto. He has fully made up his mind that the rule is a good one, and its perfect fairness cannot be questioned by anybody. He feels that the senators and members are better qualified to decide who ought to be appointed among the applicants from their state than he is, and intends to insist upon their doing so.

Taken all in all there is less howling from the Democrats on account of the new tariff bill than we expected, and there is much less fault-finding among Republicans than there was when the McKinley bill was first reported to the House. The Dingley tariff bill will be taken up by the House next week and pushed through without any unnecessary delay.

Probably because "what's everybody's business is nobody's business," the respectable patent lawyers of Washington have ignored the existence for some years of disreputable concerns engaged in the business of procuring patents, but the evil has grown to such an extent that they have retained, to protect their own good names and the honest inventors, Mr. William Small, attorney-at-law, McGill building, Washington and he requests all inventors, newspaper publishers and others who have been deceived and defrauded by and through false and fraudulent representations, specious devices, including offers and awards of prizes, medals of honor, certificates of stock, etc., of alleged procurers and sellers of patents, to communicate with him. If there are any such among your readers they should do so at once.

Secretary Wilson is already in numerous ways proving the wisdom of president McKinley in selecting a practical farmer for the head of the agricultural department. He knows what the interests of the farmers are, and to what extent the general government can serve those interests. One of the first requests made of president McKinley by secretary Wilson was that care should be taken in making the selections for U. S. consuls in agricultural sections of the world to get men familiar with agriculture, in order that they may be able to make reports that will be of practical benefit to the American farmers. Mr. Wilson thinks the right sort of a consul could get valuable information for grain growers from portions of Europe and in South America, and that the culture of the sugar beet would increase more rapidly if we had careful reports of an intelligent study of their culture in Germany, France and Austria.

Postmaster General Gray announced this week that after mature consideration the administration had decided that all postmasters should be allowed to serve a term of four years, unless they give cause for their removal. This matter was before the president and cabinet and all sides of it dicussed before a conclusive decision was reached. the idea being that it was of more importance that the country should know exactly what policy would be followed than that any particular line of policy should be adopted. And that is one of the very best of the many good features introduced by this administration. Instead of trying to mystify the public, president McKinley tries to keep it informed of his intentions, and as soon as a thing has been determined upon, it is made public. This has been the rule ever since the first member of president McKinley's cabinet was selected. That it is a good rule cannot be doubted.

The credentials of the three gentlemen appointed to the senate by the respective governors of Oregon, Kentucky and Florida are now before the committee on privileges and elections, and the three gentlemen have been granted the freedom of the senate chamber. While nobody knows what the committee will decide to do or how soon it will act, the general impression is that the committee will not be in a hurry, and that the Kentucky and Florida legislatures are likely to be given a chance to settle two of the cases. The Oregon case will turn upon the construction placed upon the assembling of members of legislature and their failure to organize. If construed as a meeting of the legislature Mr. Corbett would have no chance at all; otherwise, he has a chance; but it isn't any too good at best, owing to recent precedents.

It has been so long since members of the cabinet took the trouble to go to the capitol to confer with members of the House and senate on public matters that the visit of Secretary Sherman to the senate foreign relations committee, for the purpose of discussing and getting the opinions of the senators on certain matters connected with the foreign policy of the new administration was regarded by some as an invocation. It was merely a resumption of the co-operative relations that ought to exist between the executive and legislative branches of the goverment. Attorney General McKenna has also been a visitor to the senate this week.

The senate has adopted a resolution offered by senator Frye, asking for information as to the extension of the civil service rules over river and harbor work. Senator Frye said his information was that engineers in charge of work, no matter how pressing the need or how remote from Washington, are under those rules compelled to apply to the civil service commission for every laborer they wish to put to work, and that is interfering with all manner of public work and was absolutely stupid and absurd. That is the way it will strike most people too.

Cash.

The highest market price paid for barley and oats. See Theodore Greenhalgh, one door north of the Germania hotel. [14tf]

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

NOTICE

Of Holding

Republican Convention

AND CAUCUSES

IN THE CITY OF CROOKSTON

Notice is hereby given, to the Republican voters of the city of Crookston and to all persons who intend in good faith to affiliate with the Republican party, that a Republican city convention will be held at the City Hall in said city, on March 27th, 1897 at eight o'clock p. m. of that day, to place in nomination candidates of the Republican party to be voted for at the Charter Election to be held in said city on April 6th, 1897 for the following positions: Mayor, one Alderman-at-large, City Treasurer, City Clerk, City Assessor, two Justices of the Peace, two Constables, and one Alderman for each of the five wards of said city, and said convention shall consist of thirty-eight delegates, selected from the different wards of the city as follows: From the First Ward, nine delegates; from the Second Ward, nine delegates; from the Third Ward, four delegates; from the Fourth Ward fourteen delegates; from the Fifth Ward, two delegates, that a majority of the delegates at said convention present and voting shall be required to nominate any candidate; that thirty delegates shall constitute a quorum at said convention.

Notice is also hereby given, that caucuses of the Republican voters of the five wards of the city, of Crookston will be held in said city on Saturday, March 27th, 1897, at two o'clock p. m. of that day for the purpose of electing delegates from each of said wards to represent said wards respectively in the said Republican city convention, to be held at the City Hall in said city at eight o'clock p. m. on March 27th, 1897, and to place in nomination one Alderman for each ward of the city, to be voted for as a candidate of the Republican party, for the position of Alderman of each of said wards, at the city Charter Election of the city of Crookston, to be held in said city on April 6th, 1897, and each of the said wards shall be entitled to delegates at said city convention to be selected at the said caucuses, as follows: First Ward, nine delegates; Second Ward, nine delegates; Third Ward, four delegates; Fourth Ward, fourteen delegates; Fifth Ward, two delegates. That the basis of representation fixed is one delegate at large for each ward, and one delegate additional for each fifteen votes or major fraction thereof cast at the November, 1896, general election for the McKinley electors. The said caucuses shall be held at the following designated places: for the First Ward, at the City Hall on Broadway; for the Second Ward, at the office of J. E. Harris, on Broadway; for the Third Ward, at Munn's carriage shop, on Broadway; for the Fourth Ward, at the office of Bjoin's livery barn, on Robert street; for the Fifth Ward, at the city Engine House in the Fifth Ward, all in said city of Crookston.

REPUBLICAN CITY COMMITTEE,
R. J. MONTAGUE, Chairman. E. M. WALSH, Secretary.
Dated March 6th, 1897.

Strange Notices in Newspapers.

The National Advertiser gives a few instances of strange ads in newspapers, one where a Missouri paper advertises cheap rates on a certain railway, "to the World's Fair, at Chicago," another still advertises the exposition at Alabama and tell what can be seen there. Well, that is very good but it does not equal a break made by a Grand Forks daily a few years ago by publishing a long and glowing obituary notice of Queen Victoria—and the queen has enjoyed excellent health ever since.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

First Publication Jan. 28, 1897.

Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage given by Thomas Perusse and Delima Perusse, his wife, mortgagors, to John H. Van Dyke Mortgagee, dated April 5th, 1884 and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the fifth day of April 1884 at 4:50 o'clock p. m., in book "P" of mortgages, on pages 584, 585 and 586.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of nine hundred and twenty dollars principal and interest, and fifty dollars, attorney's fees, stipulated for in said mortgage.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz:—The northeast quarter (N.E. ¼) of section nine (9) in township one hundred and fifty (150) north of range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk County court house, in the city of Crookston, in said county, and state, on the 17th day of March 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day.

Dated January 20th., A. D. 1897.

JOHN H. VAN DYKE, Mortgagee.
ALLEN J. GREEN, Attorney for Mortgagee.
[42-48] LAKE CITY, MINN.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First pub, March 25, 1897.)
(Last pub. May 4, 1897.)

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale, dated January 16th, 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota January 20th 1892, in book 57 of mortgages, page 451-5 whereby Ole J. Berg and Julia Berg, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee east half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-two (32) and north half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three (33) in township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty (40) in said Polk county by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $381.56, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $63.16 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $444.72.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, May 8th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY,
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, Mortgagee
H. C GILBERT & Co. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [50-4]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE

First pub. March 25, 1897.
Last pub. May 4, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated September 10th 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota September 13th, 1892, in book 61 of mortgages pages 625 to 629 whereby John E. Luthen and Gertie J. Luthen, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to the Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee northeast quarter of section eight (8) in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) of range forty (40) except one half (½) acre in southwest corner released for school purposes, in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $350.40 to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $57.87, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $408.27.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, May 8th, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & Co., [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [50-4]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First pub. March 25, 1897
Last pub. May 4, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated December 20th, 1894, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, January 3rd 1895, in book 71 of mortgages, page 174 whereby Ole H. Bergdahl and Toreud H. Bergdahl, his wife, mortgagors mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee southeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred and forty eight (148) of range forty (40) in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $92.57, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting with interest as provided in said mortgage to $31.20 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $123.77.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, May 8th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & Co. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [50-4]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First pub. March 25, 1897.
Last pub. May 4, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated January 27th, 1891, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota January 30th, 1891, in book 42 of mortgages page 182 whereby John Boh and Julia A. Boh, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee southwest quarter of section four (4) in township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-six (46) and lots three (3) and four (4) block forty (40) original townsite of Crookston, Minnesota, in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof $372.91, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $121.69, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $693.50.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy Saturday, May 8th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & Co. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [50-4]

First pub. March 4th, 1897.
Last pub. April 15th, 1897.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE BY ADVERTISEMENT.

Default has been made in the conditions of that certain mortgage containing power of sale, dated the 9th day of December, 1889, filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk county, Minnesota, on the 9th day of December, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., and recorded in book 87 of mortgages, on page 518 whereby Christopher O. Hagelie, a single man, mortgagor mortgaged to the American Freehold Land Mortgage Company of London (Limited) of London, England, mortgagee, the certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the county of Polk in the State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of section eight (8) in township one hundred forty-seven (147) of range forty-five (45), containing one hundred sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof: by which default said power of sale has become operative.

And no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured thereby, or any part of the same; and there is now due and claimed to be due on said mortgage and said debt, the sum of two hundred fifty ($250) dollars as principal, seventy-three and twelve hundredths (78.12) dollars as interest on said principal, four and fifty-five hundredths ($4.55) dollars as interest on past due interest, and one hundred twenty-seven and fifty-four hundredths ($127.54) dollars, paid by said mortgagee as taxes for the years 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, amounting in all to Four hundred fifty-five and twenty-one hundredths (455.21) dollars.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and the statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash by the sheriff of said Polk county, or his deputy, on Saturday, the 17th day of April 1897, at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in said county, and state to pay said amount with interest, twenty-five ($25) dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated St. Cloud, Minn., March 1st, 1897.

THE AMERICAN FREEHOLD-LAND MORTGAGE COMPANY OF LONDON, (Limited) OF LONDON, ENGLAND, Mortgagee.
GEO. H. REYNOLDS,
Attorney for Mortgagee, St. Cloud, Minn. [47-11]

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate under Judgement of Foreclosure.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss District Court.

A. Appel, plaintiff, vs. George H Herbert, otherwise known as George Kehler or Koehler, Minna Horbert, otherwise known as Minna Tiedeman, Ida Kohler or Koehler, and William Keele, Defendants

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 17th day of February 1897, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said Polk county, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash on Friday the second day of April 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit:

Lots numbered eight (8), nine (9) and ten (10) in block numbered three (3) in Budge's Fourth Addition to East Grand Forks, Minnesota.

Dated February 17th, 1897

THOMAS LAWRENCE,
Sheriff of Polk County
A. A. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney. [45-51]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made executed and delivered by Herculo Planta and Rose Aann Planta, his wife, of Lambert, Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 13th day of February, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m. in book 46 of mortgages, on pages 12 to 14.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $750.00 payable five years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note, and eleven coupon interest notes thereto attached, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas, the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company duly assigned said mortgage and note to Charlotte A. Sheldon, by written assignment dated March 23rd, A. D. 1889, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book 67 of mortgages, at page 64.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $750.00, and the interest thereon since May 1st, 1898, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $946.00, being the sum of $750.00 principal, and $196.00 interest upon said mortgage indebtedness, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following property therein described, lying and being situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The northwest quarter (NW¼) of section thirty-five (35) in township one hundred fifty (150) north, of range forty-one (41) west, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, or his deputy, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1897, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes, if any, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fees, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated January 25th, 1897.

CHARLOTTE A. SHELDON,
Assignee of said Mortgage.
D. McC. Scribner,
Attorney for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of that certain indenture of mortgage made, executed and delivered by Anders Olsen Engemoen and Marthe M. Engemoen, his wife, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, of the City of Minneapolis, in the County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 16th day of April, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1889, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book 45 of mortgages, on pages 52-50, which said mortgage and the note and indebtedness secured thereby was assigned by said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company to Industrial Trust Company of Providence, R. I., trustee, by written assignment dated the 25th day of May, A. D. 1889, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1896, at 6:40 o'clock p. m., in book 79 of mortgages, on pages 84-5, and

Whereas, said mortgage was given to secure the payment of two hundred fifty dollars ($250.00) payable five years from the date of said mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one principal promissory note and ten interest coupon notes thereto attached, all bearing even date with said mortgage, and executed and delivered therewith, and default has been made in the payment of said principal note and in the interest thereon, and in the payment of the taxes upon the premises hereinafter described, which taxes for the year 1895, amounting to seven and 15-100 dollars ($7.15), has been paid by said Industrial Trust Company, trustee, pursuant to the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and

Whereas, there is claimed to be due and there is due and payable upon said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, including said taxes so paid, at the date of this notice, the sum of two hundred and seventy-four and 22-100 dollars ($274.22), besides twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorneys' fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure thereof, and no action or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the land and premises therein described, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The west half (W½) of the southeast quarter (SE¼) of section thirty-five (35), in township one hundred forty-eight (148) north, of range forty-two (42) west, and the same will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, or his deputy, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1897, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with taxes paid as aforesaid, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorneys' fees, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated March 9th, 1897.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of said Mortgage.
Flannery & Cooke,
Attorneys for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn. [1880]

LEGAL BLANKS

A large Assortment always in stock at the

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COLD?

Well, Rather!
And you need warm shoes.
Luckily I laid in a big stock before the rise in Leather and will give my patrons the benefit of it. I will sell

.0 shoes for $3.00
2.50 " " 2.00
2.25 " " 1.75

And everything else in proportion.

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IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED

FARMS

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME

AND EASY PAYMENTS.

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— OF —

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital $100,000.

General Banking Business Transacted.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Town and School Orders ...ught. Money to Loan on Farms

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ONE of the first things the new administration should see to is an act of simple justice to the old soldiers by passing a service pension bill of at least $8 per month.

WITH a republican ticket and a free silver ticket in the field in the coming city election it becomes an interesting question, whatever will those awfully independent fellows do? There will hardly be enough of them to make a ticket of to say nothing of support for it. They'll have to fish or cut bait.

THOSE inhuman butchers, Jackson and Walling paid the penalty of their crime for the murder of poor Pearl Bryan on Saturday last. The "confessions" that they have been making up proved to have been a tissue of lies from beginning to end, and they died without telling the facts in the case. The earth is well rid of such monsters.

THE House on Monday, in committee of the whole killed the Thorpe bill providing for civil service rules in the state grain department, deader than Julius Ceasor. There is a a good deal of morbid sentiment and humbug in this civil service idea that is better for the country to have eradicated. The House very properly put an effectual quietus to it for this session at least.

IT looks as though Fosston was trying to put up a job by which Nelson county could get off without the formality of a vote by the people. A bill has been introduced looking to the organization of Nelson county in certain contingencies. Any bill that ignores the rights of voters should be killed promptly and effectually.

A BILL was introduced by senator Crokhite that, if passed will do away with a bill that was made in '94 that permits a lawyer on the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners to practice law while a member of the board. The salary of the members of the board is a pretty good thing in itself considered, and should enable the state to procure pretty good talent, and keep it employed.

WHEN the government first commenced the distribution of seed it was a good thing, for then only rare and costly seeds from other countries were sent out, but under the present system it does not pay the cost, and it is more of a nuisance than anything else. As a rule a man gets a lot of pumpkin seeds or melon seeds or something else that is no good up here and the kind he could use be seldom if ever gets.

THE experiment of running city affairs on a basis of party lines, that has been tried in the city for the past year has proven a success as far as it has gone, and it will be tried again. It is the best way to make up a ticket for each party well knows that it must put its best material to the front in order to win and it is a stimulus to do so. This city never had a better government than it has had for the past year and the only reason to change would be to give some schemers a chance to win.

WHILE everything appears quiet and tranquil on its face in relation to the coming election there are a few uneasy spirits, who for personal reasons are not satisfied with the way things have been run for the past year and they are trying to stir up a feeling of unrest in the hopes to get a ticket put into the field composed of such material as they can more easily control. There is not one flaw that they can find in the present administration of affairs that will have weight in the minds of taxpayers—so they are trying to invent something.

THE Times had a long article in its Monday issue hauling the Republicans over the coals for having the temerity to put a straight party ticket in the field, claiming to believe that the independent way is the best, making the statement that last year was the first time that a party ticket had been tried in the city and by inference saying that we could have secured better officials and a better administration of the city affirs in the other way. It seems singular what a short memory the Times man has, for it has very often taken occasion during the last year to commend some city official and it was not so very long that it came out with a fulsome article praising Mayor Brown for his excellent administration, now the Times wants to down him! Same thing, for the Times well knows that Mr. Brown is a thoroughbred Republican, dyed in the wool and would by no means accept a nomination by any other party. Mr. Brown is proud of his party and its record, and feels it a higher honor to be a Republican mayor of the city than he would to be the representative of no party. We have seen in times past what unseemly scrambles we have had in non-partisan elections and everybody who has had that experience and has carefully noted the trend of events under the Republican administration is mighty hard to suit if he is not better pleased this way. The Times alludes to one mistake that has been made, calls it a steal—does not say what it alludes to, but presumably to the printing—which the Times did not get—hence a steal. Well, we have never yet seen the administration that did not make at least one mistake, and if we can say of the Republican administration of this city that in its first year it only made one mistake, then we should say: "Well done good and faithful servant, you have been faithful over many things, try it another whack!"

The New Tariff.

Minneapolis Evening Journal.

The howl of democratic free trade organs about the "robber tariff" is again heard. The new tariff bill is the object of attack in the same old mendacious style and they are preparing for the campaign of 1898 apparently on the same line. But, by this time, the country knows perfectly well where it can find a genuine "robber tariff." It is the tariff of 1894 now in force, but happily to be set aside soon for the republican tariff to increase the revenue and to protect American industries. The "robber tariff" of 1894 has robbed our own manufacturers of millions of dollars' worth of trade and given foreigners unjust advantages over our people. The "robber tariff" of 1894 has greatly decreased the opportunities of labor and so it has robbed American labor of its rights, discriminating in favor of the foreigner. It has been a robber on a big scale. The republican tariff will bestow large advantages on the country; it will rob neither American labor nor American manufactures, it is constructive of prosperity, not destructive of prosperity, as has been the tariff of 1894. The democratic organs may fume and fret, but the new tariff will soon be effectuated and in the course of this year will show its power for promoting the restoration of prosperity very conspicuously. The "robber tariff" cry of the democrats and populists will avail nothing before the beneficent effects of a tariff which builds up and does not destroy.

The Coming Flood.

The Minneapolis Tribune.

An "Old Settler" in the Fargo Forum sounds a note of warning as to the flood that may be expected in the Red River valley this spring with the melting of the snow. He says that if all reports are true there is more snow on the level now than there was in the spring of 1861, and in that year the entire valley was flooded from Big Stone lake to Winnipeg, a distance of more than 300 miles. Old Settler advises farmers who have grain on the ground floor to look for a place of safety. He adds:

"There are those who will say that the Red River valley will not be flooded again, because the valley is all broken up now and water will soak into the soil more rapidly. Let me say that the Red River valley is made by floods. And it is only a freak of nature for the Red River valley to overflow its banks once in every twenty or forty years. A flood may destroy a great amount of property but on the other hand a flood will do some good. A crop of cut worms would be destroyed that are so ruinous to gardens and also gopher crop would be thinned out. A large amount of foul seed would be swept away. So if we look on the bright side, the old saying is, there can be no great harm done and not some small gain; and again if every bridge in this valley would be swept away it would give work to thousands of men; it would bring more prosperity into the Red River valley than all the McKinleyism, Bryanism, Demo-Popism, Coxeyism combined. Mother Nature's prosperity is a thing of reality and Mother Nature has taken the contract, and in three weeks from now she will unlock the icy fetters that has bound the Red River in four feet of snow and ice since the great Thanksgiving blizzard. Old Settler will say to all prepare for the worst. Every neighbor in the Red River valley should have a boat to help those that will be in danger of their lives and their stock. Be on the safe side; the safe side is the best side after all."

There is another theory that the snow came so early that the ground is not frozen very deeply, and therefore a greater portion of the water than usual will soak into the soil. This may happen if the melting is gradual; but if the snow should happen to go off with warm rains, it is difficult to imagine to what proportions the flood might attain. There is danger of considerable loss of life, as well as of property, if the warning to be prepared for a possible great flood is not generally heeded.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

The Northwestern Teachers' Association Will Meet the First Week in April

The adjourned meeting of the Northwestern Teachers' Association will be held in the high school building in this city on Friday and Saturday April 2nd and 3rd. An unusually attractive program has been arranged and all teachers are expected to be present. The Crookston and Palace hotels will give special rates to teachers and reduced rates on railroads if 75 tickets are sold.

Making Populist Votes.

To the Editor of The Journal:

I enclose a clipping from the columns of the Clark Republican, a populist paper of this county. This is the kind of stuff which makes populist votes, and if it isn't true I would like to have the Journal expose it as a fallacy. W. M.

Clark, S. D. March 15th.

The following is the clipping referred to:

MILLIONAIRE GENEROSITY PERSONIFIED.

"Russell Sage is reported to be worth $6,000,000. He has a brother in Ohio who is not possessed of much wealth, and wrote the millionaire brother for a little financial help. Russell loaned his brother the magnificent sum of fifty dollars, taking a mortgage upon his home to secure the same."

The Journal has no positive information on the subject, but understands that the story is correct. It has seen it a number of times in the eastern papers and has never seen it denied.

But what has that to do with making populist votes? Very likely it is true, as our correspondent suggests, that this is the kind of stuff that makes populist votes, but why should it? What has the alleged stinginess and meanness of Russell Sage got to do with the great principles upon which this government is run? Are people to vote for free silver because Russell Sage is a close-fisted, hard-hearted, miserly man? Are they to shout for free trade because he lacks the milk of human kindness in his composition? Are we to be driven upon the reefs of social disorder, the overthrow of society, defiance of law, with the subsequent distress sure to follow, simply because Russell Sage may not be kind to his relatives? What has that to do with an intelligent decision and action upon great questions of national policy? And, yet as our correspondent suggests, there is abundant reason to believe that a great many people are governed in their political actions by just such ridiculous and absurd influences and considerations as these. It is a pretty gloomy outlook for intelligent political action when that action is determined by such irrelevant considerations.

Upon a par with the above clipping from the Minneapolis Evening Journal is the following from the Fisher Bulletin of last week:

Capt. Jennings:—"Say, did you ever see an elevator contract with a railroad company? Well it is just one of those sort of things that made a "pop" of me. They give you a contract to build an elevator on the right of way for $1. and then make you sign a contract to move it off any time within five days if they demand it. Then if you don't conform to their rules—which you never see—or pay a cent above the market price—off you go."

Against the Railroads.

The supreme court has decided the case of the United States versus the Trans-Missouri freight association, against the railroads.

The opinion was rendered by justice Peckham, and reverses the decision of the court below. It holds the anti-trust law of 1890 to be applicable to railroad transportation and the traffic agreement of the pool illegal.

Justice Peckham reviewed the history of the case and stated the conclusions of the court in a very few words. He said that the bill had originally been filed by the government for the purpose of securing the setting aside of the agreement operating in the southwest, which constituted the association to fix rates of transportation to which the various roads, constituting the pool, should agree. The bill was filed under the law known as the Sherman anti-trust act of 1890. The defendants had, in their answer, denied the government's allegation in respect, especially to the point of improper intent, and upon these showings the case proceeded to a hearing. The court below decided that the Sherman act did not apply to railroads and therefore refused to sustain the government. It was also held by the lower court that even if the act did apply, the agreement was not one looking to this "unreasonable restraint" of trade. Continuing, Justice Peckham said that when the case was brought into the supreme court, the defendants had moved to dismiss the appeal on the ground that the freight associations had been dissolved, leaving nothing before the court, and also on the allegation that the amount involved was not sufficient to justify the consideration of the case in the supreme court of the United States.

These motions were both overruled by the court's conclusions, announced today.

Justice Peckham said the mere dissolution of the association did not determine the question, as there was still relief to be had. Taking up the case on its merits, he said the courts had reached the conclusion that the Sherman act does cover the question of railroad transportation, and agreement between the various roads is within the prohibition of the act. Hence the decision of the lower court which was favorable to the contention of the railway company was reversed, and the case remanded.

Justices Field, Gray, Shiras and White dissented, Justice White delivering the dissenting opinion.

Business and Wheat.

Minneapolis Tribune.

Trade gains slowly, but it is gaining. The volume is still below that of prosperous years, but it is above that of the late period of depression. It appears as if the lowest point had been scored and that the tide has turned. Dun says there are more mills in operation and more hands employed than there were a few weeks ago; that there are a larger distribution of finished products, and that the demand for commercial loans has sharply increased, which is a good indication of growing activity.

All business interests, abroad as well as at home, are closely watching the work of congress upon the tariff bill. It has not progressed far enough yet to enable any one to draw certain conclusions; but the general opinion is that the finished product of legislation, when finally presented to the president for signature, will be fundamentally a revenue measure with such protection as the pressing necessities of revenue afford. This on a great many articles will be considerable. There will also be a general change from ad valorem to specific duties which will compel importers who have heretofore defrauded the revenue out of millions of dollars, to walk up to the captain's office and settle.

The net result will be a general accession of confidence from the fact the goverment is placed upon a self-supporting basis, and larger protection for the woolen, lumber and numerous other industries, which will lead to the active employment of capital instead of the hoarding of it at the financial centers.

In the northwest the improvement in weather conditions has produced some signs of spring activity. The railroads are no longer blockaded and the commercial travelers can resume their journeys.

The feature of the wheat market has been the strong domestic demand for wheat which has kept the option market from declining in the face of diminished exports and slack foreign demand. Reports of crop damage have also cut some figure, but the attitude of the trade in regard to them is a waiting one. It appears that much damage has been done in Illinois and some sections of neighboring states; but the outlook in Kansas and Nebraska is good, and a full crop there would offset any losses in the other states. Within 30 days the condition of seedling in the northwest will become a factor in the market. If it promises to be late, with a decrease of acreage, on account of wet weather, that will be a bullish influence.

Although foreigners appear to have almost stopped buying our wheat, they continue to take considerable flour, and enormous quantity of corn, or, as they call it, "maize." The reports of this cereal last week approached very close to the six million bushel mark. The comparatively high price of wheat has evidently taught our trans-Atlantic neighbors to appreciate the nutritive quality of the coarser grain. Were it not that our stocks of corn are so enormous the foreign demand would have put up price 10 cents a bushel instead of 1½c; but if it turns out that the bulk of the crop of 1896 is unfit to grade No. 2 a good advance in corn later on is almost inevitable. The public have seen the time when corn has sold higher than wheat and the time may come this year, when two bushels of marketable corn of a good quality will be worth at least as much as one bushel of wheat.

MINING TAX BILL

THE REEVES MEASURE MIGHT HAVE PASSED THE HOUSE

But For a Misunderstanding as to How Mr. McLean Voted—Influence of Small Matters on Large Ones—Courtesy and Expedition—Department Store Bill. Civil Service Reform—Good Work by Committees.

ST. PAUL, March 23.—One of the most closely contested measures before the legislature for many a day has been on several times, coming up during the afternoon for final action. This was the Reeves mine tax bill which was introduced early in the session in its original form and has been before the house in various forms all winter. Mr. Reeves of Pope county introduced it, and soon after it had been considered by the committee on taxes and tax laws a new bill was presented as a substitute. This second bill was discussed for some days, and then Mr. Reeves brought forth a third bill, which is the measure over which representatives argued and voted Thursday, Friday and Saturday and resumed during the day. The details of the bill have been heretofore given, and all phases of the question were gone over exhaustively during the debate. A few changes were made in details of the bill, the tonnage bill was changed from 8 cents a ton to 5 cents a ton, and by a decisive vote the house announced its general policy of adherence to the general policy of a tonnage tax. The friends of the bill held the house together until long after 7 o'clock, but when many members began to complain at the lack of food and over the prolonged session it was agreed that they consent to an adjournment.

The Contest Resumed.

Friday morning the contest was resumed and the house kept at it steadily until late in the afternoon, a vote being finally taken a little before 5 o'clock. To pass any bill requires 58 votes, and roll-call showed 56 in favor of this bill. But before the vote was announced, Mr. Staples changed his vote in order to move a reconsideration of the vote later in the week. When the house met on Saturday Mr. Staples moved to reconsider the vote whereby the Reeves bill was lost, the course of his speech stating that Mr. McLean was recorded as voting against the bill, when he really voted for it. The bill was then reconsidered by a vote of 55 to 43, and afterwards the bill was laid over until the afternoon, all agreeing to the postponement.

Small Matters Influence Big Ones.

Little matters influence large ones, and since the fight over the Reeves bill Mr. Staples realizes the fact more thoroughly. It had been the custom of Reading Clerk Ryder to verify the vote on all important measures by reading the names of those voting in the minority and even on most important matters reading both sides. This struck Mr. Staples as occupying considerable time and at his request the custom was dropped. So the vote on the Reeves bill on Friday was not verified and it was not known until the next day that Mr. McLean's failure to answer loudly to his name had resulted in his being recorded wrongly on the bill. Had this been known Friday the bill could have been passed at that time. Mr. McLean's vote meant 57 votes, or one less than enough to pass. As the friends of the bill were the majority of those present a reconsideration was easily possible whenever they wished. Mr. Laing was at his home sick, but was ready to come to the capitol to vote for the bill if needed. Mr. Martin, another friend of the bill, was not far away, and after reconsideration another call of the house would have brought them in and the bill would have been passed with one vote to spare. But Mr. Staples' laudable desire to avoid delaying business prevented the verification of the vote and the discovery about Mr. McLean's vote, so that apparently by trying to save a minute's time a great deal more time was necessary before this bill could be finally disposed of by the house.

Courtesy and Expedition.

Courtesy to each other and the expediting of business have often been opposing influences in the two houses, but the latter conquered in the house Saturday when the order of business was so changed as to take up third reading of house bills before the same action on senate bills. The senate has always passed its own bills first, and members of the house, through a mistaken idea of courtesy to the senate, has done just the opposite. This has usually resulted in proportionately more senate than house bills becoming laws. The proper theory is for each house to pass its own bills first and the reason is very plain. In this way, when the last days of the session arrive each house will have before it chiefly bills originating in the other house and with a single roll call can enact them into laws, without needing time to transmit them to the second house for a second roll call.

Senator Dunham wants to raise the standard of literary and general education among medical students, and has introduced a bill prescribing what standing in schools or academies, or what examinations are necessary before the medical department of the university will allow entry of new students, and also requiring such examination of candidates for license by the state medical board.

May Make the Reeves Bill Unnecessary.

The senate passed a bill Saturday whose friends believe it will supercede the Reeves mine tax bill by making it unnecessary. This was the Tharpe bill, giving the state board of equalization power to raise individual assessments. It is claimed for it that any local favoritism can be prevented, and that in case the big mining companies dictate low assessments the state board will be able to correct them and fix the figures where they belong. The principal opposition to the bill was on the ground that the board should also have power to decrease assessments, but it passed in its original form.

The Snodgrass ballot machine bill, introduced in the house some time ago, is now joined by a similar bill brought into the senate by Senator Stevens on Saturday. The Stevens bill requires 90 days notice by publication, after which automatic ballot recorders may be used in counties, cities or villages.

Southern Minnesota senators who went home over Sunday, after their discussion of good roads on Saturday, got a chance to appreciate the necessity for some action on the subject, for the spring thaw emphasized bad roads most uncomfortably. Many, however, were unable to reach their homes.

The famous Foss morbid sentimentality bill has for several days been on the senate general orders and will soon be among the things that are not. Earlier in the session there might have been a playful discussion of the measure, but every senator is too conscious of the rapidly approaching final adjournment to fritter away time in such idle amusements.

The fourth hospital for the insane is in statu quo. Senator Dunham of Anoka is vigorously opposing any such institution now, although earlier in the session, when Anoka was supposed to be the site of the hospital, he introduced a bill appropriating a large sum for buildings there. Action on the Hastings location is deferred until the investigating committee reports on the alleged bribery, and two reports are expected from them.

Department Store Bill.

Senator Theden's department store bill has been made a special order for Thursday afternoon and country members hope to hear from their constituents before that in order to know better how to vote on it. The bill is long and classifies all kinds of retail goods, there being 58 different lines of goods, with a graduated license fee, from $2 a year for the dealer handling one line, $10 for handling two lines and $25 for three lines, up to $10,000 for those handling more than 20 lines of goods. Many amendments have already been prepared and will be offered to the bill, the Hennepin county solons wanting to revise the schedules. Printed copies of the bill have been mailed to all parts of the state and this week will bring opinions on it from all sections. It was prepared by Senator Theden after his department store investigation.

Killed Civil Service Reform.

The house does not seem to be friendly to the cause of civil service reform and has a second time killed Senator Thorpe's bill providing for civil service in the grain inspection department. For half an hour or more the measure was discussed, the sentiment being with Mr. Donnelly when he said, "The first instinct of the average American citizen is to get an office, and his second instinct is to hold on to the office he has secured," the friends of the first named instinct, however, appearing to be in the majority for they voted against the bill on the ground that it would shut them out of office. The bill was revised during the day and placed on the table that it might be given another chance for its life when the attendance was larger, less than a quorum having voted on the bill.

Committees Have Done Good Work.

In one respect the committees of the present house have been doing their duty more thoroughly than their predecessors. Often in the past a useless or even a bad bill has been favorably reported out of courtesy to its author, but this session's committees have done very little of that. Such action does not accomplish any good end and it does cumber the records and files with bills that are sure to be killed anyway. It also saves the time of the house to have the execution performed by the committees. There have thus far been 852 bills introduced in the house, and of the 189 that have gone down to death the larger number were killed in committee. The house is still nearly 150 bills ahead of two years ago in the number introduced, while the senators, who brought in many bills two years ago, have been satisfied to introduce about 80 less than at the same stage of that session.

Bills That Are Mixed Up Together.

Scarcely a bill is proposed that does not at some stage of its life become tangled up with some one or more other bills. Three measures that are now closely associated, almost vitally joined together, are the university, tax levy, new capitol and fourth insane hospital bills, and these measures will occupy a prominent place in the proceedings until finally disposed of. Votes on each of these measures will be influenced directly by votes on the others, so that any prediction as to the outcome would be simply wasted breath.

B. S. COWEN.

SMOKING OF CIGARETTES.

The Habit Is Apparently Becoming Minimized in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Where 2,000 stores formerly sold cigarettes in Chicago less than 200 places now handle them. This wholesome change is all the result of the high license law recently passed by the council. There is promise of an opposition to it, however, nominally by a local dealer, but it is considered that as a matter of fact the cigarette trust is back of the fight that is to be made. The validity of the ordinance has been attacked in the courts, and the case will be carried to the supreme court. Fortunately during the process of the law the general sales of the goods are practically stopped and public school teachers report an improvement in the standing and behavior of their pupils who were formerly "fiends," by reason of the fact that it is difficult for them to get their smokes, and the practice is being broken up among young children in this manner.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY.

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Col. Naff starts this week for a trip to White Earth.

T. S. Berg was in from McIntosh on Saturday.

Capt. Muir has returned from a trip to Chicago.

Wheat opened out at 63 cents on Monday morning.

W. B. Wood was over from Grand Forks on Friday.

J. B. Merrill, of Fisher, was on our streets on Monday.

George R. Roberts was down from Stephen on Friday.

T. H. Bjoin went up along the St. Hilaire line on Monday.

A. R. Holston returned from a trip to St. Paul last Saturday.

T. B. McManus went south along the Great Northern last week.

J. W. Wheeler went up to St. Hilaire on Monday on a business trip.

L. J. Lake was one of the prominent farmers near Angus in the city last week.

Albert Halverson came down from Fosston last week to visit relatives and friends.

Monday morning broke somewhat colder and the snow did not melt very rapidly.

Mrs. Lorenzo Miller returned last week from a nice visit to the old home in Canada.

P. Mehan was one of the prominent citizens of Thief River Falls in the city on Friday last.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

Wheat in the foreign markets is uneasy and shows signs of a slight decline this week.

Prof. H. W. Anstey was up from Fisher on Saturday.

Secretary Clarke, of the St. Hilaire Lumber Co., went up to St. Hilaire on Monday morning.

H. C. Misner and wife and Mrs. Dr. Chapin came down from Euclid on Thursday to see McEwen.

T. H. Durgia, a prominent Roseau county merchant was in the city last week on his way to St. Paul.

S. B. Palmer was up from Lockhart on Friday transacting business and greeting old-time friends.

John Holton was up from Fertile on Friday, on matters connected with the Garfield county case.

A. J. DeLance lost a valuable cow last week, of inflamation of the kidneys or something of that nature.

George Rose was one of the solid farmers from near Euclid who was in the city on Thursday of last week.

A series of meetings are being held at the Congregational church this week. Everybody cordially invited.

Rev. Herman P. Fisher, lectured at Fertile on Friday evening, and returned home on Saturday morning.

John O. Buhn, "county auditor of Hail Columbia county" was in from Mentor this week transacting business.

A. F. Ranch went out along the St. Hilaire line last week to dispose of merchandise to the dealers along that line.

Judge Hagen appointed Mary Lenlos administratrix of the estate of Edward Lenlos, of Huntsville, on Saturday.

Supt. Stewart of the Fargo schools was in the city this week and visited our schools.

Quite a rainfall occurred on Thursday evening which reduced the snow banks and softened up the roads very materially.

Our Euclid letter slipped a cog somewhere last week and did not reach us till Friday morning—two days over-due.

J. M. Stephens returned on Sunday morning from a trip below with two car loads of stock. He went to Sioux City with them.

Supt. Jenks was in the city Sunday. He is looking very much better these days than before he went south for his health.

Al. Kaiser drove down from Fosston last week and took the train for St. Paul. Looking after prospects for Nelson county maybe.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Johnstone welcomed the arrival of bonnie lassie on Sunday, the second little girl that has gladdened their home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Stephens are the happy parents of a bran new boy that arrived last week while J. M. was away with the stock.

Alderman A. McGregor received the sad news of the death of his brother at Essex Junction, Vt. on Sunday, at the age of 70 years.

Mrs. T. J. Thorson, of Seattle, has been visiting with friends in the city since Thursday last. Mr. Thorson was a former resident of this city.

Hon. H. Steenerson, who is engaged on a case at Hillsboro came over to spend the Sabbath in the city returning on Monday morning.

Annie Vik, of Lessor, was brought before Judge Hagen on Saturday on information of insanity and committed to the asylum at Fergus Falls.

To retain an abundant head of hair of a natural color to a good old age, the hygiene of the scalp must be observed. Apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

C. T. Lanman was in from McIntosh on Friday wearing that time-tried smile of his as he greeted his friends and kept up a big thinking about Columbia county matters.

On Thursday night Tom Thompson fell down the outside stairway at the opera house and broke a leg. He will have a season of enforced idleness at the hospital free of expense.

Judge Frank Ives said the words that united H. W. Lee and Miss Tena Bakken on Saturday evening last. They are both of Thief River Falls where Mr. Lee is an attorney-at-law.

They begin to arrive. This week an immigrant arrived with a carload of stock and farming machinery, household goods, etc., ready to go to work seeding as soon as the land is ready.

E. P. Pierce, returned on Wednesday, from his winter's sojourn in Florida, looking bright and healthy. Mrs. Pierce remained in Minneapolis for a few days' visit with friends there.

The body of Chas. Desmore, who was shot last Friday near East Grand Forks, was buried on Wednesday by Dept. coroner Chesterman, as nothing had yet been heard from his relatives.

Commissioner Norland did not show up at the last meeting of the board, having made up his mind that he was set off from Polk county with the balance of Red Lake county.

Mrs. Elsie Paulsrad, mother of the late ex sheriff Nels O. Paulsrud, died at her home in Nelsville last week aged 90 years. She was a native of Norway and one of the early settlers of Polk county.

Street commissioner Harry Norric has had a large force of men at work on the streets trying to get things in ship-shape and keep them there, and couldn't find all the men he needed.

McEwen put a man to sleep about noon in the C. O. D. window on Thursday and waked him up on the stage at the opera house at 8:30 in the evening. And yet some are skeptical.

The marriage of Dr. Wm. Scanlan and Miss Edith Mitchel is announced to take place at Minneapolis on April 7th. Miss Mitchel will be remembered as the daughter of A. L. Mitchel a former Crookston resident.

The body of Chas. Densmore, the man killed in the row at East Grand Forks on Thursday, was brought to Chesterman's undertaking rooms in this city on Monday to await instruction from his relatives.

Remember the Republican caucases on Saturday afternoon. As they have always been held heretofore in the evening one is apt to get mixed up and forget to go. Two o'clock is the appointed hour.

Mrs. Durwia, mother of Mrs. Louis Gonyea, who died last week was buried last Friday, the funeral taking place at the Gentilly church. Many friends and relatives went out from here to attend the solemn obsequies.

D. H. Beecher, formerly a resident of this city, was over from Grand Forks on Friday talking about trading a house and lot he owns in this city for a farm. At last accounts the deal had not been quite consummated.

Sylvester Peterson, partner of O. H. Myran at Ada, was last week appointed register of the land office in this city. Myran had the call on the job and went to Washington to have Peterson appointed and this is the result.

The dwellers along the Mississippi river bottoms in Tennessee and Arkansas have been having a fearful time with the floods this spring. Hundreds have been rendered homeless and are being cared for in Memphis.

Chas. E. Sawyer returned on Friday morning from quite an extended trip to Mankato and other towns below St. Paul and leaves again last of this week for another business trip, this time as far as Chicago, probably.

One of the plate glass windows in Benoit's store was broken on Saturday. Several boys were playing marbles in front of his store when one of the boys plumped a marble into the window cracking it the entire length.

The body of a young man, with a bullet hole in it was found on Tuesday morning at Warren and suicide is hinted. His name was Allan Barnum, son of I. A. Barnum, of Sauk Rapids and a cousin to Frank E. Barnum, of the Sauk Centre Avalanche.

"The great McEwen" closed his entertainments last Saturday evening and departed hence to scold some other town. He had a good audience every night, everything considered and there was no occasion for his fretfulness.

The free silverites decided to put a city ticket in the field and were caucusing last night. Well, that's all right, and you can bet that they will put their best foot forward in their nominations, to be made in the city hall tonight, see if they don't!

A mizzling rain on Friday afternoon settled the snow a good bit and softened up the roads very much rendering traveling in the country very precarious. Not much heavy hauling can now be done before seeding unless we get another freeze-up.

The first case in the post office matter on Robert street came off last week before Judge Holt and was decided in favor of J. R. McKinnon. The defendant, A. G. Anderson set up that he understood that the amount he paid the first year covered the full term of five years.

Earnest Miller was in from Russia on Saturday trading with JOURNAL advertisers and gave us a call. He is one of the original JOURNAL readers having had the JOURNAL for 15 or 16 years. Earnest was one of the first bakers in the city, locating on Robert street in 1878.

Iver A. Krohn returned last week from his southern trip looking very much refreshed by the trip. Rumor has it that he has purchased a farm in Virginia and will try his hand farming down there. Well, he will not find quite as much snow if that farm is not as good as his Polk county farm.

E. L. Stowe was in from the town of Onstad on Thursday and gave us the result of the town election in that town as follows: Supervisors, Ole P. Onstad, chairman, Sever Quarburg, Knute Berg; town clerk, E. L. Stowe; treasurer, H. H. Halvorson; assessor, C. H. Holmes; justices, E. L. Stowe, H. P. Hafterson; constable, Ole Olson.

P. T. Scotland, the alderman from the second ward, was home a few days last week getting acquainted with his family. Well, it is none of our business if the second ward is content with only one representative in the council as long as that one is as good a man as Capt. E. C. Davis—he is a host in himself—as good as twins—of some kinds.

The entertainments of Prof. McEwen were all right enough in their way and he is no doubt well up in his profession but his habit of taking up so much of his time defending himself against imaginary charges is not very agreeable to the average audience and wholly uncalled for. As soon as he gets over that he will be all right.

Alex. Barnam was in on Monday shaking hands with his many friends who were congratulating him on his recovery from his serious illness. He says that this is the first time that he has been able to get to the city since his convalescence and he looks pretty thin and well bleached out yet. He had a pretty serious time of it but thinks with care he will soon be in his usual health.

Knute Aker came in on the Halstad line on Wednesday evening returning home on the next train. He says it seems good to have a regular train again after such a siege as they have had. He thinks that if the snow continues to go off as slowly as it is doing now there will be no great trouble, but should rain set in and continue long, look out for trouble and lots of it.

As the result of a row among the Indians on the Reservation and some visiting Chippewuys from Canada, one of the visitors was killed on Saturday last. They were all said to be drunk at the time and the row commenced through the attentions of the murdered Indian to a dusky damsel of the Reservation. The murderer escaped and the agent will now proceed to investigate the affair.

Sheriff Lawrence returned from Regina on Saturday. Much to his disappointment he did not bring along with him Frank Martin, whom he has been waiting for several weeks, owing to the exceeding deliberation of Canadian justice and it may be some weeks before he can go after him. The sheriff after having taken the trip way down there and waited so long naturally wanted to bring back his man.

Iver C. Lerum dropped in to make us a social visit on Monday afternoon. Speaking of a prospective flood he says that he does not expect to see higher water than we usually have unless the balance of the snow goes off with a long continued rainfall, as he thinks the ground can take up a lot of the water—more than usual, as it has not been frozen so deep this winter as usual. He thinks that seeding will commence in April.

Wheat in this market closed at 63 cents—the ruling price for the week. For a while it looked like better prices would rule soon—on war news—but the powers seem to have bucked down and agreed to let little Greece baste that Turkey to her heart's content and Johnny Bull seems to be eating hoe cake or johnny-cake, at any rate he is shipping more corn than wheat. It is said that corn makes good whiskey but that can't be what Johnny Bull needs so much corn for.

The Crookston tannery has again changed hands, the new proprietors being Miller & Eckstrom. August Miller, one of the firm, was the founder of the institution and has been connected with it all along. He is one of the best tanners in existence and it is wonderful what he can do with a hide when he tries. He can make a handsome lap-robe out of a very unpromising cow-hide. This institution has always been a very useful one in our midst and will now lose none of its popularity.

Dept. Coroner Chesterman, was called to East Grand Forks last Friday on a case of manslaughter, probably. Chas. Densmore was a cook in John Pelky's wood camp in the town of Bygland and on Thursday Pelky made a bee to haul a lot of wood, furnishing "planty alkohol" to liven things up. At supper time Chas. Densmore, who had been imbibing rather freely got into a quarrel with Alphonse Cote and was knocked down and by some it is said was kicked. Mr. Pelky, arriving interfered and Densmore was taken to bed and soon it was discovered that he was dead. Cote was held to the Grand jury.

A young man named John Hunter met with a sudden death on Sunday morning at Mallory probably by jumping off of a freight train. On Saturday, together with several young men he was at Fisher and being in a hurry to get home boarded a freight. It happened to be a through freight that does not stop at Mallory and it is supposed that he jumped off as his dead body was found sometime after the train had passed, with the head crushed in. Dept. Coroner Chesterman was summoned and the inquest developed the above facts. Mr. Hunter was a nephew of the section foreman at Mallory who took charge of the body.

Glyndon News:—The lecture by Rev. H. P. Fisher of Crookston, Wednesday evening was indeed fine. But the one thing to be regretted is that so few turned out to hear him. The rainy weather and soft footing kept many away who would otherwise have attended. Mr. Fisher took the audience over several different routes from the Red river and the Twin Cities to eastern cities stopping on the way to review all noted and historic points. The cities of Washington, New York and Boston were vividly described bringing out many interesting things that would be well to have in mind when visiting these cities. The historic places in them were also pointed out of which Boston took the lead. It is certain that a more pleasant and profitable evening's entertainment could rarely be found.

Postponed.

The hearing in the Garfield county case that was to have occurred on Thursday of last week before Judge Ives was postponed for two weeks and comes up on April 7th.

$17.50.

The Great Northern road will make a special rate of $17.50 per car from St. Paul to Crookston on emigrants' goods, stock and machinery. This rate will be given till April 10th 1897.

ALEX. BAPTIC,
Agent,

No One Dies.

No one dies of Pulmonary disease, the result of cold, who takes "77" in time. For sale by all druggists 25c.

Can't Eat

This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food does not relish. They need the toning up of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and internal misery only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It so promptly and efficiently relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

SPECIAL SALE

Men's Suits | Light overcoats

AND

Mackintoshes.

Until April 1st

To Make your Spring Purchases Easy

Big Reductions in

Workingmen's Pants, Overalls, Jackets, Shirts and Gloves.

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REMEMBER

That SLOCUM'S Grocery is the place to get

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Pure Groceries

Orders by Telephone Promptly Filled.

You will consult your best Interests by trading at

SLOCUM'S GROCERY.

Renne's Royal Star Restaurant

McKinnon Block
Main, St.

It is an undisputed fact that we serve the best meal in the city, at the lowest rate. Call and be Convinced.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE MATE OF THE HINDU

By Captain RALPH DAVIS.

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[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XVII.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

It was broad daylight before we heard from the mutineers. Then the whole crowd of them swarmed out of the forest and down on the beach, and in their madness and desperation they were no longer men. Their cursing was something awful to bear, and but for the six or eight great sharks cruising around in the bay they would certainly have tried to board the bark in the face of our firearms. They showered us with pebbles, and some of them even picked up handfuls of sand and flung them in our direction. It was a long quarter of an hour before they cooled down, and then Ben Johnson stepped to the front and said:

"Aye, Captain Clark, you gave us the slip last night, but we count ourselves no worse off. Within a week we'll have the Hindu and the life of every man, woman and child aboard!"

Having exhausted their rage, they retired to the shelter of the forest and their camp. It was raining that morning, and I cannot tell you how thankful I was. Those men had been worked up to that pitch that they would have fired the bushes without an hour's delay in hopes to encompass the death of all aboard the bark. They would ten times rather have destroyed her than to see us sail away. The last threat of Johnson's could not make us any more vigilant, for there was never a minute we were off our guard. Even the children were put on watch during the day.

So far as I could observe from aloft, the mutineers stuck pretty closely to their camp, while the quarrels among them were frequent and violent. In one of the altercations one of the sailors was killed, and through the glass I could plainly see them dig a shallow grave and roll him into it as if his body had been the carcass of a dog.

On the morning of the twenty-second day of our anchorage in the bay the sun came up in a cloudless sky. The bad weather was not yet over, but this was a lull or break in it. I came on duty at 7 o'clock that morning, and as soon as reaching my accustomed perch aloft I made out a brig, with her sails aback and only about a mile away to the west. The signal flag which the mutineers had kept flying had evidently attracted attention. From the number of boats on the davits I believed the brig to be a whaler; but, if so, she must have blown inshore or had some business I could not well reason out. She showed no colors, but I took her to be a German or Dane.

I turned my glass on the camp of the mutineers and saw them all running down to the west shore in great haste. I hailed the deck and told Captain Clark what was going on, and he at once came up to me, bringing the British ensign and a rifle. Just as he got up a small boat with four men in her pulled away from the brig toward the shore. At the same moment we saw such of the mutineers as wore the uniforms of convicts secrete themselves in the thicket, while the sailors were pushed to the front.

"Ralph, we must block that game," said the captain after a look through the glass. "If they take off those men, the brig will be seized, her crew murdered, and the mutineers will make off. I'll set the ensign flying, and do you load and fire the rifle as fast as you can."

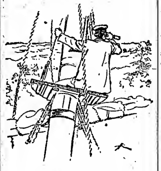
The boat's crew had got within half a cable's length of the beach before our signals were seen and heard. They could see our flag over the tree tops, and the reports of the rifle must have been very distinct. The boat was held steady for three or four minutes, and then the brig signaled for her return. I saw a man going aloft with a glass and was satisfied that he could see me and would make such a report as would stop the boat. She pulled back to the brig, and then came pulling along the west shore until she opened the bay and got sight of us. We signaled for them to come in, but they were evidently afraid of a trap, and when we lowered a boat to pull out to them they at once took to their oars and rowed for the brig. We hoped her captain might investigate, but he evidently became alarmed at their report and swung his yards and made sail. Had he come in to us, he might have lent us a few men to navigate the Hindu down the coast, but in driving him off we had at least balked the plans of the mutineers.

From the lookout aloft I saw them return to their camp. They were wrangling and quarreling, and many of them stopped to shake their fists in the direction of the bark. We expected another visit from them en masse, but they did not appear. About midafternoon the weather shut down again, accompanied by rain, and aboard ship we settled down into the old routine. We were daily looking for the appearance of a man-of-war, and I think every man of us felt more hopeless and discouraged that night than at any time since we had been embayed. You can therefore imagine our joyful surprise when, an hour after midnight, we heard the boom of guns on the open ocean to the south. That signified that the long expected relief ship had arrived. From the moment we got the report of her first gun up to daylight we were up and down and on the watch. We could make out her lights and knew that she was lying to for the day to break.

It seemed to us as if daylight would never come, but when it finally did it was a glad sight which met our eyes. There was the old Endeavor lying out there, carrying forty odd guns and a crew of over 200 men, and we had only made her out when a boat left her side and came pulling into the bay. Captain Clark was taken off in her to make a report of our case, and soon after his arrival on board the Hindu her captain sent us off four sailors and six marines. The latter were to relieve us of our guard duty and the former to help us to get things shipshape preparatory to running out of the bay. Just before noon Captain Clark returned in company with the first lieutenant of the man-of-war, whose name was Robson. He had heard the particulars of our story, and after introducing himself he rubbed his hands in anticipation and said:

"But it's all right now. Of course you'll get help to take the bark to her port of destination, and of course we'll soon be after these fellows who have caused all this trouble. They must know of our arrival, and I'm looking for them to come down and offer to surrender and take their punishment."

At that very moment, though we did not suspect it, the entire gang of mutineers was concealed in the bushes near by. They no longer hoped to capture the Hindu, but Ben Johnson had worked them up to such a pitch of desperation that they were burning for revenge and had armed themselves with large pebbles from the western shore. As soon as we had the marines aboard we carried our private firearms to the cabin, and Lieutenant Robson and others of us were strolling about the decks, when the mutineers suddenly sprang out and began to bombard us with stones. Some of the marines were below, and those on deck had to wait to load their mus-



I saw them all running down to the west shore.

kets, and for a couple of minutes our assailants had it all their own way. As we were driven to shelter the lieutenant was struck on the head and rendered senseless, while none of the others of us escaped injury. As soon as the marines opened fire the mutineers retreated, but even with muskets leveled at his breast Ben Johnson stood up and defiantly said:

"You may land your whole crew, but you cannot take us alive! We'll die fighting before you shall ever lay hands on one of us!"

When the officer recovered, he was for going on a man hunt at once, but as he went off to the Endeavor to make his report the rain began to pour down again, and nothing could be done. The wind was fair for getting the Hindu out of the bay, however, and after dinner four more sailors were sent us, and we lifted her anchor and sailed out and around to a good anchorage on the east side. Then Captain McComber of the man-of-war came aboard in person. He had met the merchant vessel at sea, and he was on his way to Adelaide, but had been obliged to make that port, and had also been delayed by heavy weather. A full and circumstantial account of the mutiny had to be written out and attested by every passenger, a survey held to ascertain damages to ship and cargo, and the legal proceedings were not finished for four and twenty hours.

Everything depended on Captain McComber's report to the government authorities, and you can well believe that at least Captain Clark and I were on the ragged edge until he had finished his business and was pleased to say that we had done all that could be expected under the circumstances. Had the ship's doctor been living, he would certainly have been held legally answerable for the outbreak, but he was gone, and the best thing to do was to recapture such prisoners as were alive and make our way into port. Before making a move against the mutineers we fixed up wooden cages or partitions to hold the convicts, and it was proposed to give us plenty of marines to guard them on our passage down the coast. Two men were detailed from the Endeavor to act as cooks on board the Hindu, and after we had got washed and scrubbed and had a few regular meals it seemed like living again. Captain McComber was so dilatory about moving against the mutineers that I spoke of it to Captain Clark, who turned on me with a wink and replied:

"Never you mind, Ralph. If it be so that they build a raft and all go off together and get drowned, we shan't have no more bother with them, and it will be good riddance to bad rubbish."

I went aloft with the glass for the first time in three days to take a look at them, but they were not raft building. There was plenty of timber on the island, and the sailors among them could have made a stout raft without trouble, but to put to sea in such weather on anything they could construct meant disaster before they were clear of the land. I saw a few of them lounging about the tents as cool and unconcerned as if their necks were not encircled with halters, and I greatly wondered what would be the outcome of the affair.

You would have thought that among so many men at least one of them would have played the sneak on his companions and come down to the shore and made terms for himself by furnishing all the information he could. Not one of them appeared, however. If any one was so minded, he was doubtless deterred by the threats of the others. They were watching one another, and had any one attempted to slip away he would have fared badly.

I think Captain McComber had an idea that the men would revolt against Johnson and bring him to us tied hand and foot, thus throwing themselves on the mercy of the court, [illegible] them when we reached port, but nothing of the sort came to pass. They were sullen and defiant, and it really seemed as if they might have some plan in view by which they hoped to escape the hunt which they could reason out would be surely made for them.

I told you in one of the opening chapters that Mr. Williams, Mary's father, was an old man. He was over 60, and, though hale and hearty at the beginning of the voyage, and even up to the date of our first trouble, the mental and physical strain pulled him down very fast. He held himself almost by will power until the arrival of the man-of-war, and then there was a collapse. On the second day we had the surgeon of the Endeavor aboard, but he had little encouragement to offer. Just at night on the fourth day, without even his wife or daughter realizing how near his end he was, he died in his bed, passing away so quietly that they still thought he slept.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Free Seed Distribution.

Minneapolis Tribune.

During the last administration secretary Morton, of the department of agriculture, made a manful effort to check the abuses of free seed distribution, which brought down upon his head the abuse of a few members of congress and senators who objected to have this means of "jollying up" their constituents at the expense of the government cut off.

Free seed distribution by the government was started as a means of introducing into this country the seeds of new and rare plants, which could not readily be obtained from the local dealers, for purposes of experiment. But in time it was extended to include a promiscuous distribution of all kinds of seeds. The abuse has grown by degrees until it now costs the treasury annually an immense sum of money with comparatively little resulting benefit, as a large proportion of the seeds sent out are undoubtedly wasted or destroyed.

The free distribution is naturally objected to by the seed merchants as an interference with a legitimate line of trade. The business of supplying farm, garden and flower seeds is one of great magnitude, the country over. Large capital and many men, women and children are employed in it. There does not seem to be any reason why the government should step in and interfere with this trade any more than it should interfere with the dry goods trade by the free distribution of dry goods. Not many years ago the job printers of the country made a vigorous kick against the practice of the postoffice department of printing business cards upon stamped envelopes. It was urged that it was unfair competition with a deserving class of working men, and the practice was stopped. The promiscuous distribution of seeds is no less an unfair competition with both working men and business men. It is simply an outgrowth of the populistic idea of paternalism.

President Cleveland, on two occasions refused to sign the agricultural appropriation bill containing the promiscuous free seed distribution feature, and it is to be hoped that his successor will follow in his footsteps in this respect. Let the practice of seed distribution be confined to the orginal idea of distributing rare seeds, not obtainable through the regular commercial channels, for purpose of experiment only, and to only such persons, agricultural colleges or other institutions as will furnish a reasonable guarantee that the seeds will be faithfully used for the purpose indicated.

The President's Enormous Mail.

"As many as eight hundred letters in one day are received at the White House, but comparatively few of these, only the most important ones, reach the president, for if he dealt personally with all his correspondents he could do nothing else," writes ex-President Harrison, telling in the March Ladies' Home Journal, of "A Day With the President at His Desk," the first of his series of articles on life in the White House. "Very many of the letters addressed to the President," he adds, "are trivial, not a few of them impertinent, and some of them angry and threatening. These, if the private secretary is a judicious man, the president never hears of, and the malicious intent of the writer is thwarted. The requests for autographs are scarcely numerable. Patches for bed-quilts and lunch-cloths add to the burden. Begging letters, for numbers, take the second place in the president's mail. They come from every part of the land, and relate to every possible subject. Some are appeals to aid the writer to get an education, or to pay off a mortgage, or to buy a piano or a pony; and no form of public appeal is absent—to aid the building of churches, to endow schools, to build monuments, and to aid every other good purpose for which men or women or children associate themselves. On one day the requests for specific sums aggregated nine thousand dollars. These appeals are unavailing in the nature of things, and self-respect ought to restrain the practice."

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

W. A. ROBERTSON,

D. D. S. Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical

DENTIST.

Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

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Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon

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M. LeGUEE.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office in Jerome's Addition.

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Attorney - at - Law

Practices in all the courts.
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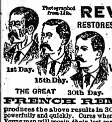

REVIVO

RESTORES VITALITY.

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1877. 1897.

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Polk County Journal,

Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

McCLEARY'S SPEECH.

[CONTINUED.]

Theoretical Versus Practical Bimetallism.

The advocates of the unlimited coinage of silver say: "Open the mints to the free coinage of both metals. Then they will both be coined, and both will circulate as money." But though every country in Europe and America has tried this experiment, though some are still trying it, the advocates of this method cannot point to a single instance in which their method has ever succeeded. As we have already seen, France had, with her mints open to both metals, first a circulation of silver up to about 1850, and then a reversal to gold only.

Our own experience here in the United States has been the same. Our coinage ratio of 15 to 1, from 1792 to 1834, overvalued silver and undervalued gold, so during those years, at least the last 20 of them, our circulation consisted of silver and no gold. The change of ratio in 1834 and 1837 to 15.98 to 1 (commonly spoken of as "16 to 1") overvalued gold and undervalued silver, and silver gradually retired from circulation as money. No one would part with 371.25 grains of silver (the amount of pure silver in a dollar) for 100 cents as money when he could sell it for 103 cents as bullion.

And this has been the experience of every nation that has ever tried the experiment. A double standard is, therefore, an alternating standard. It is not bimetallism, but one-at-a-time metallism.

What the people want is the use of both metals, each in the way that will best serve their purposes. They want the actual circulation of both, not simply the promise of it. You free silverites offer them a method that has always failed and in the nature of things always will. We offer a method that has never failed under normal conditions, and that is why it has been adopted by all the leading nations of the world. You offer a law permitting both to be coined, hoping that both will be. We offer a plan whereby the desired result is secured with certainty. Yours is the bimetallism of the statute book. Ours is the bimetallism of the counting room. Yours is theoretical bimetallism. Ours is practical bimetallism.

A Short History of Coinage.

In the evolution of money the metals gradually superseded all other commodities as the medium of exchange. Iron and copper came to be produced in such quantities that they ceased to be "precious metals" and gave way to silver. In the course of time, as civilization and the demands of trade required it, gold was introduced into one country after another. In this evolution a nation's needs and progress can be pretty accurately determined by noting the kind of money used by it.

At first the metals passed by weight. To save the trouble of carrying scales and the danger of being cheated by means of alloys the custom gradually grew up of having the ruling princes cut the metals into pieces of convenient size and shape and stamp on one side of the piece its weight and fineness (and later on its worth) and on the other side the features of the prince as the author of the stamp. This was the origin of coinage.

But princes were sometimes tempted by their greed or their need to put into the coins less of the metal than they should. Then, in order to compel people to accept these debased coins in payment of obligations, the princes decreed that the coins must be accepted. This was the origin of what are known as "legal tender" laws.

For hundreds of years the money of Rome was copper. We have a memento of that time in our English word "estimate." The Latin for copper is "aes," and to estimate literally means to give the value in copper. About 300 B. C. copper was dethroned and silver became the standard money. About 150 B. C. gold began to be used in Rome as money. With the fall of Rome Europe was for about five centuries almost entirely without gold money, the currencies of mediæval Europe being of silver and copper. The reintroduction of gold coinage began at Florence, Italy, in 1252 with the coinage of the florin.

As a result of the Crusades the commerce of Florence, Genoa, Venice and other states lying along the Mediterranean had so increased as to demand the use of a more convenient money than silver. Gradually other nations, as their commerce became great enough, introduced the use of gold money with silver money. The Crusades not only enlarged trade along the Mediterranean, but they also opened up to Europe the then only gold yielding districts—the Crimea—so that the demand for gold money and the source of supply came together. The use of gold as money was thereby both necessitated and made possible.

Then began the coinage of both metals. Then began, too, as a consequence, the monetary troubles with which the history of the next five centuries abounds—the alternation of silver money and gold money, the frequent changes in the ratio in the vain attempt to keep both, the edicts against shipping out either kind of coin, the execution of prominent merchants and others for seeking gain by exporting the metal undervalued in the mints of one country and overvalued in the mints of another. These "open mints for both metals" were not in consequence of any theory of "bimetallism," but of what Leon Say, quoted before, so aptly characterized as "the primitive inability of the legislators to combine together the two precious metals otherwise."

Oresme, Copernicus, Gresham and others had at different times and in different countries pointed out the source of the trouble, but the "primitive inability of the legislators" left the countries without a remedy. And the supply of gold and silver was so small (as will be seen by reference to the table showing their annual production) that the nations kept on, hoping against hope (as we are apt to do when we see no alternative) that somehow the open mint for both metals would give the circulation of both. But, as we have seen, these hopes were indulged only to be disappointed. England cut the Gordian knot in 1816 and was freed from the financial embarrassments on this score that had afflicted her. But other nations kept on in their old way, with the old results of alternating standards, losing at one time their gold and at another time their silver.

The flood of gold at the middle of this century opened the way for relief. Our own country, as might be expected from the enterprise and intelligence of our people, was the first to act. As we have seen, congress as early as 1853 (before the birth of the Republican party) passed an act making silver coins subsidiary and limiting their coinage and tender. France began to move in 1857, and in 1865 the countries composing the Latin union adopted the principle of limited coinage and tender of silver. Germany followed in 1871-73. And the principle has now been adopted by nearly all the civilized nations of the world.

By reference to the table showing the production of gold and silver it will be seen that shortly after 1870 the world's production of silver began to increase enormously, leaping from an average of $55,663,000 in the period of 1865-70 to an average of $81,864,000 in the period of 1870-75. It was at this time that the theory of so called "bimetallism" was born. As I said before, it came into being, "born of recent needs and hopes and fears." The production of silver was becoming so large that it was becoming hard to find a market for the product. This was the reason for the insertion of the "trade dollar" in the final edition of the act of 1873. The necessities of the silver producers were not yet so great that they had the audacity to propose what they did afterward.

About 1876 they began to talk about "bimetallism" and its alleged beauties.

What Free Coinage Means.

What does "free coinage," as it is called, mean? It does not mean that the government would buy any of the silver, not an ounce. The government would simply receive the silver from its owner, stamp it and hand it back to him. Does that create any demand for the silver?

Buckwheat flour is now used to a limited extent for food. The demand for buckwheat flour is entirely due to this fact. Would opening a new buckwheat flour mill create any demand for buckwheat? Certainly not, any more than the reaping and thrashing did. These are all simply steps in preparing the supply. The market would still have to be found in competition with other kinds of flour.

And similarly the "open mint" would create no demand whatever for silver any more than the smelting or the mining does. These are all simply steps in preparing the supply. The demand is in the need of money of various kinds with which to make exchanges. The owner of the coin would still have to go forth and find a market for this kind of money in competition with other forms of money. The minting would, therefore, not create any demand for the silver, but would simply put it into shape to meet whatever real demand there might be for silver coin in the channels of trade in competition with other forms of money.

And, sir, because of the bulkiness of silver in proportion to its value, the demand for silver coin in actual business is very limited. As a matter of fact there is more silver coin in this country today than can be used as coin. Experience has shown that the business of the country needs about $125,000,000 in silver coin of all kinds, including minor coins. But we already have a stock of silver coin amounting to over $500,000,000. So there is absolutely no trade demand for more silver coinage for some time to come.

Wages In Mexico.

Every one will admit that, so far as legislation can affect the matter, that system is best under which those who earn their daily bread by their daily toil receive the best returns for their services.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. Bailey], who has just spoken, points to Mexico as "prosperous" in consequence of having the free coinage of silver. He quotes from an article in a recent number of The North American Review, written by the Mexican minister, Mr. Romero. This distinguished representative is naturally loyal to his own country and desirous of making as strong a statement as possible as to her prosperity. He claims that manufacturers are making large profits. But what does he find to say about the wages of workingmen in Mexico? Listen:

"Although our wages are low, there has been in recent years a marked tendency to their increase."

Their wages are "low," even in silver. What about increase in wages? The most that he can claim is that there has been a "tendency" in that direction—no real increase worth mentioning specifically. Workingmen will do well to "ponder on these things."

The following statement appears in bulletin No. 9, 1891, of the bureau of the American republics:

"One of the greatest evils (referring to Mexico) at the present time is the existence of a scale of wages which defies all power of reduction, which robs the laborers of all sense of dignity or feeling of association with the rest of their fellow citizens, and having reduced them to a condition of abject abasement deteriorates to a like extent their productive power and the measure of their ability. They are content to regard themselves as a plant of machinery which moves by extraneous aids only and has no power of volition, and no desire to exercise it if it had."

And yet Mr. Romero finds it impossible to claim more than that there has been "a tendency" to improvement in wages.

We have before us, Mr. Chairman, a special message from the president asking us to make an appropriation to pay certain railroads for carrying certain people from the Mexican line to various parts of the United States. What is the story behind this? Simply this, sir: Some of our workingmen, having been told how fearfully they were being abused under our system, and being assured that things were "booming" in Mexico, became the victims of their misplaced confidence in free silver orators and went to Mexico. Then they learned the truth, finally coming home at public expense. How many more of our workingmen will allow themselves to be made victims of similar tales?

How About American Workingmen?

And now let us see how the situation of workingmen in this country compared in 1890 with that during the so called "bimetallic times."

From the famous senate report on wholesale prices, transportation and wages, before referred to, I take the facts for the following table of wages in leading occupations every tenth year for some time before the war, when we had our mint "open to the free coinage of both metals," in comparison with wages in 1890, a sixth of a century after we finally adopted our present system of unlimited coinage of gold and limited coinage of silver:

Occupation.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1890.
	Wages per diem.			
Plasterers	$1 50	$1 75	$1 75	$3 50
Blacksmiths	1 50	1 56	1 50	3 00
Blacksmiths' helpers	83½	83½	83½	1 75
Painters	1 25	1 25	1 25	2 50
Wheelwrights	1 25	1 26	1 25	2 50
Carpenters	1 29	1 41	1 52	1 94
Engineers	2 00	2 35	3 00	4 25
Firemen	1 25	1 37	1 44	1 65
Laborers	81	1 04	99	1 25
Machinists	1 54	1 55	1 76	2 19
Watchmen	1 10	1 06	1 00	1 55
Average, according to importance, for all occupations, 1860 being reckoned as 100	87.7	92.7	100	168.6

There are in almost every community men who worked by the day before the war. Any young workingman who is at all taken by the glowing promises of the free silverites would do well to ask one of these old gentlemen how much he really was paid in those "bimetallic" days and how much he could buy with his daily pay in the way of necessaries and comforts.

We have seen that the condition of American workingmen has vastly improved since the days when we had free coinage of silver. It has been shown, also, that opening our mint to coinage of silver on private account would at once send us to a silver basis. How would this affect wages and the men who earn them? Every man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil owes it to himself and those whom he holds dear to think this over carefully.

Any man who will examine daily quotations of prices as reported in the newspapers will soon discover that they change from day to day and sometimes change very greatly in the course of a month. But every man who earns wages is familiar with the fact that they change slowly, an increase of 10 per cent in a year being quite a gain. Prices change quickly; wages change slowly.

Now let us grant what the advocates of free silver claim—that going to the silver basis would "double the prices of commodities." Does any workingman believe that wages would be doubled too? Even if they should be, how much would the wage earner profit by the change? No intelligent workingman believes for a minute that his wages would be increased by more than a small per cent—that is, while his wages might be nominally increased somewhat the prices of the things he has to buy would be increased very much more. So the real purchasing power of a day's work would be greatly diminished. All experience shows that any debasement in the money system of a country raises prices faster and farther than it does wages. This might influence some employers to consider the propriety of debasing our currency, but it is precisely the reason why workingmen should oppose it.

So far as workingmen are concerned the whole silver question is to be summed up in one query, Do you want your wages cut down? If so, vote for the free coinage of silver.

Would Not Help the Farmer.

What inducements do the silver producers hold out to the farmers to get them to co-operate in this scheme? They promise the farmers higher prices for their products. The sensible question which every thoughtful farmer will naturally ask is, Could they and would they keep their promise? Let us see what the chances are.

They claim that "silver would increase in value and would carry with it the prices of farm products."

To say that there is any relation between the price of a metal dug out of our western hills (depending for its value upon conditions peculiar to itself) and the price of any of the vegetable products of our fields (each of which depends for its value upon a set of conditions peculiar to itself)—to tell men that there is any relation between the prices of things so different in their nature and uses, is to insult the intelligence of those who are addressed.

But looking at it from another standpoint, let us see what the probabilities are that the promise could be kept.

One would think to hear these gentlemen talk that silver production is one of the overshadowing industries of this country. Let us make a few comparisons.

The total value of the silver product of the United States in 1892, even when reckoned at the price before 1873, was $82,101,000, and this was the greatest yield in the history of our silver production (Mint Report, page 242).

According to the Statistical Abstract, page 267, the farm value of the cotton crop of this country in 1891 was $350,000,000; that of the wheat crop was, in round numbers, $400,000,000, and that of the corn crop was over $800,000,000. The value of our corn crop alone was ten times the value of the silver crop of this country and four times the value of all the silver produced in the whole world that year. Why, sir, the clucking hens of our farms produce more wealth every year than these silver miners, who so patronizingly tell the farmers what they will do for them.

Farmer friends of mine in Minnesota have told me that before the war they have hauled wheat 50 miles to market with an ox team, occupying days in each trip, and got 45 cents a bushel for it in wildcat money, which was in danger of being worthless when they got home. Yet in those days the mint was open to the "free and unlimited coinage of silver."

The Situation of Farmers In 1873.

So much has been said by free silver orators to mislead farmers into the idea that everything was prosperous with them before 1873 and nothing has been since, that I submit now a paragraph that I have copied from the report of the Iowa State Agricultural society for 1878. It is from an address delivered by C. H. Rogers at the Harrison county fair, and gives a faithful picture of the situation at that time in that mighty state:

"Proud of these aspects and of her progress in practical agriculture, still the condition of the laboring man and farmer is far from what is desirable. They have worked, watched and waited for an adequate reward until weariness has well nigh turned to hopelessness. Farming has been a financial failure for the past three years. Hard toil has opened up fine farms and brought to the bins the products of unexampled harvests, but the sales have hardly paid expenses and bought cheap clothing until the coming harvest. There is no surplus to improve buildings, purchase thoroughbred stock and furnish the home with any of the luxuries of art and literature."

Would Be Hard on Debtors.

Let us suppose that the advocates of free silver sweep everything before them, capturing the presidency and the house and continuing to control the senate. What would be the natural thing to expect? What would you do if some one owed you and you were not protected by a gold clause in the contract? You would demand what was coming to you. Every one having an obligation coming due would, in self defense, demand all that might be coming to him while he could still get paid in money of full value. Debtors would be compelled to pay up at once or give new and better security, with a promise to pay in money of the present standard. On the maturing of their obligation they would certainly have to pay an enormous premium for the kind of money required. They would not escape making payment in money of the present standard and would have to take their chances of getting enough more for their products to enable them to make the payment without actual loss. They certainly would not gain anything and would take all the risk of losing—losing not only the premium which they would surely have to pay, but depending upon the forbearance of their creditors not to lose all they possess.

And what is the probability of the creditor being able and willing to grant concessions? Depositors in banks would withdraw their deposits. This would compel the banks to call in their loans. The four months between election and inauguration would be strewn with the wrecks of business houses now giving employment to millions of people.

The plan of the free silverites, as all experience shows, would subtract from our volume of money a very large and exceedingly valuable part of it. It would diminish our money by the amount of our gold and its representatives, at the very lowest estimate, $600,000,000. Its disappearance would be immediate.

Moreover, sir, we would have poorer money. The silver money would be bulkier and less convenient than what we have now. And it would lack in stability. And while "money makes the mare go" we should not forget, sir, that it must be stable money.

Creditors, as a rule, would therefore be unable, no matter how well disposed, to grant concessions to those who were owing them. We who are in debt, sir, are the ones most vitally interested in the defeat, the overwhelming defeat, of every proposal for the free coinage of silver.

Marvelous Performance of a Circus Dollar.

When I was a small boy, I saw something that I shall never forget. It was at a circus. The clowns and some other employees arranged themselves in a circle. Let us say that there were 20 of them in all. No. 1 said to No. 2: "I owe you $2. I'll pay up as soon as I can." No. 2 made this statement to No. 3, No. 3 to No. 4, and so on around the circle, No. 20 saying it to No. 1. No. 1 shoved his hands into his pockets and with a look of pleased surprise pulled out a dollar. Turning to No. 2, he said: "I didn't know that I had that dollar. Here's so much on account." No. 2 took the dollar, and with similar language passed it on to No. 3, and so it went around the ring. No. 20 passed it to No. 1, who received it with a smile and started to put it into his pocket, but instead he turned to No. 2 and said, "I didn't expect to be able to pay you the balance so soon, but here it is." And so it went around the ring, finally coming back to No. 1, who with a satisfied smile put it into his pocket.

To the little boy who looked as I did thirty odd years ago, this was simply the funny work of clowns, to be laughed at and forgotten. It was not forgotten, however, and to the men older grown and charged with the serious consideration of the affairs of a great nation it illustrates the profoundest truth in finance. What is that truth? It is this: Under proper conditions the working power of a dollar is beyond all human computation.

I was very much surprised to hear this afternoon a man so prominent as my friend from Tennessee [Mr. McMillin] speak as if money paid for taxes was lost to circulation. I have often heard men speak as if they thought that there must be as many dollars in existence as there are dollars' worth of business to be transacted. What would a farmer say to an agent for bushel baskets who should attempt to convince him that he needed as many baskets as he expected to raise bushels of crop? The farmer would feel that his intelligence had been insulted, and justly so. He knows that he can use the same basket over and over again, and the quantity measured in a given time will depend on the speed with which the one handling it works. And then, if properly used, it is ready to do as much more.

So with the yardstick, the pound weight and the dollar. Each can do an almost infinite amount of work if properly used. What are the conditions of highest efficiency in money—under what conditions can a given amount of money do the most work? Let us examine our illustration.

The dollar in the circus ring did the work of forty dollars in five minutes and was just as capable of accomplishing as much more in the succeeding five minutes. Why was this? Simply because it moved promptly.

Now let us examine the matter a little more closely. Why did it move so? Why was each one so prompt to pass the dollar on? Because he felt good—that is, he felt honest. He felt that when he owed money and had it in his pocket the only proper thing for him to do was to pay up. Moreover, each had confidence in the other. There was a feeling of respect and good will among the men in that ring. This is one of the conditions under which money does its work most effectively.

What is the other condition? Why was each man willing to accept the dollar in payment of what was coming to him? Because he knew that it was a good dollar. He knew that whenever he wanted to use it, whether it might be that day or not for ten years, it would be just as good as when he accepted it.

Suppose, on the other hand, that each of the men had a dollar in his pocket, but that they distrusted each other, each fearing that if he let go of the dollar that he had he might not soon get another, although money was due him, and suppose that each was afraid to accept the money of the other, fearing that it might not be good when he wanted to use it, that it would depreciate on his hands—what would be the result? Why, of course, each would keep in his pocket what money he had, and each would continue to owe the other—that is, the money would accomplish nothing.

Quality More Important Than Quantity.

With good money and mutual trust a dollar did the work of 40, while with questionable money and distrust 20 dollars could accomplish nothing. In other words, the quality of money is immensely more important than its quantity.

And, sir, a set of men who make it part of their plan to malign human nature and then offer us a debased currency would not only deprive us of part of the money that we now have, but they would paralyze the working power of what remained. They are not only morally wrong, but financially unwise. They and their policy are alike condemned. They offer poor money and distrust. We offer abundant money of the best quality and well founded confidence. Is there any doubt as to which the American people will approve?

To employ a figure of speech, we contend that our body politic needs in its circulation both kinds of corpuscles, and that it needs them both all of the time. The best that is promised by the gentlemen on the other side is that their plan will furnish them alternately; one at a time, first one and then the other—that is, sir, they offer us a sort of chills-and-fever system, which would produce distress in life and would result in early death to business enterprise.

Our plan secures to our circulation all the elements needed for the health of the body, including both kinds of corpuscles, all of the time and in the proportions demanded by the most vigorous life. And behind this good financial blood, to prevent its stagnation, to propel it in life giving circulation, even to the extremities of the body, we place the great heart, confidence—confidence in our financial system and in each other, confidence in our system based on approved experience, confidence in each other based on the knowledge that, after all, men would rather do right than wrong.

What to Eat.

The April number of What to Eat has some exceptionally interesting features. An account of the late banquet of the Gridiron Club of Washington (a club made up exclusively of news paper men) will be of particular interest to journalists. It is accompanied by a full half-tone engraving of a table at the banquet at which sat vice-president Stevenson, Chauncy Depew, senator Hill, senator Gorman, speaker Reed, and a number of other notables.

There is a paper for fat people by Mrs. Hudders; Egg dishes for Easter by Florence Ross; The Southern Cooking of Mom' Dinah by Jeanie Raworth; a fac simile of Queen Victoria's luncheon menu on Jan. 2nd last; a capital article on Olga Nethersole, the great actress, by Geale Rosenfeld; pages of new recipes, quotations for menus, etc., and a humorous poem and artistic center-page illustration, descriptive of the cooking school graduate, which are excellent.

The cover, representing a scared rabbit with his bulging eyes fixed on fancy Easter eggs, is a fit companion to the many unique designs which have preceded.

OFF FOR EUROPE

Mr Hill Will Take A Trip Across The Pond.

'TIS NOT FOR HIS HEALTH

J. Pierpont Morgan Will Sail in a Week and the Opinion is That These Gentlemen Are Scheming to Get Hold of Some More Northern Pacific Stock—Duluth & Winnipeg to be Extended to Compete With the Great Northern.

Minneapolis Times.

New York, March 16th—(Times Special)—James J. Hill reached New York today and will sail for Europe to-morrow. J. Pierpont Morgan will sail for Europe one week from to-morrow. Some Wall street men trace a connection between the sailings of these financiers; others insist that Mr. Morgan is merely to make his annual tour of inspection of his English and continental banking houses. Mr. Hill declines to be interviewed, and has confided the purpose of his trip abroad to no one who will disclose it.

A prominent banker here said today: "Mr. Hill hasn't as much Northern Pacific stock as he wants. He is going abroad to get more, and you can bet the Deutsche bank knows all about his coming and what it is for."

From an advance copy of the Northern Pacific statement it appears that the earnings showed a decrease of $10,387 during the first week of the current month.

D. & W. TO BE EXTENDED.

Authoritative information has reached this city that the Duluth & Winnipeg railway is to be extended this summer to the Red river, probably to East Grand Forks, though there is a possibility that there will be more than one western terminus.

The Duluth & Winnipeg, which is owned or dominated by the Canadian Pacific, is now completed to Deer river, 110 miles northwest of Duluth. The distance to be covered to the Red river from Deer river is 103 miles by the shortest of several routes already surveyed, all of them being not only feasible but comparatively easy.

The new line will in any event, run between Leech Lake, which it will touch on the northeast, and Red Lake. D. S. Munger of Duluth is now in Montreal endeavoring to sell to the Canadian Pacific what is known as the "Farmers' road." Of this road the right of way was purchased by farmers and 150 miles radiating in several directions and touching Drayton, Crookston and East Grand Forks, has been graded and is ready for the iron. Mr. Munger represents the owners, and it is believed he will be successful in his negotiations, as the graded road or parts of it could be used with advantage in the Duluth & Winnipeg extension. Of course the new road will be used principally as a feeder for the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, which is also a Canadian Pacific property.

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No. 3	"	Infants' Diseases.
No. 4	"	Diarrhea.
No. 7	"	Coughs.
No. 8	Cures	Neuralgia.
No. 9	"	Headache.
No. 10	"	Dyspepsia.
No. 11	"	Delayed Periods.
No. 12	"	Leuchorrea.
No. 13	Cures	Croup.
No. 14	"	Skin Diseases.
No. 15	"	Rheumatism.
No. 16	"	Malaria.
No. 19	"	Catarrh.
No. 20	Cures	Whooping Cough
No. 21	"	Asthma.
No. 24	"	General Debility.
No. 26	"	Sea-Sickness.
No. 27	"	Kidney Diseases.
No. 28	Cures	Nervous Debility.
No. 30	"	Urinary Diseases
No. 32	"	Heart Disease.
No. 34	"	Sore Throat.
No. 77	"	Colds and Grip.

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Small bottles of pleasant pellets, fit the vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid upon receipt of price, 25 cents, except Nos. 28, and 32 are made $1.00 size only. Humphreys' Medicine Company, 111 William St., New York.

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"THE PILE OINTMENT."

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.

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Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED.

If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully,

C. E. MISNER.

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Washington, D. C.

1897 TWENTIETH YEAR 1897

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MOST DISTINGUISHED CONTRIBUTORS.

of any paper in the country. It is now publishing

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to which it has the exclusive right. These are intensely interesting. Besides it has contributions on important events of the war from Maj.-Gen. L. A. Grant, of the famous Vermont Brigade; Maj.-Gen. R. W. Johnson, of the army of the Cumberland; Maj.-Gen. H. M. Plaisted, of the armies of the Potomac and the South, and many others of equal note.

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Every veteran, son of a veteran, and all interested in the true history of the war, should not fail to subscribe.

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We are selling direct to the user, Standard Grade Bicycles at Factory Prices. We do not employ agents or traveling men and you can save their salary, commission and expenses by buying bicycles of us. Our bicycles are strictly 1897 patterns in every particular, combining all the latest features worthy of adoption. We do not ask anyone to buy until

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A. A. OLDS,

Plain and Ornamental Painting,

Paper Hanging, Decorating and Kalsoming.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

East Grand Forks Items

[From The Courier.]

Postmaster Nash is feeling good over the late decision of the postmaster-general which gives him a situation for about three years more.

Gust Hines is again on duty. His mishap laid him up for nearly two weeks.

BORN:—To Mr. and Mrs. George Benson, of this city, a ten pound daughter. March 11, '97.

E. J. Sullivan is looking up a site for a new residence which he purposes building this spring.

According to a Wylie correspondent Miss Kate Powers, a school teacher teaching near Wylie, was so completely snowed in that she was forced to crawl out through a chimney.

While at Crookston Tuesday evening Constable Barlow interviewed Prof. McEwen and it is said that the Prof. made a human pin cushion of Geo. and it didn't hurt a bit.

The warm weather and rains of Wednesday went a long way towards taking care of the surplus beautiful.

County exchanges are congratulating East Grand Forks on being able to get Hugh Thompson to run for mayor.

C. C. Knappen, of the Fisher Bulletin, was in town on Wednesday enroute to Aberdeen, S. D., but owing to the non-arrival of the Northern Pacific train Mr. Knappen was forced to return home and make a fresh start.

In a few days Chas. A. Forkey will go to Montreal to have his limb, broken early last fall, attended to. Mr. Forkey is one of the rustlers of the Point, and his friends trust he will return with the injured member as good as new.

Prof. McEwen's colored subject may turn out to be his competitor. The colored gentleman who acted as a subject for Prof. McEwen is turning out to be somthing of a hypnotist himself. The other day he and a party were discussing the late performance and to explain the matter more thoroughly to the boys the darkey induced Joe Jarvis to allow him to experiment with him and after going through the performances as was done by McEwen to the surprise of the crowd and more so to the darkey himself Joe fell into a deep catileptic sleep and after seeing what he had done the colored gentleman started off on a run as fast as he could go and the audience had a hard time finding him so they could get Joe back to earth again. After bringing his subject out all right the darkey was forced to make another hasty exit as Joe didn't exactly like the way he had been handled and wanted satisfaction.

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.)

A petition is being circulated and signed by nearly all,—as it should be—asking the president to appoint Miss Edith Herrick postmistress at Fisher. Miss Herrick has been assistant in the office for the past ten years, and is thoroughly conversant with the duties of the office.

It is said Aslak Olson and Miss Jorgenson, daughter of Jacob Jorgenson, one of the prominent farmers near Fisher, are to be married today at Grand Forks. Their friends will give them a reception and ball at Hamilton's hall to-night.

Candidates for the postoffice are looming up. There are several "Willis Burkises." There is Sam Torrison who, it is said, would not be averse to taking it as a part for his services in the late election. Then there is James Rosaaen who would serve his country in this capacity if President McKinley insists on it; and Gunder Krostae isn't saying a word but might be induced to again write "P. M." after his name. Then Miss Edith Herrick, the present able assistant, is also considered an aspirant, with good chances, and more to hear from.

R. E. White came down out of the woods with his teams Sunday. Dick says this is the toughest winter he ever put in.

E. A. Sweet was circulating a petition Monday, which was being generally signed, asking the legislature to pass the bill reducing freight rates on fuel.

Dan Scoby—everybody knows him—the genial druggist from the thriving little town of Climax, was in town Sunday and Monday called here by the illness of his mother.

August Worden "My brother Fred and I have just finished our contract for 310 cards of wood, which we hauled to the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks."

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

Will Tatro was in from Woodside Tuesday.

S. C. Bagley, the Fosston lumber king, was in town Monday.

BORN:—To Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Gjevre Friday, twins, both boys. Mother and little ones are doing well.

Miss Haege Rude, of Garfield township died last Thursday and was buried Tuesday of this week. The young lady was 21 years old and highly respected by all who knew her.

M. G. Peterson, of Garden, was at the county seat last Friday.

J. W. Wheeler, the Crookston banker was in town Tuesday.

Knute Ophelm, transacted business at the county seat last Friday.

Attorney J. P. Foote, of Crookston, was doing business in town Monday and Tuesday.

John Holton was called to St. Paul Friday night on business of importance to the village.

It started to rain Tuesday night and kept it up nearly all day Wednesday but the sun came out bright this morning. The snow is settling fast.

Mayor Kronschnabel is thinking some of erecting two more store buildings on his lots on Lincoln avenue.

Ralph Stodard, a young man of the town of Woodside, was arrested on complaint of Miss Sarah Pollard of the same town for having made threats to burn her buildings and do her great bodily harm. The trial occurred in Fertile Saturday before J. of P. English, and the young man was put under bonds to keep the peace, in default of which he was given 90 days in the county jail. Monday Attorney Walseth went to Crookston and got young Stodard released by habeos corpus proceedings.

The Difference.

On Tuesday afternoon a boy appeared at our door with five prints of butter to sell and when we looked at it and saw how temptingly it had been put up for the market the thought occurred to us, if all of the butter brought to this market came in looking as neat and clean as this sample there would be very much less complaint heard that "butter never pays for making now-days." This sample was nice and yellow, put up in neat attractive prints, that were rolled up in a piece of linen cloth, that had been dampened, this was put into a napkin that was so clean that one did not have to ask "who made this butter?" The surroundings were enough to assure the purchaser that whoever made the butter understood the business thoroughly not only of making butter but also of preparing it attractively for market. Such butter as this sample we speak of, should readily command 25 cents per pound the year round. It is certainly worth 16 cents per pound more than some samples that we have seen in this market and yet the common stuff generally makes the price for the gilt edged butter which is an entirely wrong system. However we have some in our city who so fully appreciate good butter that they are willing to and do contract with good butter makers the year 'round at good paying prices for the maker. This inducement should not be exceptional but should be the rule and this would give a healthy stimulus to the making of good butter by all. Butter making is an art the first essentials of which are cleanliness and great pains-taking, from the feeding and care of the cow to the marketing of the finished product. Should any of our readers care to know where such butter as we have been talking about can be had, we shall take great pleasure in telling them who made the sample.

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Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

Euclid Items.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

John Kirsch, of Crookston, visited old-time friends here the fore part of the week.

Mrs. J. D. McPhee, of Lockhart, is visiting with her mother, Mrs. Davidson, at Keystone Farm.

Miss Hattie Davidson returned on Monday from her school at Wylie.

John Jeuch is gradually improving under the care of Dr. Chaplo.

A team belonging to the Buffington farm, broke loose from a post on 6th St. Sunday and ran several miles without damage to horses, harness or sleigh.

A number of friends drove out to the Keystone farm Tuesday and spent a pleasant evening with Mr. and Mrs. Davidson.

Another lively runaway occurred on Tuesday. A team belonging to Wm. Krause broke loose from a post and succeeded in demolishing a hay rack and breaking the harness in several places, before they were captured.

Denais Losey is confined to his room by a severe attack of la grippe.

[Received too late for last issue.—ED JOURNAL.]

March, 24th 1897.

A. Christofferson was down from Angus on Tuesday.

E. C. Murney and wife and Peter Stuhr were Euclidites at Crookston Tuesday.

Frank Gravel spent the greater part of Monday in town.

W. N. Lovell, of the Rockford Clothing Co., spent Monday in the village.

Miss Darling, of Warren, conducted service at the church again Sunday, after an intermission of about six weeks.

R. Teal was at Crookston Saturday and again Monday on a business mission.

Bert Teal discarded his winter cap last week because it was too small. It is a girl and came last Thursday.

Frank Hutchinson returned from the pineries last week with Robert Casmey's teams.

Miss Lula Tiedt came down from Argyle Saturday evening and is visiting with her sister, Mrs. T. E. Blever.

The Flyer went north Tuesday of last week and did not get back until Thursday evening, hence the items did not reach Crookston in time for publication.

Two carloads of Maple Lake ice was received here Tuesday, one for Keystone farm and the other for the Buffington farm.

Mr. H. C. Misner has 100 bushels choice seed oats for sale. Inquire for prices.

Angus Items.

From our Special Correspondent.

Miss Aggie McLennan and Harry Miller came home from Crookston Monday.

M. A. Campion came down from Warren on Monday.

Fritz Meloh and G. Evans were in Warren Wednesday on business.

F. R. Stevens, Mrs. Ford and Mrs. King drove to Warren on Wednesday.

W. and A. F. Stroble and Maggie Stroble went to Grand Forks on Thursday.

R. King and daughter Edith drove to Warren on Thursday.

Gus Peterson drove to Warren on Monday for coal.

W. L. Davies went to the river for wood on Thursday.

W. Lemen returned home from St. Paul on Friday.

Ray Perkins spent Saturday at home.

Artie Evans arrived from Warren last Friday, to make the acquaintance of a young sister, which arrived at the family residence during his absence. Artie says she is all right but a little bashful and refuses to converse with him.

Jesse Campion came down from Warren on Saturday to spend Sunday at home.

The Times correspondent has not got over the election yet.

Mrs. R. King was reported sick on Saturday.

L. D. Marshal, Supt. of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co., spent Saturday in town.

Henry Nichols arrived on Sunday from Wisconsin, where he has been for some time.

Dr. H. J. Riesland, the celebrated refractionist of Brainerd, Minn., will make his semi annual visit to Crookston March 27th to April 4th inclusive. 15 years practical experience has made the Dr. the expert of experts in correcting all defects of vision by proper adjustment of glasses. His knowledge of the diseases of the eye makes his advice very valuable. His study of sick and nervous headaches has made a failure to cure unknown. If you have headache, if your eyes trouble you, do not fail to consult the Dr. for consultation is free. Office Commercial hotel office, hours 8 to 10 a. m., 12 to 3, 6 to 8 p. m.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Peter Stuhr was in from Euclid on Tuesday.

James Gilmore was up from Mallory on Tuesday.

Geo. Ralph went up to Red Lake Falls this week.

F. J. Cernousek was down from Tabor on Tuesday.

L. C. Simons was down from Red Lake Falls this week.

Dr. McEachran was in from McIntosh on Thursday night.

The county board met in regular session on Tuesday.

Barney Tiedeman was in from Euclid on Tuesday.

R. J. Montogne went over to Grand Forks on Monday.

Life Sargeant went out on the Fosston line on Tuesday.

Ole Narvison came down from McIntosh on Tuesday night.

Today is another warm day that is taking the snow off rapidly.

The Garfield county case has again been postponed till March 11th.

H. F. Brown started out along the St. Hilaire line on Wednesday morning.

Olof Paulsrud is up from Neilsville this week enjoying a visit with his friends.

Mrs. A. J. Streeter left for Hamilton, N. D. this morning to visit her daughter.

G. H. Fargo was one of Euclid's prominent citizens on our streets on Tuesday.

Ole G. Fossos was up from Neilsville on Wednesday, greeting his many friends.

A. F. Rauch started north along the St. Vincent branch on Wednesday morning.

Commissioner McArty did not get in to attend the board meeting till Tuesday evening.

John Walhaupt was down from Angus on Wednesday to be examined for invalid pension.

Miss Shields, a teacher in our city schools, left this week for her home in Fargo on account of poor health.

Special services are being held every evening this week at the Congregational church. Each service begins promptly at 7:30 o'clock.

J. D. Marshall, of Red Lake Falls, passed through the city on Monday on his way to Minneapolis for treatment for his throat trouble.

County Attorney Gossmon went over to East Grand Forks on Wednesday to attend the preliminary examination of Alphouse Cota.

The trains are once more moving on time or pretty nearly so and it looks like the worst was over for this winter. In that hope we live.

The Tidende is moving into the building on Main Street formerly occupied by ex-Sheriff Steenerson. Eli Steenerson will still continue to office in the same building.

Supt. of Public Instruction, W. M. Pendergast will be present at and take part in the exercises of the teachers' meeting in this city on April 2nd and 3rd.

Wheat is the same old 63 that it has been for several weeks. A little rise of a cent or two in outside markets does not seem to affect our market a cent's worth.

Joe. Veronean, after a pleasant visit with relatives and friends in this city, returned to his place of business at Stillwater this week. He is engaged with the mercantile firm of Murphy & Co.

M. LeFebvre, "the village shoemaker" says he will sow 200 bushels of wheat on his Fairfax farm this spring, with a press drill and will be disappointed if he gets a yield of less than 25 bushels 1 hard per acre.

A. J. DeLance says the Times man was way off in his stock story. He says that city editor Durand has been trying his best to sell him an English Coach horse-radish, or a Cleveland Bay saw-horse for a weak back. But A. J. is no jay if he has been on the road.

This week the snow is going off very slowly which is as it should be, giving the water that was thawed out last week a chance to get out of the way of what is coming when the rest of the snow melts. This slow process is more tedious but far better for the country.

A. B. Hoverland and C. B. Tubbs have rented the rooms over the G. A. R. Post room and will conduct religious meetings every evening this week commencing at 8 o'clock. The meetings will continue through next week, should the interest warrant. Everybody invited.

Rev. Herman P. Fisher is giving a special series of sermons on the conscience. Last Sunday the fourth and fifth were delivered. There are two more discourses in the series. The subjects are—"The Characteristics of an Evil conscience", and "The Characteristics of a Good Conscience."

Knute Lubbekke, of Fisher, had his foot crushed at St. Hilaire on Monday. While the train was doing some switching he amused himself by trying to climb upon a box car and succeeding in falling off and getting one foot on the rail just as a wheel wanted to use the rail. He was taken to Red Lake Falls for treatment.

All who intend to vote at the coming city election should see that their name is on the list as they are liable to be left out otherwise. The first registration day made an awful poor showing, but next Tuesday all will have an opportunity to see that he is duly registered. Every voter should be sure to go to his polling place and see that his name is duly enrolled. Don't "forget it" and then kick when it is too late. Go on Tuesday next without fail.

The rapid thaw of the latter part of last week was checked during the first part of this week thus permitting the moisture already made to take care of itself pretty well and now the snow is disappearing more slowly, with every indication that we shall not see too much water for our best good at the final break-up. Probably one-half of the snow has gone already and unless we have a great deal of rain the balance of the snow will go off and we shall hardly know where it went.

At about 3 o'clock on Tuesday the fire-bell rang summoning the department to attend to a blaze in the dwelling house of S. J. Lanterman, who lives on the hill, near the Seventh street bridge in the Second ward. By the time the department had got there and dug a hydrant out of the snow drift the house was too far gone to save. In addition to no insurance we are told that there was $500 in money in the house. A defective chimney was the cause.

The Great Northern train was three hours late on Tuesday morning owing to an accident that occurred to the engine near Lockhart. The side rod broke loose and commenced to strip things at a lively rate. The air brakes were instantly set and the engineer and fireman jumped, the latter, Ole Johnson, escaping without serious injury but engineer Fuller was not quite so lucky being bruised up considerably. An engine was sent down from Crookston to bring in the train.

Now that the break-up is at hand and the deep snows upon many of the side-walks in the city are becoming soft, they should be cleaned off. Heretofore when one could not walk upon the side-walks owing to the drifts thereon he could Pop-ularize himself by walking "in the middle of the road." Very soon he cannot do this and the drifts that have been allowed to roost serenely on the walks all winter should now be shovelled off. If the property owners will not attend to it the city should and charge it against the property.

The Hit of the Season...

is made by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Just at this season when Spring and its debilitating days are with us, there is nothing like Ayer's Sarsaparilla to put new life into the sluggish system. It sweeps away the dullness, lack of appetite, languidness, and pain, as a broom sweeps away cobwebs. It does not brace up. It builds up. Its benefit is lasting. Do you feel run down? Take AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Send for "Curebook." 100 pages. Free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Burlington Route
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BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Maple Bay Items.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

No mail last Saturday, owing to the condition of the roads our mail carrier failed to make the trip.

Died last Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Wikre, mother of Rev. N. E. Wikre. The deceased was eighty four years old, interment in Maple Lake cemetery.

Eddie and Arthur Anderson gave a party last Friday to a large party of their young friends. The evening was very pleasantly spent in music and games.

A prayer meeting was held last Monday evening at the residence of A. Anderson.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY. } ss

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886,

[SEAL.] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., TOLEDO, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

LOW PRICES FOR STANDARD BICYCLES.

Placed Within The Reach of All.

The American Machine Company, of Flint, Michigan, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue have announced that they will place upon the market, standard grade bicycles, both gents and ladies, at the very low price of $25 and $30 each. Their bicycles are 1897 styles and are strictly up-to date, built of the very best material, and fully guaranteed for one year. They do not employ agents or travelers, but sell direct to the user, which enables them to sell at these very low prices. They promise to send bicycles to any part of the United States for examination and approval, without any cash with order. The only stipulation they make is that if the party ordering is not rated in the commercial reports, he is requested to ask some business man to endorse his order stating that the bicycle is ordered in good faith, and if it is as represented it will be accepted and paid for. This mode of doing business should certainly meet with the approval of our readers. They will send complete circulars and information on receipt of two cent stamp and request. Write them.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an ad for the Jewell Nursery, of Lake City, Minn. This nursery is a home institution, a thoroughly reliable institution as we well know by a long experience in business deals with them and JOURNAL readers who need anything in the nursery line need have no hesitancy in sending their orders. Send for their catalogue if you need trees, plants or seeds of any kind. It will pay you.

Fine Fruits

come from the best trees are grown in the far North. The very best trees come from our great Minnesota Nurseries—absolutely the best and hardiest that money will buy. We sell millions of trees and plants every year. This season we want to sell more than ever. Nobody at any price can sell you as good trees as we can at a low price. The thing to remember is that our trees and plants grow. And they bear fruit. All we ask is your name and address, so we can send you a great deal of valuable information free. Tell us where you live, and we will tell you about our trees.

THE JEWELL NURSERY CO., LAKE CITY, MINN.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XX. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY APRIL 1, 1897 NO 51

Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO.

: Fournet Block. :

Caskets, Coffins, Burial Supplies.

Prices Reduced 25 per cent.

This cut represents our new Sterling Hearse.

$3.50 Per Trip to City Funerals.

Twelve years' Experience in the business with thorough training in the Science of Embalming. Our new Undertaking room is now stocked complete.

R. C. WOODHAM,
Embalmer and Funeral Director.

MORE LEVEES GO

Embankments Still Breaking in the Vicinity of Greenville, Mississippi.

Breaks Already Made Sufficient to Deluge the Whole Mississippi Delta.

If That Which Protects Greenville Goes There Will Be a Great Disaster.

JACKSON, Miss., March 31. — Telegrams to the Associated Press from Greenville, Miss., say: At 3 o'clock a. m. another crevasse occurred above Mounds Landing, about 15 miles north of this city, and at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon a break occurred near Australia, Miss., about 12 miles north of Rosedale, Bolivar county. This with the crevasse at Lake Lee, 10 miles below Greenville, will deluge the entire great Mississippi delta.

Nearly all of Bolivar and Washington counties will go under in the next two days. All of Issaquena and parts of Sunflower and Sharkey will also be flooded.

Livestock is drowning in great numbers and people are fleeing to the railroad embankments and levees for safety.

Suffering Will be Intense.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of property which will be destroyed by the water and suffering throughout this region will be intense. The greatest excitement prevails all along the line.

The Greenville levees are still holding, but are getting mushy. Thousands of men line the embankments north and south of Greenville, and are working like demons. All business is suspended, and the people are fighting for their lives.

Greenville lies in the center of a crescent, surrounded on two sides by the river, and is 12 feet below the level of the embankments. Should the huge ridge give way here, the loss of life and property will be frightful and will rival the Johnstown disaster.

The men along the levees are exhausted by long vigil and many o. them have not tasted food for 24 hours and sleep is almost unknown.

Not What He Needed.

She had undertaken to help him in his literary labors.

"Here is something that you really ought to read," she said, looking up from the magazine she had hastily been looking through.

"What is it?" he asked.

"A long article about how to write short stories," she answered.

"Throw it away!" he cried, and she thought she detected a trace of something like agony in his voice. "I've written that kind of stuff myself. Any one can do it. Just keep your eye open for something that tells how to get short stories accepted and you may be able to help me."—Chicago Post.

A Secondary Matter.

Mistress—Johanna, you haven't cooked anything today, and it's my birthday too.

Cook—Excuse me, I haven't quite finished my poem to you yet, missus.—Household Words.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, March, 30.

FLOUR—Steady and quiet.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 73½c; No. 1 Northern, 77c; May, 72⅝c.

CORN—No. 3, 22½c.

OATS—No. 2 white, 19@20c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 31@31½c; sample on track, 23@30c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, March 30.

WHEAT—Cash, No. 1 hard, 73⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 71⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 78⅛c; No. 3 spring, 65⅝@67⅝; rejected, 49⅛@63½c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 73⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 71⅝c; May No. 1 hard, 78⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 71½c; July No. 1 Northern, 73½c; September No. 1 Northern, 68⅝c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 30.

WHEAT—May closed, 70½c; July 70½c; September, 66⅛c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 72⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 70½c; No. 2 Northern, 69½c.

Poultry, Butter and Eggs.

CHICAGO, March 30.

Dressed poultry barely steady; turkeys, 12½c; chickens, 7½@8c; ducks, 11@12c. Butter firm; creamery, 16@21c; dairy, 11@18c. Eggs, steady; fresh, 8½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, March 30.

HOGS—Market 5c higher; quality fair. Range of prices, $3.75@3.90.

CATTLE—Market strong, good demand for everything, especially calves, fat cows and heifers. Inquiry for 1,000 head. Sales ranged at $2.25@2.40 for cows; $3.50@3.90 for stockers; $2.60@2.65 for heifers.

SHEEP—Market strong; good demand for sheep; fair demand for lambs.

Lambs, $4.50. Muttons, $3.65.

Receipts: Hogs, 1,300; cattle, 250; sheep, 100, calves, 25.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, March 30.

HOGS—Market active at early prices. Sales ranged at $3.90@4.10 for light; $3.95@4.15 for mixed; $3.80@4.15 for heavy; $3.85@3.90 for rough.

CATTLE—Market steady to firm. Sales ranged at $3.75@5.20 for beeves; $1.90@4.25 for cows and heifers; $3.10@4.40 for Texas steers; $3.40@4.20 for stockers and feeders.

SHEEP—Market steady.

Natives $2.90@4.70; Westerns, $3.50@4.60; lambs, $4.75@5.50.

Receipts: Hogs, 13,000; cattle, 3,000; sheep, 14,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, March 30.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—March, 70½c; May, 71¼@71⅝c; July, 70¾@70⅞c; September, 68¼@68⅜c.

CORN—March, 24¼@24⅜c; May, 24¾@24⅞c; July, 26c; September, 27⅛@27¼c.

OATS—March, 16½c; May, 17¼c; July, 18½c.

PORK—March, $8.45; May, $8.55; July, $8.65@8.67½.

TAKEN ON SUSPICION.

The Tug Monarch Captured by a United States Revenue Cutter.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 31.—The tug Monarch has been captured and brought here by the revenue cutter Winona. The Monarch was captured at Bahia Honda about 80 miles from here. Nothing was found aboard her. She is simply being held on suspicion.

It is reported that a filibustering expedition was to have left here Monday night to join the Monarch at Bahia Honda, and that coal was to be sent to her from here.

Ex-Congressman Converse Dead.

COLUMBUS, O., March 31.—Hon. G. L. Converse, ex-member of congress, is dead.

MAY GO TO CUBA

Judge Day, an Especial Friend of the President, Discussing the Situation.

He Will Probably Be Sent to the Island on the Ruiz Case

With Instructions to Report What He Sees—A Letter From Gomez.

WASHINGTON, March 31. — Judge William R. Day of Canton, the lifelong friend of President McKinley, has arrived here, and was at the White House in close consultation. In regard to this conference, Secretary Porter says that nothing had yet been determined in regard to the Cuban question, and that it might be several days yet before a decision was reached. It is known, however, that the president is considering the advisability of having Judge Day go to Havana, as the legal representative of the state department, in the investigation to be made of the alleged murder in prison of Dr. Ruiz.

Why Lee Could Not Serve.

Consul General Lee informed the state department some time ago that Spanish investigations as a rule were mere farces; that he could not consent to be present at that which is to look into the death of Dr. Ruiz, first because he had no confidence in it, and secondly because he was not a lawyer. He suggested that it might be well to have one of the law officers of the state department present in Havana at the time, especially in view of the fact that he himself expected to be relieved shortly. This suggested the idea that the representative sent there might at the same time make a confidential report on the situation in the island.

There is no one in whom President McKinley has such entire confidence as he reposes in Judge Day, who is his life-long friend and neighbor, and whose discretion and good judgment were long ago established. The present proposition is to have him go to Havana, as the representative of the state department at the Ruiz investigation, and improve the opportunity to look over the field and make an unprejudiced report of the situation.

The Spanish minister, De Lome, has seen Secretary Sherman very often of late, and while no open negotiations have been carried on, has intimated that if the insurgents would accept anything at all short of independence Spain would be ready to meet them half way. In view of this condition of affairs, it is possible that Judge Day, if it is finally decided to appoint him, may be intrusted with the delicate mission of finding out from the insurgents whether they would be willing to end the war on the basis of a merely nominal dependence on the mother country.

LETTER TO M'KINLEY.

Gomez Repeats an Appeal Made to President Cleveland.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The Record says: Mr. C. E. Crosby, whose letters to The Record have appeared over the signature "Don Carlos," joined the army of General Gomez early in February, having made his way through the Spanish lines after secretly communicating with the rebel governor of the province of Santa Clara and receiving from him an armed escort to the headquarters of the Cuban commander. He was present at a number of the recent engagements at which there was hard fighting. A letter from The Record's Havana correspondent gives the information that some of Mr. Crosby's correspondence has fallen into the hands of the Spaniards on its way through the lines, and the Spanish authorities have been trying to seize him, descriptions of his personal appearance being

Sent Broadcast Throughout Santa Clara.

His last dispatch was received March 24, having been written in the camp of General Gomez, near Arroyo Blanco, where he is now reported to have been killed.

By the same courier doubtless was sent an important letter of General Maximo Gomez to President McKinley. Mr. Crosby's copy of this letter reached The Record office yesterday, having come by mail, as it was the desire of the Cuban commander that it should not be published before the original was in the hands of President McKinley. This same letter was sent by General Gomez to President Cleveland and either went astray or was kept secret by its recipient.

In the letter referred to Gomez recited the barbarous acts of Spanish soldiers in murdering pacificos, outraging women and slaughtering children and appealed to President Cleveland to insist in the name of humanity that Spain be made to observe the rules of warfare.

The writer who has time to explain everything has not much time to write. The reader who is too indolent or indifferent to look up references ought not to read.—Vandam.

FOR A CURRENCY COMMISSION.

Mr. Heatwole Has a Resolution in Line With the President's Suggestion.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Representative Heatwole of Minnesota has introduced a resolution for a banking and currency commission, which is in line with the recommendations of Mr. McKinley's inaugural address, and of the Indianapolis conference. The resolutions recites that in view of the present inadequate banking and currency system, it is desirable that congress have the aid of experts in making changes. The commission is to be composed of four citizens—eminent in trade, political economy and banking, to be appointed by the president, two senators, to be appointed by the vice president, two representatives, to be appointed by the speaker, and the comptroller of the currency, and the resolution provides that it shall report to congress the first Monday of next December.

JOEL P. HEATWOLE.

CAPTURE OF RIVERA.

Further Particulars Regarding That Important Event in Cuban Warfare.

HAVANA, March 31.—Further particulars have been received regarding the capture of General Rivera and staff officers, as follows:

General Hernandez Velasco left San Cristobal under secret orders at noon last Saturday with the Castillo-Reina battalion and two field pieces and pitched his camp amid the Brujito hills. The insurgents attacked the regulars from the very outset of the advance. Sunday the Spanish column marched upon Perico Pozo, where General Ruiz Rivera awaited them in a strongly intrenched position. Rivera

Opened Fire Immediately

on seeing the head of the column. Lieutenant Colonel Jose Roco advanced with the extreme vanguard, Major Sanchez Bernal leading another division under the protection of artillery, which shelled the trenches held by Rivera, who was already wounded in the thigh.

One company of the Reina cavalry galloped forward, capturing the trenches and seizing as prisoners five men who lay severely mutilated by the shells. Colonel Bacallao, on learning that Rivera had been wounded, hurried to the trenches and

Begged the Soldiers Not to Kill Him.

Rivera and Colonel Baccallo were taken into the presence of General Velasco, who shook hands with Rivera and introduced him to the officers of his staff, giving instructions that the first thing to be done was to give him surgical relief.

Lieutenant Terry and Colonel Bacallao were also wounded in a fight at the same place on the 15th, Terry dying later.

The Castillo battalion secured important documents, as well as the arms and money of General Ruis Rivera.

Captain General Weyler received the news of Rivera's capture at Cienfuegos. The captain general is described as "satisfied" with the result.

BRIEF BITS OF NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone have returned to England from Cannes.

Yale and Wisconsin university crews will race on Lake Saltonstall the latter part of May.

The United Press has filed an assignment for the benefit of its creditors, Frederick G. Mason. He is auditor the corporation.

The hearing in the La Follette an Benner McKee scrip case, known a the Chicago lake front case, has bee postponed to April 26.

The comptroller of the currency has declared a 20 per cent dividend in favor of the creditors of the First National bank of Decorah.

At a conference between C. P. Huntington and Colonel C. F. Crocker, the exchange of Mojave division to the Santa Fe has been definitely decided upon, and instructions telegraphed to Attorneys Tweed and Herrin to prepare the necessary papers.

Named by Secretary Sherman.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Joseph P. Smith of Chicago has been appointed by Secretary Sherman director of the bureau of American republics, vice Clinton Furbish, resigned, being selected by the secretary from three persons whose names were certified by a special board as having passed satisfactory examinations for the place.

FIGHTING BEGUN

Skirmish Between Greek and Turkish Soldiers on the Frontier.

Turks Lost Twelve Killed and Twenty Wounded—Greek Loss Unknown.

Difficult to See How War Can Be Avoided in the Present Public Temper.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 31.—If the reports just received here from the Turkish headquarters at Elassona are correct, fighting has already occurred on the Turkish side of the frontier of Macedonia. It is said the Greek leader, Alexis Taki, a brother of the famous chieftain of that name, crossed the frontier into Macedonia on Sunday last, accompanied by about 25 of his followers. Near Grevena the Greeks met and engaged an advance post of Turkish troops, commanded by a German officer. In the fighting which followed, the Turks lost 12 men killed, and 20 men wounded, including the German officer. The loss of the insurgents is not known. The latter subsequently returned across the border into Greek territory.

As Critical as Can Be.

The situation is about as critical as it can be, and it is difficult to see how war between Greece and Turkey can be averted. Strong efforts in that direction are still making, but it is rumored in diplomatic circles here that King George has sent a message to the czar saying that it is impossible for Greece to yield to the Powers regarding Crete, and that it is equally impossible to recall the Greek troops from Thessaly, in view of the excited condition of the public mind.

It is believed that even the annexation of Crete would fail to satisfy the Greeks; they are so imbued with the war fever that nothing short of severe blood letting will cure them.

The Greeks, it is further believed, greatly underestimate the strength of the Turkish forces in Macedonia and Epirus.

OUTLOOK MORE STORMY.

Situation on the Turkish Frontier Becoming Serious.

LONDON, March 31.—The special correspondent of The Times at Salonica says that everything there indicates that the situation is becoming more critical. Fifty thousand men are now encamped around Elassona, and there are 300 Krupp guns between Elassona and Arta. Continuing he says:

"The Greek army is now so large that it is absolute arbiter of the situation. I am very much struck by the independence and impatient temper of the troops. They seem only prepared to accept orders to execute the extreme Hellenic programme. The peasantry also is armed as irregulars.

"Even if Crete were now conceded to Greece it is evident that the soldiery will demand immediately an extension of the continental boundaries of Greece. No permanent peace is otherwise possible in this region."

NO SURRENDER, THE CRY.

Popular Feeling in Greece Growing in Favor of War.

ATHENS, March 31.—All the best judges of popular feeling here agree that the determination of the Greek people to accept no solution of the Cretan difficulty but the annexation of Crete is increasing steadily. The cry is, for no surrender. The opposition newspapers denounce the governmen for showing a disposition to abate t[illegible] national pretensions, and they char[illegible] terize any tendency to compromise [illegible] high treason. All feeling of des[illegible] ency has vanished, and the mul[illegible] is eager for hostilities to begin.

Like the Ostrich.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—You [illegible] mind me of ostriches. [illegible] women re-

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—I [illegible] don't understand you.

"Well, you know, the [illegible] ostrich buries its head and believes it [illegible] cannot be seen."

"Yes, I've heard of [illegible] that."

"Well, you women [illegible] cover your head with a bonnet and [illegible] think you are out of sight!"—Yonkers Statesman.

[illegible] the Better.

Jim Faro—I [illegible] in luck. I got $500 last night on [illegible] the ace of hearts.

Cracksey [illegible]—Dat's nothin. A fren o' mine cra[cked] a jewelry crib las' week an got five t'ousand on a tray of diamonds.—Exchange.

Cheerfulness bears the same friendly regard to the mind as to the body. It banishes all anxious care and discontent, soothes and composes the passions and keeps them in a perpetual calm.

The toothpicks of orange wood, which come from Japan, are made by hand. It is said that a Japanese workman can whittle from 12 to 20 dozen a day.

WELCOMED AT LARISSA.

Whole Garrison Under Arms to Receive Prince Constantin.

LARISSA, March 31.—Crown Prince Constantin, commander-in-chief of the Greek army in Thessaly; his wife, the Princess Sophia; Prince Nicholas of Greece and Princess Marie of Greece, have arrived here. The whole garrison was under arms to receive the crown prince and his party. The streets were thronged with people and gaily decorated with flags, the windows were filled with spectators and many ladies threw flowers in the path of the princesses.

German Officers for Turkey.

LONDON, March 31.—The Daily Chronicle's Athens correspondent says that he has it from a reliable source that Emperor William has offered to the sultan the services of General Von Goltz and other German officers if the Turkish government desires to avail itself of them in the difficulty with Greece.

Send More Men to Crete.

LONDON, March 31.—The following semi-official announcement has been made: "In consequence of the request of the admirals, it has been decided that a further battalion of 600 men be forthwith sent to Crete by each power. The Welsh Fusiliers, at Malta, have been ordered to be ready to sail immediately.

Sentenced Timber Cutters.

BISMARCK, March 31.—The term of the United States court here came to a sudden close, owing to 15 prisoners charged with cutting government timber and with selling liquor to Indians pleading guilty. They were nearly all halfbreeds from Rollet county and were given a uniform sentence of 30 days in jail and $100 fine.

AN IMPORTANT EVENT.

China Has Consented to Open Up Commerce on West River.

WASHINGTON, March 31. — United States Minister Denby, at Peking, has notified the department of state that as a result of the efforts of the British government, China has consented to open to commerce the West river, on which is situated Canton, and at the mouth of which lies Hong Kong. Mr. Denby has much to say on the importance of this event, and the vast possibilities of trade along this great waterway, and mentions the fact that the removal or modification of the onerous international transit taxes will follo the opening of the river.

Booming Cato Sells.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 31 [illegible]—The Waterloo Democrat, a free silve[r] [illegible] paper published at the home of ex-[G]overnor Boies, in a leading editorial [illegible], in which it fully reviews the situatio[n] [illegible], says that after a thorough canvass [illegible] of conditions and careful sounding of [illegible] political leaders, it has reached the c[onclusion that] Hon. Cato Sells of Vi[n]ton is the man the Democrats should nominate for governor.

Palmer Pub[li]c Printer.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The president has nominated Frank W. Palmer of Illinois to be public printer. Mr. Palmer was public printer under the Harrison administration, and made such a record [illegible] that he was endorsed for the position [illegible] not only by his state delegation but [illegible] by many senators and other public men.

Rus[h]ed Making Bicycle Tires.

AKRO[N], O., March 31.—The Goodrich, India [illegible] and Diamond Rubber companies here [illegible] have never before been so rushed in [illegible] making bicycle tires. In this work the [illegible] shops are running night and day, but [illegible] cannot keep up with orders. Over 2[,]400 people are employed and 600,000 pairs of tires will be made here this season.

BAD BREAK AT GUNNISON.

Force of the Escaping Water Carrying Everything Before It.

GUNNISON, Miss., March 31.—The levee broke at Sledge plantation, near Concordia landing, three miles north of Gunnison, at about 3:30 p. m. The crevasse is about 100 feet wide, and the levee, being made of sand, will cave and cut very fast. The people are wild with excitement and there is no effort being made to stop the widening of the crevasse. It is expected that the crevasse will be 500 feet wide by morning. Water is pouring through the break at a terrible velocity, carrying houses, trees and everything in its path. There is some uneasiness felt about the safety of the people on the Sledge plantation, but up to this hour there are no lives reported lost.

Situation Serious at Helena, Ark.

HELENA, Ark., March 31.—It has been the most critical day in the history of the city. The river has been steadily rising and stands at 50.6 feet. The mayor has issued a proclamation reciting the desperate circumstances surrounding the city and requesting that all stores be closed and all able bodied men be put to work on the levees.

Flats Under Water.

REDWOOD FALLS, Minn., March 31.—The waters in the Redwood and Minnesota rivers at this place are higher now than they have been at any time this spring. Since Saturday the Minnesota has been forced out of its banks at several places and in some localities the valley is entirely under water.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Food That Man Needs.

"As in the daily wear and tear of life a great deal of the substance of a man's body is used up, it is absolutely necessary that the repair to the body be carefully and systematically looked after," writes Mrs. S. T. Rorer in the April Ladies' Home Journal: "Then too, man must create heat and force, according to the climate in which he lives and the occupation he follows. A wise combination of food is therefore, necessary to keep the body in working order. In cold weather we need a larger amount of carbonaceous foods—fats sugar and starches—than we do in summer, in the hot climates and during the hot months fruit and green vegetables, containing the salts necessary to keep the blood in good condition, should be used freely. According to our method of living in this country we should take about two parts of repair food, such as meat, eggs, milk, cheese, or in the vegetable kingdom, the old peas, beans and lentils, to three parts of carbonaceous food, such as white bread, potatoes, rice, butter, cream, and fats of all kinds. Then we must have a certain amount of bulky or watery vegetables, such as lettuce, spinach, cabbage, onions, and also the fruits. In making out a daily ration we should have at the beginning of the meal some light dish that may be taken slowly, to prepare the stomach for the food that is to follow, then a meat or its equivalent. With beef we should serva potatoes, with mutton, rice. With chickens, either rice or potatoes."

An Utter Failure.

The United States agricultural department in reporting on free seed distribution, say:

"While one purpose of the law was to secure reports from the receivers as to results of actual experiment the reports actually received did not amount to one-hundredth of one per cent of the persons supplied. Nor were those received sufficiently definite to be of any practical service. A careful review of the department reports, especially those of the chiefs of the seed division during the past decade, in which over $1,110,000 was expended for free seed distribution, fails to reveal a single instance of benefit to agriculture attributable to this distribution.

"Of hundreds of papers, mostly agricultural, received at the department not one is found to commend the distribution, many of them persistently ridicule it, most of them condemn it, while grange associations and other agricultural bodies have adopted resolutions to the same effect."

The Seed Distribution.

From the Jersey City Journal.

The New Jersey Horticultural Society has forwarded to congress a remonstrance against the distribution of seeds. The distribution is a farce, especially in city districts, and is of no especial use anywhere. The seeds are generally sent out too late to be of any use to farmers, and others receive no practical benefit. There is no reason why any one should receive seeds from the government unless it was for the purpose of introducing new crops or industries.

The annual distribution of buckwheat that comes up sunflowers and pumpkin seeds that come up grapevines, bearing mock oranges has become wearing even to the hayseeders.

If the government really wants to benefit the farmers it should have a short manual prepared, giving the farmers some idea of business methods. If any business man should conduct his affairs in the slipshod manner common among farmers he would soon fetch up in a poorhouse.

Those in favor of abolishing free distribution of seeds by the government should write at once to their United States Senators and congressional representatives, urging them to vote against any appropriation for free seeds.

The Fashion in Spring Jackets.

"The sleeves of the new jackets," writes Isabel A. Mallon in the April Ladies' Home Journal," are decidedly smaller, the necessary fullness being immediately at the top.

The revers are not exaggerated, the rather simple masculine coat collar and lapels being fancied, and these are very often faced with velvet.

There are few ripple effects, instead the smart jacket—that is, the semi-fitted one—rests smoothly across the back and does not suggest too much fullness.

Covert cloths are especially favored. The colors in vogue are fawn, tan, light and dark blue, reseda, cream white, black as a matter of course, and all the innumerable grays.

Braiding, especially with soutache, obtains very generally, and coats have designs arranged for them, the braiding being done by hand so that a wide effect is given to the shoulders, a narrow to the waist, and a broad to the hips. Short Empire coats entirely covered with braid, put on lengthwise, are seen.

Small buttons of ivory, pearl and gilt are used, the ivory and the pearl being the round bullet shape, while the gold buttons are flat and suggestive of gold dollars. Large buttons, notably those showing the Delft colorings and patterns, continue to be popular, but the newest jackets show the fly closing, with no attempt at placing buttons as if they were really used."

National Tribune:—Senator C. K. Davis, of Minnesota, has shown an ability in handling the Arbitration Treaty which greatly enhances his reputation for statecraft. The treaty as it come to the Senate from Secretary Olney was alarmingly faulty. By implication, if no more, it committed the United States to concessions that might become very dangerous to our dignity and interests, it was vague where it should have been precise and definite, and it made a serious invasion of the Senate's Constitutional prerogatives as to treaties. Senator Davis and his colleagues of the Foreign Relations Committee have eliminated all these objectionable features and amended the treaty so as to make it harmonize with American ideas. Senator Davis deserves particular credit for he has shown a grasp of the subject and a facility of presenting all its phases which have won him the highest praise from those capable of judging.

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McClure's Magazine

For 1897

Seven Great Serials

A NEW LIFE OF GRANT BY HAMLIN GARLAND. The first authoritative and adequate life of Grand ever published. Lavishly illustrated. (Begins in December.)

RUDYARD KIPLING'S first American serial, "Captains Courageous." (Began in November.)

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S "St. Ives." The only novel of Stevenson's still unpublished. (Begins in May.)

CHAS. A. DANA. "Recollections of Wartime." Mr. Dana was for three of the most critical years of the Civil War practically a member of Lincoln's Cabinet, and is probably better fitted than any other man living to give an authoritative history of this period from his recollections and correspondence.

PORTRAITS OF GREAT AMERICANS. Many of them unpublished. In connection with this series of portraits it is intended to publish special biographical studies under the general title of Makers Of The Union from Washington to Lincoln.

PICTURES OF PALESTINE. Specially taken under the editor's direction.

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TEN FAMOUS WRITERS

IAN MACLAREN. All the fiction that he will write during the coming year, with the exception of two contributions to another publication which were engaged from him long ago, will appear in McClure's Magazine.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS. A series of new animals stories in the same field as the "Brer Rabbit" and the "Little Mr Thimblefinger" stories.

RUDYARD KIPLING. Besides "Captains Courageous," Kipling will contribute to McClure's all of the short stories he will write during the coming year.

OCTAVE THANET is preparing for the Magazine a series of short stories in which the same characters will appear, although each will be complete in itself.

ANTHONY HOPE, BRET HARTE, ROBERT BARR, FRANK R. STOCKTON, STANLEY WEYMAN, CLARK RUSSELL

will all have stories in McClure's for the coming year.

These are only a small fraction of the great and important features of McClure's Magazine for 1897 the subscription price of which is only

One Dollar a Year

This new volume begins with November. Subscriptions should start with this number.

The S. S. McClure's Co., New York City.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON March 29, 1897.

The most striking features of the tariff debate in the House were Chairman Dingley's comprehensive and business-like speech and the speech made by representative Dolliver. Mr. Dolliver won his spurs as one of the best orators in the House long ago, but all previous efforts were surpassed this week. Space forbids giving all he said, but the following will give an idea of the speech: "For the first time since 1816 every great employment of the American people is united in a common recognition of the importance and value of a reasonable discrimination by our laws in favor of our own people—the farmer, because nearly everything he has for sale must be sold here or not at all, the manufacturer because he has found it impossible to sell home-made goods in a market place that has already bought itself poor at the bargain counters of Europe and Asia; and commerce, because a nation like this that goes past the closed doors and broken window-lights of its own factories to the ends of the earth for what it buys, is in a condition that is completely fatal to all commerce, domestic and foreign. I like this bill because it is neither eastern, nor western, nor northern nor southern. It is American through and through, opening the doors of opportunity to every section and to every state. Your committee, gentlemen, without fear or favor toward any foreign country, has conscientiously undertaken to make this bill a patriotic act of good will toward the U. S. of America. The farmers of the U. S., my brethren, are eager, not for the fabled markets of the world. They are longing for the music of the old factory bell, calling back the idle millions to deserted workshops of the U. S. Gentlemen, you may talk of silver and gold until your friends, in an undertone, begin to express their alarm. You may argue about bonds and mortgages and banks and capital and labor until the wheels in your head begin to revolve like velocipedes, but you will never get back prosperity in the U. S. until you give back to the American people the working wages that they lost four years ago."

Ex-Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, who is in Washington on business before the U. S. supreme court, says he will return home as soon as he gets through and has no idea of remaining in Washington to take any part in the contest that ex-Senator Corbett is making to be seated. In reply to questions Mr. Mitchell said: "I have nothing to say about the situation, except that I was the choice of a large majority of the republicans of my state. My successor, appointed by the governor, is here and it rests with the senate whether he shall be seated. If he is recognized that ends the matter; if the appointment is rejected then it will rest with the governor to decide whether the legislature shall be reconvened. I do not know what he will do. If nothing is done, a new legislature will be elected a year from next June." Mr. Corbett still expresses confidence that he will be seated, but there are few men in Washington who do not think his show for that seat a very slim one.

Maj. Charles Dick, of Ohio, the new secretary of the Republican National Committee, who will have personal charge of the Washington headquarters of the committee, needs no introduction to the prominent republicans of the country. He was assistant secretary of the committee during the last campaign, and previous to that time had made his reputation as an able political manager by three years service as chairman of the republican state committee of Ohio.

The adoption by the senate of a resolution providing for an investigation into the civil service law in order to determine whether it shall be continued, amended or repealed, is the first step in an attempt to bring about a correction of the abuses which have crept into the administration of that law, abuses that were more numerous and flagrant under the last administration than ever before. The principle of the law is all right, but the favoritism which has been practiced in its administration is all wrong. It is hoped that the investigation will be thorough. Senator Allen has introduced a bill for the repeal of the civil service law and all amendments thereto.

A silly story to the effect that President McKinley was on the verge of a physical collapse was sent out from Washington this week. There is not a word of truth in it. President McKinley is working very hard and has been ever since his election, but his health is good and he is standing up excellently under the strain. He is and has always been a man of regular habits, consequently is able to stand an amount of hard work that would be dangerous for most men to undertake. He was walking on Pennsylvania Avenue yesterday afternoon with the elastic step of a man in good health, returning the bows of all he met, even to those of the colored bootblacks. His callers continue to be numerous, and he gives them all a courteous hearing, but that is all that he can do for the most of them. He and all the members of his cabinet are devoting considerable time to urging upon senators the necessity for curtailing the debate on the tariff bill in the senate as much as possible by allowing the opponents of the bill to do most of the talking.

McClure's Magazine for April

The growing taste in the United States for decorative painting, as shown in the costly decoration of many recent structures, public and private, gives special timeliness and interest to a paper by Mr. Will H. Low in McClure's Magazine for April. Mr. Low, by his well-known ceiling in the Waldorf hotel and other work of this kind, is himself closely identified with the new movement; and in this paper he touches upon the origin and extent of it, and then considers, biographically and critically, the three greatest masters of decorative painting, in recent times. The paper is richly illustrated with productions of celebrated paintings by Paul Baudry, Puvis de Chavannes, and others.

A series of hitherto unpublished letters written by General Sherman to a young girl who applied to him anonymously for information regarding an army officer of whom she had once been the correspondent, is the most novel feature of this number of McClure's. There is a touch of humor and a touch of romance in the story the letters unfold, and one is moved both to sigh and to laugh at the posture to which the general's good nature finally brings him.

A second instalment of "St. Ives," the new Stevenson novel, confirms the opinion started by the first, that in all the long and varied list of Stevenson's works is none more engaging than this, his last creation. Besides this, the April McClure's offers, of especially notable fiction, a Drumtochty story by Ian McLaren; a story of the real Western life of today by Octave Thanet's; mysterious sea story, and another interesting chapter of Kipling's "Captains Courageous." Then, equaling the best of the fiction in strange, dramatic incident and spirited narrative, are three short, true railroad stories told by Cy Warman, himself once an engineer.

A series of portraits of Alexander Hamilton and his wife, all from originals painted or drawn from life, accompany a very interesting paper on Hamilton in both his public and private life, by the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, who is easily the first authority on all that pertains to Hamilton.

THE S. S. McCLURE CO.,
New York City.

FIRST DAY OF EACH MONTH

McClure's Magazine.

Beginning with the April number McClure's Magazine will hereafter be published on the first day of each month. April 1st the April number will be on sale on all news stands and delivered to all subscribers, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and thereafter exactly on the first day of each month a new number will be published. Heretofore publication has been made on the 28th of each month; but it is believed that the change to the 1st will be to the general convenience.

Among the contributors to the April number of McClure's will be Will H. Low, Robert Louis Stevenson, the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Hamlin Garland, Rudyard Kipling, Octave Thanet, Cy Warman and Ian Maclaren. A remarkably fine number is promised, with a special Easter cover.

No One Dies.

No one dies of Pulmonary disease, the result of cold, who takes "77" in time. For sale by all druggists 25c.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. In Probate Court.

Special term, March 26th, 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Lars E. Gulseth deceased:

Letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Ellevioe Gulseth of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in Crookston, on the first Monday in October A. D. 1897.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court or not proven to its satisfaction shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 26th day of March, A. D. 1897.

By the Court.
OLE E. HAGEN, [illegible]
Judge of Probate.

My Neighbor Told Me

About Hood's Sarsaparilla and advised me to try it—This is the kind of advertising which gives Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sale in the world. Friend tells friend that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures; that it gives strength, health, vitality and vigor, and whole neighborhoods use it as a family medicine.

Hood's Pills act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

First Publication Jan. 28, 1897.

Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage given by Thomas Perusse and Delima Perusse, his wife, mortgagors, to John H. Van Dyke Mortgagee, dated April 5th, 1884 and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the fifth day of April 1884 at 4:50 o'clock p. m., in book "P" of mortgages, on pages 584, 585 and 586.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of nine hundred and twenty dollars principal and interest, and fifty dollars, attorney's fees, stipulated for in said mortgage.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz:—The northeast quarter (N.E. ¼) of section nine (9) in township one hundred and fifty (150) north of range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk County court house, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 17th day of March 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day.

Dated January 20th., A. D. 1897.

JOHN H. VAN DYKE, Mortgagee.
ALLEN J. GREER, Attorney for Mortgagee,
[42-48] LAKE CITY, MINN

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First pub. March 25. 1897.)
(Last pub. May 4, 1897

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale, dated January 16th, 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota January 20th, 1892, in book 57 of mortgages, page 451-5 whereby Ole J. Berg and Julia Berg, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee east half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-two (32) and north half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three (33) in township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty (40) in said Polk county by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $381.56, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $63.16 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $444.72.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, May 8th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY,
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, Mortgagee
H. C GILBERT & Co. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [50-4]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE

First pub. March 25, 1897.
Last pub. May 4, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated September 10th 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota September 13th, 1892, in book 51 of mortgages pages 625 to 629 whereby John E. Luthen and Gertie J. Luthen, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to the Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee northeast quarter of section eight (8) in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) of range forty (40) except one half (½) acre in southwest corner released for school purposes, in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $350.40, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage to $57.87, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $408.27.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, May 8th, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY,
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & Co., [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [50-4]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First pub. March 25. 1897
Last pub. May 4, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated December 20th, 1894, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, January 3rd 1895, in book 71 of mortgages, page 174 whereby Ole H. Bergdahl and Torond H. Bergdahl, his wife, mortgagors mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee southeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred and forty eight (148) of range forty (40) in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $92.67, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting with interest as provided in said mortgage to $31.20 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $123.77.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, May 8th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY,
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. O. GILBERT & Co., [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [50-4]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First pub. March 25, 1897.
Last pub. May 4, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated January 27th, 1891, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota January 30th, 1891, in book 42 of mortgages page 182 whereby John Boh and Julia A. Boh, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee southwest quarter of section four (4) in township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-six (46) and lots three (3) and four (4) block forty (40) original townsite of Crookston, Minnesota, in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof $572.91, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $121.59, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $[illegible].50.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, May 8th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY,
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & Co. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [50-4]

First pub. March 4th, 1897.
Last pub. April 15th, 1897

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE BY ADVERTISEMENT.

Default has been made in the conditions of that certain mortgage containing power of sale, dated the 9th day of December, 1889, filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk county, Minnesota, on the 9th day of December, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., and recorded in book 37 of mortgages, on page 518 whereby Christopher O. Hagelle, a single man, mortgagor mortgaged to the American Freehold Land Mortgage Company of London (Limited) of London, England, mortgagee, the certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the county of Polk in the State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of section eight (8) in township one hundred forty-seven (147) of range forty-five (45), containing one hundred sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof: by which default said power of sale has become operative.

And no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured thereby, or any part of the same; and there is now due and claimed to be due on said mortgage and said debt, the sum of two hundred fifty ($250) dollars as principal, seventy-three and twelve hundreths (73.12) dollars as interest on said principal, four and fifty-five hundredths ($4.55) dollars as interest on past due interest and one hundred twenty-seven and fifty-four hundredths ($127.54) dollars, paid by said mortgagee as taxes for the years 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, amounting in all to Four hundred fifty-five and twenty-one hundredths (455.21) dollars.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and the statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash by the sheriff of said Polk county, or his deputy, on Saturday, the 17th day of April 1897, at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in said county, and state to pay said amount with interest, twenty-five ($25) dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated St. Cloud, Minn., March 1st, 1897.

THE AMERICAN FREEHOLD-LAND MORTGAGE COMPANY OF LONDON, (Limited) OF LONDON, ENGLAND, Mortgagee.
GEO. H. REYNOLDS,
Attorney for Mortgagee, St. Cloud, Minn.
147-11

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate under Judgement of Foreclosure.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss District Court.

A. Appel, plaintiff, vs. George H. Herbert, otherwise known as George Kehler or Koehler, Minna Herbert, otherwise known as Minna Tiedeman, Ida Kohler or Koehler, and William Keete, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 17th day of February 1897, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said Polk county: will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash on Friday the second day of April 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit:

Lots numbered eight (8), nine (9) and ten (10) in block numbered three (3) in Budge's Fourth Addition to East Grand Forks, Minnesota.

Dated February 17th, 1897

THOMAS LAWRENCE,
Sheriff of Polk County
A. A. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney. [47-51]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made executed and delivered by Hercule Plante and Rose Anna Plante, his wife, of Lambert, Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 18th day of February, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m. in book 46 of mortgages, on pages 12 to 14.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $750.00 payable five years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note, and eleven coupon interest notes thereto attached all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas, the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company duly assigned said mortgage and note to Charlotte A. Sheldon, by written assignment dated March 23rd, A. D. 1889, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m., in book 67 of mortgages, at page 64.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $750.00, and the interest thereon since May 1st, 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $940.00, being the sum of $750.00 principal, and $196.00 interest upon said mortgage indebtedness, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following property therein described, lying and being situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The northwest quarter (NW¼) of section thirty-five (35) in township one hundred fifty (150) north, of range forty-one (41) west, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, or his deputy, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1897, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes, if any, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fees, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated January 25th, 1897.

CHARLOTTE A. SHELDON,
Assignee of said Mortgage.
D. McC. Scribner,
Attorney for Assignee.
Minneapolis, Minn.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of that certain indenture of mortgage made, executed and delivered by Anders Olsen Engemoen and Marthe M. Engemoen, his wife, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, of the City of Minneapolis, in the County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 16th day of April, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1889, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book 45 of mortgages, on pages 62-63, which said mortgage and the note and indebtedness secured thereby was assigned by said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company to Industrial Trust Company of Providence, R. I., trustee, by written assignment dated the 25th day of May, A. D. 1889, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1898, at 8:40 o'clock a. m., in book 79 of mortgages, on pages 84-5, and

Whereas, said mortgage was given to secure the payment of two hundred fifty dollars ($250.00) payable five years from the date of said mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one principal promissory note and ten interest coupon notes thereto attached, all bearing even date with said mortgage, and executed and delivered therewith, and default has been made in the payment of said principal note and in the interest thereon, and in the payment of the taxes upon the premises hereinafter described, which taxes for the year 1895, amounting to seven and 15-100 dollars ($7.15), has been paid by said Industrial Trust Company, trustee, pursuant to the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and

Whereas, there is claimed to be due and there is due and payable upon said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, including said taxes so paid, at the date of this notice, the sum of two hundred and seventy-four and 22-100 dollars ($274.22), besides twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorneys' fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure thereof, and no action or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the land and premises therein described, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The west half (W½) of the southeast quarter (SE¼) of section thirty-five (35), in township one hundred forty-eight (148) north, of range forty-two (42) west, and the same will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, or his deputy, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1897, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with taxes paid as aforesaid, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorneys' fees, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated March 9th, 1897.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of said Mortgage.
Flannery & Cooke,
Attorneys for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn. [illegible]

LEGAL BLANKS

A large Assortment always in stock at the

JOURNAL OFFICE.

Renne's Royal Star Restaurant

McKinnon Block
Main St.

It is an undesputed fact that we serve the best meal in the city, at the lowest rate. Call and be Convinced.

SCANDIA-AMERICAN BANK,

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital $50,000. Surplus and undivided profit $30,000

Transacts a General Banking Business. Steamship Tickets bought and sold at lowest rates.

Special attention to Collections. County, Town and School Orders bought

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

I. HENDRICKSON, President. H. STEENERSON, Vice President.
E. P. PIERCE, 2d Vice President. L. ELLINGTON, Cashier

J. L. LUSIAN,

Plain and Ornamental Painting, Paper Hanging Sign Writing, Kalsomining and Decorating.

Shop on Ash Street near Old St. Louis Hotel.

RED RIVER VALLEY

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED

FARMS

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE

E. M. WALSH,
Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, PRESIDENT. WM. ANGLIM, VICE PRESIDENT. J. W. WHEELER, CASHIER

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

—OF—

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital $100,000.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Town and School Orders [illegible]ught. Money to Loan on Farms

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

AND now the two city tickets are supposed to be in the field and fairly before the voters to choose between. The Republican ticket needs no words of commendation from us being time-tried thorough business men throughout. Choose ye between.

THE '97 edition of the American Newspaper Annual appeared this week. This mammoth work contains a list of all the newspapers in the United States and Canada, a description of every place in which a newspaper is published, also the vote of states and counties at the last presidential election. It forms an invaluable aid to judicious advertising for the general advertiser and is delivered free for the small sum of $5.00. It is the best work of the kind we know of.

ANY little thing like a contract does not bother Donnelly a bit. The state through its accredited agents entered into a contract with Anoka to build an asylum there, and because the asylum was not located where Mr. Donnelly happened to desire to have it located, he wanted the state to declare its contract with Anoka null and void, and relocate the asylum at Hastings. And yet Donnelly claims to be the leader of the party of principle!

DON'T for a moment fool yourself with the idea that the ticket named on Thursday evening is an easy mark to beat. It contains some of the longest-headed and shrewdest political workers in the city. Republicans will have to bestir themselves and do some good hard work from now on till the polls close on election day if they expect to carry the election, for the opposition will be alert and active and will leave no stone unturned to secure a victory for the free silver ticket. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

GOV. CLOUGH fully justified the high opinion that we have always had of him, when he vetoed the bill taking the fourth asylum from Anoka and locating it at Hastings. The governor takes the ground that the state had already entered into a contract with Anoka and that a contract is as inviolable, as sacred in this case as it is between private individuals. Furthermore the state would have to put up for another site when she already has one. Some politicians are now kicking Clough but time will fully justify his action in this matter.

THE war cloud that has been hanging over Crete for some time does not seem so dense this week and it begins to look as though little Greece would win out, and that the Turk will have to go. It has all along seemed to us impossible that the great powers could so far countenance the murder of christians as to help the Turk in his diabolical work. All honor to plucky little Greece that so boldy defied the great foreign powers in the cause of humanity. She deserves to win her cause and bright laurels besides and it looks as though she will do it.

THE St. Paul Dispatch was mad all over, because the governor vetoed the asylum bill, and says that "St. Paul saved the governor from the wrath of Minneapolis last fall and for that reason the governor should have signed the bill because the St. Paul delegation favored it." That is a singular position for a great paper like the Dispatch to take; that the governor should do a wrong thing because a few of his friends desired him to. While it is true that the governor should pay attention to what his friends wish, it is true that he should not stultify himself to do it.

SENATOR HICKS and Assistant Adjutant Gen. Bevans came to blows one day last week in the office of the latter in the capitol. Somebody told judge Hicks that Bevans had said that judge Lochren was not in the battle of Gettysburgh and Hicks went into the adjutant's office with blood in his eye—and came out with some on his face for Bevans is no boy himself and when Hicks yumped onto him he found that Bevans was all at home on that particular morning. If the newspaper accounts of the affair are true it was a disgraceful affair that both should be heartily ashamed of, though judge Hicks seems to have been the aggressor, using words that no man, if he be a bit quick-tempered could patiently stand. Judge Lochren was no doubt a brave soldier during the war but his reputation as pension commissioner under Cleveland is not an enviable one, as he seemed as eager to carry out the Cleveland policy as his chief was to formulate it—and Cleveland always was a notorious soldier-hater.

THE ticket headed by mayor Brown is composed throughout of thorough business men, all of whom have at one time or another creditably filled some position of trust in our city. Mr. Brown, during the past year has given the city one of the best business administrations it ever had and amply deserves the endorsement of a re-election. While no one can bring aught against his opponent, Mr. Brown clearly deserves to suceed himself if his administration has been a successful one and no one can say that it has not. Mr. Walsh is one of the oldest citizens of Crookston, not in years but in date of settlement having come in the early seventies, almost with the very first settler and has filled many responsible positions of public trust since he came. J E. Harris, during his first year in the exacting and trying position of assessor gave universal satisfaction to all who believe in a good and just assessment. If he made any enemies it is among those who sought to evade a just assessment of taxes and for that reason only, Mr. Harris did his best to see that all should pay a just proportion of taxes and he proved to be a man of excellent judgment in values. His election would be an endorsement of good and faithful work and he certainly deserves that recognition. That no better man for treasurer than O. O. Christainson could be found goes without saying and he will no doubt be elected. W. A. Lanctot, too has been tried in the position to which he aspires—city clerk—and will without doubt be re-elected. The justices being without opposition will probably pull through. The constables, by their year in the field have won laurels that entitle them to re-election and we have no doubt of the election of the entire ticket.

McKenzie's Ticket.

Pursuant to the following call "that a convention of the citizens silver reform forces will be held at the city hall March 25th, etc., etc.," a number of delegates from the various wards of the city met in the city hall at 8 p. m. on Thursday evening. The call under which delegates had been elected furthermore said: "Each ward will be entitled to representation in said convention on a basis of one delegate for each twenty-five (25) votes or fractional part there of cast for Wm. J. Bryan at the last regular election." Well, so far so good. There was nothing wrong with that. If the free silver party desired to put a ticket in the field on a partisan basis it was perfectly just and right that it should do so, and it very evidently intended to do so, but it seems that McKenzie, of the Times, had decided probably for personal reasons of his own that placing tickets in the field on a basis of party lines was not the proper thing, and so when this free silver convention met under a just and legally issued call by the free silver party, what did they do but to organize themselves as an independent body of citizens, declare themselves so, and go to work as such to place what they called an independent ticket in the field—composed, however of over two-thirds free silver men, and then McKenzie comes out in the next issue of the Times and says: "bully boys" you did that job up to the queen's taste, the only mistake made was in not consulting me first when the call was made, so as to avoid that awkward blunder of meeting as a free silver party and then, after you had ascertained my wishes having to change front and proceed as an independent body." The meeting was called to order by N. P. Stone, who read the free silver call. Wm. Marin was make chairman and L. C. Couvrette, secretary. Then A. C. Schmidt arose and moved that they ignore the call under which only they had authority to act and resolve themselves into an independent body, or words to that effect, and the motion prevailed. Then a motion to proceed to nominations for mayor prevailed, and the name of Frank Creamer was presented in a neat little speech by N. P. Stone who assured the convention that Frank was not a millionaire nor yet a pauper but just a common every day business man, inferring that he must be all right being in the same line of business as the speaker—dealer in agricultural implements. A motion was made to proceed to ballot and that the first ballot be informal which motion prevailed. There being no other names presented some one moved that the secretary cast the ballot for J. F. Creamer, forgetting to include in the motion "that the rules be suspended," and this motion was carried and Mr. Creamer declared the nominee of the convention for mayor. A committee was appointed to wait upon the gentleman and bring him before the convention but somebody announced that Frank was in St Paul the committee did not go after him. For alderman-at-large, A. E. Morrisey was unanimously chosen. Mr. Morrisey arose blushingly to announce his appreciation of the unexpected honor and said if elected he would try to hold Childs down, and pay the debt he owed to Scotland, (or words to that effect) and said he had no doubt he would be elected as the character of the ticket (already made) assured that beyond a doubt. For city clerk, P. E. Lynne was chosen; for treasurer, Carl Riedesel; for assessor, L. C. Couvrette; for Justices, Geo. Holt and John McLean and for constables, Jas. E. Greenhalgh and Ole Bjoln. As this ticket has received McKenzie's approval and blessing it must be called "McKenzie's ticket."

The Prodigal Father.

"The Prodigal Father" which will be seen at the opera house on Saturday evening April 3rd is an enjoyable farce comedy. The fun is fast and furious from the opening to the closing. The music, vocal and instrumental, is bright and catchy and the specialties, of which there are many, are good. Mr. Lynn Welcher as the Autocrat of Oldport holds up his end in great shape. The part fits him and he fits the part. Mr. Charles Boyle as Tom Breeze and Mr. Nat Willis as Percy Dodge are a great pair. Mr. Willis' tramp act is one of the most amusing ever seen. Mr. Boyle's make-up as Cockaboo Waddlepop is artistic to a high degree. Both gentlemen sing well and dance with abandon. Nobody can feel blue when they are on deck. Mr. Frederick Walz as Gatesby Duff, actor and journalist, is in action and speech a constant provocation to innocent merriment. His singing is enjoyed and his symposium on the piano as he tells the story of the lady he had loved and lost is a fine thing. The ladies in the play are charming. They sing well and they dance well. Miss Sadie Dokes, as Dollie Bond, the dashing seriocomic artiste, is full of life and ginger, and she makes herself a prime favorite. Miss Majorie Fair as Kate is the fairest of the Autocrat's daughters. She wears some lovely costumes, half a dozen different ones at least, and each is more becoming and attractive than the one which preceded it. Titania the wonderful toe dancer who has recently made such a decided hit in New York at the Casino and the Olympia has been specially engaged.

SPOONS.

The Date of Their Origin Unknown, They Are So Very Ancient.

If you desire to know about the scarcity of really reliable data on the history of spoons, take down your bandbooks and encyclopedias and see if it doesn't take you a long while to learn anything concerning their origin, "nativity," etc. In fact, the antiquarians do not pretend to give us anything of value in that line. It is admitted that they are "very ancient," but just exactly how old they are and by whom and where they were first used are points upon which we are left completely in the dark. Creighton says, "Spoons must have been a very ancient invention, for a Saxon spoon of perforated silver gilt, ornamented with gems, was found in a grave at Sarre, Thanet."

When forks were unknown, spoons played a very important part at the table. Spoons of the thirteenth century, and even later, had handles terminating in a knob, knot, acorn or other odd and cumbersome devices. About the period of the restoration, of which so much is said in English history, a great change was made in the forms of spoons. In some of the unique patterns the "spoon" part was divided into two, three and even four parts, and the handle always split or twisted and turned up instead of down and back. Spoons of that period were all blunt instead of being pointed as in the forms generally seen at present. They continued short and blunt down to the time of George I, when they were first made pointed and had the handles turned down instead of up.

About the year 1500 what were known as "apostle spoons" were introduced. They were so called because they had the figures of the 12 apostles carved upon their handles. They were generally given by sponsors to children at their time of baptism. The wealthy presented the entire 12, those who could not afford to indulge in such extravagance giving one or more, according as they felt able.

The most curious and remarkable spoon in the world perhaps is a "coronation spoon," preserved among the other royal relics in the tower of London. The bowl is of gold and the handle of silver. The handle is split down the middle and set with all kinds of precious stones. The relic is valued at about £20,000, or upward of $100,000. —St. Louis Republic.

One Kind of Business.

Bystander—Wasn't that a pretty stiff price you asked that man for those shoes?

Storekeeper—Yes; that's business. They're not good for anything, so of course he won't come again. Therefore we might as well get as much as we can out of him.—Boston Transcript.

From Venice to Washington is a distance of 8,885 miles.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Wheat remains unchanged. Same old 63 cents

Reports of high water at Watertown. Well, why not?

J. F. Montgomery was down from Angus on Tuesday.

F. E. Hunt was in from Red Lake Falls on Saturday.

Wheat remained unchanged on Tuesday morning.

Attorney Walseth was up from Fertile on Tuesday.

Miss Bessie Montague is said to be somewhat better this week.

Ole B. Dahl was over from East Grand Forks on Tuesday.

Miss Clara Steenerson has gone to Hallock for a brief vacation visit.

Mrs. F. L. Durand returned this week from a visit with friends below.

R. J. Montague went over to East Grand Forks on Wednesday on legal business.

Miss Lizzie Zaracher is in from her school at McIntosh enjoying a vacation visit.

Alex. Baptie went up to Bathgate on Sunday to chat with old-time friends for a few hours.

John O'Brecht brought in a load of pork on Monday from his farm in the town of Fanny.

E. E. Abbott was in from Mentor on Wednesday. He is not enjoying the best of health this spring.

O. W. Barnes was over from Grand Forks on Saturday. He will build a new residence in that city this summer.

John Dwyer was one of the interested ones in the case from East Grand Forks on Tuesday.

Swan Anderson was in from Wylie this week renewing old acquaintance and transacting other business.

Capt. L. C. Couvrette will occupy the house on Sampson's addition formerly occupied by Nels O. Paulsrud.

Carpenters commenced work on the Sherman house this week. Another story will be added to that popular house.

City Attorney Grover was over from East Grand Forks on Monday and Tuesday interested in the case before Judge Ives.

J. M. Stephens took two carloads of stock to the St. Paul market this week. He has shipped a considerable stock this past winter.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Benoit, of Gentilly, were called upon to part with their little daughter, Marian, aged nine years who died on Sunday.

One of Joseph Patnaude's teams took an involuntary plunge both in the river on Monday but was rescued before any serious results occurred.

And now the water begins to interfere with railroad traffic. On Tuesday morning the Great Northern train was delayed about three hours by a washout and the N. P. train did not arrive till afternoon.

The dwellers on Houston avenue are bestirring themselves to get a sewer put in at an early date. This project has been a subject of discussion for sometime and at last it is liable to be an accomplished fact at an early day.

Charlie Misner is making wonderful proficiency on the mandolin. If he keeps on improving he may get so he can play a tune—if he lives long enough. Already his neighbors are getting uneasy and talk of moving away to a more quiet locality.

Next Sunday morning a Communion service will be held in the Congregational church, and a short sermon will be given by pastor Fisher. A series of seven special evening services has been held, and much interest has been manifested.

A. E. Brush arrived on Tuesday morning on his way home to Angus. Says he expects to put in 1,000 acres to wheat this year, which will make quite a lot of wheat if he gets 30 bushels per acre as he sometimes does. He left for home on Wednesday morning.

Some of our citizens are complaining that water is seeping into their cellars, especially those living on low ground. This would seem to indicate that our theory was right—that the ground not being frozen very deep would absorb a large quantity of the water.

"The Prodigal Father," which appears at the opera house on Saturday evening will be put on by one of the best companies now on the road. It is a bright, sparkling farce comedy, such a play as a tired individual enjoys after a hard day's work. Go and see it and enjoy a hearty laugh.

Carl Riedesel, the free silver nominee for city treasurer, declined to be classed as a free-silverite. So he came out to the Republican caucus in his ward and later on declined to qualify on the other ticket. The vacancy was supplied by substituting the name of A. G. Solberg.

And now it is high water that bothers the trains. No trains arrived on the Great Northern road from St. Paul on Wednesday and the N. P. train went via Red Lake Falls that morning, on account of a washout at Holmes station. The prairie is said to be covered with water everywhere.

P. E. Lynne the candidate nominated for city clerk by the silver party, declined to accept, so A. M. Childs was substituted in his place and will make an active canvass. Mr. Childs is an old settler, and an old soldier and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of this city. There is no doubt that Lanctot will have to get out and do some lively hustling for himself and his ticket—but Will can do that very thing when he is a mind to.

Frank Creamer returned from St. Paul on Monday morning and at once commenced an active canvass for mayor on the ticket upon which he was nominated last Thursday. Frank is an indefatigable worker and knows a whole lot of things about political campaigns, many of which he don't sometimes most always give away to the opposite party. He will make a lurid campaign from this on.

East Grand Forks people were much interested in a case that was brought before Judge Ives this week to prevent the ticket headed by A. C. Rhinehart being placed in the field at their coming city election, on the ground that the said ticket had not been legally created. The judge decided to allow the ticket to go into the field and now East Grand Forks will see one of the hottest fights they ever had, as Dunlevy is very popular and Capt. Rhinehart is a fighter from way back.

The cook at the Sherman house on Wednesday morning got into a little misunderstanding with a waiter girl and struck her a hard blow with his fist. She complained to the landlady who remonstrated with the cook, whereupon he seized a butcher knife and drove the landlady out of the kitchen and then went for the waiters to carve them up. The police were called in and the fellow skipped out. The chief followed him in a buggy and caught him a mile or so southeast of the city and brought him back to the cooler. His trial occurs this morning.

It was a funny break that the citizens platform makes on comptroller August George for not publishing the financial statement yet—when the fact is well-known that the fiscal year does not end till the last day of March. The statement appeared on the last day of the year all right. It was also a funny break the evident attempt they made to saddle upon Mayor Brown and the council, something that was done at a meeting consisting of some of the leading business men of the city irrespective of party who appointed a committee, composed of such business men as J. W. Wheeler, A. D. Stephens, Lewis Ellington and John McKinnon to disburse the funds—and the mayor nor the council had any more to do with it that than did the originators of the wonderful set of resolutions. It is possible that there may be some who do not know these facts who will vote against Mr. Brown because of the resolutions, but anyone who cares to do so can easily verify what we say.

The so-called citizens ticket comes out with a set of resolutions long-winded enough to form the platform for a national party, full of general platitudes and vague insinuations that mysteriously hint at great frauds supposed to have been committed during the past administration. It is bad enough when newspapers carry on a mud-slinging campaign, but when a convention that professes to represent the better element in a community, indulges in that sort of a campaign it is a pretty sure evidence that the wily campaign schemer has captured the convention, for it is patent to everybody that the charges of corruption hinted at are only put in for the express purpose of electing their ticket and no other for they have no foundation in fact as every well informed person well knows. Such chaff may catch a few ignorant voters—if there are any such in this city. We are especially proud of the fact that the Republican party has not inaugurated such a campaign. They have placed in the field a ticket composed of leading business men and depend upon the merits of that ticket to win. They appeal to no faction or prejudice and rely solely upon the good judgment of the voters. They do not bid for the laboring vote by offering an unlimited amount of work, but their course in the past proves that they will make all necessary improvements as fast as possible to do so with the means at hand.

Answered.

There is a story of an inquisitive old gentleman who asked a cabman whether he thought that his horse preferred standing still on the rank or drawing the cab.

"Well, sir," replied cabby, "I think, on the 'ole, he'd rather pull the cab. You see, he reads the names over the shop winders and they makes him laugh."—Strand Magazine.

A ROMANCE OF WALES.

The Two Ladies of Llangollen Who Lived a Strange Life Together.

Helen Marshall North contributes to The Century an account of Lady Eleanor Charlotte Butler and the Hon. Sara Ponsonby, who, more than a century ago, ran away from their homes and settled in the picturesque little town of Llangollen. They dressed in a strange costume that was partly made up of masculine garments. They were visited by many distinguished people and corresponded with most of the notables of their times. The writer says:

Among their visitors the ladies also counted a certain Sir Alared, a handsome and interesting but venerable man at this period. Here is a romance within a romance, for of this gallant gentleman it is said that one of the princesses fell desperately in love with him, and her father, poor old George III, sent the too fascinating young man away to India, where there was war at the time, and whence, therefore, there was some likelihood that he would not return. But at 80 he came back, still handsome and fascinating, and was received with distinguished favor by the new king, who made him a field marshal. Of the princess and her affection nothing more is learned.

Sir Alured had long known Lady Eleanor—indeed, for aught I know to the contrary, he may have been one of the five despairing swains mentioned in that lady's obituary—and once a year, usually in October, he came down to Llangollen to pay his respects to the two ladies, to whom the visit was always an occasion of consequence.

The death of Lady Eleanor was a grievous blow to the old man. He came the year following, however, but was less gay than usual, and it is even said that he neglected to bestow the usual parting kiss on his fair entertainer. The Hon. Sara promptly reminded him of the oversight, for which he at once made atonement.

Mary Carryl, the faithful servant, had died in 1809, making the first change that had occurred in the inmates of the household.

Each of the friends wished a picture of the other, but neither was willing to sit for her portrait. By some stratagem of a friend pictures of the two together were secured when the ladies were unaware.

In June, 1829, at the age of 90, Lady Eleanor passed away, and, although her friends surrounded Miss Ponsonby with every possible kindness, she refused to be comforted. She was seldom seen except by her domestics and survived in her loneliness only 18 months.

Japanese Competition.

Mr. George C. Perkins is uneasy because of the competition of Japan and gives his reasons in The Overland Monthly:

Japan has an unlimited supply of cheap coal and cheap labor. It has already demonstrated its ability to compete with Europe and America by invading the home markets of those countries. It has the best machinery which the world has up to this time produced and can manufacture as much more as it needs. The imitative faculty of the race is unquestioned and unrivaled and its originality is becoming acknowledged. It recognizes such educational defects as it possesses and with characteristic energy and conscientiousness is setting about to gain such knowledge as is necessary to bring its people to the highest state of industrial efficiency. Chemistry was formerly practically an unknown science in Japan. Now the Japanese export chemicals to America. Physics and mathematics will be studied with similar practical results, and most Americans now living will undoubtedly see a Japan with a modern civilization, as far as its industries are concerned, but with a people still Japanese in character and tastes, who manufacture goods for foreign markets, as do the English, and who no more desire to supply their needs with English, French or American productions than we do to supply ours with those of China, Japan or India.

In the Nick of Time

Felix Marchant and his companion, both of whom were experienced in frontier warfare, arrived often "in the nick of time." The details of their experiences are exciting from start to finish.

They will be told in these columns in a new serial story

FELIX MARCHANT

the rights of which we have purchased.

Dont Miss the First Chapters

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Vacation of the city schools this week.

Wheat opened the week at 63 cents—as usual.

E. C. Murney was in from Euclid on Saturday.

Judge English was up from Fertile on Friday.

A. J. Cronquist was in from McIntosh on Saturday.

Wheat closed the week on Saturday at 63 cents for 1 hard.

Sheriff Lawrence went out on the Fosston line on Thursday.

Attorney B. S. Bennett, of Fosston was in the city on Saturday.

J. P. Foote was a passenger on the Fosston line on Saturday.

Jack McPhee was up from the Lockhart farm on Saturday.

Prof. Riesland arrived at the Commercial hotel on Saturday as per notice in last issue.

Mrs. A. C. Wilkinson and daughter left last week for a brief visit at the twin cities.

Atty. H. L. Gaylord dropped in on Friday from Fertile to enjoy life in a county seat for a day.

Al. Kaiser came up from St. Paul on Thursday morning and went out home on the Fosson train.

Ex-Auditor Webster was up from Fisher on Friday of last week greeting his many friends here.

Miss Hattie Miller and Miss Keye, of Argyle were visiting in the city last week the guests of Mrs. S. L. Collins.

It must be that spring has come at last—anyhow some people have commenced the regular spring moving.

Geo. Walsh, who is in training for the position of locomotive engineer was in the city for a brief visit on Saturday.

Mr. James McKenzie, who has been ill every since he returned from his trip to Buffalo, N. Y., is again able to be out.

The Republicans have put up a good, solid ticket that should be and no doubt will be elected by a good round majority.

Two families arrived from Lexington, Minn., this week to become identified with the future prosperity of the country.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

The city was full of teams from the country on Monday. Farmers are getting ready for the break-up by laying in plenty of supplies.

A number of the little folks made a surprise party for Pearl and Howard Misner on Friday evening. A very pleasant time is reported.

Farmers who came to the city on Monday were in sleighs. The condition of our streets was such as to preclude the hauling of big loads.

Although Saturday was not an extremely warm day the south wind was in evidence all day and removed quite a bit of snow.

Rudy Burkhardt got up a little entertainment at his house on Saturday but did not invite the fire department. Chimney burned out.

The Vance party, who has been traveling in the south for some weeks will leave Hot Springs, Ark., tomorrow and be home sometime in the near future.

Lots of hay came on the market last week. It found rather a slow sale at from $3.00 to $3.50 per ton. Not a very big price for the work there is in it.

John Amundson drove in from the farm near Marin station on Monday to lay in a stock of groceries to last through a siege of poor roads if it should come.

Mrs. Chris. Houston is reported worse again. She has been more or less of an invalid for several years and has been confined to the house nearly all winter.

To make the hair grow a natural color, prevent baldness, and to keep the scalp healthy, Hall's Hair Renewer was invented, and has proved itself successful.

A three year old child of Mr. and Mrs. Zeb. Lusian was buried on Thursday afternoon of last week. The little one had been subject to fits all its life and died in one on Wednesday.

Judge Ives fixed the bail of Philip Cota at $2,000.00 which was promptly furnished and he was released to appear before the next grand jury to answer to the charge of manslaughter.

The winter term of the Crookston Business College closed a successful term on Thursday of last week with appropriate exercises. This college has become one of the solid institutions of our city.

A number of our prominent citizens are wearing glasses fitted by Dr. H. J. Riesland and all recommend his work highly. Remember he only remains at the Commercial till Monday next.

The meetings at the Congregational church last week proved of such deep interest that the congregation voted on Friday evening to have them continued up to and including Wednesday of this week and they may be continued through the week.

At the Republican caucuses on Saturday the following candidates for aldermen were nominated: First ward, Felix Fournet; Second ward, E. C. Davis; Third ward, Wm. Watts; Fourth ward C. W. Motz.

The county auditor received a check for $12,000 from the state auditor on Saturday. It is the allowance made to Polk county to purchase seed grain with—yet the Times said nobody would apply for aid in Polk county.

The county board refused the petition to incorporate the village of Climax on the ground that too much territory was asked. The petitioners threaten to bring an action against the board to compel favorable action upon their request.

J. M. DeLance commences work this week on erection in this city of a large gasoline tank for the Dakota & St. Anthony Elevator Company. This will make Crookston the distributing point for a large scope of country.

"Just tell them that you saw me" said street commissioner Norrie on Wednesday as he was busily engaged in flushing the streets. Harry has been indefatigable in his efforts to get the streets into good shape and keep them so.

Guess neighbor Hixson was not so very far out of the way when he said that he would commence seeding about the middle of April. If this kind of weather keeps on it will not take long to put the land in good condition to sow.

Rev. John McInnis, who has been doing evangelistic work in Chicago during the past winter, was the guest of pastor Fraser of the Presbyterian church over Sunday, and has been conducting special services at that church during this week.

There will no doubt be a very much smaller vote cast at the coming city election than usual this spring, owing to the fact that very many failed to take out second papers soon enough to permit them to vote. The poll lists show the effects of the recent amendment.

Gilbert Walker came up on Saturday morning, called by the burning of the planing mill early on Friday morning, and very soon after his arrival steps were taken for rebuilding the mill. It will be built and put to work at the earliest possible moment in order to take care of numerous orders now on hand.

Sunday was a bright, warm day that took the snow off rapidly completely spoiling the sleighing in the city at least. From the first snow in the latter part of October till now the sleighing in this city has been continuous and everybody seems glad to get back to wheeling again.

A bad wreck occurred on the Great Northern line south of Grand Forks on Friday wherein two engines were smashed up but no lives lost. A passenger train collided with a freight that had pulled out onto a side track but was too long for it. The coast train was sent south to St. Paul via Crookston.

In its issue of March 24th the McIntosh Tribune copies our article in relation to the heroic efforts of S. K. Leen to procure food for some little ones on the snow-bound N. P. train, but fails to give us proper credit. Well, it is flattering to see our articles copied, and we don't object—when proper credit is given.

These fires generally go in sets of three in succession so our citizens were not surprised at 9 o'clock on Friday morning when the fire bell again rang summoning the department to quench a small blaze at the Sherman house. Fire had caught round a defective chimney but no great damage resulted. Let us hope that is the end of it for awhile.

For the first time since the first big snowstorm in the latter part of October, wagons began to come into general use on our streets during the latter part of last week. People coming in from the country, however have used sleighs universally as the sleighing outside of the city was still very good, better than wheeling at all events.

The Republican caucusses were held at 2 o'clock on Saturday. Agreeably to the law in such case made and provided they were opened at two and held open one hour to give all a chance to vote who wished to. They were well attended and great interest was manifested in the selection of representative men as delegates to the convention to be held that evening.

There was trouble at the corner of Main and Third streets on Tuesday afternoon. A catch-basin at that corner got clogged up and the water backed up, forming a nice skating rink of Stone & Columbus' machinery yard. Street commissioner Norrie procured a gang of men and worked all night to get things properly adjusted—but he got there just the same.

Dr. H. J. Riesland, the optician, has been as busy as a man could well be attending to the wants of the community ever since his arrival on Saturday and will remain until Monday night only, and all who need work in that line should not delay but should go at once. The doctor has had fifteen years experience and thoroughly understands his business. When he gets one job in a family he is sure to get all the work needed in that family.

Prof. J. C. Sathre was married on Thursday evening to Miss Tillie Amunson, the Rev. Herman P. Fisher officiating. A number of his pupils presented the bride with a handsome centre table and some elegant chairs, and other gifts attested the popularity of the happy couple. An elegant supper was served to which about 40 guests did ample justice. The JOURNAL adds its blessing and wishes the happy couple a long and useful life together.

Joe Winfield has purchased the meat market of Geo. Vine, and will continue the business at the old stand on Broadway. Joe has been in the employ of Mr. Vine for some time and is thoroughly competent to run the business, and we predict for him a good trade. He has purchased of M. R. Brown some choice beeves to commence on, and invites JOURNAL readers to give him a trial. He will fully sustain the good reputation that market has already earned.

Iver A. Krohn says he has not exactly purchased a farm in Virginia yet, but he has been talking of buying a farm on the York river, about 90 miles from Washington, D. C. whether he buys it or not depends upon whether he can get a clear title to it. Says what entices him is the fact that one is pretty sure of a good price for all kinds of farm produce and labor is cheap down there, and the section he talks of locating in is pretty well settled up with Northern people.

Settlers are beginning to arrive with their goods and chattels ready to take a hand in developing the best land that lies out of doors, and a little later they are expected to arrive in flocks and droves. Well, let them come. Polk county has yet thousands of acres waiting to make somebody wealthy. Land never was so cheap as now and probably will not be again right away. The real estate business bids fair to be lively this spring and our dealers are all ready for it.

To E. D. Childs more than to any one else belongs the credit of having secured the summer meeting of the Minnesota State Dairymen's Association at Crookston on June 23rd and 24th next. He has labored faithfully in season and out of season until at last success has crowned his efforts and now if those who should be interested—Polk county buttermakers will see to it that the convention is well attended he will feel amply rewarded. The meeting will be held in the opera house and we hope the house will be crowded.

About two a. m. on Friday morning the fire bell summoned the department again. This time the fire was found to be in the planing mill at the big Walker saw-mill. The boys got there in great shape but when they coupled onto the hydrant they could not get any water as it was froze up and so they had to back up to the next one this side of the Carman bridge. By the time they had got ready the planing mill was pretty well destroyed but they managed to save the office building that had caught fire. The fire evidently caught from some waste that the watchman had been using to prevent some pipes freezing. He thought he had put the fire all out and went away a few minutes on his usual round of duty and when he returned the whole interior of the planing mill was in flames. An alarm was then sent in and the boys responded with alacrity and did what they could.

We are pleased to notice that many of our citizens followed the suggestions in our last issue in relation to sidewalks and as a result many of the walks are now dry and ready for business, but there are yet a few places, probably non-resident property, where the sidewalks are in a fearful condition, whereon the snow is steen feet deep, more or less. It is possible to navigate them in daylight but at night they are positively dangerous and should be cleaned off at once, now that the streets are getting too muddy for pedestrians to use. One street up by the high school buildings is in a fearfully chaotic state, which renders it almost impossible for ladies to get out to attend the meetings now going on at the Congregational church without going around several blocks. The walks should now be cleaned either by the owners or by the city and there should be no further delay in the matter.

On Saturday evening about ten o'clock, a bibulously inclined individual who said his home was at Red Lake Falls, loaded down with the ardent, started for home along Broadway. When he reached the corner of Fourth street, evidently thinking his horse was not making sufficient turn he pulled on the right rein till the horse went off in the ditch, which at that corner is three feet deep. The horse made a plunge and got its forward feet upon the sidewalk but could get no further on, nor could he get off. The man managed to get out and get the horse by the bits and tried to lead it onto the walk but did not have sufficient sense to see that the horse could do absolutely nothing as long as it was attached to the cutter. About this time Capt. Convrette and N. P. Stone come along and seeing the condition of things they unhitched the horse from the cutter then it scrambled upon the walk and had to be led along on the walk almost up to the school house before it could be got off onto the road. They soon had the horse hitched up and the man got in and resumed his journey, but did not as much as leave his name with his rescuers, who had taken so much pains to get him out of his fix. Whether he ever got home safe we have not heard but presume he did as there has been no lost man advertised since as we have heard.

The Republican city convention met at the city hall on Saturday evening and proceeded to nominate the following excellent

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Mayor,
M. R. BROWN.
For Alderman at Large,
E. M. WALSH.
For City Clerk,
W. A. LANCTOT.
For Treasurer,
O. O. CHRISTIANSON.
For Assessor,
J. E. HARRIS.
For Justices,
GEO. H. HOLT, JOHN MCLEAN.
For Constables,
A. A. GLENN, WM. BLOOM.

Good Blood

Is essential to health. Every nook and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and on its quality the condition of every organ depends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, robust health. Impure blood means scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. Remember,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

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A New Serial Story

A Stirring Tale

OF

ADVENTURE
LOVE
COURAGE
TRIUMPH

Felix Marchant

The First Chapters Will Soon Appear in Our Columns

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We have added to our already large stock of Groceries, etc., a full line of Armour's choicest cured meats, "Golden Brand" Hams and Breakfast Bacon. These goods are the finest on the market and our prices are right.

SPRING IS HERE,

And the time for sowing seeds is near at hand. If you reap the harvest you must sow the seed, and to make sure of good seed buy them of SLOCUM the Robert Street Grocer. He will show you a complete line of Flower, garden and field seeds, at reasonable prices.

Slocum's Grocery

Buy your Wet Weather Clothing Now,

Prices way down for the next 10 Days

A good durable cloth Mackintosh Coat, blue or black worth $4.00, our price for this sale

$2.75

Come and see them.

Workingmen's Clothing

At the very lowest Price, now is the time to buy

Fontaine & Anglim.

It will Pay you

To examine our

Spring Stock

Of Boots and Shoes,

Quality the Best, Prices the Lowest.

EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN. Main Street.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE MATE OF THE HINDU

By Captain RALPH DAVIS.

[Copyright, 1896, by the Author.]

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE FINISH OF A SAILOR'S STORY.

On the morning of the sixth day after the arrival of the man-of-war Mr. Williams was buried on the island. There was another break in the weather, and it was a fair day. About 100 people went ashore, and of this number about 40 were armed to be in readiness for any move the mutineers might make.

That the death of the poor old man was a sad blow to wife and daughter, and that they had the full sympathy of every one aboard, you cannot doubt. In my own mind I had planned that when we reached port I would ask him for Mary, and perhaps remain ashore to take hold of the new life with him. Now that he was dead it was not likely that the survivors would want to remain in that faroff land, and of course marriage could not be thought of for months to come.

The men dug a grave on the east shore of the island, and, with the chaplain of the man-of-war conducting the services and all the officers ashore, we buried the poor old man whose love and solicitude for his daughter had given him a grave begirt by the sea. I spoke such words of comfort and solace to the widowed and fatherless as came to me, and in the presence of her mother Mary put her hand on my arm and said:

"Ralph, it was known to father and mother that we loved each other. That we have you to comfort us and depend on in this hour relieves the anxiety if it does not soften the blow. Our future will be guided entirely by you."

Directly after dinner Captain McComber began to land a force of men on the beach, and Captain Clark and I both went ashore to offer our services. While the courts in England had cleared both Mary and I of the charge which had sent Ben Johnson into penal servitude, both of us felt that our characters had been stained. The only thing to clear us was a voluntary confession from Ben Johnson. I stated my idea of this matter to Captain McComber, and after a little reflection he replied:

"Yes, that is what I wish you could get, but I am not hopeful. From the defiant attitude of the mutineers I am ready to believe that they will suffer us to shoot them down before they surrender. Johnson is likely to be the very first one to fall. I shall send out a flag of truce and give them one hour in which to surrender. If they do not come in, we shall proceed to hunt them down."

A sergeant of marines, accompanied by six men, was at once dispatched to the camp of the mutineers. I did not go along, but I can tell you what happened. Of sailors, guards and convicts at the outset there had been about 80 men. Of this number 43 were left. The marines found these men drawn up in line in front of their tents. Most of them were convicts, and, having lived like wild beasts for so many days, a more villainous looking lot of men one never beheld. Not a gesture was made nor a shout uttered. They waited in silence until the sergeant had advanced within a few yards and delivered his message. Then Ben Johnson stepped out and said:

"Go back to your Captain McComber and tell him that not a man of us will give in. To be captured and taken into port and tried means the hangman's noose for every one of us. We will die right here! Begin your man hunt as soon as you will! We have no firearms, but the fun will not be all on your side!"

When the sergeant returned and reported, the captain separated his men into three detachments. Each detachment carried a supply of handcuffs, and the orders were to take the mutineers alive if possible. Captain Clark and I volunteered with the first company or detachment. We might have been excused, but as the convicts had escaped from us we felt legally and morally bound to aid as far as we could in their capture.

Stretched out through the woods, but still in touch with each other, the three detachments moved to the north. About two-thirds of the distance to camp the detachment on the extreme left was suddenly attacked as they forced their way through the thickets by the whole body of mutineers, who were armed with stout clubs, and many had lashed their sheath knives to long poles to use as lances. As they attacked the marines and sailors the mutineers cried: "No quarter! No quarter!" They fought to kill, nor would one of them surrender when called upon. The fight did not last over five minutes, but in that time three marines were beaten or stabbed to death, two others badly hurt and four convicts were killed. When the mutineers retreated, they carried off four muskets and the ammunition belonging to them and took refuge in a broken but thickly wooded piece of ground beyond their camp.

Seeing that he had underestimated their strength and desperation, Captain McComber sent aboard for a mountain howitzer and a supply of shells, and as we advanced again the bursting missiles were thrown into the coverts ahead. Twice during the afternoon we tried to open communication with the fellows by means of a flag of truce, hoping they had had enough of fighting and would surrender, but each time the flag was advanced they fired on the bearer. At sundown, when we returned aboard our respective vessels, we had lost four men killed and three wounded, and we had killed eight of the mutineers, all convicts. The last four had been killed by shells from the howitzer.

Nearly all the provisions taken from the Hindu when we set the men ashore four weeks previously had been wasted or consumed. Before retiring to the beach we destroyed what was left and burned the camps, and as there was no longer any wild fruit on the trees the fellows would have to fight us next day on empty stomachs. Captain McComber had decided to land a larger force of men and more guns and give the mutineers no further show. By having men enough to stretch across the island the defenders must at last be driven to the open beach on the north shore.

When the bark was brought around to the east side of the island, she was anchored about a mile from the beach. The sailors who had assisted us and three of the marines were then withdrawn, while Haskell, the second mate and myself stood guard at night in rotation with the marines. On this night, after our battle ashore, we went on duty at midnight. I took the poop deck, the mate the waist, and Haskell the bows. Little or no danger was apprehended now. The wind that night was from the west, thus giving us the lee of the island and smooth water.

I was greatly fatigued after the day's excitement, and at 1 o'clock in the morning I committed what was little short of a crime. I sat down and fell asleep. I did not realize that I had even closed my eyes, but I had slept for half an hour, when Mary Williams, who knew that I was on duty, dressed herself and came out to have a word with me about her mother. She saw me asleep, with my chin on my breast, and, just climbing over the rail by means of a rope which had been left by Haskell as he was putting on a bit of paint that day, was Ben Johnson. It was a starlight night, and she identified him at first glance. He had swum off to us to strike a blow for revenge before the fight of the morrow, which he could well reason would be the extermination of the gang. Between his teeth he held his knife. Across my knees was a rifle. Had Mary delayed to call out for help, the villain would have been upon us both. Without an instant's delay and realizing the situation in a flash, she sprang forward, seized the rifle and fired upon the man as his bare feet touched the deck, only eight feet from where I sat. The report of the gun and his yell of pain and rage were blended together, and in a minute the whole ship was alarmed.

Johnson had been shot in the breast. We went off for the surgeon, and when he had made an examination he plainly told the ruffian that he had but a few hours to live. The man had not uttered a word after being shot, but the looks he had given Mary and I proved the feeling of murder in his heart. At first I had some hopes that he might make a confession, but when he looked at me with eyes gleaming like those of a wounded tiger's I realized that it was useless to address him. And yet all I had hoped for came about, after all.

The desperate man died by inches. As the hand of death clutched at his throat the little good in him came to the surface. An hour before he breathed his last he sent for Captain Clark and Mary. He begged the girl's forgiveness for all that had passed, and then made a dying statement which completely exonerated us both. It was taken down in writing and duly witnessed, and, though he wanted nothing to do with me, and even spoke bitterly of me to the last, I felt that I could forgive him. After making the confession he gave it as his opinion that the mutineers would surrender after learning of his death, but his hope was that they would die fighting.

When morning came the body of Ben Johnson was taken ashore for burial. There was but scant ceremony in laying him away to rest, and, when he had been covered in, a white flag was sent forward and the mutineers informed of his death and commanded to surrender. They

She identified him at first glance.

answered with shouts of defiance. The events of that day caused much talk in England and Australia when put into print. Captain McComber gave orders to exterminate the gang to the last man. All day long we marched back and forth across the island, and all day long two pieces of artillery were busy shelling the mutineers out of the densest thickets. Half an hour before sundown the last man of the gang was driven to the open beach. He had been wounded, but he carried a club in his hand and was still defiant. When he refused to surrender, we would have fired upon him, but he walked down to a ledge of rocks, made his way out to the breaking surf, and with a shout of contempt for us he plunged in, to be seen no more. If wave and tide brought his body to the sands later on, we were not there to find it. They had said they would die to the last man, and they had kept their word.

Need I tell you that the Hindu, with the help of the men loaned us by the generous Captain McComber, finally reached her port of destination? There was a legal investigation, of course, but we came out of it all right, and the government was held to its contract. While we were detained in Australia for this investigation Mrs. Williams passed away, leaving Mary an orphan among strangers. That she did not suffer for companionship and care you will readily believe. When the Hindu was ready to sail for home, she was one of the 80 passengers, and despite her bereavement there were many pleasant features about the voyage.

I am an old man now, and my aged wife bends over me as I write these few lines. Long ago I gave up the sea at the wish of her who has made my life happy, and I told you in the beginning not to expect too much from one whose education was flecked by the froth of the sea.

THE END.

Easter Ladies' Home Journal

The Easter number of The Ladies' Home Journal is brimful of helpful and entertaining reading. "A Moravian Easter Dawn," by Clifford Howard, tells the story of the simple and most beautiful Easter service in America, as it is given in the quaint and picturesque town of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Ex President Harrison's timely article describes "The Social Life of the President," from the day of his inauguration, and gives interesting information as to receptions, dinners, and other social events of the White House. The popular series of "Great Personal Events" is represented by "When Lafayette rode into Philadelphia," by Jean Fraly Hallowell, granddaughter of one of the few surviving witnesses of the great Lafayette demonstration which created such a furore nearly three-quarters of a century ago. Ira D. Sankey has written for this number a hymn, entitled "The Beautiful Hills," with words by John H. Yata. The third illustration in Charles Dana Gibson's series of character sketches of "The people of Dickens" is "Tom Pinch and his Sister," Lovers of fiction will enjoy Jerome K. Jerome's story "A portrait of a Lady," and Herbert D. Ward's amusing serial, "The burglar who moved Paradice," A delicate tribute to the power and privilege of sisterhood in the family is given in Rev. A. H. Bradford's article on "The Woman who most influenced me. There seems to be no field of woman's life duties and interest not noted by the Journal. There are practical views on vital questions by Mr. Bok; literary talks by "Droch" suggestions on flowers and gardening by Eben E. Roxford; hints on amateur photography; a study of marriage by Ruth Ashmore; the latest fashions; Mr. Moody's Bible Class Mrs. Bottome's talks with The King's Daughters; a page of dainty luncheons; Mrs. Rore's cooking lessons and many other department that comprehend the round of woman's needs. Each number of the Journal is a valuable book of helpful hints and practical suggestions on the every-day problems of home life." By the Curtis Publishing Company Philadelphias. Ten cents per copy; one dollar per year.

$17.50.

The Great Northern road will make a special rate of $17.50 per car from St. Paul to Crookston on emigrants' goods, stock and machinery. This rate will be given till April 10th 1897.

ALEX. BAPTIC, Agent,

Cash.

The highest market price paid for barley and oats. See Theodore Greenhalgh, one door north of the Germania hotel. [14tf]

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

Bloodthirsty Indians Thwarted

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FELIX MARCHANT

the first chapters of which will soon be begun in these columns.

It is a story of western life by a well known writer.

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Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

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insomina, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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RESTORES VITALITY.

Made a Well Man of Me.

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produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address

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Sold outright, no rent, no royalty. Adapted to City, Village or Country. Needed in every home, shop, store and office. Greatest convenience and best seller on earth.

Agents make from $5 to $50 per day.

One in a residence means a sale to all the neighbors. Fine instruments, no toys, works anywhere, any distance. Complete, ready for use when shipped. Can be put up by any one, never out of order, no repairing, lasts a life time. Warranted. A money maker. Write W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk 10, Columbus, O.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

LOANS Negotiated on Real Estate, Life Insurance, or any Good Security on long time and Reasonable Interest. Prompt attention to Collections in all parts of the United States and Canada. Local and county manager wanted. Address The Van Wiere Loan and Investment Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

1877. 1897.

The Polk County Journal

Established May 1st, 1877,

Is Better than ever For 1897.

Now is the Time To Subscribe

We are adding New Features for 1897 which will make the JOURNAL more valuable than ever before.

Established in the interest of the people of Polk County the JOURNAL will endeavor for the coming year to make itself more of a

Household Necessity

Than Ever Before.

The JOURNAL is read each week in many families, and in order to place it in

Every Family

In Polk County, we are prepared to offer greater inducements than ever.

You Want it,
Your Family Wants it,
Everybody Wants it.

IT WILL PAY YOU

To call at this Office and see what we are prepared to do for you.

Polk County Journal,

Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

HON. CARL SCHURZ

The Great German-American Statesman Speaks For Sound Money at Chicago.

Facts, Arguments, Logic, Wit and Sarcasm Presented In a Masterly Way.

Why Prices Have Declined—The Alleged "Crime of 1873" Has Not Made Goods Cheaper—The Consequences of a Free Silver Victory In November Would Be Panic, Bankruptcy and Universal Distress and Poverty—Free Coinage at Sixteen to One Means Silver Monometallism—Wages Will Be Cut Down and Half of the People's Savings Will Be Lost—Appeals to Prejudice In Support of Repudiation Policies Are Immoral and Bound to Fail.

Hon. Carl Schurz, ex-secretary of the interior, delivered an address on September 5th, in Central Music hall, Chicago, on the issues of the campaign, under the auspices of the American Honest Money league. Every seat in the hall was filled, many persons who desired admission being turned away for lack of room. The address in part was as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS—I have come from the east to the west to speak to you for honest money. I do not imagine myself to be in an "enemy's country." There is to me no enemy's country within the boundaries of this republic. Wherever I am among Americans I am among fellow citizens and friends bound together by common interests and a common patriotism. In this spirit I shall discuss the question of the day. I shall not deal in financial philosophy, but in hard and dry facts.

There are sporadic discontents in the country, partly genuine, partly produced by artificial agitation. They may be specified thus: There are farmers who complain of the low prices of agricultural products; laboring men complaining of a lack of remunerative employment; men in all sorts of pursuits com-

plaining of a general business stagnation and of a scarcity of money. In some parts of the country, especially the south and west, there are many people complaining of a want of capital and a too high rate of interest. The cry for more money is the favorite cry. These are the principal and the most definite complaints. Beyond them, however, an impression has been spread by agitators that an organized conspiracy of moneyed men, mainly great bankers, in America and in Europe, backed by the monarchs and aristocracies of the old world, is seeking the general establishment of the gold standard of value to monopolize or corner the world's money to the general detriment.

All this has found definite expression in the following declaration of the Chicago platform: "We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money lending class at home and abroad, prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people." Mark well that all these evil consequences are ascribed to the demonetization of silver in the United States alone—not to its demonetization anywhere else. This is to justify the presentation as a sufficient remedy of the free coinage of silver in the United States alone, "without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

This platform is amplified by free coinage orators, who tell us that the act of 1873, called "the crime of 1873," has surreptitiously "wiped out" one-half of the people's money—namely, silver; that in consequence the remaining half of our metallic money—namely, gold—as a basis of the whole financial structure, has to do the same business that formerly was done by gold and silver together; that thereby gold has risen to about double its former purchasing power, the gold dollar being virtually a 200 cent dollar; that the man who produces things for sale is thus being robbed of half the price, while debts payable on the gold basis have become twice as heavy, and that this fall of prices and increase of burdens is enriching the money changers and oppressing the people.

What Are the Facts?

Are these complaints well founded? Look at facts which nobody disputes. That there has been a considerable fall in the prices of many articles since 1873 is certainly true. But was this fall caused by the so called demonetization of silver through the act of 1873? Now, not to speak of other periods of our history, such as the period from 1846 to 1851, everybody knows that there was a considerable fall of prices, not only as to agricultural products—cotton, for instance, dropped from $1 a pound in 1864 to 17 cents in 1871—but in many kinds of industrial products before 1873. What happened before 1873 cannot have been caused by what happened in 1873. This is clear. The shrinkage after 1873 may, therefore, have been caused by something else.

Another thing is equally clear. Whenever a change in the prices of commodities is caused by a change in supply or demand, or both, then it may affect different articles differently. Thus wheat may rise in price, the supply being proportionately short, while at the same time cotton may decline in price, the supply being proportionately abundant. But when a change of prices takes place in consequence of a great change in the purchasing power of the money of the country, especially when that change is sudden, then the effect must be equal, or at least approximately so, as to all articles that are bought or sold with that money. If by the so called demonetization of silver in 1873 the gold dollar or the dollar on the gold basis became a 200 cent dollar at all, then it became a 200 cent dollar at once and for everything. It could not possibly be at the same time a 200 cent dollar for wheat, and a 120 cent dollar for coal, and a 150 cent dollar for cotton, and a 100 cent dollar for corn or for shovels. I challenge any one to gainsay this.

Prices and the Act of 1873.

Now for the facts. The act of 1873 in question became a law on the 12th of February. What was the effect? Wheat, rye, oats and corn rose above the price of 1872, while cotton declined. In 1874 wheat dropped a little; corn made a jump upward; cotton declined; oats and rye rose. In 1875 there was a general decline. In 1876 there was a rise in wheat and a decline in corn, oats, rye and cotton. In 1877 there was another rise in wheat, carrying the price above that of 1870 and up to that of 1871, years preceding the act of 1873. Evidently so far the 200 cent dollar had not made its mark at all. But I will admit the possible plea that, as they say, the act of 1873 having been passed in secret, people did not know anything about it, and prices remained measurably steady, in ignorance of what dreadful things had happened. If so, then it would appear that, if the knowing ones had only kept still about it, the gold dollar would have modestly remained a 100 cent dollar and nobody would have been hurt. But, seriously speaking, it may be said that when the act of 1873 was passed we were still using exclusively paper money, that neither gold nor silver was in circulation, and that therefore the demonetization would not be felt. Very well. But, then, in 1879 specie payments were resumed. Metallic money circulated again. And more than that, the cry about "the crime of 1873" resounded in congress and in the country. Then at last the 200 cent gold dollar had its opportunity. Prices could no longer plead ignorance. What happened? In 1880 wheat rose above the price of 1879, likewise corn, cotton and oats. In 1881 wheat rose again; also corn, oats and cotton. In 1882 wheat and cotton declined, while corn and oats rose. The reports here given are those of the New York market. They may vary somewhat from report of farm prices, but they present the rise and decline of prices with substantial correctness.

If, however, there be somebody believing that, in spite of these facts, the demonetization of silver by the act of 1873 must in some mysterious way have done something to depress prices, I meet him with the affirmation that the silver dollar was practically demonetized long before 1873. To judge from the speeches of our free coinage orators, the American people must before 1873 have fairly wallowed in silver dollars. What is the fact? President Jefferson stopped the coinage of silver dollars in 1806. From 1783 to 1873, aside from fractional currency—which since 1853 was only limited legal tender—only about 8,000,000 of silver dollars were coined. They were so scarce that you would hardly ever see one except in a curiosity shop as a rare coin.

There was constant trouble with the legal ratio between gold and silver, which could not be so fixed as to keep the two metals together in circulation. Once one of them would be driven out of the country and then the other. Meanwhile over $1,000,000,000 of gold coin was coined, and since 1853 gold was substantially the only full legal tender money in actual circulation. And those were exceptionally prosperous times. Then the civil war came and swept all our metallic money out of sight. Paper money took its place, and in that condition we were in 1873, when the famous act of 1873 was passed. What, then, was in reality that law that has since been so fiercely denounced as "the crime of 1873?" Why, it was simply an act, revising our coinage laws and providing among other things that certain silver coins should be struck to be legal tender in the payment of debts only to a small amount. The standard silver dollar, that had practically been out of use since President Jefferson in 1806 had stopped its coinage, was simply not mentioned in the enumeration. That is all. The act of 1873 therefore did not create a new state of things, but simply recognized a state of things which had existed for many and many years. It did thereby not only not destroy half the money of the country, but not a single dollar of it.

Why Prices Have Declined.

But what is it, then, that has caused the decline of prices? I appeal to your common sense. Do you think that when one man, aided by machinery, does as much productive work as formerly ten or more did, and when our modern means of transportation carry the product from the producer to the consumer with five times the speed at one-fifth the cost, and when in the transmission of intelligence time is quite and cost almost annihilated, do you think that then the product of human labor should not in due proportion become cheaper? If it did not, then modern civilization would in one of its most important and beneficent functions be a flat failure. For what is the inventive genius of the age that devotes itself to practical objects engaged in—what else than in devising and developing means and methods by which the things required by mankind for the sustenance and comfort of life be made better and more easily attainable—that is, cheaper?

The farmer in the United States welcomed the agricultural machinery which helps him in planting, raising and harvesting his crop. He welcomed the railroad, the steamboat, the low freights, the telegraph, which shortened the distance between his farm and the market, and the banking arrangements required for moving and selling his product. But as nearly all our farmers had the same encouragement, so it followed quite naturally that the wheat crop of this country increased from an annual average of 312,000,000 bushels between 1870 and 1880 to an annual average of 475,000,000 bushels between 1890 and 1895. But also foreign countries had the encouraging benefit; new wheatfields were opened in Russia and the Argentine Republic and elsewhere, and, according to Bradstreet's, a very competent authority, the wheat product of the world grew from 1889 to 1894 no less than 420,000,000 bushels, while the world's consumption is estimated to increase only 12,000,000 to 16,000,000 bushels annually. When the increase of the world's supply thus gains upon the increase of the world's demand, is it a wonder that in the world's market, which rules the price for all exporting countries, that price should have declined? Is not this an infinitely more rational explanation of the decline in prices than to ascribe that decline to the so called demonetization law of 1873, which practically demonetized nothing, but was actually followed by an increase of our currency, nearly trebling its volume and making the per capita far, far higher than it ever had been before, and higher than it is in any other country except one? You might as well ascribe our civil war to the great comet of 1811.

Our Recent Silver Laws.

Cowed by the uproarious coterie which was started by the silver miners and taken up by the "cheap money" men, congress passed two laws, one in 1878, the other in 1890, in pursuance of which over 429,000,000 of silver dollars were added to our currency, more than 50 times as many dollars as had ever been coined before, besides a large addition to our subsidiary silver coins. Our paper money was largely increased, so that while in 1873, the year in which the American people were said to have been robbed of half their money—while in 1873, I say, we had $774,000,000 of money in the United States, we had $2,217,000,000 in 1895, nearly three times as much, and while in 1873 the circulation was $18.04 per capita, it was $22.96 per capita in 1895—fifty times as many silver dollars and many times more money of all kinds than this country had ever had in its most prosperous days—and yet the price of silver in the market kept on falling, and the prices of many commodities, agricultural staples included, continued in their declining tendency. Now analyze this case. Upon what ground do the silver advocates assert that the so called demonetization of silver depressed prices? According to their own reasoning, because there has not been sufficient money to sustain prices. Sustain what prices? Those prevailing before 1873. But there is now three times as much money as there was in 1873 and a much higher per capita circulation. Well, what becomes of their argument? Some of the silver philosophers have invented a more mysterious phrase—that prices have gone down because by the act of 1873 the "money of ultimate redemption" had been curtailed, only gold being available for this purpose. But, according to the treasury statistics, we had in 1873 only $25,000,000 of coin, including subsidiary silver, in the country, and now we have much over $600,000,000 of gold alone, or more than 24 times as much money of "ultimate redemption" as in 1873. And yet prices are low. The man whom such facts do not convince that the decline of prices cannot have been caused by any effect produced upon our currency by the act of 1873 must have a skull so thick that a trip hammer would not drive a sound conclusion through it.

How the Act Was Passed.

But I hear myself asked, If this is so, why was this act of 1873 passed secretly, surreptitiously, stealthily? For silver orators have been persistently dinning into the popular ear for many years, until millions believed it, the story that the silver dollar was "assassinated" through the law of 1873 by some dark, corrupt plot. This fable has been so often and so authoritatively disproved that I am unwilling to take it up again in detail. Senator Sherman did that recently in a most conclusive manner. I will only add that I was a member of the senate at the time and know whereof I affirm, and I emphatically pronounce all the stories about the act of 1873 being passed surreptitiously; about senators and members being somehow hypnotized, so that they did not know what they were doing; about some Englishman being on the ground with much money to promote the demonetization of silver, and so on, as wholly and unqualifiedly false. I wish to be scrupulously courteous to my opponents. But as a conscientious student of contemporaneous history I am bound to say that in the 40 years during which I have been an attentive observer of public affairs I have never witnessed nor heard of such unscrupulous, shameless, persistent, audacious, cumulative, gigantic lying as has been and is now done with regard to the act of 1873, its origin, its nature and its consequences.

What Would Follow Bryan's Election.

Consider now what the immediate consequences would be if Mr. Bryan were elected president with a congress to match. Mr. Bryan would of course be anxious to have his free coinage law enacted, but that could not be, even if he called an extra session of congress, until some time in April or May, five or six months after the day of election. But as soon as the 4th of November as the result of the election was announced everybody would know that the parity of gold and silver would not be maintained.

It having been made certain by Mr. Bryan's election that the parity of gold and silver would not be maintained, there would be a rush upon the treasury for the gold in it by persons holding greenbacks entitled to redemption, and the gold reserve would be exhausted in a twinkling. Gold will instantly disappear from circulation to be hoarded or exported. Why will it disappear? Because every sensible person when making a payment will prefer to make it in the less valuable dollar and hold the more valuable gold dollar back for more profitable use. Gold will therefore quickly rise to a premium, and we shall be on the silver basis long before a free coinage law can be enacted. What does it mean to be on the silver basis? The word "coin," wherever it appears in the law, will no longer mean gold, as it was so far understood, but silver alone. The greenback or treasury note redeemable in "coin" will no longer be redeemed in gold, as heretofore, but only in silver. The United States bond payable in coin, no matter whether gold was paid for it or whether it had been sold for the very purpose of buying gold for the treasury, will be paid, principal and interest, in silver—repudiation as flagrant as the world ever witnessed. Our daily transactions in buying and selling, in paying and receiving wages, will no longer be carried on upon the basis of the gold dollar worth 100 cents, but of the silver dollar worth 50 cents or thereabout, for the government will no longer hold up the silver dollar to the value of the gold dollar. That is what the silver basis means. You can study in Mexico how it works.

The quantity of gold vanishing from circulation will amount to about $600,000,000, the disappearance of which will make a tremendous hole in the volume of our currency. Nearly one-third of it will be gone, and what remains will be reduced nearly one-half in purchasing power. But, says the silver man, there will be free silver coinage to fill the gap promptly with coined silver or silver certificates. Oh, no, my fellow sufferers. The disappearance of gold will happen promptly after the election of Mr. Bryan, and there will not possibly be any free coinage of silver for at least six months, and it will require a great many more months to fill a gap of $600,000,000.

The Free Coinage Panic.

What will happen meanwhile? The St. Louis Globe-Democrat reports Mr. Bryan to have said some time ago: "I think it," meaning the victory of the free coinage movement, "will cause a panic. But the country is in a deplorable condition, and it will take extreme measures to restore it to a condition of prosperity." Whereupon the St. Louis paper pointedly remarks, "Evidently Mr. Bryan has heard of the doctor who always threw his patient into fits before administering any curative medicine." Just so.

How, then, would Mr. Bryan's "fit" work? The sudden disappearance of our gold from circulation would produce the most stringent contraction of the currency on record. Business men who owe money and at the same time have money due them will be forced to collect that money by every means at their disposal. Nobody will be inclined to lend out any money except upon extraordinary security. The banks will naturally consider it their duty to keep themselves strong, and therefore to call in loans and to restrict their discounts and advances to business men with the utmost caution. Business establishments, manufactories, mercantile houses, unable to get the money for meeting their obligations, will by the hundreds succumb to their embarrassments and tumble down like a row of bricks. Others will cautiously restrict their operations to the narrowest possible limit, and wage earners by the thousands will lose their employment and be turned into the street.

No class of society will be spared the destructive consequences. Every frightened creditor, pressed by his own creditors and apprehensive of a growing loss by every day's delay, will eagerly pounce upon his debtors. The prompt settlement of every account will be peremptorily demanded. Our farmers who have mortgages on their property and who have been told that free coinage will make things exceedingly easy for them will have some unexpected experiences. Every mortgage debt that is due will be quickly called in. The mortgagor who tries to have his bond extended will find an unwilling ear. He who seeks to borrow money in order to replace the old mortgage with a new one will be told that this is no time for loans, except, perhaps, upon exorbitant conditions. The mortgagor may find, too, that his bond is payable in gold coin, and he will have to buy the gold at the premium then ruling. Foreclosures will be the order of the day. The mortgagor who seeks shelter under the law's delay will at any rate further burden his property with the cost of legal proceedings. Everywhere anxiety, embarrassment, sacrifice, loss and distress, even before Mr. Bryan could ascend the presidential chair.

Bryan's Bimetallism.

After five or six months of such a deadly crisis, Mr. Bryan's extra session of congress would begin and give us free coinage. Then, as Mr. Bryan solemnly promised us in his great New York oration, free coinage will give us bimetallism, bimetallism will give us an abundance of money, and all will be right. Bimetallism? What is bimetallism? It is a monetary system in which the two metals circulate together for all the purposes of money on a parity with each other upon a fixed legal ratio, which in our case is 16 to 1. Evidently to have bimetallism gold must be on hand as well as silver.

How will Mr. Bryan get the gold back from the money power? Evidently he must offer an inducement? What inducement? To be sure, the mints will be open to gold as well as silver. But who will offer gold bullion to have it coined into dollars for circulation when he can have silver dollars with the same legal tender power at half the price? Only an idiot would do that. Of course, gold will be offered only when the silver dollar is up again to the gold standard. There is the rub. But here Mr. Bryan steps in with a theory which is a curiosity in statesmanship. He said in his New York speech: "Any purchaser who stands ready to take the entire supply of any article at a certain price can prevent that article from falling below that price. So the government can fix a price for gold and silver by creating a demand greater than the supply." And again, "When a mint price is thus established, it regulates the bullion price, because any person desiring coin, may have the bullion converted into coin at that price, and any person desiring bullion can secure it by melting that coin."

Would Be Silver Monometallism.

What? Is this to mean that under free coinage the government will purchase silver bullion and pay a certain fixed price for it? If so, then Mr. Bryan, the great free coinage apostle, does not know what free coinage is. Let us remind him. It means that the owner of silver bullion may take it to the mint and have it coined and returned to him in coined pieces, so many dollars for so much weight of pure silver. It does not mean that the government "stands ready to purchase the entire supply of silver at a certain price." The government does not purchase a single ounce of it. It merely receives the bullion, stamps it and returns it. And as to fixing a price, as soon as the government stops holding up the silver dollar to the gold standard, as it would with Mr. Bryan's election, the silver dollar, measured by its purchasing power, will be worth not a cent more than the market value of the silver contained in it. If the market value of that quantity is 50 cents, and you present at the mint 50 cents' worth of bullion, you get back, not a gold dollar, but a silver dollar worth just 50 cents. You might, instead of taking your bullion to the mint, sell it in the market for just the same amount of money. Indeed, bullion owners, unless they have some special reason for taking their bullion to the mint, will take it to the market and sell it there, as they very extensively do in all countries in which there is free silver coinage. Why should they not? Because, if they have their bullion coined, they get legal tender dollars for it. Why, if they sell it in the market they get there legal tender dollars likewise. It will therefore be a mere question of special convenience whether they take it to the mint or to the market. And in the market, according to all human reason and experience, its price will, temporary fluctuations notwithstanding, remain on the whole very near to the figure of the cost at which it can in large quantities be produced. Mr. Bryan's strange imaginings have therefore proved only that when he speaks of government purchases of silver and fixing prices and creating a demand greater than the supply, he simply does not know what free coinage is.

Every sensible person, I trust, will now admit that free silver coinage in the United States alone will make bimetallism, the equal use of both gold and silver as money, utterly impossible, here as well as abroad. It will confirm Europe in gold monometallism and condemn us to silver monometallism—the exclusive use of silver as money and of paper based upon silver. No doubt this is what the silver men are really aiming at.

How Free Silver Will Work.

Let us now consider how it will affect the various interests of the people. The first blessing we are promised to flow from free coinage is a general rise of prices. This means that the silver dollar will buy less than the gold dollar did, and this for the reason that it is no longer worth as much as the gold dollar. Evidently the promise of bimetallism, of silver rising to its old price on the one hand, and the promise of higher prices owing to a less valuable silver dollar on the other hand do not go together. The one or the other is a fraud. Of course the fraud is the promise of bimetallism. The rise of prices owing to the debasement of the dollar will begin at once as soon as gold departs and we slip on the silver basis. Bread will be dearer; milk, coffee, sugar, tea, meat, vegetables, will be dearer; clothes, shoes and hats will be dearer; rents, furniture, coal, kerosene—in short, every article the price of which can be raised by the seller.

High prices are a two edged sword—handy to the seller, but unpleasant to the buyer. They press, of course, hardest upon those who are compelled to buy most in proportion to their income or their earnings. And who are they? The poor people. What a rich family spends upon the actual necessaries of life, the indispensable food, clothing and shelter, is very little compared with its income. Most of its expenditures go for things that are not necessaries and may be classed as luxuries, the purchasing of which may be suspended or postponed without hardship. But the poor family, the wage earner's family, is obliged to spend a very large part of its income from day to day upon food, clothing, shelter, heat and light, that cannot be temporarily dispensed with without hardship. From a rise in the prices of the necessaries of life the poor people therefore suffer by far the most.

Where the Wage Earner Will Come In.

How stands the case of the wage earners whose product can be raised in price proportionate to the debasement of the dollar? As the dollar falls in value the manufacturer or the merchant marks up his goods. The workingman or the clerk, finding himself hard pressed by the rise in price of the necessaries of life, applies for a corresponding increase of wages. The head of the factory or the mercantile establishment admits that some increase is called for. "But," says he, "you are not the only person in trouble. The value of our money is fluctuating. We hardly know what it is today. We surely do not know what it will be next week. Profits are excessively close anyhow. We make a sale or a purchase today and think it is at a profit. Tomorrow we may find that it was at a loss. We hardly venture to make a contract to be filled at a future time, because we can make no safe calculations. We can increase your wages a little, but not much. For that you will have to wait until things are more settled. Besides, this silver free coinage has thrown all business into dreadful confusion, and there are plenty of people out of employment who would do your work for less than you get now." And so the wage earner has to be satisfied with a little increase of pay and wait for more while the advanced prices of necessaries prey upon him.

Is this mere conjecture? It is the experience of every country that has been cursed by a rise of prices through money of fluctuating value. I defy any one to show me in the whole history of the world a single exception. Have we not, during our civil war, witnessed it with our own eyes? In 1862, when our irredeemable paper currency had begun to depreciate, the average wages of labor rose only 3 per cent, while average prices rose 18. In 1863, when wages had risen 10½ per cent, average prices were 49 per cent higher; in 1864 wages had risen 25¾ per cent and prices 90½; in 1865 wages had advanced 43 per cent and prices 117 above what wages and prices had been in gold in 1861. In other words, the laboring men's wages had lost in purchasing power more than 30 cents in every dollar. Every country laboring under similar conditions tells the same story. What reason in the world is there to assume that this universal rule will not operate in the case of free coinage?

And what have the apostles of free silver coinage to say to this? Hear Mr. Bryan himself in his famous New York oration, "While a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar—employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable and re-employment less certain." Is that all? Yes, all. Does not Mr. Bryan know that under what was practically the gold standard we had in the fifties one of the most active and prosperous periods this country has ever seen? Does he not know that more recently, at the time of the return to specie payments, we had under the gold standard years of signal prosperity with all hands at work? And does he wish to learn what has been the trouble since and what is the trouble now? Let him ask the employers of labor, and with almost one voice they will tell him that not the existing gold standard, but the growing danger of its overthrow, that the growing aggressiveness of the free coinage movement, filling the minds of men with anxious apprehensions as to dark future uncertainties, has served to paralyze that spirit of enterprise which sets the laboring man to work. Let him study the history of the crisis of 1893. Not the gold standard, but distrust of silver destroyed the confidence that employs labor. This is the truth, and Mr. Bryan will in vain try to deny it.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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THOROUGHLY EXAMINED,
We ship to any part of the United States on approval, and if not as represented you need not accept it. All of our wheels are fully guaranteed for one year and [illegible] bicycles sold for $50. Write at once enclosing 2c stamps for descriptive circular. We also sell a medium grade bicycles for $25, equal to any $50 bicycle on the market.
American Machine Company,
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FUR DRESSING AND DYEING A SPECIALTY.
We dress all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, harness and shoes. We pay good price for black stock, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes. We also take orders for coats and robes making, and cleaning and repairing of old furs.
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Plain and Ornamental Painting,
Paper Hanging, Decorating and Kalsomining.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

Ole O. Martinson left on Tuesday's train for Pope county, where he has a farm and a threshing rig. He says he has about a week's threshing to do down there as soon as the weather will permit, a great deal of grain in that county not having been threshed last fall.

An unusually large payment will be made to the Mississippi Chippewas on White Earth and Red Lake reservations, amounting to about $40 a head, on or about April 20th. This is back money due them before this time and will probably be paid at the same time as the loggers.

A week's holiday will be taken by the Fosston school, commencing next Monday. Miss Edna Fawcett intends visiting with her sister at Warren and Miss Della Hancock will spend the time at Crookston with her sister, Mrs. G. F. Carpenter.

Martin B. Gavelstad, who has a small logging contract near Sand Lake in Beltrami county, met with a painful accident last Monday. He was driving a team skidding logs when one of the tugs came unhooked and the whiffletree flew back and struck his leg with such force as to break one of the bones below the knee. He was brought to town Thursday and taken to the Central Hotel where Dr. Umland set the broken member.

Jas. Shasgreen, of Minneapolis, arrived here last Saturday and has remained here since then on business for the Red River Lumber Co. Mr. Shasgreen is a veteran lumberman and in former years was engaged in logging operations in association with S. C. Bagley, but has not been up this way for five or six years. This week he received word to see to having the Black Duck river drive taken down this spring. There are about 2,000,000 feet of logs there, not far from the Red Lake, left over from last season. The drive on the river is a short but considerable time will be consumed in towing the logs across the lake.

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.)

A. A. Tofte went to Crookston Thursday.

C. C. Knappen left Sunday night for a business trip to Wilmot and Aberdeen S. D.

We regret to say that Fred Herrick, who has been very ill the past week, is no better.

The mill has started up again and Joe Hughes' face is once more wreathed in smiles.

Mrs. Brewster and little daughter Adelaide, who have both been sick for some time are able to be out again.

E. M. Walsh, the "hello" man from Crookston was in town Thursday looking after the telephone exchange.

Hon. Marcus Johnson, the former president of the bank, was here Monday and Tuesday on business connected with the bank.

A very quiet wedding took place at the home of E. A. Sweet of this city on Monday evening at 6 o'clock, the contracting parties being Miss. Mabel Sweet of this place, and Eveston Van Luren, of Moscow, Ont. Only the members of the family were present at the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Van Luren took the evening train for Moscow, where they will reside.

Last Tuesday Col. James Compton came up from St. Paul and organized the Bank of Fisher into a state bank. The directors of the new bank are Gunder Krostue, Marcus Johnson, Sam Torrison, E. D. Kingsland and Even Olson. Krostue was elected president, Johnson vice president and Kingland cashier. The bank was first organized in 1882, with Frank DeMers president, Hugh Thompson vice president and Mr. Willis cashier. It has been a highly prosperous institution and, under the able management of the business men now connected with it, its continued prosperity is assured.

Maple Bay Items.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Miss Carrie Moen returned from Moorhead last Saturday.

F. Beasly left last week, after a three months sojourn, for Yorkville, Illinois.

H. O. Wik returned last week from Fosstan, where he has been staying all winter.

Post-office resumed business at the old stand but in new quarters, last Tuesday.

Messer Christianson and Peterson with their families have been visiting their brother, A. Christianson, for a few days.

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

The trains are nearly all on time this week.

The license at Fosstan has been placed at $800.

Bunker Hanson transacted business at the county seat Tuesday.

Knute Sandvig went to St. Paul Monday with a carload of stock.

Miss Mamie Vannet, is visiting relatives and friends at Grand Forks this week.

We have had so far this winter 148 days of sleighing, and the snow is not half gone yet.

W. H. Matthews will start a brick yard at Ada. He has ordered some expensive machinery from the East.

Something like fifty carloads of cattle and hogs have been shipped from here since last fall. This stock has all been bought within a radius of twelve miles of Fertile.

George Snyder, who left here about six years ago for Wisconsin, has moved back to Polk county again, having reached here last week with a carload of stock. He has rented a farm near Fertile.

Gilbert Larson, the Erskine blindpigger, is having a hard time of it. Since he has been in that business he has paid nearly $500 in fines and costs. He left a fine farm in Garden to go into the business and it is claimed he has made nothing in his disreputable dealings at Erskine.

Rev. H. P. Fisher, of Crookston, gave a very interesting lecture at the Cong. church last Thursday evening, having for his subject "Eastern Cities and Home of American Authors." Rev. Fisher is an able speaker and those who failed to hear him missed a rare treat.

Angus Items.

From our Special Correspondent.

Ole Tausan spent Tuesday at Warren.

H. C. Roth was in town on Wednesday.

M. A. Campion moved to his farm on Friday

L. J. Lake spent Tuesday night at Crookston.

Mrs. Kate Snelling went to Warren on Monday.

Alice Evans arrived home from a visit to Warren.

C. R. Perkins was at Warren on Tursday on business.

Miss Cora Evans is visiting for a week at Crookston.

Miss Darling conducted service in the church on Sunday.

Mrs. Snelling is having a new residence errected on her farm.

Mrs. W. L. Davies and son Frank drove to Grand Forks Sunday.

T. R. Stevens was at Warren on Saturday transacting business.

Annie and Self Tausan left Wednesday to attend school at Warren.

F. Cernousek and F. Sadlick returned from Crookston on Wednesday.

C. R. Perkins went to Warren to obtain medical treatment for his little boy Alie.

Miss Bewel returned to her home at Warren after spending a week in this town visiting friends.

Miss Carrie Bulock of Ada who has been teaching school in district 59 left for her home on Friday.

The snow is going off slowly and the farmers are all rejoicing over the prospects of a good crop this season.

Geo. Tausan Sr. returned home on Saturday from Kragnes where he has been for the past six months purchasing wheat.

D. H. Miller, W. L. Davies and son drove to Grand Forks on Tuesday.

A. F. Campion made a business trip to Warren on Tuesday.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

Euclid Items.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Henry Tiedt is down from Argyle visiting friends.

Miss Nellie Chapin is home from Warren for a week's vacation.

Mrs. J. S. Chapin has been quite seriously ill during the past week.

W. C. Currie and Norman Beebe transacted business at Grand Forks Monday last.

Miss Ruth Hancock came home from Crookston Saturday last, to spend a week of vacation.

The Ladies Missionary society served a tea at the home of Mrs. Murney last Thursday evening.

Miss Della Hancock, who is teaching in the Fosston public schools arrived home Monday for a week's vacation.

Misses Lilla Losey and Susie Beebe, Norman Beebe and Harry Chapin attended an entertainment at Warren last Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shultz and Mrs. Wm. Shultz came up from Crookston last Thursday to spend the day with relatives.

Mrs. Knowles and daughter Laura, who have spent the winter with the family of Rev. S. Currie, departed for their home at Mentor last Monday evening.

Mr. E. E. Hancock returned to his home at Fargo, a few days ago, after spending an extended visit with the family of his brother, Mr. L. S. Hancock.

The item in last week's issue which stated that Mr. H. C. Misner had one hundred bushels of oats for sale was erroneous. It should have read, Mrs. H. C. Misner.

Napoleon Benoit is making preparations to conduct a large herd near Stony Lake as soon as the season opens. His rates are low and deserving of patronage.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bradley, of Warren, spent an enforced visit with friends here Monday. They were returning from a visit through Iowa and Illinois and arriving in Crookston too late for the Flyer, proceeded to cover the remaining distance by team, but owing to the condition of the roads, they considered it wise to tarry here until the following morning.

A suit brought by Charles Benoit against Omer Beauchaine was tried before Justice Losey Wednesday of last week. Mr. Beauchaine has occupied, under a contract, a farm owned by Mr. Benoit. Benoit sold the farm to another party and notified Beauchaine to vacate the premises, claiming that the agreements of the contract had not been fulfilled. Beauchaine refused to go and the suit followed. Before the decision was given the parties came to an understanding and the matter was amicably settled.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured.

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props. Toledo O. Sold by druggist, price 75c.

China.

The Manchoorian has always been aware that there were large deposits of coal "in his midst," but he used to imagine that they were under the control of evil spirits, and he therefore would not touch them himself nor allow any one else to. A good deal of that old nonsense has been brayed out of him by recent events—the war and the practical enterprise of the Russians in his territory—and the fields are now being opened. They are abundant and are found all over the country and will have the most important influence in its development. The climate, soil and geographical situation of Manchuria are favorable to the maintenance of a large, enlightened and progressive population, the root of which, in many races interblended through many ages, is already there. With a Russian railroad running through the country and Port Arthur as the outlet and inlet of its commerce, a new chapter of its history will be opened, and the humdrum career which it has pursued since the days of Kublai Khan, and as much further back as anybody wishes to go, may merge into a more active and enterprising one, giving her a new status in the world and a new relation to its affairs.—New York Tribune.

The eye of a fly is so constructed as to bring the entire horizon within his circle of observation, a fact which explains the extreme alertness of these insects in escaping attack.

The goldenrod, which was advocated some time ago as the national flower of the United States, is emblematic of encouragement.

AN APACHE CAPTIVE.

THE TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF LITTLE ANICETA CHAVEZ.

Captured by Geronimo's Band and Dragged About For Two Months — Witnessed Much of the Savages' Bloody Work. Brutally Treated by the Squaws.

"During the last Apache war, ended ten years ago, there were two cases where white children were taken prisoners by the Indians and afterward were recaptured and restored to their friends," said a southwestern mining engineer.

"The first of the children captured and rescued in the last Apache war was Santiago McKin. The other was a little 10-year-old Mexican girl, Aniceta Chavez. On June 20, 1886, a detachment of Mexican troops surprised Chief Geronima's band 40 miles southeast of Magdalena, in Sonora. So sudden was their attack that the Indians fled, scattering to cover and at last making their escape. As the soldiers searched the scene of the fight for the wounded and the plunder they came upon a little girl, ragged and barefooted, hiding among the rocks. She was a child of Mexican blood, and when she was made aware that those about her were of her own race and friendly she told them her name and story.

"She was Aniceta Chavez, who had been adopted into the family of a ranchman named Peck, living near Calabasas, A. T. On the previous April 27, when Geronimo made his bloody raid into the Santa Cruz valley, he killed Mrs. Peck and her young child, but carried Aniceta into captivity. That he should do so surprising a thing as to spare her life was due probably to the fact that in case of ultimately being compelled to surrender to the United States troops he might secure better terms by having a prisoner to deliver up to the whites. So the girl was hurried along with her captors and compelled to witness the other murders that they committed after their slaughter at the Peck ranch.

"It was hard work for her to keep up with her captors, but her life depended on it. Several times that day the squaws would have killed her, but Geronimo would not suffer it, though he allowed them to tease and beat her to their hearts' content. But she was only at the beginning of her troubles. From the Santa Cruz valley the Indians swung back to the Sierra Madre, and their long journey through mountains and desert was a rough and cruel one. The Indians, pursued ceaselessly by troops on both sides of the Mexican border, traveled all day, never stopping for two nights in the same place. Their one meal a day, which they ate at night, consisted usually of horseflesh, but if this were lacking and they were not too closely followed the band scattered, the bucks in search of small game and the women to gather snakes, lizards, grubs and edible roots and plants with which to make out a satisfying meal. Their only baggage, handled always by the squaws, consisted of blankets and papooses in baskets, together with any plunder they desired to take along. The bucks carried their rifles and two belts of cartridges each. Usually the Indians had plenty of horses to ride, but they did their fighting on foot. They had excellent fieldglasses, captured from the whites, and these they used constantly. In traveling, one Indian rode in advance of the band, exploring for dangers ahead, while another, mounted on a specially good horse, rode far in the rear to signal to the others information of any signs he might see of pursuit and ready at the right time to spur forward and warn them.

"The Indian bucks, while they took little notice of Aniceta, were not unkind to her, but to keep up with the party in its endless marching through a mountainous country was a fearful task for a child. Sometimes they followed trails and again traversed a trackless region, often climbing heights so steep that the Indians had to dismount and lead their horses. When traveling afoot, she was cautioned never to set her foot on soft soil, but only on rocks or grass. This was that her footprints might not betray the route the party was taking. When pursuit was not hot after them and there was no danger in sight, Geronimo would carry her on his horse. In their flight the Indians found time for considerable murdering and plundering of the whites. She found the squaws more bloodthirsty and cruel than the bucks, and they were ever eager to hack and mutilate the bodies of any white person whom the warriors had killed.

"Where the Indians traveled she had no idea, except that they kept almost altogether in the mountains. From the character of the scenery as she described it and the few buildings she saw the Indians must have kept most of the time wholly south of the Mexican border. It was the suddenness of the attack by the Mexican troops that saved the girl's life, for if the squaws had not been for the moment panic stricken they would have killed her to prevent her being recaptured. But fortunately, becoming separated from them in the confusion, she remained in hiding while they fled. When found by the Mexicans, she was in good condition physically and mentally, except that she was worn by fatigue and exposure, and her face was swollen from the beatings of the squaws. Soon after her recapture the Mexicans delivered her to the United States authorities, who took measures to restore her to her friends. I saw her soon after her return to Arizona—a brown faced, dark eyed child, handsome, as all American children are, and showing no signs of the hard experiences of her two months' captivity with the cruelest Indians that live."—New York Sun.

On Half Rations.

"Since I've been married I don't get half enough to eat."

"Well, you must remember that we are one now."—New York Journal.

Religions In New Zealand.

The New Zealand Gazette gives the census tables dealing with "Religions of the People." Out of 703,360, the total population, 702,238 gave answers on the census forms. The Episcopalians numbered 281,166; the Presbyterians, 150,952; Methodists (of all kinds), over 73,000; Roman Catholics, over 07,000. The other sects come far below these figures. Unitarians number 375. "Our Father's Church" numbers 80. There is one "esoteric Christian," one "salvation Catholic," one "sinner saved by Grace" and one "Christian freethinker." One is a "Bible freethinker," another "believes in his Maker;" there is one "pessimist," one "natist," one "truist" and one "heathen." Nearly 16,000 objected to state their position.

A Sudden Change of Mind.

She—Does my refusal really pain you?

He—Yes, it does. I was so sure you would tell me "Yes" I actually wagered $100,000 that you would marry me.

"A hundred thousand dollars? Well, I was only joking. When shall it be, dear?"—Boston Traveller.

The five principal fortresses in Bulgaria are at Rustchuk, Silistria and Widden on the Danube, Varna on the Black sea, and Shumla in the interior.

Fifty Years Ago.

President Polk in the White House chair,
While in Lowell was Doctor Ayer;
Both were busy for human weal
One to govern and one to heal.
And, as a president's power of will
Sometimes depends on a liver-pill,
Mr. Polk took Ayer's Pills I trow
For his liver, 50 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

were designed to supply a model purgative to people who had so long injured themselves with griping medicines. Being carefully prepared and their ingredients adjusted to the exact necessities of the bowels and liver, their popularity was instantaneous. That this popularity has been maintained is well marked in the medal awarded these pills at the World's Fair 1893.

50 Years of Cures.

Bloodthirsty Indians Thwarted

The above picture illustrates one of the many thrilling incidents in the Serial Story

FELIX MARCHANT

the first chapters of which will soon be begun in these columns

It is a story of western life by a well known writer

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

A Parisian Discovery.

All Paris just now, according to The Journal, is flocking to 28 Rue Ravignau, Montmartre, where, a few days ago, a most remarkable discovery was made. In this neighborhood are the ruins of the ancient monastery of the Benedictines and other old buildings used by the brothers, most of which are also giving way to the ravages of time. At 28 Rue Ravignau Mme. Berthelot keeps a grocery store. She sleeps in a small chamber in the rear, that at one time was probably used as an oratory. Mme. Berthelot, noticing that the tiles on the floor of the chamber gave forth a hollow sound as she stepped upon them, and thinking that a cellar there would be very convenient for her business, sent for a mason and had the tiles removed. A flight of stone steps was revealed, leading into a labyrinth of passages. The authorities have now taken possession of the place, and a systematic investigation is being conducted. Many relics have been found, and it is believed that much light is likely to be thrown upon the history of Paris during the fourteenth century.

A Lucky Diagnosis.

The patient's symptoms indicated cardiac troubles, and the doctor got out his stethoscope and applied it to his chest to test the action of the heart.

The patient flushed angrily, unbuttoned his vest and took from his inside pocket a $5 bill wrapped in a piece of old paper.

"I think it's carrying things a little too far," he said, "when you doctors go to looking through a man with an X ray to see how much money he has."—Detroit Free Press.

Secrets.

"Woman," said the typewriter boarder, "woman is not much taken with secret societies."

"No," said the cheerful idiot, "but how dearly she loves society secrets."—Indianapolis Journal.

Cash Market

For the Choicest
Steaks, Roasts and Cuts

Of all Kinds at the Lowest Living Rates, try

Vine's Meat Market,

Vine Block, Broadway.

Joe. Winfield,

Successor to GEO. VINE.

come from the best trees. The best trees are grown in the far North. The very best trees come from our great Minnesota Nurseries—absolutely the best and hardiest that money will buy.

We sell millions of trees and plants every year. This season we want to sell more than ever. Nobody at any price can sell you as good trees as we can at a low price. The thing to remember is that our trees and plants grow. And they bear fruit.

All we ask is your name and address, so we can send you a great deal of valuable information free. Tell us where you live, and we will tell you about our trees.

THE JEWELL NURSERY CO.,
LAKE CITY, MINN.

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Office on Robert Street CROOKSTON, MINN

DEFECTIVE PAGE

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Polk County Journal.

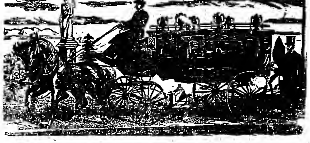
VOL. XX. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY APRIL 8, 1897 NO 52

CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO.

: Fournet Block. :

Caskets, Coffins, Burial Supplies.

Prices Reduced 25 per cent.



This cut represents our new Sterling Hearse.

$3.50 Per Trip to City Funerals.

Twelve years' Experience in the business with thorough training in the Science of Embalming. Our new Undertaking room is now stocked complete.

R. C. WOODHAM,
Embalmer and Funeral Director.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Tuesday, March 30.

The house failed, after a pretty contest, to give the Hastings appropriation bill enongb votes to pass it over the veto of Governor Clough, there being but 68 affimative votes, or a gain of one over tho last vote taken, when it was necessary to have 76 in order to successfnily disregard tbe veto. Mr. Staples championed tho cause of Hastings and speeches on that side were made by Messrs. Donnelly, Jacobson, and others. Messrs. Hicks, Cray, Stockwell and Snyder were among the speakers for Anoka.

Senator Spencer's bill providing for the reorganization of insolvent banking corporations was a special order in the house at the morning session, but was deferred in order to make room for the report of the special committee, which has been investigating the conditions of insolvent banks.

The senate turned down the idea of a proposed woman's reformatory after a few minntes' debate.

There was a special order for 2:30 in the senate, the Torson bill for the election of the railroad and warehonse commission, and Senator Thorpe presided in committee of the whole. After considerable debate the hill was defeated by a vote of 81 to 14.

Wednesday, March 31.

The Spencer insolvent bank bill was considerably amended in the house and passed. In its modified form it provides that when any state banking corporation has become insolvent a majority in number and amount of the creditors, exclusive of secured and preferred creditors, may submit a plan of reorganization to the court of original jurisdiction. The court then gives notice for a hearing, and then makes provision for the exection of the plan, if deemed expedient. Stockholders remain liable for one year after sale of stock. The Hicks election hill was killed, and the Feig measure to license peddlers was passed.

The senate in committee of tho whole, recommended for passage the capitol bill and the Foss inheritance tax bill.

The Ozmun bill requiring an itemized account of election expenses lacked two votes of passing.

Thursday, April 1.

The senate spent two hours upon the Wyman bill amending the banking laws. It was amended in two particulars and unanimously recommended for passage. As finally agreed upon, the bill aims to prevent officers or directors borrowing all the bank's money, gives the state bank examiner additional powers to enforce the penalty for the violation of the hanking law.

S. F. 45, the Specer military code, was killed, tbe bouse hill having passed.

Judge Abbott's bill for the nursing the sugar beet industry in this state and tbe establishment of an experimental station at Winnebago City was given a second life, after having been ruthlessly slaughtered Wednesday. Mr. Underleak made the formal motion to reconsider, wherenpon Judge Abbott took the floor and made a strong plea for favorable action. Mr. Dare defended the committee's action and explained that ouly considerations of economy and no antagonism to the project had resulted in the unfavorable recommendation. Tho motion to place the bill on general orders carried.

Tho senate amendments to the Reeves bill, permitting foreign Insurance companies to become Minnesota corporations under certain conditions, were concurred in, and the hill passed again.

Friday, April 2.

The special order of the house concerned the right and title to 600,000 acres of valuable pine and mineral lands, worth at least $3,000,000, situate in St. Louis, Lake and Cook counties. The proposition was to declare a forfeiture of the grant of the Duluth & Iron Range road, and the passage of the forfeiture act is merely a formality. The issue is one which must be fought out in the courts, for the question is purely one of law.

The senate passed the capitol bill, but a formal protest was lodged against the action, some members holding [illegible] quired a two-thirds vote. The senate also passed the house bill for the organization of Cass and Beltrami counties. The reapportionment bill was made a special order in the senate for Wednesday afternoon and for Thursday morning in the house.

Saturday, March 3.

Among the important bills recommended to pass by the senate committee of the whole was the Knatvold local option bill. The bill was amended to include cities, so that St. Paul and Minneapolis come within its provisions.

The following bills were also recommended to pass:

H. F. 250, Donnelly—To provide for the enforcement by assignees and receivers of the liability of stockholders, directors, trustees and other superintending officers of corporations for the benefit of the creditors thereof.

The house, by a large majority, defeated the proposition to add to the causes for absolute divorce the habitual use of opium, chloral, cocaine or laudanum. Among the bills passed were the following:

H. F. 604, Dale—Relating to property rights of parties to an action for divorce.

H. F. 674, Foell—To prevent persons from impersonating deputy sheriffs.

H. F. 669, Anderson—To appropriate $3,000 to reimburse Chisago county in part for the expenses in connection with the capture and trial of the Wyoming murderers.

Monday, March 5.

The county local option bill was defeated hy ths house in committee of the whole hy a vote of 39 to 47. It was not supposed, even hy the friends of the bill, that it could become a law, and the only purpose was to make the fight for the benefit of the sentiment which could he created.

The following bills were recommended to pass:

S. F. 144, Dunn—Compelling prisoners to labor.

S. F. 204, Committee on Grain and Warehouse—To establish state weighing and inspection at Fergus Falls and Winona.

H. F. 595, Hill—Relating to free public libraries.

In the senate there was discussion on many measures, hut final action on hut few. Among the hills passed were the following:

H. F. 646, Snyder—To reimburse Messrs. Matthias Lellman and George L. Dingman for election contest expenses.

S. F. 619, Spencer—Relating tn roads and highways in St. Louis county and legalizing roads built thereunder.

H. F. 923—To amend the laws to provide for the endowment of professorships at the state university.

S. F. 641, Sweningsen—Relating tn compensation of county commissioners.

RUGER RETIRED.

The Senior General of the Army Has Reached the Age Limit.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Secretary Alger has issned an order placing Major General Thomas H. Ruger commanding the Department of the East, at New York, on the retired list, nn account of age.

Isaagi Must Stand Trial.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The United States supreme court refused to grant the motion of Joseph Iasagi, late consul general of Turkey at Boston, for a writ of habeas corpus releasing him from arrest on the charge of embezzlement. The decision of Justice Brown of the Second circuit, refusing Iasagi's petition, and remanding him to the custody of the city authorities, is sustained.

Hear It in October.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The supreme court of the United States has granted the motion to advance the case of the Joint Traffic association, but set it for the second Monday of the October term, thus refusing a hearing for the present term.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

Winona sawmills havs started np.

Winnsbago City has voted bonds for a new high school building.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Heagy of Montevideo celebrated their golden wedding last week.

Thirty young men and boys have been arrested in Minneapolis in connection with a prize fight.

Jndge Brown issued naturalization papers to nearly 200 persons at a special term of court at Glenwood.

A 22-year-old son of Jacob Stanger, living near Rush City, was emothered in a etraw stack which fell on him.

Nearly 3,000 Dunkarde and Menonites passed throngh St. Paul one day last week, en route for North Dakota.

Suit has been commenced against stockholders of the Security Bank of Dulnth to enforce the donble liability statute.

Little Falls will erect a new high school building to take the place of the one burned in the winter. It will cost $25,000.

By the breaking of an ice jam at Minneapolis several millions of feet of logs were carried away and fully $100,000 of damage done.

Mrs. W. L. Johnson died in a farmer's wagon at St. Paul, while returning to her home in Centerville, Minn., with her hushand. The cause of death is supposed to he fatty degeneration of the heart.

W. T. Adams, better known as "Oliver Optic," who died recently, left a will in which he bequeathed all of his personal property to Mrs. Sol Smith Russell, of Minneapolis, his only surviving child.

Increased orders for binding twine have made it necessary to run the prison factory overtime. The crew is now working 90 minutes overtime daily, and the working day will probnbly be lengthened as the season advances.

A joint committee of the coopers' unions of St. Paul and Minneapolis held a meeting to consider the advisability of adopting a new uniform scale for both cities. It was decided to recommend to the unions that a 10 per cent increase be asked for.

The number of patients in the insane hospitals of the state on March 31, 1897, was exactly 3,100. This is an increase of 170 since the corresponding time last year. The number of insane has increased three-fold, and the ratio to population has donbled in the past sixteen years.

Jacob S. Challon, a medical student at the university, was shot and painfully injured by Dr. Hugh S. Nelson at the latter's residence, 3538 First avenue south, Minneapolis. The circumstances seem to indicate that the doctor, while in either a temporary state of insanity or mad jealousy, committed the deed.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Pendergast has sent to the county superintendents of the state a circular calling for observance of Arbor day this spring. The governor has designated Friday, April 30, as Arbor day, and Superintendent Pendergast believes that the day should be celebrated generally by the schools of the state.

The farmers are paying their old seed-grain notes given to the state abont twenty years agn. These notes were given just after the grasshopper scourge, and very few farmers have thought them of enough importance to settle. The state is still adding the interest, and as this has lately been brought to the notice of the farmers, they are beginning to think that tho sooner the notes are settled the better.

Police departments of Dulnth and Superior are working np the source of snpply of counterfeit money that eeems to originate at the head of the lakes. The detectives are in possession of counterfeit quarters and halves that are very good imitations of the genuino article. The officers believe that some clever people are engaged in making the spurious coin and that they are eqnally clever in pntting it into circulation.

Attorney General Childs has given an opinion relative tn the fees of county anditors that may have an important bearing in the case against County Anditor Halden of Duluth, indicted by the grand jury on the charge of exacting fees for making abstracts of certificates of taxes and retaining them. The attorney general says the chargo made by the county auditor in such cases does not in any way pertain to his office, bnt is n matter of concern wholly between himself and the individual requesting the certificate and that he is entitled to pocket the fees.

TWELVE AFTER PARDONS.

One Is Williams, Who Killed Thomas in Minneapolis.

ST. PAUL, April 3.—Twelve more applications for pardon were filed with Tams Bixby, secretary of the board of pardons. The case best known is that of F. L. Williams, the Minneapolis man who shot and killed H. W. Thomas one evening in the summer of 1895 just after he had seen Thomas leave the home of Mrs. Williams' parents, where the young woman was then living. The application, among other things, is backed by a petition [illegible]

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS

Wednesday, March 31.

Angus Cameron, twice United States senator from Wisconsin, is dead.

Mgr. Merry del Val, the papal ablegate to Canada, has arrived in Quebec.

Yale and Wisconsin university crews will race on Lake Saltonstall the latter part of May.

The United Press has filed an assignment for the benefit of its creditors to Frederick G. Mason. He is anditor of the corporation.

Jacob Schwed of Henry Clews & Co., New York, has obtained from the Venezuelan government a 30 years' concession for a telegraphic system, including cables and telephones.

At a conference between C. P. Huntington and Colonel C. F. Crocker, the exchange of Mojave division to the Santa Fe has been definitely decided npon, and instructions telegrephed to Attorneys Tweed and Herrin to prepare the necessary papers.

Thursday, April 1.

The West Superior council has adopted a stringent curfew ordinance.

The Mississippi river at St. Paul has reached a higher point than since the freshet in 1881.

Two Fond du Lac reservation halfbreeds were given 60-day sentences at Carlton, Minn., for offering venison for sale.

Rev. Fayette Pettibone, D. D., for 40 years a missionary of the American board in Turkey, died at Rockton, Ills., his former home, aged 73.

Henceforth the headquarters of the National Woman's Suffrage association will be in New York instead of Philadelphia. The transfer was made April 1.

Agnes Baldwin, the only female convict in the North Dakota penitentiary, will be released this spring. She was sentenced for complicity in a murder at Devil's Lake seven years ago.

Friday, April 2.

The public debt decreased $8,638,254 in March.

Dingley's tariff bill will be considerably amended by the senate.

The powers have definitely decided to blockade the port of Athens.

In his message to congress President Diaz of Mexico tells of the growth of the arbitration principle.

Cuban resolutions have been again introduced in the senate, some of them recognizing the belligerent rights of both combatants.

Admiral Beardslee, U. S. N., has been ordered to Hawaii with the Philadelphia, a "scrap" between Hawaii and Japan being looked for.

The nominations of Andrew D. White and William F. Draper as ambassadors to Germany and Italy, respectively, have been made, and Ben Butterworth of Ohio named commissioner of patents.

Saturday, April 3.

National league ball players may strike, being dissatisfied with their contracts.

A Toledo story has it that the farmers of the country are forming a colossal trust.

High water on portions of the Missouri river has mysteriously disappeared and scientists say it goes into the great artesian basin.

J. H. Flynn, mining editor for the Deedwood (S. D.) Times, fell from the steps of his house and met with instant death, his neck having been broken by the fall.

Six persons, including the owner and chief chemist of the mine, were killed in a firedamp explosion at the Borrig colliery, near Zabraze, Silesia. The mine is still burning.

The Dawes ranch, containing 1,440 acres of land, and situated on the Missouri river in Charles Mix county, S. D., has been sold to Gates & Barnes of Des Moines, Ia., for $14,400.

Frank Von Berg, an Austrian count, and a captain in the Austrian army, has been received at the Northern Indiana prison to serve two years for obtaining goods under false pretenses.

Monday, April 5.

Heavy losses of cattle from the late storm in Wyoming are being reported.

The national troops of Uruguay have defeated the insurgente with heavy loss.

The largest strawberry crop ever known in the history of Texas is now being marketed.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, wife of the consul general at Havana, and daughter, arrived on the Ward line steamer City of Washington.

Albert Fink, former commissioner of the Trunk Line association, died at a private sanitarium near New York. His death was due to complications arising from diabetes.

Tuesday, April 6.

Prospects are said to be good for a large immigration to South Dakota this year.

Employes of the Great Northern are reported to be preparing to form a general organization.

Steamship Fuerst Bismarck from Mediterranean ports brought nearly 1,000 Italian immigrants.

President McKinley will take a short [illegible]

IT PASSED THE HOUSE

THE DINGLEY TARIFF BILL GETS A LARGE MAJORITY.

All the Republicans and Six of the Opposition Giving It Support—Becomes Effective April 1—Close of the Debate Replete With Excitement and Incident.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The duties imposed by the Dingley tariff bill are in force and the present law is a thing of the past if the last amendment attached to the bill before its passage in the house, fixing April 1 as the day on which its provisions shall go into effect, should be in the bill when it is finally enacted and should be held to be legal hy the conrts. The Republican victory was complete. They presented an unbroken front to the opposition. All the rumors that dissatisfaction with particular schedules of the bill might lead some of them to break over the party traces proved absolutely unfounded. On the other hand, five Democrats, one more than was anticipated, gave the bill the approval of their votes. These five Democrats are

Interested in the Sugar Schedule.

Three come from Louisiana and two from Texas. One Populist, Howard of Alabama, voted for the bill. Twenty-one other members of what is denominated "the opposition," consisting of Populists, fusionists and silverites, declined to record themselves either for or against the measure. The vote on the final passage stood: Ayes, 205; nays, 122; present and not voting 21, a majority of 83. Speaker Reed added to the dramatic nature of the climax by directing the clerk to call his name at the end of the roll call, recording his vote for the bill.

The events leading np the final vote were replete with excitement and incident and not devoid of humor. The galleries were crowded to suffocation. Even the executive and diplomatic galleries, which are usually empty even on big days, were well filled. Many prominent personages were present. On the floor every seat was taken. After the amendment fixing April 1 as the date on which the bill should go into effect had been adopted against the

Protests of the Democrats

who contended that it was retroactive, and therefore unconstitutional, the last three hours were taken np with short speeches. The Democrats had yielded the question of a long debate over the Grosvenor amendment in the hope that enough progress might be made with the bill to permit the house to reach the sugar schedule, but only two more pages were read, leaving 140 unconsidered in committee of the whole. The motion to recommit with instructions to amend the bill so as to suspend the duties on articles controlled by trusts, upon which they based their principal hope of breaking through the Republican ranks failed of its purpose. Every Republican voted against it.

There was a great demonstration on the floor and in the galleries when the bill was finally declared passed.

AMENDS FORAKER'S BILL.

Chandler Would Allow Manufacturers the Same Privileges as Railroads.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Senator Chandler has introduced a bill in the senate intended as an amendment to the Foraker pooling bill. Senator Chandler's bill provides in the first section that contracts may be made to maintain prices by merchants, manufacturers and producers of commodities, under the supervision of the interstate commerce commission, the same as railroads, for maintaining transportation rates by pooling.

NINE BUILDINGS BURNED.

Bad Blaze Reported From Wadena, Minn.—Postoffice Escaped.

WADENA, Minn., April 6.—One of the most disastrous fires that ever visited Wadena occurred at 4 a. m. The fire originated in the Wadena hotel building and quickly spread both north and south until the entire block, with the exception of the brick building owned by Louis Erickson and the postoffice building, owned by Senator Whitney, was burned. Nine buildings were destroyed.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt says that at the close of business Wednesday the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $1,003,962,200, a decrease for the month of $8,638,254. This decrease is accounted for by the corresponding increase in the amount of cash on hand.

Minister to Japan and Other Plums.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Among the nominations sent to the senate by the president were the following: Alfred E. Buck of Georgia, minister to Japan; James Boyle of Ohio, consul at Liverpool; E. S. Day of Connecticut, consul at Bradford, Eng.; F. H. McCreery of Michigan, secretary of the legation at the City of Mexico.

Another Anti-Scalper Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Senator Cullom has introduced the anti-scalping bill, substantially as it was reported from the interstate commerce committee in the last congress.

FAIRIES OF THE FOG.

SCOTCH PIPERS AND DANCERS IN THE STREETS OF LONDON.

They Appear Only on Dreary Days, When They Have a Monopoly of Sidewalk Entertaining, and Usually Manage to Bag All the Pennies Within Reach.

Out of the thick fog that hangs over the square comes the Scottish piper, and with him the Scottish dancer, both clad in full Scottish regalia. Not since our last foggy day had I seen them. So far as I know they never appear in clear weather. Their friend and ally, the fog, drives away the thunderous piano organs which curse London, leaving to them a clear field. They come out of it playing merrily; they disappear into it playing merrily, but not until they have tarried long enough to charm away our pennies.

Unbearable as the bagpipe music is to any save the ears of the faithful, it has an indescribable charm in a London fog or in a Scotch mist. It rouses you out of the dull, sticky phlegm that the soot laden fog imposes on you. It brings you to the window of your apartment to wait impatiently until the gay, swaggering figures appear from behind the yellow curtains like living pictures at a music hall.

The dancer carries two rusty swords, the only thing about him that is not bright and fresh. He lays them down on the pavement. Meanwhile the piper marches on straight ahead, swaggering and blowing, as if he were piper to the whole Scottish people. So forcefully does he march that we fear he is going to pass us by for the wealthy householders in the next street.

Then suddenly he performs a half circle, still playing and now marching with finicky steps, which show off his great white spats strikingly in the dim light. At that instant the dancer looks up at the windows, bows and smiles and craves our wealth. If we are conscious of a preconcerted theatrical movement on the part of our canny, kilted friends, it only re-enforces our admiration, and jingle, jingle, jingle, go our pennies—Americans' Frenchmen's, Englishmen's, landladies', servants' pennies! A harvest of pennies, reaped by canny fingers and put in an extensive granary somewhere in the most picturesque of all national garbs. Still the fingers go up to the feathered cap for a few more pennies; still the piper plays for a few more pennies—which are forthcoming. It is kept up until the people in the windows set their faces hard against any further payment until goods are delivered.

Then the player takes up his position on the sidewalk opposite the side of the street which has contributed most liberally, and the dancer gives us—well, what do you suppose he gives? Not a highland fling, of course. No Scot in a kilt would be guilty of that any more than a Scot in a kilt would mention Bobby Burns at the banquet of a Scottish society.

But nowhere else is the highland fling and the bagpipe quite so attractive as on a London pavement when the fog is thick and one must work by lamplight at midday. The gayly clad piper who summons the greatest of Scottish bards and his guests to dinner, and after they are seated marches solemnly around the table splitting the ears of these same guests, has not one-half the poetry of the piper of the fog. I have heard tell how the finest of Scottish dancers dance around fires in the open to amuse the queen when she is at Balmoral. She is welcome to them. Though the piper be a royal gamekeeper and the dancer a royal gillie, I rest content with my Scots who march out of the fog and back into it after they have emptied my pockets of pennies.

Another collection is taken before we may enjoy the sword dance, which is quite the perfection of the dancing art as the Scotch know it. If that does not get the last of your pennies, the farewell collection will. All pennies, all collections, disappear somewhere in that dancer's kilt, though that dancer's kilt grows no larger. How he carries them—an English penny is as large as a silver dollar—is a question, for after a few collections the brawniest of hairy legged highlanders could not dance under the weight of his wealth. But I have seen the dancer now and then take a handful of something out of his kilt and put it in a pouch under the piper's pipe. Often not a penny is left in the block. After the messenger boy, who, being in a hurry, has reclined on a steop for a little rest and recreation, has parted with his last ha'penny the dancer picks up his rusty swords, the piper strikes up a tune and they march away into the fog. In one foggy day they must earn enough to keep them in Scotch "whusky" until another foggy day comes. If it is possible for such a wicked thing as a London fog to have fairies, the piper and the dancer are they.—London Cor. New York Press.

The second deputy commissioner of pensions had his own pension restored and his resignation was accepted on the spot.

General Frank Wheaton becomes major general, succeeding General Ruger, retired. He will also be retired in May.

Rev. C. S. Starkweather, who was once impeached, is making a vigorous campaign for another election as mayor [illegible]

DEFECTIVE PAGE

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Storthing Discusses the Question of Arbitration Treaties With Foreign Countries—Question of Cremation—Accident on the Gefle-Oara Railroad—Scandinavian Emigrants to Congo Die.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

His majesty has ordered a Swedish-Norwegian censulate to be established at Johannesburg.

Swen Nilsson, convicted of grand larceny, committed suicido in tho jail by banging himself.

Six provincial governors aro nt present occnpying seats in the "Andra Kammaren" of tho Riksdag.

Melanchton festivals have recently been celebrated in Stockholm and in many ef the larger cjties of the conntry.

Eleven million crowns in bank netes have been ordered from the Tumba paper mill by the bank commissioners of Sweden.

Stockholm's mercantile fleet, with an aggregate tonnage of 53,326 tons, at present consists of 53 sailing vessels and 142 steamers.

The 10th of December, which marks the death of Dr. Alfred Nobel, will be kept as a holiday, according to a recent resolution adopted by the Swedish Peace congress.

Karl Richard Gustafson, John Wicklund and Oscar Fahlstrom, all of this city, recently left via London for Africa, where they will locate in the Transvaal Republic.

Andree's second north pele expedition will, it is estimated, cost 33,000 crowns only as far as Spitzbergen from whence the start is contemplated. Afterwards the expense will be very small.

Nils E. Rosen, a student of the Skeg institnte of this city, committed snicide by shooting. The deceased was only 25 years old, and was a son of the well known agricultural engineer, L. Resen. He was melancholy.

The Italian crown prince and crown princese will, after their visit with Queen Victoria during her anniversary feetivities, continne their journey to Sweden and will, during their visit in Stockholm, be the guests of the king and qneen.

The Murbeck institute of this city will this year celebrate ite 150th aanniversary. It was founded in 1747 by the famons evangelist, Dr. Peter Murbeck, who, for a number of years, was the pastor of the Hedvig Eleenora church of this city. The inetitate controls a capital of 310,000 crowns.

Goteborg.

Cloes Virgin, formerly collector of enstoms in this city, is dead, aged 80.

A zoological expedition to the Cancasian mountaine will be headed by Dr. A. Stuxberg of this city.

The hunting of meose in the counties of Goteborg and Bohns "lans" has been forbidden for a period of five years.

A statne of the deceased Swedish-American inventor, John Ericsson, will be modelled by the well known sculptor Ingel Fallstedt. The etatne will be erected April 1, 1898, on the "Vasaplatsen."

Ludwig Wall, formerly of this city, now an inspector of marines in the Congo Free State, is at preeent spending a couple of months in hie native land. Mr. Wall complains very mnch abont the fever-nouriehing climate of Congo and regrets that a large number of the Scandinavians who journey there. in qnest of a living generally meet nntimely death.

Malmo.

By a receat analyeis of the city water of Malmo prominent physicians proved it to contain bacteria in alarming numbers.

Jens Bengtsson, ex-representative of the riksdag, suddenly died at Hyllinge Feb. 28, aged 77 years. He was a representative of the "Andra Kammaren" of tho riksdag from 1876 to 1894, and was a man of splendid character and attainments.

Lund.

Professor C. W. Skarstedt has through his majesty secured an annual pension of 4,500 crowns.

Professors C. J. Ask and M. W. Godenins have resigned from their respective chairs at the Lund university.

Anna Hansson, the danghter of Night Watchman Hansson of this city, was recently crushed to death under the wheels of the passenger train from Eslop. None of the train officials were aware of the accident, which occurred in the vicinity of "Sliparebacken" directly north of this city, and the body was not found until the day following.

Falun.

A paper mill will be erected in the vicinity of Qvornsheden by a Kopparberg syndicate.

A serious accident occarred on the Gefle-Orsa railroad Feb. 26, in the vicinity of this city. At the collision of the two locomotives of the daily Vexio train and the freight, five coaches were demolished. All passengere escaped without injury. Engineor Ericksson was badly cnt in tho head and neck, and Fireman Hansson received several slight wounds. Enginoer Ericksson afterward died at hie home in Gefle.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

There are at present 9,116,000 crowns in cash in the government treasury.

Vacrume Savings bank, which was formerly located at Sandvikea, has been moved to this oity.

An appropriation of 3,000 crowns has again been extended Dr. Sigurd Ibsen by the "Kirkedepartment" for his lectures in political economy.

The historically famous "Egge" estate near Stonskjaer was recently sold by E. A. Larson to G. Schnlitz of this city for 42,000 crowns.

Ole Njos of Sogn, who is one of the oldest mon in Norway, recently celebrated his 102d birthday in the presence of a large contingent of relatives and friends.

The state debt of Norway at tho beginning of tbe year amennted to 182,337,886 crowns. The heavy increase is due to last years loan, which amonnted 25,444,233 crowns.

For the mobilizatiea of troops the Storthing has appropriated for the ensaing year 30,000 crowns. Fifty thousand crowns were appropriated for the same purpose in 1896.

The Vess woolen factory was totally destroyed by fire Feb. 24. Within two honrs the building had burned to the ground with nearly all its contents. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

Sievert Nielsen, president of the Storthing, and Vice President Steen have both refnsed to issno official invitations to the Sterthing in regard to contributing to King Oscar's jubilee fund.

At the session of the storthing March 8, the legislative assembly of Norway, it was unanimously decided to appoint a committee of nine to consider the question of entering into treaties of arbitration with foreign countries, and to submit proposals.

The chair of sciences at the Christiania university, with an annual salary of 4,500 crowns, and liberty of engaging in scientific excursions whenever desirable, is the offer recently made Dr. Nansen by the state budget committee of Norway.

The 5,000 crowns stipendium which has been appropriated by the government, has been divided among the following anthors: Arne Garborg, 1,500 crowns; Hans E. Kinck, 1,500 crowns; Petter Egge 1,000, ond Alvilde Prytz, 1,000 crowns.

Mme. Augusta Schrump, the veteran actress of Norwoy, recently died in this city at the age of 84 years. She was born in Copenhogen in 1813 and made her debut in the Christiania theatre in 1829. She appeared the last time in Bergea and has eince then resided in Christiania.

The "Dagbladet" is bringing ont the qnestion of cremation with its nsnal vigor, and the probability is that a law providing for the introdnction of this form of disposing of the dead may be enacted in the near fature. The burning of the dead is a common occurreace in Sweden and Denmark.

Consul General Toneberg died Feb. 26, aged 88 yeare. Mr. Toaeberg was born in this city 1818, and was admitted to the bar 1842. In 1879 he was appointed consul geaeral in Liberia. He was also the proprietor of the Tonsberg pnblishing house of this city, and was the anthor of the well known work "Norge i Billeder" (Illnstrated Norway).

Trondhjem.

J. Morch of Hamar, formerly of this city, is spending the winter in Pallanca, Italy. He is expected to return in May.

A. E. Holst, a prominent real estate dealer, who suddenly disappeared from this city in Jaanary, hae not eince been heard from. His friends here surmiee that he etarted for America.

A new opera house, which in mnny respects will be enperior to the Christiania theaters, is being erected in this oity. The decorations will be something exceptional and the commodious stage and its fittings will no donbt satisfy the mest fastidious actors. The eeating capacity is large and the people of Trondhjem will eoon beast of one of the finest thoaters in Norway.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

Not less thon 600 casee of inflnenza were recorded during one week in Copenhagen recently.

Dr. Georgo Brandes has been appointed a knight of the "Royal Legion ef Honor" of Denmark.

An immense slaughtering establishment will be erected at Thisted by the firm of Donnis & Co. of Londen.

Professor Riis Kandsen and Martinus Thielsen, the actor, have leased the Dagmar theater in this city for eight years.

Rev. O. O. Ipsen of this city suddenly died Feb. 27, at the age of 65 years. Rev. Ipsen was a member of the Dannebrog.

K. J. V. Steenstrnp, Ph. D., state geologist, tendered his resignation and Dr. A. Jensen of this city has been appointed in his place.

The large railroad botel at Logster has been sold to G. Pederson of Viberg for 23,300 crowns. Mr. Pederson will take possession the latter part of the month.

The execntors of the Grandjean estate have published a statoment to the effect that Mr. Grondjean in his will set aside 50,000 crowns for a fund for the blind of this city.

Gotfred O. Hauge, secretary at the American consulate in Coponhagen, who has for a long time heen songht for by tbo police of this city, has recently been arrested in London.

Admiral B. Schonheyder of this oity died Feb. 28 at his home near Fredriksberg, aged 75 years. Admiral Schonheyder was a commander of Dannebrog and was prominent in naval and military circles both here and abroad.

The oldest engineer of the Thingvalla Line is Christian Dons of this city, who recently celebrated his 25th anniversary as head engineer of the Thingvalla steamship line. Mrs. Dons has made not less than 234 trips over the Atlantic.

The eminent art historian, Karl Madsen, will, in the very near future, avail himself of the state stipendium offered him and will visit Greece and Italy, where he will spend the summer in the interest of his profession and the Historical Art Society of Denmark.

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6:00 p m	No 01 Thief River Falls and Red Lake Falls, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.	9:00 a m
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The S. S. McClure's Co., New York City.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON April 6, 1897.

Chairman Dingley is receiving numerous well-deserved congratulations on his having successfully carried out the tariff programme to the letter, and the only regret is that there isn't a republican majority in the senate to hurry through the good work so well begun in the House. There isn't the slightest doubt about the senate passing the bill, but there is about the nature of the amendments it may be necessary to adopt to get it through that body. Even admitting that the amendment adopted by the house, making the duties prescribed in the Dingley bill go into effect April 1st, is of doubtful constitutionality, it is still a good thing, and will go far towards accomplishing its object—preventing our markets being overloaded with foreign goods while the bill is being considered in the senate. The doubt will be sufficient to scare off the speculatively inclined importers. There are reasons to believe that the senate may surprise the country by disposing of the tariff bill in a much shorter time than has been predicted. A leading Democratic senator told a personal friend that he saw no reason why the bill could not be disposed of within sixty days, and would not be surprised to see it done in much less time.

The dinner given this week in honor of Chairman Babcock, of the Republican congressional campaign committee, was a notable event. Chairman Hanna and many of the men who helped to win the last campaign were on hand to share in the rejoicing. Judge J. Franklin Fort, of Newark, N. J., was the toast master, with Chairman Babcock seated on one side of him and Chairman Hanna on the other. Over their heads was a large plaster facsimile of a gold dollar, and above that a gilded plow, from the beam of which hung a placard bearing the inscription: "The money of the plowholder should be as good as the money of the bond-holder."

Senator Pritchard, who is chairman of the civil service committee, which has been directed by the senate to investigate the administration of the civil service law, says on the subject: "I shall insist upon an honest and a thoroughly inquiry. I do not believe that the Republicans want to absolutely wipe off the civil service law from the statute books. I know that I do not, but I do believe that the administration of the law can be corrected, and to this end I will bend all my energies, believing that I will be supported by the best people of the country. I am not in favor of allowing incompetent persons to remain in office under the protection of the civil service law. This is done entirely too much. I have known cases where discharged persons have had to be employed to prepare their successors to fill their places."

Senator Hansbrough will doubtless receive the thanks of everybody who opposes the introduction of nefarious and demoralizing lottery methods into the business world for having taken a step towards checking the evil by introducing a bill making it unlawful for any person or firm engaged in the business of procuring U. S. patents to offer or award to inventors or others any premium or prize in connection with any alleged competition of inventors. The patent business is one in which the U. S. government is directly interested, and if the men who act as agents or middlemen between the inventors and the government—the patent attorneys and solicitors—are not honorable enough to conduct their business on a plane above that of a gambling lottery, they should be compelled by law to do so. The title of Senator Hansbrough's bill tells its own story: "A bill to prevent inventors and others from being deceived and defrauded by alleged patent attorneys."

A joint resolution has been offered by representative Heatwole, of Minn., providing for the creation of a banking and currency commission to investigate and report to congress at the regular session. President McKinley sometime ago expressed himself as favorable to this idea.

Hon. H. Clay Evans, the new commissioner of pensions, is in Washington. His appointment, like all the others yet made by President McKinley, gives general satisfaction to Republicans, and especially to his old army comrades.

The selection of Mr. Frank W. Palmer, of Ill., to be public printer, while apparently in conflict with the president's determination not to appoint to the prominent positions the same men who held them under Gen. Harrison, except under extraordinary circumstances, in Mr. Palmer's case were his unexcelled record as public printer, and the number of prominent Republicans, including Gen. Harrison, who asked for his reappointment.

A caucus of Republican senators this week decided to attempt to fill the committee vacancies, and the assignments will be made by a committee appointed by Senator Allison, chairman of the caucus.

The Price of Wheat.

Minneapolis Tribune.

The price of wheat on Thursday went below 70 cents a bushel for the May option in Chicago. The highest price at which this option sold was 85⅝c. At that point the market looked so strong that predictions that it would go to a dollar were numerous. The argument of short crops throughout the world and limited supplies in various exporting countries appeared very plausible. But it turns out that the booming of the market was overdone. The comparatively high price of wheat led to large substitution of corn and other cheaper grains as human food, and to a more extensive use of the lower grades of wheat and flour. It also brought out supplies from farmers' bins that had been kept there, in some cases, for several years, awaiting a more favorable market. For these, and other reasons the high price reached could not hold. For several months there has been a gradual sagging, resulting in a 16 point decline after a 30 point rise.

Now that the wheat is playing around 70 again the predictions that it will go to 60, and even 50 cents a bushel, are just as numerous as were the predictions that it would go to a dollar a few months ago. But as the "bull" extremists were disappointed, the "bear" extremists are likely to be disappointed also. Last year the turning point of wheat, before the big rise came, was around 60 cents a bushel. Now it would appear that conditions justify a price 10 cents higher, and the turning point is likely to be around 70 for some time to come.

While the European consuming countries seem to be so well supplied they have no anxiety about their immediate needs, their stocks are not excessive. In this country the visible supply is much lower than it has been at this season for several years past. There are different estimates as to the invisible supply, or reserve in farmers' hands, but it is generally conceded that they are not large. The crops of '97 are as yet a conundrum. Kansas and Nebraska now promise large yields, but in six other prominent winter wheat states the prospects are below an average. There is yet time for much damage. In the Northwest the land on the higher ground is in fine condition for seeding, and the season is early enough; but there is much overflowed land in the Dakotas and in Northern Minnesota, and it is a problem as to whether it can be seeded in time to insure a crop. It will be a month yet before anything like a reliable estimate of the 1897 acreage in the Northwest can be made, and then the growing crop will have to run all the usual hazard. Around 70 cents a bushel wheat, for the present, looks like a legitimate value.

Spring Requires.

That the impurities which have accumulated in your blood during the winter shall be promptly and thoroughly expelled if good health is expected. When the warmer weather comes these impurities are liable to manifest themselves in various ways and often lead to serious illness. Unless the blood is rich and pure that tired feeling will afflict you, your appetite will fail and you will find yourself "all run down." Hood's Sarsaparilla tones and strengthens the system, drives out all impurities and makes pure, rich, healthy blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true blood purifier and the best spring medicine. Be sure to get only Hood's.

$17.50.

The Great Northern road will make a special rate of $17.50 per car from St. Paul to Crookston on emigrants' goods, stock and machinery. This rate will be given till April 10th 1897.

ALEX. BAPTIC,
Agent,

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First pub. March 25, 1897
Last pub. May 6 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated December 20th 1894, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, January 3rd 1895, in book 71 of mortgages, page 174 whereby Ola H. Bergdahl and Torond H. Bergdahl, his wife, mortgageors mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee southeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred and forty eight (148) of range forty (40) in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $92.57, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting with interest as provided in said mortgage to $41.20 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $133.77.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, May 8th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY,
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & CO. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [50-4]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. District Court.
County of Polk.
Frank W. Rollins, Plaintiff,
vs.
Nicholas Hoffman, Isabelle Hoffman, Andrew McKinney as the administrator of the estate of John A. Mongheal deceased, Anna Mongheal, The House & Sons Mfg. Co., [illegible] Forchers, A. Abrahamson, Alfred [illegible], Joseph Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Theresa Hoffman, Peter Hoffman, Hattie Hoffman, Elizabeth Both formerly Elizabeth Hoffman and W. H. Pringle as the administrator of the estate of Nicholas Hoffman, deceased, Defendants.

Upon reading and filing the verified petition of the plaintiff in the action above entitled representing, among other things that Theresa Hoffman, Peter Hoffman and Hattie Hoffman, defendants therein, are minors; that the summons has been served upon each of said minors who all reside in the state of North Dakota by publication thereof, that more than twenty days has elapsed since the service of said summons upon the said defendants and that none of them have made application for the appointment of a guardian ad litem in this action, that there is no general guardian of said minors in this state and that said minors are none of them in this state, and praying that some suitable person be appointed as guardian ad litem of said minors and representing that Martin O'Brien, Esq., an attorney and counsellor of this court is a suitable and competent person to be appointed guardian ad litem of said minors in said action, now, therefore, it is ordered, that said petition be heard by the court and the undersigned, the judge thereof, at the chambers of the court in the city of Crookston in the county of Polk upon Monday the 26th day of April 1897 at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon thereof.

Ordered further that the said defendants show cause at that time and place if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted and why the aforesaid Martin O'Brien, Esq., or some other suitable person should not be appointed guardian ad litem of said minors;

Ordered further that notice of said hearing be given by the publication of this order according to law in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota.

Dated April 1st 1897.
A. A. MILLER, FRANK IVES,
Plaintiff's Attorney. Judge.
[52-3]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

First Publication Jan. 28, 1897.

Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage given by Thomas Perusse and Pollina Perusse, his wife, mortgagors, to John H. Van Dyke Mortgagee, dated April 5th, 1884 and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the fifth day of April 1884 at 4:50 o'clock p. m., in book "P" of mortgages, on pages 584, 585 and 586.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of [illegible] hundred and twenty dollars principal and interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, stipulated for in said mortgage.

[illegible] will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises [illegible] one hundred and fifty (150) [illegible] Polk county and state of Minnesota, which will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk county or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk County court house, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 17th day of March 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day.

Dated January 28th, A. D. 1897.
JOHN H. VAN DYKE, Mortgagee.
ALLEN J. GREER, Attorney for Mortgagee,
[42-8] LAKE CITY, MINN.

First pub. March 4th, 1897.
Last pub. April 15th, 1897

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE BY ADVERTISEMENT.

Default has been made in the conditions of that certain mortgage containing power of sale, dated the 9th day of December, 1889, filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk county, Minnesota, on the 9th day of December, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., and recorded in book 37 of mortgages, on page 518 whereby Christopher O. Hagelie, a single man, mortgageor mortgaged to the American Freehold Land Mortgage Company of London (Limited) of London, England, mortgagee, the certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the county of Polk in the State of Minnesota, described as follows, towit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of section eight (8) in township one hundred forty-seven (147) of range forty-five (45), containing one hundred sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof: by which default said power of sale has become operative.

And no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured thereby, or any part of the same; and there is now due and claimed to be due on said mortgage and said debt, the sum of two hundred fifty ($250) dollars as principal, seventy-three and twelve hundreths (73.12) dollars as interest on said principal. four and fifty-five hundredths ($4.55) dollars as interest on past due interest. and one hundred twenty-seven and fifty-four hundredths ($127.54) dollars. paid by said mortgagee as taxes for the years 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, amounting in all to Four hundred fifty-five and twenty-one hundredths (455.21) dollars.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and the statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash by the sheriff of said Polk county or his deputy, on Saturday, the 17th day of April 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in said county, and state to pay said amount with interest, twenty-five ($25) dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated St. Cloud, Minn., March 1st, 1897.
THE AMERICAN FREEHOLD-LAND MORTGAGE COMPANY OF LONDON, (Limited) OF LONDON, ENGLAND, Mortgagee.
GEO. H. REYNOLDS.
Attorney for Mortgagee, St. Cloud, Minn.
[47-1]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. In Probate Court.
County of Polk.
Special term, March. 26th, 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Lars E. Gulseth deceased:

Letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Ellevine Gulseth of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in Crookston, on the first Monday in October A. D. 1897.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 26th, day of March A. D., 1897

By the Court,
(51-2) OLE E. HAGEN,
Judge of Probate

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First pub. March 25, 1897.
Last pub. May 6, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated January 27th, 1891, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota January 30th, 1891, in book 42 of mortgages page 182 whereby John Boh and Julia A. Boh, his wife, mortgageors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee southwest quarter of section four (4) in township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-six (46) and lots three (3) and four (4) block forty (40) original townsite of Crookston, Minnesota, in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof $372.91, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $120.59 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $493.50.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, May 8th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY,
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & CO. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [50-4]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE

First pub. March 25, 1897.
Last pub. May 6, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated September 10th 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota September 1[illegible], 1892, in book 61 of mortgages pages 625 to 629 whereby John E. Luthen and Gertie J. Luthen, his wife, mortgageors, mortgaged to the Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee northeast quarter of section eight (8) in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) of range forty (40) except one half (½) acre in southwest corner released for school purposes, in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $350.40, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $7.87, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $358.27.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, May 8th, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & CO. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [50-4]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First pub. March 25. 1897.)
(Last pub. May 6, 1897

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale, dated January 16th, 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota January 20th 1892, in book 57 of mortgages, page 451-5 whereby Ole J. Berg and Julia Berg, his wife, mortgageors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee east half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-two (32) and north half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three (33) in township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty (40) in said Polk county by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $381.56, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $31.16 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage $412.72.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy [illegible] at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

[illegible]
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & CO. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [50-4]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made executed and delivered by Hercule Plante and Rose Anna Plante, his wife, of Lambert, Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 13th day of February, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m. in book 40 of mortgages, on pages 12 to 14.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $750.00 payable five years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note, and eleven coupon interest notes thereto attached, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas, the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company duly assigned said mortgage and note to Charlotte A. Sheldon, by written assignment dated March 23rd, A. D. 1880, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1893, at 0 o'clock p. m., in book 67 of mortgages, at page 64.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $750.00, and the interest thereon since May 1st, 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $946.00, being the sum of $750.00 principal, and $196.00 interest upon said mortgage indebtedness, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following property therein described, lying and being situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The northwest quarter (NW¼) of section thirty-five (35) in township one hundred fifty (150) north, of range forty-one (41) west, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, or his deputy, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1897, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes, if any, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fees, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated January 25th, 1897.
CHARLOTTE A. SHELDON,
Assignee of said Mortgage.
D. McC. Scribner,
Attorney for Assignee.
Minneapolis, Minn.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of that certain indenture of mortgage made, executed and delivered by Anders Olsen Engemoen and Marthe M. Engemoen, his wife, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, of the City of Minneapolis, in the County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 10th day of April, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1889, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book 45 of mortgages, on pages 52-56, which said mortgage and the note and indebtedness secured thereby was assigned by said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company to Industrial Trust Company of Providence, R. I., trustee, by written assignment dated the 25th day of May, A. D. 1889, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1896, at 8:40 o'clock a. m., in book 70 of mortgages, on pages 84-5, and

Whereas, said mortgage was given to secure the payment of two hundred fifty dollars ($250.00) payable five years from the date of said mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one principal promissory note and ten interest coupon notes thereto attached, all bearing even date with said mortgage, and executed and delivered therewith, and default has been made in the payment of said principal note and in the interest thereon, and in the payment of the taxes upon the premises hereinafter described, which taxes for the year 1895, amounting to seven and 15-100 dollars ($7.15), has been paid by said Industrial Trust Company, trustee, pursuant to the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and

Whereas, there is claimed to be due and there is due and payable upon said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, including said taxes so paid, at the date of this notice, the sum of two hundred and seventy-four and 22-100 dollars ($274.22), besides twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorneys' fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure thereof, and no action or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the land and premises therein described, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The west half (W½) of the southeast quarter (SE¼) of section thirty-five (35), in township one hundred forty-eight (148) north, of range forty-two (42) west, and the same will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, or his deputy, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1897, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, and the debt secured thereby, together with taxes paid as aforesaid, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorneys' fees, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated March 9th, 1897.
INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of said Mortgage.
Flannery & Cooke,
Attorneys for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn. [1880]

LEGAL BLANKS

A large Assortment always in stock at the

JOURNAL OFFICE.

Renne's Royal Star Restaurant

McKinnon Block
Main St.

It is an undesputed fact that we serve the best meal in the city, at the lowest rate. Call and be Convinced.

SCANDIA-AMERICAN BANK,

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital $50,000. Surplus and undivided profit $30,000

Transacts a General Banking Business. Steamship Tickets bought and sold at lowest rates....
Special attention to Collections. County, Town and School Orders bought

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. HENDRICKSON,..............President. H. STEENERSON..........Vice President
E. P. PIERCE........2d Vice President. L. ELLINGTON......................Cashier

J. L. LUSIAN,

Plain and Ornamental Painting, Paper Hanging Sign Writing, Kalsomining and Decorating.

Shop on Ash Street near Old St. Louis Hotel.

RED RIVER VALLEY

IMPROVED
AND
UNIMPROVED

FARMS

FOR SALE
ON
LONG TIME
AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE
E. M. WALSH,
Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President. WM. ANGLIM, Vice President J. W. WHEELER, Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

—OF—
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital $100,000.

General Banking Business Transacted.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Town and School Orders [illegible]ught. Money to Loan on Farms

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

WITH this issue we close Vol. XX and with next issue the JOURNAL will be old enough to vote. The JOURNAL has seen this city grow from a little village of not more than 150 souls all told, to a fine thriving city of over 5,000 inhabitants, and will enter upon its 21st year with renewed hopes and brighter prospects. We are grateful for a generous patronage in the past and shall continue to strive for greater and better things in the feature.

THE House sustained the governor's veto by failing to pass the fourth asylum bill over his veto. But it was a close shave—only lacking 8 votes.

UNDER the new reapportionment bill Polk county will have one senator and two representatives. Norman, Beltrami and Red Lake counties will form one legislative district and Kittson and Marshall one.

WE regret to see that L. P. Hunt did not get the appointment as public printer. Although the man selected is said to be an excellent man for the place we believe that Minnesota was entitled to it, and L. P. Hunt is certainly the peer of any man for the position.

REPRESENTATIVE MARIN, of Polk county, voted to have the state go back on its contract in the fourth asylum matter, also against the interests of his own part of the state by re-locating the asylum at Hastings. But what else could he do? Donnelly was in favor of Hastings.

IT has been said that Minnesota gets no appointments because Senators Davis and Nelson are at loggerheads. What's the matter with Ohio? With Foraker and Hanna scrapping harder then Davis and Nelson ever thought of. It's a poor rule that wont work both ways, yet Ohio seems to get plenty appointments.

GOV. CLOUGH has designated Friday, April 30th as arbor day—the day when everybody is supposed to plant one tree anyhow and as many more as he or she chooses. The day is usually observed by the school children also, appropriate exercises being held and a few trees planted. If every farmer on these prairies should observe the day by planting as many trees as he could the good effects would soon be observed and the benefits would be lasting.

BY a slight majority Mayor M. R. Brown's administration of the city's affairs was endorsed at the polls and he was re-elected to succeed himself. The size of the majority is not so wonderful when one considers the odds against him—running on the Republican ticket with the combined force of the democrats, the pops, the free silverites and the free-silver Republicans against him. Then add to this the disaffected element that voted and worked against him because he did not appoint about 25 or 30 of them on the police force last spring when there were only three places to fill. Mr. Brown made a splendid record in his first term and we are glad to see him re-elected even if it was by a small majority. Against him were opposed some of of the best political workers in the city and under the circumstances he may well be proud of his endorsement.

THE Times' plan of campaign, if adopted by everybody, would throw things into inextricable confusion and nobody would ever know where he was at. The object of caucusses and conventions is to settle upon who shall be the nominees in the field, and the convention is the proper place to settle that question, and every member of the convention and all who endorsed and encouraged its labors is in duty bound to stand by its decisions. The Times took the ground that placing tickets in the field on a basis of party lines was not the proper way to do it—but that it should be the independent action of all citizens. The free silver party issued a call for caucusses and a convention but in deference to McKenzie's idea, when in convention assembled, resolved that they were an independent body and proceeded to put up a citizens' ticket. Well, even that did not suit the Times and that paper, just before the election made up a slate of its own, composed of equal parts of each ticket, and in that guerilla style it went before the people. Tickets placed in the municipal field on the basis of party lines may be subject to criticism but is far better than the guerilla style inaugurated by the Times.

PROCEEDINGS

Of The County Board at The Special Meeting on March 23rd.

The auditor was instructed to issue a warrant for $15, balance of salary due Mrs. A. J. Streeter as matron of the hospital.

The personal property tax of Joseph Valie, Gentilly was abated.

Hearing on the petition of Ole O. Vallendahl in a school matter set for next meeting.

The petition of Henry Desuntells et al referred to the commissioners of Red Lake county.

Hearing in the petition of C. O. Shognes set for next meeting.

The application of the Swedish Lutheran church society for abatement of taxes on church property on Sampson's addition was granted.

Personal property tax of Geo. Marchildon reduced, and the application of Theo. A. Thompson rejected.

The application of Dr. McEachran, of McIntosh, for abatement of personal property tax was granted.

The application of the N. D. Milling Association in relation to taxes on the Fisher mill granted.

Personal property assessment of Elias Steenerson in the city of Crookston reduced $100.

The personal property tax of L. J. Lake in Angus was reduced from $32.92 to $17.41.

Application of Ole A. Haugen referred back for correction.

The penalty on '95 taxes on property owned by the Fertile State bank was abated.

Application of Hans Kleven for abatement of taxes rejected.

Petition of Louisa Brahander was referred to commissioner McArty.

Petition of M. Jansen asking aid for the town of Eden to build a road, laid over till next meeting.

Petition of Wm. Sanders for correction of real estate taxes granted.

The bond of F. J. Duffy was approved.

The following report for '96 from Ex-Sheriff Steenerson was presented:

Fees collected	$1,974.92
"from other sources	2,923.01
Total	$4,867.93
Expense running office	$3,642.26
	$1,254.67
Boarding Prisoners	2,226.77
Est. Cost of Board "	1,200.00
	1,026.77
Net Proceeds	$2,281.44

Hearing on the petition of Ole Demrud and others set for next meeting, also that of E. E. Abbott asking for $100 for Grove Park.

Application from the town of Hammond for aid in making a graded road was laid over till next meeting.

O. H. Richardson presented a report of expenditure of $02.50 for improvment of road between Fairfax and Andover. Report accepted and bonds returned.

The application of E. M. Walsh for reduction of assessment for '95 granted subject to approval of state auditor.

Application of A. Stovern was laid over till next meeting.

Application of Mrs. Jessie Gleason for abatement of penalties granted, providing original tax be paid in 60 days.

Petition of K. O. Bratvold laid over till next meeting; that of Inger Swanson for abatement of taxes rejected.

By resolution the wolf bounty was fixed as follows: for full grown wolf killed between January 1st and June 1st $5.00, cub, $2.00, balance of the year $3.00, in accordance with the new state bounty law.

Bonds of A. J. Matson, T. D. Stewart and Harry Ives approved.

Petition of John P. Goergen and others laid over till next meeting.

Application of Ed. Peterson for abatement of taxes rejected.

Personal property assessment of Ole Granrud on wheat, reduced from $2,625 to $1,000.

Application of John Hansom in a tax matter referred back for elucidation.

The resignation of Henry Norlund, commissioner in the fourth district was received and accepted.

Application of St. Anthony and Dakota Elevator Co. in a tax matter granted.

The personal property assessment of Chas. Lockhart on elevator at Keystone abated in full as the property had paid taxes as real estate.

Petition for incorporation of village of Climax rejected.

A motion prevailed that the sum of $2,550.00 be accepted in full of all taxes and penalties due on Mill Reserve Park, in Red Lake Falls, if payment be made within 60 days.

Hearing on petition of Mrs. Wm. Rogers was deferred until next meeting.

Assessment of the Miller brewing Co. East Grand Forks was reduced from $1,000 to $500.

Official bond of county treasurer J. T. Beaudry was approved.

Assessment of J. T. Hilliard drug stock was reduced from $[illegible]00 to $[illegible]00.

Petition of Marie L. [illegible] for abatement of taxes was laid over till next meeting.

The board of audit reported the result of their examination of the bonds of the several banks that had bids in to become depositories of county funds and recommended the maximum sums to be deposited in each bank bidding as follows:

Merchants Natl. B'k Crookston	[illegible],000.00
1st Natl Bank	[illegible],000.00
Scandia Am.	[illegible],000.00
State Bank McIntosh	7,500.00
1st Nat. E. G. F.	15,000.00
Bank of Fosston	5,000.00
Citizens Bank McIntosh	5,000.00
Fertile State Bank	7,000.00

The petition of Chas. Probst was laid over till next meeting.

The petition of the supervisors of the town of Grand Forks was laid over till next meeting.

Application of James Travnick for abatement of personal taxes was laid over to next meeting.

The auditor was instructed to notify the authorities of the city of Crookston that Polk county will no longer care for Pat Connor, who was frozen so badly last winter and who has been in the county hospital ever since at the expense of the county.

Assessment for buildings on the mill reserve, Thief River Falls reduced $3,000 to correct error in a former assessment.

The county auditor was instructed to advertise for the sale of ten year six per cent bonds in the sum of $26,756.40, the amount required to dig the Tabor ditch.

The remonstrance against the organization of T 150, R 46 was laid over till next meeting.

The board redistricted the county as follows:

1st Dist. to consist of the towns of King, Winger, Garden, Garfield, Knute, Woodside, Godfrey Tilden, Grove Park and Badger.

2nd Dist. Reis, Russia, Hammond, Andover, Lowell, Fisher, Roome, Vineland, Hubbard, Tynsid, Bygland and Scandia.

3rd Dist. Kertsonville, Fairfax, Gentilly, Crookston, Parnell, Onstad and Liberty.

4th Dist. Columbia, Rosebud, Sletten, Queen, Brandsvold, Lessor, Hill River, Eden and Chester.

5th Dist. Brislet, Fanny, Nesbit, Huntsville, Rhinehart, Grand Forks, Sullivan, Keystone, Euclid, Belgium, Esther, Higdem, Northland, Sundsville, Tabor, Farley, Angus and Tps 153 and 154 in R 46.

Motion prevailed that the personal property taxes on the following named persons be abated for the reason that they are not collectible:

Jacob Olson, T. Neugelanner, C. Millstine, C A Viklund, Andrew Anderson, Ings Fose, Chas Johnson, P Lagerum, M O'Brien, M Rauenbiehler, Erick Tillman, Chas Cassuey, H T Larson, Anthon Nelson, Gustav Larmly, Peter M Hanson, P Soards, Philip Lee, A C Anderson, Albert Anderson, Alfred Johnson, Joseph Valle, Martia Ricard, H O Bygland, E J Erickson, John G Anderson, John Dunlap, T T Enck, T J Vattendahl, C Demarais, Henry Lagesoa, Lage Lageson, Svening Ulseth, Geo Buken, Ole Buchland, J C Gregerson, A O Heden, Jos Friedson, Wm Loovie, Jacob Nelson, Mrs. Ellma Olson, Ole O Ose, Martin Anderson, G. Lappegaard, Ole Nelson, S W Bleau, M P Dargan, Nels Bergesen, Gilbert H. Bilden, Bertha Sylvesterson, B L Kleven, Olaus Jnaheim, Jos M Rogers, H H Granglsle, Geo Halvorson, Oliver DeMars, Emma Anderson, Marthnus Larson, Axel Anderson, Andus Jacobson, Andrew Vinden, A M Stasha, Hans E Olson, E Petterson, Webster Farwell, John Olson, Thomas Kirk, Garret Murphy, August Nelson, John Nelson, Peter Spoad Mangen, A. Stormoen, Chris Bunzie, S C Lauterman, T E Bridshaw, C M. Benson, Thos Muller, Torlah Dale, Tonnes Anderson and O B Vaterman.

A long array of bills were audited and allowed, several disallowed and a few returned for correction.

Fine Fruits

come from the best trees. The best trees are grown in the far North. The very best trees come from our great Minnesota Nurseries—absolutely the best and hardiest that money will buy. We sell millions of trees and plants every year. This season we want to sell more than ever. Nobody at any price can sell you as good trees as we can at a low price. The thing to remember is that our trees and plants grow. And they bear fruit. All we ask is your name and address, so we can send you a great deal of valuable information free. Tell us where you live, and we will tell you about our trees.

THE JEWELL NURSERY CO.
LAKE CITY, MINN.

The City Election.

The vote at the city election on Tuesday was very light only 574 votes being cast and on the head of the ticket was very close, Mr. Brown being elected by only 15 majority. The result was a surprise party to some but not to those who had been watching the trend of events closely for the past few days. The Republican city ticket won with one exception that of Jas. E. Greenhalgh, independent, for constable over Wm. Bloom, Republican. The Republican ticket lost an alderman in two wards the Second and Fourth. Everything considered it was a satisfactory victory. The following is the vote:

CANDIDATES	1st Ward	2nd Ward	3rd Ward	4th Ward	5th Ward	TOTAL.
MAYOR.						
Morris R. Brown	56	85	24	114	10	289
J. F. Creamer	60	69	40	92	18	278
ALDERMAN AT LARGE.						
Edmond M. Walsh	67	80	40	148	17	352
James E. Morrisey	45	64	28	55	6	192
TREASURER:						
Ole O. Christianson	62	88	38	136	13	337
Anton I. Solberg	46	59	24	60	8	197
CLERK:						
William A. Lanctot	84	109	33	132	6	364
Albert M. Childs	82	40	80	69	18	189
ASSESSOR:						
Joseph E. Herris	64	86	28	132	18	472
Louis C. Convrette	48	59	33	66	9	215
JUSTICE:						
George H. Holt	92	128	52	182	18	472
John McLean	81	109	47	164	14	114
CONSTABLE:						
A. A. Glenn	56	70	39	134	13	312
William Bloom	54	57	25	91	6	233
Ole H. Bjoin	39	46	21	67	13	186
James E. Greenhalgh	57	81	26	83	9	259
ALDERMAN 1ST WARD:						
Felix Fournet	55	..	..	..	..	55
Frederick Anderson	57	..	..	..	..	57
ALDERMAN 2ND WARD:						
E. C. Davis	..	69	..	..	..	69
Frederick G. Rauch	..	74	..	..	..	74
ALDERMAN 3RD WARD						
William Watts	..	..	53	..	..	53
ALDERMAN 4TH WARD:						
Charles W. Motz	..	..	..	97	..	97
Sheldon W. Vance	..	..	..	105	..	105
ALDERMAN 5TH WARD:						
E. D. Childs	..	..	..	..	20	20

Naval Cadetship.

Examinations at Fergus Falls April 30th and May 1st. A competitive examination for nomination as Cadet in the U. S. Naval Academy from the Seventh Minnesota Congressional District will be held at Fergus Falls on the 30th day of April and the 1st day of May.

Candidates must meet the following conditions, viz: Age between 15 and 20 years. Height 5 feet or upwards. To be physically and mentally sound, and pass in the common school branches, including English grammar, U. S. history, arithmetic, and algebra as far as simple equations of one or more unknown quantities.

Successful candidates must average at least 70 in each study, and will be expected to report by May 15th or Sept. 15th 1897 at the Academy in Annapolis, Maryland, for entrance examination.

If successful in this he enters immediately as a Cadet, traveling expenses from his home being credited to him after one month.

Expense of outfit (wardrobe etc.) about $200. Annual pay $500. Term six years, four on shore, two at sea.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured.

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props. Toledo O. Sold by druggist, price 75c.

For Sale Cheap.

A good five roomed house with good cellar and wood-shed. Lot 25x140 ft, with good barn. Property located on Main Street between 6th and 7th sts. Will sell cheap for cash or will take good team as part payment. For further particulars address: MRS. JACOB FRANCIS, city.

Eggs For Hatching,

From fine black Langshang. Single comb white and brown Leghorns for sale cheap 75c for 13—20 eggs for $1.00. Address. JOHN AASE, Crookston, Minn.

No One Dies.

No one dies of Pulmonary disease, the result of cold, who takes "77" in time. For sale by all druggists 25c.

Cash Market

For the Choicest

Steaks, Roasts and Cuts

Of all Kinds at the Lowest Living Rates, try

Vine's Meat Market,

Vine Block, Broadway.

Joe. Winfield,

Successor to GEO. VINE.

A VERY TAME WEEK

STATE SOLONS DID NOTHING OF ABSORBING INTEREST.

The Monotony Slightly Relieved in the House by a Little April Foolishness. Reapportionment This Week—Snyder's Divorce Bill Turned Down—Fusion in the Next Election—County Local Option Defeated.

ST. PAUL, April 6.—[Special]—Dullness, slightly relieved in the house by a little April foolishness but unrelieved in the senate, characterized the past week in the legislature. The Hastings-Anoka war was probably ended so far as any attempt to change the location is concerned, but the bitterness aroused has not disappeared and the trouble may come up before the end of the session. As stated last week the present legislature has gone on record against the Anoka site and is not at all likely to appropriate any money for buildings on that site. In fact there seems to be a growing feeling in favor of a compromise on a new site, probably somewhere between these two cities, as was the original wish of the promoters of the fourth hospital when it was established two years ago. The one assured point is that no building will be erected this year.

These other bills whose fate was somewhat joined to the fate of the Hastings hospital proposition, the university tax levy and the new capitol building bonds, came through in good shape, both being passed by the legislature and approved by the governor.

Some April Foolishness.

The first of April was duly observed by the dignified members of the legislature, some of whom vied with the pages in making sport of such persons as were easily gullible, by having them called to the door to meet some constituent whose whereabouts became a mystery to the seeking member until he was handed a calendar by a sympathetic friend, or in some like manner. Reading Clerk Jack Ryder was the victim of numerous April wits and took it all in the best nature. The reading of the journal is usually dispensed with, in the interest of economy of time, on motion of some member not often heard from on other occasions. If read in full the journal would last nearly an hour and is very dry reading. The reading clerk was not long in finding out that he was in for a good test and settled down to his work in a steady tone that seemed to please the members immensely, for they sat back in their seats and peeped out of the cloak rooms, with broad grins on their faces, finally combining in a hearty laugh when Ryder was allowed to rest after 10 or 15 minutes of reading of roll calls and reports of committees. His rest, however, was brief, for soon afterwards Mr. Holmen introduced a resolution, which the speaker pro tem solemnly looked at and handed to Ryder to read. It was read, but the Scandinavian members insist that Ryder's knowledge of their mother tongue is not as accurate as his English, even if he does give an occasional Hibernian turn to some of his English words. Then an occasional resolution was presented and read touching up individual peculiarities in ludicrous manner to the delight of all within hearing.

Snyder's Divorce Bill Turned Down.

There was a decided opposition to Representative Snyder's bill to amend the divorce law to make habitual use of opium and like narcotics ground for absolute divorce. When it came up for action in the house, and one of the most effective arguments against it was an amendment submitted by Mr. Foss, providing as additional grounds for divorce the wearing of bloomers by the wife or washing dishes and caring for the baby on the part of the husband. The laugh that this aroused waked up whatever opposition existed to the bill and it was killed quickly and completely.

Had to Count a Quorum.

Speaker Jones has found it necessary to follow in the footsteps of Speaker Reed of the national house of representatives, and the other day be counted a quorum before announcing the vote on a bill, having previously ruled that he could not announce the vote as a quorum had not voted. The loophole of escape was suggested by Mr. Snyder of Hennepin, and the speaker at once saw the point and had no difficulty in finding enough members not voting to make up the quorum, and the house journal records the names of four dignified legislators as "present but not voting."

"Wheels" are still a bugaboo to legislators, and the senate the other day took its turn at killing a cycle path bill. Some of the cyclists have suggested that the legislators seem to have "wheels" that need no cycle paths and that they therefore think cycle paths unnecessary.

Work Has Lagged.

With but two weeks more of the session, the legislature will need to put in harder work than in the past few days or they will leave a mass of "unfinished business" when final adjournment comes. The usual sessions have been held, but the work has not been pushed with the same energy that characterized the early days of the session and the good record then promised seems less certain of attainment than it did a month ago. The house is holding three night sessions each week, besides two day sessions each day, but the attendance is often so light that a bill that gets through the committee stage with a contest will be again fought over by an entirely different set of members when taken up for final passage on the calendar.

Notwithstanding fears as to its constitutionality vigorously expressed by Mr. Myers of Hennepin county, the Feig peddlers license bill was finally passed in the house, 71 to 24, receiving nearly enough votes to assure its passage over a veto, if one were given, as confidently predicted by enemies of the bill.

Reapportionment This Week.

Reapportionment will be fought over in both houses this week and it is not all easy sailing either, for considerable opposition has developed in those counties whose present representatives see a harder contest ahead in case they again run for the legislature. In the senate this sort of opposition is already organizing to do battle for the present senators. By the district arrangements six of the southern counties that each now have a senator will get but three senators, and naturally each of the six fears he may be one of the three who will suffer. Steele and Dodge counties, now represented by Senators Currier and Sperry, Nicollet and Sibley with Senators Peterson and Larson, and Carver and Scott, now represented by Senators Iltis and McHale, would be combined, and these six must fight it out between them. However, instead of doing that they have become the nucleus for a fighting force against the whole bill. How large an opposition they can manage to arouse is yet to be learned, but the chances for reapportionment getting through are not considered as good as a few weeks ago, before the bill had been formulated. These senatorial "kickers" are not the only opponents of the bill, similar ground for complaint having been found in both houses. It only remains to be learned how great is the opposition, and whether it can block the passage of the bill.

Fusion Is Likely.

Everything now seems to point to fusion of the Democrats and Populists in next year's campaign and one of the significant actions along this line is that in regard to certain bills introduced early in the session in both houses. These bills provided that in case of fusion between two political parties, the combined vote should be considered as equally divided between the two parties, thus obviating the necessity of making nominations by petition. They were avowedly in the interest of the parties that fused last year and were introduced by members of the Populist and Democratic parties. It was decided by the Republican majority of the committee on elections to report favorably on these measures, but the leaders of the fusion forces are said to have then come forward with a statement that they did not wish the legislation as it was not necessary. The inference has therefore been that the leaders in last year's fusion expect to bring about fusion next year, and by making it more difficult to get separate tickets in the field, hope to accomplish fusion more easily. The scheme is certainly a plausible one, and the report of its existence has been sufficient to start talk as to candidates, John Lind heading the list. The fusion leaders are confident of carrying the state for their ticket in an "off year," and give figures to show the foundation of their faith.

Labor Legislation.

Labor legislation has not been one of this session, although several measures have had the support and some the hostility of the labor organizations. The repeal of the struck jury law, demanded by workingmen generally, was carried through with a rush, and it looks as if the barbers license bill will become a law. Eight hours as a days work on state labor is desired, but not so hopefully looked forward to as were these other measures. The Sheehan anti-trust bill is watched with distrust, as laboring men fear it may be used against their organizations more than against combinations of capital, and they ask an amendment excepting labor organizations from its provisions.

County Local Option.

County local option, on behalf of which more petitions have been presented than for all other measures, has been finally defeated in the house by a vote that seems to assure its final defeat for this session. It was not supposed, even by its friends, that it could become a law, and the only purpose was to make the fight for the benefit of the sentiment which could be created. The utmost hope of the friends of temperance was that the bill should get a place on the calendar, being recommended for passage, although the necessary 68 votes were not anticipated for its passage. After a prolonged debate the house turned it down by a vote of 39 to 47.

The special banking committee, which reported last Tuesday on its investigation into the affairs of defunct financial institutions, presented a concurrent resolution through Chairman Henry Feig authorizing the delivery of the testimony taken before the committee to the county attorneys of Hennepin and Ramsey counties on request.

The Hall-Cates election contest attorney fees were allowed in two house bills, H. F. 602 and H. F. 613. The amounts were Mr. Hall, $645.60, and Mr. Cates, the contestant, $956.95.

Two years ago the house had a sensational closing night session, the fight on the iron ore tax proposition precipitating trouble. This year it is desired to avoid such a possibility and the several bills to tax telephone and express companies have been made a special order for Wednesday afternoon.

B. S. COWEN.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

Cash.

The highest market price paid for barley and oats. See Theodore Greenhalgh, one door north of the Germania hotel. [14tf]

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Wheat closed the week at 63 cents.

Harry Ives was in from St. Hilaire on Saturday.

Jos. Smith returned from St. Paul on Friday, via Grand Forks.

Wm. O'Brien came down from Red Lake Falls last week returning this week.

W. J. Grow was fined in the justice court on Friday for indulging too freely.

The merchants have agreed on 8 o'clock in the evening, as the closing hour for summer.

John Gilbert was up from Fisher on Tuesday, an interested specator in our city election.

The streets have been muddy enough this week to suit the most exacting tastes.

The Northern Pacific got a train through from St. Paul about 10 o'clock on Saturday.

Conductor Casper Sands was over from Grand Forks last Thursday. He came over with an extra train and returned with it.

A. E. Nelson, of the Hallock News, was in last week to attend the teachers' association meeting.

Ed. Frank returned from Chicago last week, where he has been taking a course in a veterinary college.

Warren was reported to be 'steen feet under water on Saturday and the situation hourly growing worse.

The kids were all on deck again, ready for school, on Monday morning, after a vacation rest of one week.

The St. Vincent train could only get north as far as Stephen on Saturday on account of the high water.

The Prodigal Father company arrived from Grand Forks about 2 o'clock on Saturday too late to give a matinee.

D. Robertson, county supt. of schools for Marshal county, was down to attend the teachers' meeting last week.

About 2,000 Dunkards from Indiana will arrive in a few days to join the Dunkard colony and make good homes in the Northwest.

Fargo is having a tough siege with the water this spring. That country always was too low and flat anyhow—except in a drouth.

Hall's Hair Renewer cures dandruff and scalp affections, also all cases of baldness where the glands which feed the roots of the hair are not closed up.

Tom Morris got back from St. Paul on Friday. He was delayed on the journey down so long that he did not there in time to attend the Masonic meeting.

Louis Hebel didn't propose to take any chances on the high water this spring, so he went to work and raised his house high enough to avoid all possible danger.

Col. Naff returned from White Earth last week where he had been to sell some logs cut on government land "by mistake." About $2.000 worth were seized and sold.

Fisher was reported two-thirds under water early this week. Lucky the village is not where it was first located in the early seventies—they would be right in it about now.

Dr. Dampier was one of the delegates who tried to, but couldn't, get to the twin cities in time for the big Masonic meeting last week. He returned on Friday, via Grand Forks.

Prof. S. A. Farnsworth, formerly principal of our city schools, came up to attend the teachers' association meeting and left for his home in St. Paul at ten p. m. on the N. P. line on Friday.

Frank Skinner has so far recovered from his experience with frozen feet last winter as to be able to go on duty again. He had a severe siege and his friends are glad to see him out once more.

County attorney Gossman went over to Grand Forks on Monday to be present at the inquest over the body of the man, Breen, supposed to have been murdered and the body placed on the track to hide the deed.

The dwellers on Jerome's addition made all preparations for a flood on Saturday and Sunday by getting things out of the cellar, calling in their stove-wood and tying down their sidewalks etc., ect.,

Wynkoop Lemen returned from St. Paul on Saturday on his way home from the big Masonic doings which he failed to reach in time to attend owing to the high water. He took the first train that left for Angus.

John Lester decided not to go to Fosston to open a laundry but will start up in this city instead. He expects to be in full running order by next Monday. Satisfaction guaranteed in every particular.

Tom Morris started for St. Paul last week to attend the big Masonic doings. Got as far as Breckenridge and was there delayed by washouts till too late to attend the meeting.

County Atty Gossman returned from Grand Forks on Monday evening. The men under suspicion of causing the death of Breen were held for preliminary examination which will be held next Monday.

The big Lowell ditch, being full of snow could not accommodate the water soon enough and as a consequence it spread all over the prairie getting into barns and houses and making things pretty moist for awhile.

The prospects for a big flood were good on Saturday and Sunday as a mizzling rain was falling at intervals but not much water fell, and Monday was bright end pleasent. The river did not rise very much all day Monday.

James Carroll was down from Dugdale on Friday last. Says he thinks they can begin seeding out there soon, as their land is even now getting in pretty fair shape. From the present outlook it will require 10 or 12 days here.

W. E. McKenzie, who went down to attend the Masonic convention last week, returned on the N. P. train on Friday morning. On his down trip he was delayed at Winnipeg Junction 30 hours which caused him to miss the meeting altogether.

The water has played sad havoc with the railroads, causing many washouts and trains have practically been running wild going and coming when they can without regard to schedule time, and there in no prospects of relief till the waters subside.

The big oil tank that the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co., will build, will be located on the hill beyond the oil tank, and the tank will be built as soon as possible. The preliminary work is now going on and work upon the foundetion will then commence.

The train that came over from Grand Forks on Saturday went south as far as Ada and Comrade Hunting with several others for that point got off. The train brought over with it two or three day's mail giving the post office employes their hands full for two or three hours.

There will be lots of work to do on the railroads as soon as the water subsides enough to allow the work of re-construction. Miles and miles of track have been washed out requiring a large amount of work to re-build. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good."

Burnam's creek rose rapidly on Thursday night doing much damage. Among other loses Bivins & Son lost 140 head of thoroughbred sheep that were drowned in the fold, the water coming in during the night when nobody was near to release them.

Joseph Sauve, who lives on the river bank not far from the Gentilly bridge was in on Monday and reported the river up within three feet of high water mark last spring but it seemed on a stand with the probability strong that it would go no higher without a big rain to help it along.

W. H. Mathews, of Ada, had quite an experience trying to get home from St. Paul. The train he was on was sent round by Grand Forks arriving here in the night Thursday. At 10 o'clock Friday evening he took the N. P. train for Twin Valley hoping to reach home cross country sometime Saturday.

The dwellers in the farm-house on the Russia farm, six miles south of the city, had to move up stairs on Friday last, the water coming in and covering the floor six inches or more deep. Water was reported everywhere over the low lands. When that water all gets in the river there may be fun and lots of it.

The teachers' meeting last week was well attended considering the condition of the roads, many being detained because no trains could get through. Their last meeting last fall was interrupted on account of the big blizzard that occurred at the time and now it is too much water everywhere.

Last Friday evening Col. Cobham Post held an interesting meeting and various subjects of interest came up for discussion. The next meeting will be of especial interest as the proposed change in the by-laws will be under consideration, also plans for the coming Memorial Day exercises. A large attendance is desired.

Miss Mary Beaudry has located in the millinery business at Sauk Centre, Minn, where she is doing a nice business we are informed. She is a lady of extreme good taste thoroughly up in all of the latest styles of the art. She has a room in one of the leading stores there and is fully deserving of ample patronage.

Affairs at the city post office have been in an uncertain state for the past week—no knowing at what hour a heavy mail would come along that would keep the forces on the jump for several hours to distribute and at times there would be nothing particular to do except to answer the stereotyped question: "When do you expect an eastern mail?"

The "Prodigal Father," at the opera house on Saturday evening was reasonably well attended and deserved a full house. It is well put on and well played, and from start to finish the fun is fast and furious and the audience was kept in an uproar of laughter almost constantly. The rainy weather no doubt prevented many attending who otherwise would have done so.

They have been having fearful times with water down in Clay county. The country between Barnesville and Moorhead was submerged to the depth of from one to three feet, the track in many places being two or three feet under water which rendered traveling by railroad rather perilous. In many places cattle are seen standing on straw stacks—the only dry place in view.

A large body of Dunkards, bound for Ada, arrived in the city on Saturday, coming by way of Grand Forks. The condition of the road was such that they could go no farther so they had to remain here and wait for the water to subside as patiently as they could. They were a fine looking lot and make a desirable class of settlers, being honest industrious and thrifty. Something over 3,000 will find homes in the northwest this spring.

F. Bivins & Son lost 140 valuable ewes on Thursday night by the sudden rising of Burnam's creek. The sheep were all right at 6 o'clock in the evening when the family retired to rest, and about ten o'clock a neighbor called saying that the water was in his stable. Mr. Bivins got up and went to his sheep barn to see about his own flock and found 140 of them dead. Only 15 sheep were alive in the entire flock.

A considerable uneasiness was felt on Sunday owing to the rapid rise in the river and all of the dwellers on the lowlands began to move out. The drays were all busy all day moving goods for those who feared a big flood and almost every vacant house on the uplands was occupied before Sunday evening. Some of the dwellers on Chase's addition got out on Saturday and none too soon for the water was all over that tract by Sunday morning, some of the houses having three or four feet of water in them.

Last week we noted the finding of a dead body on the track at Grand Forks supposed to have been killed by being run over by the cars. Later developments indicate that the man was murdered and the body placed on the track to hide the deed. The murdered man was seen at a late hour with three men with whom he had been drinking at saloons. Early in the evening he was showing considerable money, but when the body was found next morning there was no money found about the clothing.

It was the first day of April that Fred Mix was telling the JOURNAL man about a bed of pansies that were in bloom on Ash street, in the yard of Wm. Erdmann. The ground in the bed, being under a deep snow bank had not frozen at all, and the pansies had budded before the snow went off and soon after the sun got to the buds they blossomed out in great shape. Fred insisted upon the same story on April 2nd also, and brought witnesses to prove it, moreover, and he also had a pansy to show for it.

J. M. DeLance went down to Minneapolis last Friday returning on Monday. His description of the perils of railroad travel these times is graphic and thrilling—crossing turbid, rushing streams on bridges that have be held down by great weights, and in some cases the rails are under water two or three inches—no knowing what condition the foundation is in. From Barnesville north nearly to Grand Forks the country looks like one vast lake and what is not lake is snowbank, Houses and barns standing in the water from two to four feet deep, cattle standing around on straw-stacks and spots of land that happen to be high enough to be out of water, then again pieces are found where the grade is washed out and the track is supported by ties piled under the track. Below Moorhead men have been posted along at intervals to watch the track day and night and even with these precautions one can't tell any minute when the track will give out underneath the train. Says he thinks he will do as little railroading as possible as long as the roads continues as now.

News of the sudden death of Rev. C. Saustad reached this city latter part of last week. It will be remembered that a few years ago he organized a colony for Bella Coola. He had not been feeling quite well for some weeks but nothing serious was apprehended until a short time before his death. A short time ago a rumor was in circulation on the streets here that he was to be brought back here to answer to a charge of embezzlement of funds belonging to a minor of whom he was the guardian. The records in the Probate office here show that he had made final settlement with the estate and was discharged by Probate Judge Benson, which would indicate that he had turned over all property belonging to the estate then in his hands either to the rightful heirs or to Judge Benson—probably the latter. This would relieve Mr. Saugstad from the criminal charge of trying to defraud the heirs, but would not relieve him from the responsibility for any loss the heirs may have sustained through Benson.

April fool day brought lots of fun to the average small boy of the city and some of older growth indulged in sly jokes likewise. We started out in the morning determined to remember well what day it was, so nobody fooled us that day—except Johnny Wyatt and he caught us on sympathy. On our way up town in the morning we had successfully passed several packages of groceries and dry goods that some one had dropped out of well filled market-baskets on their way home and failed to miss(?) we had seen various and sundry coins glued to the walk, saw jack-knives crawling along on the walk and hundreds of other enticing things—and we did not once lose ourself; but along in the afternoon we met J. V. E. Wyatt ferninst Tom Morris' jewelry store and John had the sorriest face on him you ever did see as he stepped up and stuck his right flipper out to shake, at the same time reaching for our shoulder with his left, that was shaking all same like a paralytic subject. "Got 'em again," we remarked, "Guess you will be all right again on the 2nd though" which seemed to afford the poor fellow a wonderful sight of relief by the way his eyes beamed. Aside from this adventure we got along quite well though Charlie Misner did try his best to hypnotize us—was so earnest that he got as mad as a March hare for a minute or so. Marve Losey felt foolish to see how easy he had lived all day without one little April fool.

A noteworthy feature of the North American Review for April is the opening article entitled "How India Fights the Famine," from the pen of the Most Noble The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. Dr. Henry Smith Williams ably discusses the grave question, "What Shall be Done With Dependent Children?" and Mr. Andrew Lang contributes a charming essay on "The New in the Old." Under the caption of "What Will Bring Prosperity?" Charles Stewart Smith and Francis B. Thurber present timely and practical papers dealing with the various aspects of this extremely vital subject. Admiral A. H. Markham, R. N., writes interestingly concerning "Antarctic Exploration," and the history of the present epidemic in Bombay serves as the theme for an elaborately prepared paper by United States Surgeon-General Walter Wyman, entitled "The Black Plague." Two most timely contributions are furnished upon "The Uprising of Greece" the Right Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke, M. P., giving an English view of the affair, and Demetrius M. Botassi, Greek Consul-General at New York, the Grecian. Capt. Jose Guitierrez Sobral, Naval Attache of the Spanish Legation at Washington, gives "A Spanish View of the Nicaragua Canal," and "The Need of Copyright Reform" is forcibly advocated by W. Morris Colles, director of the Incorporated Society of Authors. An endeavor to forecast "The Foreign Policy of the New Administration" is deftly made by Mayo W. Hazeltine and the Hon. Perry Belmont deals thoughtfully with the important topic of "Democracy and Socialism." Other subjects considered are: "Speculation in Damage Claims," by S. P. Crosby and Charles Nevitt; "Chesnut for Example," by Jane Marsh Parker, and "The Other Side of the Shied," by Christina Terhune Herrick.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

MR. WICKS.

CHAPTER I.

THE COMING.

"Sylvia, dear, the arrival of Mr. Wicks bids fair to amuse me more than I anticipated. As soon as Jack comes in I am going to mystify him and make him guess who Mr. Wicks is and all about him. It will be delightful to see him puzzled, and I don't think he is likely to find out, unless, of course, a certain little chatterbox tells him."

The speaker, Miss Matilda Cherryton, a round faced, smiling old lady, who seemed to find life very smooth and pleasant, looked across the luncheon table at her charge, a pretty girl of 17, whose father, her only relation, was absent in India.

To make mysteries out of everyday occurrences was a little weakness of Miss Cherryton's, and the present opportunity seemed to her too good to be lost.

"Do you think Mr. Wicks will have changed much?" asked Sylvia. "But of course he won't. It's only a month since I last saw him. It seemed so much longer."

"Do you find it so very dull, Sylvia, in this rambling old place?" asked Miss Cherryton anxiously.

"No, no. How thoughtless of me to have made you think that! Why, it's delightful here, and I am perfectly happy."

And Sylvia laughed—a joyous little laugh.

"What time does Mr. Wicks come, Miss Cherryton?" she presently asked.

"At 5 o'clock, just in time for tea. But here comes Jack, and I give you full leave, Sylvia, to puzzle him about Mr. Wicks to your heart's content."

Jack strolled in to luncheon full of apologies and golf records, and after he had expatiated for a considerable time on the virtues of his club and the condition of the ground Miss Cherryton broached the subject of Mr. Wicks.

"Sylvia has a friend coming here," she began. "He is also a friend of mine, and I think you will like him."

"Who is he?" asked Jack, not feeling particularly pleased to hear of this friend.

"He is a Mr. Wicks," replied Miss Cherryton.

"And," added Sylvia, "he is extremely amusing."

Jack became thoughtful at this moment and looked out of the window and presently asked:

"What is he like, aunt, and what does he do to be so amusing? I don't remember the name at all."

"You mustn't be too inquisitive, Jack, but this much I will tell you, he is young and handsome."

"Oh, indeed; young and handsome and extremely amusing. What an enviable young man," and Jack's lip curled slightly.

"Miss Cherryton and I were going to meet him at the station," said Sylvia, blushing a little—Jack noticed the blush—"but, after all, we are going to stay at home. You know, Mr. Wicks is rather an important personage, and Miss Cherryton thought she would rather be here to receive him."

"Does he hunt, play golf or shoot?" asked Jack, hoping that these accomplishments did not belong to Mr. Wicks.

"None of them," replied Sylvie, with a gay little shake of her head. "He has lived in town most of his life, but he is quite clever enough to have learned them all," and Sylvia blushed again.

Jack began quite to dislike this unknown Mr. Wicks. It was an unreasoning, indescribable antipathy, but it existed nevertheless, and during the rest of luncheon he was very silent and monosyllabic.

But Miss Cherryton and Sylvia kept up a lively conversation between themselves.

"Jack, I've addressed you twice. Where are your thoughts, my boy?"

"I do believe he was thinking of Mr. Wicks," suggested Sylvia.

"Exactly," said Jack, waking from his reverie with a start.

"I asked you if it would be safe to let James fetch my jewels from the bank," continued Miss Cherryton.

"Perfectly," replied Jack, and then, asking to be excused, left the table.

Miss Cherryton was disappointed. She would have liked Jack to have asked a host of questions about Mr. Wicks.

"Jack, Jack," she called after him, "you have not asked where Mr. Wicks lives."

Jack turned around, tugged at his mustache and said, "No, aunt," then said something beneath his breath, and, striding out of the house, he sought refuge at the golf links.

He drew out from his golf bag the heaviest driver he possessed and drove the ball as it had never been driven before. He vented all his ill feeling upon that ball, and between the hits burst out into short sentences:

"Wicks. What a name! Why didn't Aunt Matilda tell me more? Pooh, can't play golf; handsome, don't believe it," and again the ball shot across the fields.

"Now I'll go home," he exclaimed almost savagely, "and see this fellow Wicks."

He was just passing the stables when there was a sound of carriage wheels and a clatter of hoofs, and then the dogcart dashed around the corner into the stable yard at a hard gallop, and the horse, finding itself at home, stopped as suddenly as it had arrived, causing sparks to fly from the cobblestones, the dogs from their kennels and the grooms from the stables. There was a general uproar.

But the dogcart was quite empty.

It is the unexpected that always takes place, and Jack was so completely surprised at seeing no figures in the carriage that he stared again at the empty seats, but he saw only the two blue cushions bobbing up and down as the terrified horse, with a couple of grooms at her head, plunged from side to side.

Then Jack grasped the situation.

"By Jove, both thrown out, or mare bolted at the station." Running across the yard, he jumped into the dogcart, seized the reins and drove rapidly along the road to the station. While he spun along he kept wondering to himself what had happened, what he should find on the road, how he should find the stranger, Mr. Wicks; would he be safe at the station, would he be injured by the roadside—or would he be dead? As this last horrible conjecture flashed across Jack's mind he recalled his wish of only an hour ago—that Mr. Wicks might never come to the house. At the thought he drew up the horse with a sudden jerk, then shook the reins, and with a stern face drove faster than before.

It was a lonely road, and for some distance Jack drove without seeing a soul. Then at a sharp turn of the road he suddenly came upon James, the coachman, sitting on a heap of stones.

At first Jack felt inclined to laugh. The effect of the man, in his long light brown livery coat, seated on the top of a heap of stones and mopping his head with a red handkerchief, bordered on the ludicrous, but almost at the same time he saw that it was indeed no laughing matter, for blood was flowing from a deep gash in the man's forehead.

"The box has gone, sir. You've been robbed," said James faintly.

"What box?" asked Jack, jumping down from the dogcart. "But never mind the box now; we'll tie this handkerchief around your head and get you home."

"It's the box from the bank, sir," continued James.

Jack gave a long whistle of astonishment. All his aunt's jewels gone at one swoop, but he said nothing and tied a second handkerchief around James' head. For the moment he had quite forgotten Mr. Wicks.

"Now see if you can't get into the dogcart. Take hold of my arm. That's it." Then he asked, "But what happened to Mr. Wicks?"

No answer.

"You know the gentleman you had to meet?"

Still no answer, for James had fainted.

Jack was up on the box seat like a shot. He loosened the man's collar. There was no time to think of Mr. Wicks or thieves. He whipped up the mare, and the dust rose in clouds behind them.

Passing through the air so rapidly brought James gradually back to consciousness, but so feeble was his condition that Jack refrained from asking questions. He drove straight into the stables, saw the unfortunate James well cared for, sent a message for the doctor, and then, turning to the coachman, asked again the question, "What happened to Mr. Wicks?"

James thought for a moment. Then he said:

"He was in the dogcart when the mare bolted, and the tramp didn't get hold of him."

Then Jack ran to the house, hoping that Mr. Wicks had arrived.

At the front door Miss Cherryton and Sylvia met him.

"Where is Mr. Wicks?" they both cried in the same breath.

"That's what I want to know," replied Jack. "Mr. Wicks has disappeared. There has been a chapter of accidents, consisting of robbery, injury and mystery. All your jewels have been stolen, aunt; that's the robbery. James has been badly hurt by the thieves, and Mr. Wicks has disappeared."

Miss Cherryton was ruffled out of her complacency into saying:

"This is most unfortunate. James ought not to have gone. There never was a time when he didn't bungle, but I do trust nothing serious has happened to Mr. Wicks."

"I hope not, indeed," said Sylvia. "What a dreadful afternoon this has been. Can't we do something? Mr. Wicks may be hurt, and it seems so wrong to be standing here doing nothing." She spoke impetuously and gazed along the avenue of trees that led to the house.

Jack noticed all Sylvia's movements, and her great anxiety for Mr. Wicks' safety aroused all the bitter feelings he had experienced when told of Mr. Wicks' coming, and there was just a shade of coldness in his voice when he said:

"I am going to walk into town to make inquiries, and I hope to goodness that we shall find Mr. Wicks safe and sound somewhere."

All this time Sylvia had been leaning against the doorpost with her hands behind her back, but at this moment she suddenly ran forward, with a little cry of joy.

"Oh, Mr. Wicks, my sweet little Mr. Wicks, you are safe after all."

Very slowly and with extreme dignity a small fox terrier walked beneath the tall trees toward the house. With head erect he looked from side to side, but no sooner did he hear Sylvia's voice, that well known voice, than his whole attitude changed in the twinkling of an eye. His ears sank down flat; his little stump of a tail wagged frantically. He gave one sharp, delighted bark, and then flew toward Sylvia and positively wriggled with glee.

"Well, Mr. Wicks, here you are at last," cried Sylvia, taking the puppy up in her arms and caressing him. "You've grown a little, I think," she remarked thoughtfully; "and you are just as beautiful as ever; but, dear Mr. Wicks, how did you get here all alone without the carriage?"

And Mr. Wicks tried hard to explain in his own peculiar way all about his strange journey.

Jack gave a deep sigh of relief. So this was Mr. Wicks.

"Now, Mr. Cherryton, you must acknowledge that all we said was true. Isn't he handsome? And he proves himself clever to have found his way here," and Sylvia looked up at Jack with large, wide open blue eyes.

"You and my aunt will both be glad to hear that I have been completely taken in," said Jack, laughing. "He was so delighted to find that Mr. Wicks was not a man that he felt pleased with everybody and everything." And, [illegible] continued, "I think Mr. Wicks is perfectly beautiful."

"There, do you hear that, Mr. Wicks?" said Sylvia.

Mr. Wicks evidently saw that Jack was speaking of him, and he wrinkled up his little nose, no doubt to acknowledge the compliment.

"Don't you admit his lovely dark eyes?" asked Sylvia.

"Very much indeed," was the reply, but Jack was thinking that he infinitely preferred blue.

"Have you ever beaten him, Miss Druce?" There was a slight twinkle in Jack's eye.

"Beaten him? Of course not. I have brought him up by kindness. When he's naughty, I talk to him seriously and caress him."

"Lucky dog," thought Jack, and he did not again refer to the beatings.

Then he hurried away toward the town to report the robbery of his aunt's jewels to the police.

* * * * * *

The following day Mr. Wicks was missing.

He had risen early before breakfast and had been enjoying all by himself the delights of amateur poaching. He never remembered having such fun before. He had chased cats in town, but never rabbits, and now as he returned home panting and with his tongue hanging out he suddenly saw just in front of him little brown things running among the grass. These were Jack's young pheasants.

Mr. Wicks stood still, with ears erect. Then there, and there, and there, and in a moment six little corpses lay in the grass, and it was at this juncture that Mr. Wicks was discovered.

Jack looked sorrowfully at his dead pheasants that he had so carefully nurtured and fed upon eggs and other luxuries, then wrathfully at their destroyer.

"Come here!" cried Jack, who was really angry. "Come here, sir!"

Mr. Wicks rolled over on his back and looked up pathetically with his great brown eyes. This attitude of penitence had always touched Sylvia's heart, but to his horror it had no softening effect upon Jack, for he was seized by the scruff of the neck and flogged—flogged until he howled at this untoward treatment. Sylvia, also in search for Mr. Wicks, heard his cries and arrived on the scene just in time to see the chastisement.

"Mr. Cherryton, Mr. Cherryton! How dare you?" she cried in a choking voice. "Oh, my sweet Mr. Wicks, what have you been doing?" Then, turning to Jack: "How could you beat him? How could you be so cruel? You should have asked my leave first." And with the most charming little pout imaginable she picked up Mr. Wicks, tucked him under her arm and walked sedately back to the house.

Jack followed humbly.

"I'm most awfully sorry, Miss Druce," he began.

"Poor Mr. Wicks!" said Sylvia, hardly noticing the apology. "I could hear his cries a mile off."

"A mile, Miss Druce?"

"Yes, quite a mile," maintained Sylvia, not caring how much she exaggerated on Mr. Wicks' behalf.

"Won't you allow me to carry him?" asked Jack. "He's not very light."

"No, thank you," Sylvia answered, with a very decided tilt of her chin.

Then Jack turned away and went back to his pheasants.

"The coming of Mr. Wicks," he said sadly in a voice that was full of despondency, "has been a huge mistake. Sylvia hates me for beating him, and I—well, I am the most wretched of mortals."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The President and his Salary.

"I shall not attempt to answer the question, How much of his salary does the President expend?" writes ex-President Harrison in an article in April Ladies' Home Journal, on The Social Life of the President. But those who think he can live at his ease after his retirement on the income from his savings should take account of several things; First, that the net income from safe investments does not exceed four per cent, second that the amount invested in a home yields no income, the third that he must have a private secretary, for his mail will be so large that he cannot deal with it himself. A son of one of our most eminent Presidents who had lost all of his means told me that it was pathetic to see his father, who was in ill health laboring beyond his strength to answer the letters that came to him. But if the President retains a fair measure of health he will take care of himself. If he was ever capable of directing the affairs of the Nation he may be trusted to administer his own business; and if he has won the esteem of his fellow citizens and has rightly valued it, he will not barter it for riches. To any vocation from which a man may be suitably called to the Presidency he may suitably return.

Truth in a Nutshell.

Impure blood is the natural result of close confinement in house, school room or shop.

Blood is purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla and all the disagreeable results of impure blood disappear with the use of this medicine.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

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[CONTINUED.]

Debtor and Creditor.

The free coinage men profess especial solicitude for those whom they call "the debtor class." Who are the debtor class? Our silver friends speak as if, as a rule, the rich people were creditors and the poor were debtors. Is this correct? In my household I am the debtor to the cook and the chambermaid and the washerwoman two or three weeks in the month, and they are my creditors. Nor are they likely to be debtors to anybody else, while I may be, for they have little if any credit, while I perhaps have some. I am therefore the only debtor in my house. The relations between the large employer of labor and the employees are substantially the same. Ordinarily the employer, the rich man, is apt to be the only debtor among them. The employees are, as a rule, only creditors, and as they lay up savings they are apt to become creditors in a larger sense. They deposit their money in savings banks or invest it in building associations, in mutual benefit societies, in loan companies or in life insurance policies and [illegible] capitalists in a small way. The [illegible] deposited by people of small means in the savings banks of the United States [illegible], in building associations [illegible] mutual benefit societies [illegible] many hundred millions [illegible].

Th[illegible] belonging to what our silver [illegible] call the toiling masses [illegible] very large. Together with their dependents [illegible] we know [illegible] or [illegible]. Who are the [illegible] creditors? The savings banks [illegible], according to the reports of [illegible], loaned out about one-half of the money deposited with them on real estate mortgages and invested the other half in United States bonds, state, county and municipal bonds and railroad and other bonds and stocks. The investments of the life insurance companies were about proportionately the same. The investments in real estate mortgages are always preferably in large amounts, on property belonging to comparatively wealthy persons or to business corporations. Thus the debtors to these creditors belonging to the toiling masses are the United States, states and municipalities, railroad and other corporations and persons very much richer than the creditors. Here we have, then, rich debtors owing to many millions of poor creditors thousands of millions of dollars.

The silver orators pretend that they have the toiling masses greatly at heart and that free coinage is to be introduced mainly for their benefit. How do they take care of the toiling masses in this case? By bringing us down upon the silver basis they simply cut down the thousands of millions of invested savings of poor people to about 50 cents on the dollar. And for whose benefit is this done? For the benefit of the debtors of these poor people, who will gain about 50 cents on the dollar. And who are they? Aside from the United States and the states and municipalities, those debtors are railroad and other corporations and more or less rich men, whom our silver friends profess to abhor very much as belonging to the "money power." Thus will the silver standard bleed the poor creditor for the benefit of the rich debtor. May not the toiling masses pray heaven to deliver them of the free coinage friends?

How the People's Savings Will Fare.

And what have these friends to say in their own defense? I will again let Mr. Bryan's New York oration speak. He says first, with regard to the insurance companies, "Since the total premiums received exceed the total losses paid, a rising standard must be of more benefit to the companies than to the policy holders." How wise! And that the companies may not have this benefit he proposes by the silver standard to strip the policies of the policy holders of nearly half their value! But does not Mr. Bryan know that most of these companies are mutual insurances, and that what benefits or injures the companies therefore benefits or injures the policy holders?

As to the saving bank depositors he says, "Under a gold standard there is increasing danger that the savings bank depositors will lose their deposits because of the inability of the banks to collect their assets." And to avert this danger Mr. Bryan advises a policy which would, by the introduction of the silver standard, at once cut down the value of those assets to 50 cents on the dollar. He further says, "If the gold standard is to continue indefinitely, the depositors in savings banks may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay living expenses." Indeed! It is a remarkable fact that since 1873, the year of the great crime, until 1895, during the period when we had to suffer all the calamities of the gold standard, the deposits in savings banks have, instead of being withdrawn for living expenses, increased—positively increased—much over $1,000,000,000. And they would have increased still more had not some depositors withdrawn their deposits, not for living expenses, but to send them to Europe for safety, out of the way of Mr. Bryan and other friends of the toiling masses. They will no doubt bring that money back as soon as Mr. Bryan is beaten.

Let us go on. Almost every man in active business is a debtor and a creditor at the same time—every merchant, every manufacturer, a creditor to his customers and a debtor to those from whom he buys. Let Mr. Bryan bring on his panic, and hundreds if not thousands of them, although ever so solvent under ordinary circumstances, will break because they cannot pay what they owe, being unable to collect what is due them.

"Cheap Money" Fallacies.

But we are told that the Bryan panic cannot last forever; that finally the business of the country will adjust itself to the silver basis; that then unrest will cease, and that confidence and prosperity will return. No, the unrest will not cease, for with the establishment of the silver basis will come the disappointment of those who brought it on.

The ultimate result is not at all uncertain. After a period of infinite confusion, disaster, humiliation, suffering and misery the American people will at last regain sanity of mind and arrive at some very simple conclusions: That, if you call a peck a bushel, you will have more bushels, but not more grain; if you call a foot a yard, you will have more yards, but not more cloth; if you call a square rod an acre, you will have more acres, but not more land, and if you call 50 cents or 1 cent or a bit of paper, a dollar, you will have more dollars, but not more wealth—indeed, a great deal less chance for wealth, for you will have far less credit, because far less honesty. We shall then have learned again that the wit of man cannot—although insanity tries very hard—invent an economic system under which everything you have to sell will be dear and everything you have to buy will be cheap. And having got hold of these very, very simple truths, the American people will then in sackcloth and ashes repent of this insane free coinage debauch. They will then recognize how wise the great civilized nations were in adopting the only money in our days capable of being the money of the world's commerce as their own money. We shall then be sufficiently cured of prejudice to observe that under that monetary system those nations have on the whole prospered, notwithstanding serious evils and drawbacks under which we do not labor, and that the rate of interest is lowest where the gold standard has existed longest. We shall then understand that it is a good thing to have the necessaries of life in plenty and cheap; to have wages rising and payable in money that does not deceive; to have capital inspired with confidence in the value of money, and therefore eager to go out in investment or enterprise. We shall then readily acknowledge how foolish we were from the very beginning of our silver experiments in throwing away our gold for silver, by which we lost confidence, credit and prosperity. Chastened by adversity, we shall then no longer be tempted to repeat such nonsense, but will [illegible] work our way back to that money standard which will insure stability and confidence at home and enable us to trade with the nations of the world on equal terms.

It is not my habit to boast of a warm heart for the poor and suffering. But my sympathy is no less sincere because I do not carry my love and solicitude for the common people constantly at my tongue's end. If there be those who are satisfied with everything that exists, I am not one of them. There are few, if any, who abhor that which may properly be called plutocracy or detest the arrogance of wealth more heartily than I do. I know, also, that the industrial developments of our time have brought hardship to some classes of people which only the more sagacious, active and energetic among them have been able to counterbalance profitably with its benefits. There are laws and practices which, had I the power, I would promptly change, in the interest of common justice and equity. But because I am so minded I must oppose to the utmost a policy which, I am convinced, will immeasurably aggravate existing evils. I also know full well that a large majority of those who support free coinage are honest and well meaning citizens, wishing to do right. But because I know this, my blood stirs with indignation when I see the unscrupulous efforts made to goad them on to their destruction. I have witnessed in my long life ten presidential campaigns, but never one in which the appeals to prejudice, passion and cupidity were so reckless and the speculation upon assumed popular ignorance or rascality so audacious and wicked. Some of the silver orators actually speak as if they believed the American people to be born fools or knaves, or both.

Sectional and Class Prejudice.

They seek to excite the people of the west against the east because, as Mr. Bryan said in the Chicago convention, the east injuriously interferes with the business of the west. Aye, the east has interfered with western business, but how? In helping to build western railroads, to dig western canals, to set up western telegraphs, to establish western factories, to build up western towns, to move western crops, to allay western distress caused by fire, flood or drought. Has this served to enrich the east? Yes, and so it has enriched the west. Their wealth and greatness have been mutually built up by the harmonious cooperation of their brawn and brain and money just as the blood of the east and the west mingled on the common battlefields of the republic. And now comes this young man, as if we had not suffered enough from sectional strife, and talks of "enemy's country!"

They seek to excite what they call "the poor" against what they call "the rich"—in this land of great opportunities for all, where, now as ever, so many of the poor of yesterday are among the rich of today and so many of the rich of today may be among the poor of tomorrow. Their candidate for the presidency presented a characteristic spectacle when some time ago he was kindly shown over the farm of the governor of New York, who is himself an example of the poor country boy risen by able and honest effort to affluence and distinction, and when that candidate then straightway in a public speech drew invidious comparisons between the elegant houses on the Hudson and the poor cabins in the west—teaching not the true American lesson of success won by honest industry, thrift and enterprise, but the lesson that those who have succeeded less should hate and fight those who have succeeded more—a lesson utterly un-American, unpatriotic and abominable!

They tell the farmer—most cruel deception—that he must and will be made independent of the world abroad, while year after year from $500,000,000 to $700,000,000 worth of our agricultural products must seek the foreign market to find purchasers and while nothing will hurt the farmer more than a serious impairment of the great home market by a business crisis.

False Friends of Labor.

They proclaim themselves the special champions of the toiling masses, while their policy would rob the laboring man of half of his savings and grievously curtail the value of his wages. Am I asked, if the silver standard will relatively reduce wages, why so many employers of labor are opposed to it? The reason is obvious, because, aside from all considerations of sentiment, the prudent employers of labor know that they would lose vastly more through the disastrous disturbance of business sure to be caused by a free coinage victory than they could possibly gain by the cheapening of labor. And would not the toiling masses suffer most from that disturbance of business? He is a traitor to the laboring man who tells him that he can profit by the ruin of his employer.

The agitators denounce the gold standard as the device of monarchs and aristocrats, while the history of the world teaches that from time immemorial it was a favorite trick of unscrupulous despots to fleece their subjects by debasing the coin of the realm, and that those who out of the monetary confusion evolved fixed standards of values and money that would not cheat have always been ranked among the most meritorious benefactors of mankind and especially of the poor and weak.

They seek to inflame the vanity of the American people by telling them that we are great and strong enough to maintain any monetary system we like and to keep up the value of our money without regard to all the world abroad—while our own history teaches us that a century ago the American people were strong enough to shake off the yoke of Great Britain, but not strong enough to save their continental money from declining in value to nothing; that in recent times the American people were strong enough to subdue a gigantic rebellion, but not strong enough to keep an indefinite issue of greenbacks at par, and that this republic may be able to conquer the world, but it will not be able to make twice two five or to make itself richer by watering its currency.

They speak of the silver dollar as the money of the constitution, while they must know that there is not one single word in the constitution which, honestly interpreted, could justify such a claim.

They invoke for their cause the names of Jefferson and Jackson, while every reader of history knows that Jefferson and Jackson would have stood aghast at their wild scheme of creating by law a false value and would have kicked out of their presence as a public nuisance any one seriously advocating it.

Such things the free coinage agitators tell the American people, assuming them to be without intelligence. Far worse are the appeals they address to them, assuming them to be without moral sense.

Immoral Pleas.

They have been teaching the people that because the prices of wheat and other things have fallen about one-half since the so called demonetization year, 1873—I have shown why those prices have fallen—it is not equitable that debtors should be held to pay more than half the amount of their debts in gold, that they should be released in correspondence with the decline of prices, and that it would therefore be right to reduce by free silver coinage the value of the debt paying money by one-half.

Subject the principle to a simple test. When I contract a debt, I owe what it is mutually understood that I am to pay. Our whole business life and social fabric, all human intercourse, rests upon the binding force of such understandings. Unless it be expressly understood, has the debtor the slightest right or reason to demand that the creditor shall be satisfied with a less amount in payment if wheat or cotton or something else had meanwhile declined in price? If so, would not the creditor also have the right to demand that the debtor should pay more in proportion if wheat or cotton or something else meanwhile had risen in price? If neither of them had thought of proposing or of accepting so adventurous a contract, how can such claims be justified if based upon a mere secret mental reservation or an arbitrary afterthought? Is it not monstrous that such an assumption should be taken as a warrant for the reduction of one sweep of all debts by a debasement of the standard of value?

And yet he who has watched the free coinage agitation knows that just this appeal to debtors is one of its main allurements. Listen to their speeches, read their literature, and you meet ever recurring—now in soft spoken circumlocution, now in sly suggestion, now in the language of brazen cynicism—the promise that free coinage will enable the debtor to get rid of his obligations by paying only a part of them. It is a scheme of wanton repudiation of private as well as public debts, not as if we [illegible] pay in full, but because we would [illegible] pay, [illegible] to the fraudulent bankrupt [illegible] sanctioned by law [illegible] constitutional policy.

The Coming Verdict.

Fellow citizens, think this out. It is a grave matter—a matter of vital import to the existence of this nation. The father who teaches such moral principles to his children educates them for fraud, dishonor and the penitentiary. The public men who teach such moral principles to the people educate the people for the contempt and abhorrence of mankind. The nation that accepts such moral principles cannot live. It will rot to death in the loathsome stew of its own corruption. If the nation accepting such moral principles [illegible] it will deal a blow to the credit of democratic institutions from which the cause of free government will not recover for centuries.

But, thank God, the American people will never accept such moral principles. The American people will, before election day arrives, have fully discovered what all this means. They will indignantly repeal the unspeakable insult offered to them by the politicians who have dared to ask for the votes of honest men upon the offer of such a bait. They will know how to resent the deep disgrace inflicted upon the nation in the eyes of the whole world by those Americans who exhibited their own belief that the American people were capable of taking such a bait.

Mr. Bryan has a taste for Scriptural illustration. He will remember how Christ was taken up on a high mountain and promised all the glories of the world if he would fall down and worship the devil. He will also remember what Christ answered. So the tempter now takes the American people up the mountain and says, "I will take from you half of your debts if you will worship me." But then brave old Uncle Sam rises up in all his dignity, manly pride, and honest wrath, and speaks in thunder tones: "Get thee behind me, Satan! For it is written that thou shalt worship only the God of truth, honor and righteousness, and him alone shalt thou serve."

This will be the voice of the American people on the 3d of November. And the stars and stripes will continue to wave unsullied, honorable and honored among the banners of mankind.

President McKinley no Political Accident.

Mr. McKinley is no political accident, he has been repeatedly tested in the public service, he has come to his high office by no sudden leap out of obscurity, but after a protracted and varied experience in state and national affairs, he has been long in the public eye, and all men familiar with the political history of the nation during the last quarter of a century have learned to know something of his character and temperament, of his opinions, his sympathies and his aims. Consequently we are able to forecast to a considerable extent the foreign policy of the federal government under the new administration, because we are acquainted with the main principles by which it will be shaped. It is only the time and mode of the application of those principles under the pressure of absorbing domestic business or of perplexing considerations of expediency, about which we are in doubt. One thing, for example is certain and obvious, namely, that the course of our government with relation to foreign powers during the four years to come will be one determined and carried out by President McKinley himself, and that therein even the secretary of state will play out a subordinate and ancillary part. Such has almost always been the case in the history of our Federal Executive, and such was manifestly the intention of the authors of the Constitution when they made the president himself, and not his minister for foreign affairs, responsible to the Federal Legislature. It also seems probable, in view of what we know of the man and of the party which he personifies that the foreign policy of President McKinley will be the opposite of that of President Cleveland, except in two particulars, namely, the assertion of the Monroe doctrine in the Venezuelan affairs, and the affirmation of the principle of arbitration.—From "The Foreign Policy of the New Administration," by Mayo W. Hazeltine, in North American Review for April.

Congressional Seed Sowing.

From Philadelphia Times.

At the rate the distribution of free seeds is increasing it will soon be unnecessary for the farmers of the country to supply themselves with even the commonest kind of seeds if they only have the wit to vote for the winning candidate for Congress. Each Congressman this year will receive 40,000 packages of vegetable seeds 2,000 of flower seeds, and 250 quarts or nearly eight bushels of field seeds. It requires sixteen three-bushel bags to hold each Congressman's seeds, and they will load a two-horse dray. Why should any farmer grow or purchase his own seeds when by voting for the right man for Congress he can secure for nothing all the seeds he wants and of the best that can be grown?

The free seed industry, at least, is prosperous. Whatever beside may languish, Congressional seeds are going to be distributed in ever increasing quantities in spite of hard times, cheap or dear money, Presidential vetoes, economical Secretaries of Agriculture or anybody or thing in the known universe. Free seeds have got agoing and they can't stop or be stopped.

The agricultural appropriation bill just passed includes $150,000 for this item for next year. This year 100,000 was considered enough, and when the free seed experiment was first provided for the appropriation was only $1,000. The House started the appropriation this year at $120,000 but the Senate wanted more seeds and added the other $30,000 in spite of the protest of Senator Lodge and a few others. Senator Call wanted the item doubled, and the Senate committee promised [illegible] $150,000. Next year the process of increasing the appropriation will probably be continued and logically Congress will next undertake the free distribution of plows and hoes and other implements for their cultivation, that the distribution may be made to yield a bountiful harvest of votes.

Free Seed Humbug.

Washington D. C. Post:—The seed distribution was characterized by Representative Moody, of Massachusetts, as "the biggest humbug of the many humbugs we see in Washington." All of his agricultural constituents considered it a waste of money, he declared.

New-York Home Journal:—These seeds are allotted to congressmen, whether they want them or no. Some really give them as intended, to farmers needing them; others send them to political adherents; some, it is said, sell them for personal profit; others take no thought of their share which probably accrues to the profit of the seed-purveyor.

New York Sun:—Why allow this Federal subversion to certain members of the community to take this elementary form? Instead of scattering 3,817 miles of seeds through a smiling land, why doesn't this benevolent Government scatter the finished food produced, and substitute for squash seeds and seed wheat and tomato seeds, squash pie and broiled mushrooms on toast and catsup? In such ways two millions could be more luxuriously and comfortably enjoyed by the beneficiaries. Doubtless some of them would prefer to commute their allowance for an annual ration of bread and beer. A Government which doesn't have revenue enough to pay its expenses cannot be expected to stoop to economy! and surely nobody will grudge a paltry $2,000,000 a year when that sum is given as the tribute of paternalism to political agriculture.

Those in favor of abolishing free distribution of seeds by the Government, should write at once to their United States Senator and Congressional Representatives, urging them to vote against any appropriation for free seeds.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

McINTOSH ITEMS

From the Times.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Stovern are rejoicing over the arrival of a new woman of the regulation size and weight.

Knute Libek who died yesterday from injuries recently recived by being run over by a locomotive at St. Hilaire, is said to have relatives north-east of Lambert.

J. Claasen was in from Windsor last Friday preparing for the spring blockade. He says that their burg is booming beyond the expectations of the most sanguine and that all that is needed to make it the hub of the reservation settlements is more roads, and that these are coming their way rapidly. A road from the tote road to the west side of Pine Lake is now being pushed, but it will require considerable corduroying to make it suitable for spring and summer travel.

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

Atty. B. S. Bennett returned home from St. Paul on Saturday, but is now under the doctor's care, suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism and is unable to leave the house.

John Jacoby, for four years a resident of Fosston died at his home in Wabasha county, on March 14th It will be remembered that he was seriously ill when he left here two months ago.

The little daughter of Andrew Storfield, of East Grand Forks who had the misfortune to slip and fall backward into a tub of scalding water one day last week and died on the following morning.

Rev. C. F. Kite, pastor of the Episcopal church at Crookston spent a few hours here last Tuesday. The bishop of this docese is contemplating the forming of a congregation here in the near future and Mr. Kite was securing information in that line.

Two well known young people of this vicinity, Adolph Asleson and Miss Mae Read, took the train for Crookston on Thursday of last week where they were united in marriage on Friday, returning home Saturday to receive the congratulation of their friends.

Deputy U. S. Marshal Robt. Morrison returned from a trip to Red Lake last week accompanied by Gah-ge-guy-benais whom he had in custody on the charge of introducing fire-water within the proscribed reservation lines. They went to Crookston on Saturday and the prisoner was bound over to the United States court at Fergus Falls, which commenced business yesterday. Mr. Morrison came up after a small regiment of witnesses on Tuesday and accompanied them to the Falls.

East Grand Forks Items.

[From The Courier.]

Oscar Wick was deputized to escort Peter Lyons who was decided insane by his neighbors, and it was thought well to take him before the insanity board, which was done on Monday last.

In a civil action entitled J. R. Johnson vs A. C. Rhinehart, in which case Johnson sues for $225.00 and interest, being balance over due on a $388 note. Johnson received judgment for the amount with costs of action.

Farmers are commencing to lay in new machinery, anticipating an early spring. During the past few days the snow has been melting gradually, and as there is but little frost in the ground the soil is absorbing the water.

The six-year old daughter of Andrew Storfield, who accidentally fell into a tub of scalding water on Friday morning, died from the effects of her injuries on Saturday following. The interment was held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The snow is rapidly disappearing within the city limits, and already the streets are bare; but out in the country the drifts of the beautiful still linger. Still the outlook for a crop is good, and farmers and the business men are correspondingly happy.

Prof. McEwen is hypnotizing some of the citizens of Grafton, and it is claimed that Pierce and Bates, of the local papers there, are trying to arrange with the professor to hypnotize a large number of delinquent subscribers. The professor claims however that a delinquent subscriber is not subject to his powers any more than an idiot.

The building formerly occupied by Ole Gaustad, and which is the property of A. Appel, was successfully landed on Monday last on the lots at the corner of Fourth street and DeMers avenue. Mr. Appel will have the building entirely rebuilt, and a two-story, the upper story to be used by the different societies of this city.

Farmers are cleaning their seed wheat and preparing for seeding, which now from present indications looks as if the work would be commenced early. The acreage ready for cropping exceeds that of any year in the past. Many farmers were either unable last season to seed, or their crops were drowned out soon after seeding, and much of that land was summer fallowed, thus making the acreage now ready for crop much greater than for any previous year.

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.)

Fred Herrick is on the convalescent list.

Some of our farmers expect to begin seeding in a couple of weeks.

Frank Gravel, the jovial commercial traveler, was in town Monday.

Will O'Reilley and Dan Gaston made a trip to Crookston Tuesday.

Mr. Tanner fell from the top boiler in the mill, Tuesday, quite seriously injuring his arm.

Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Stack's mother, had a stroke of paralysis Monday. She is unable to speak.

Hugh Thompton, the East Grand Forks merchant, was transacting business in our village Tuesday.

Roy McDonald, who had the misfortune to break his arm last week, is doing as well as can be expected.

Mrs. B. F. Nesbitt leaves Thursday night for a visit to her former home in Michigan. She expects to return home about the first of July.

Mr. and Mrs. Krostue went to Grand Forks Tuesday. Mr. Krostue returned Wednesday morning, while Mrs. Krostue went on to Thompson, where she will remain a few days.

Last Tuesday afternoon the families of E. A. Sweet and Ole Gunstenson came near having to move out on account of the water which threatened to flood their dwellings. The digging of a ditch, however, soon solved the difficulty.

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

Thedore Nelson transacted business at Crookston Tuesday.

Attorney Walseth was called to Crookston Tuesday on legal business.

Miss Maggie Vannet is home from Edna, her school having closed for a two weeks' vacation.

Will Vannet came down from Crookston Monday night, returning the following day.

Mrs. Wm. Heidrich, of Winnipeg, Minn., is here on a visit to her sisters, Mrs. Cooke and Mrs. Snyder.

Samuel Rasmuson pu on the star this morning and will hold the title of marshal during the coming year.

Landlord Barholz, of the Fertile House, will commence the erection to his hotel as soon as the snow disappears.

Bridge 13, between Gary and Twin Valley was washed out yesterday. Several washouts are also reported between here and Crookston.

Chris Wilson has gone into partnership with Rasmus Christianson in the butcher business. The new shop will be ready for business next week.

The roads are almost impassable, consequently only a few farmers have found their way to town this week. Our business men have been busy, however, getting rid of the surplus water around their places of business.

Knute Flackue was up from Edna yesterday. He reports the water rising rapidly in the Sand Hill river and fears are entertained that much damage will result from the overflow in that vicinity.

The prospects for extensive building improvements in Fertile this year are far better then at this date last year. No less than a dozen different persons are figuring on building dwellings. Fertile is all right.

Garfield's worthy ex-chairman, Mr. John Norris, was not elected to the chairmanship this year. He says however that he does not care as he has just recieved something more important to occupy his attention for some time to come. It is a boy who arrived last Thursday night, and all concerned are doing nicely.

This has been quite a week for railroad mishaps here this week. Monday a freight train came near being wrecked just south of town. The forward truck under a box car jumped the track and the train proceeded a mile or more before it was discovered. It crossed the bridge and tore up the ties to some extent but no further damage was done. Monday night an engine got off the track in the yards here and took several hours to get it back on again.

Monday night the water washed a hole through the railroad dump between the depot and the bridge south of town and in less time then it takes to tell about it a tunnel that would let a house through it, was made, the dirt being carried several hundred feet over the field belonging to E. C. Cooke. The passenger train was run up to the washout and the passengers and express transferred to another train on this side. Work of fixing the track was pushed with all possible speed and was finished so that trains could pass that night.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Mrs. Sadie Childs returned from Warren last week

As we go to press this week wheat still holds its own—63 cents.

Mrs. A. C. Wilkinson and daughter returned from St. Paul this week.

The prospects are good that we shall escape a big flood this spring.

J. W. Wheeler started for Thief River Falls on Wednesday morning.

Mrs. E. P. Pierce arrived this week from her winter's sojourn in the south.

Dept. Sheriff Losey has moved from the opera block to rooms in the Fournet block.

L. J. Bush, of Erskine, returned from St. Paul Monday, where he had been with a carload of stock.

Hugh Dunlevy was elected mayor of East Grand Forks by twenty-three majority over A. C. Rhinehart.

E. C. Davis was defeated for alderman in the second ward by Fred G. Rooch, the second street grocer.

Mail has been carried north to points as far as Warren on the St. Vincent line by hand-car this week.

A gorge was reported forming above the Gentilly bridge on Saturday which threatened much damage.

Comrade Hunting was up from Ada last week and was trying several days to catch a train for home.

W. E. Brown arrived from Elbow Lake this week to take possession of the farm he has bought in Kertsonville.

The ladies society of the Congregational church meets with Mrs. W. D. Scott at Hotel Crookston this afternoon.

Rev. Fraser and J. D. Marcum went to Red Lake Falls on Wednesday to attend the meeting of the Presbytery.

Judge Grindeland, of Warren, arrived from a trip below, and left for home via hand car line on Monday.

A. McGregor left last week for Burlington, Vermont, to look after the estate of his brother who recently died there.

Dept. U. S. Marshal Morrison was in the city last week with a squad of Indians enroute to Fergus Falls to attend court.

If you are after a bargain in city property look up the offer that Jacob Francis makes on home and lot in this city.

Wm. Bloom, Republican candidate for constable was defeated by Jas. E. Greenhalgh, who ran on the citizens' ticket.

Prof. A. D. Wishard was unable to walk so he did not go to Euclid on Monday but patiently awaited the first train north.

Gilbert Walker came up from Minneapolis Monday. Says the planing mill will be completed as soon as it is possible to do it.

Geo. Hougen was brought before Judge Hagen on information of insanity and committed to the asylum at Fergus Falls on Monday.

Some of the witnesses in the Garfield county case came in to attend the trial yesterday not having been notified of the adjournment of the case.

Dr. Watson drove down from Red Lake Falls on Wednesday and assisted Dr. Dunlop in the performance of a difficult surgical operation at the hospital.

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MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

In Judge Hagen's court on Monday, Mrs. Annis Franklin was appointed administratrix of the Richard Franklin estate at East Grand Forks.

Rev. Herman P. Fisher went out to McIntosh on Tuesday morning where he was due to deliver a lecture in the evening. Expects to return Saturday.

Osmand Osmundson was up from Mallory Thursday trying to get home all day, and after awhile made it on the stock train that went over to Grand Forks.

Fred Anderson beats Felix Fournet for alderman in the first ward by a very small majority. That must have been Felix' off day as the bets were all the other way.

Mr. R. Montachie and family arrived this week from Canada to make their future home in Polk county. Mr. M. has rented a farm of Alex. McKinnon in Fairfax.

If the price of wheat would only rise proportionately with the river, those who have wheat would be in clover—but it persistently stays in the same old notch—63 cents.

Elsewhere in this issue Jake Francis offers his house for sale. It can be had at less than half first cost and is a snap at the figure he will take. See Jake about it.

Prof. A. D. Wishard was down from Euclid last week to attend the teachers' meeting He still goes on crutches as the result of the bad sprain he got seven weeks ago.

A private letter from Mrs. E. E. Boggs, formerly of this city, assures us of her continued good health. She is located at Stockton, Cal., and is doing a good business in millinery.

Such spasmodic train service as we have been having for the past week is enough to paralize business of all kinds and make a man think all kinds of hard thoughts. But such is life.

J. P. Johnson returned from St. Paul on Monday and went out to his home in McIntosh on Tuesday. He has been below for sometime lobbying in the interests of the proposed Columbia county.

On Monday about 11 o'clock the river commenced to rise again and rose about 1½ inches by three o'clock in the afternoon, which made many begin to get anxious again as it had been steadily falling for 24 hours.

The hearing in the Garfield matter has again been postponed, this time till May 20 on account of high water and impassible roads. It is to be hoped that by that time the elements will not interfere with the settlement of the case.

In the south hundreds are made homeless by the floods and in many cases starvation stares the victims in the face. While the high water in Polk county is bothersome in some cases we have nothing like that to contend against.

Atty's Miller and Steenerson left for Fergus on Thursday. They took the stock train for Grand Forks intending to catch the N. P. train for Wadena where they hoped to find a train for Fergus Falls.

Since Friday the Northern Pacific has been making pretty fair time considering the difficulties under which it has labored. They have had one or two freight trains per day also.

Edward Lanctot, who came in from his residence near Gentilly on Wednesday, reported the river falling quite rapidly at the Gentilly bridge. Said that if we get no rain farmers along the river can begin seeding inside of six or eight days.

S. Peterson, the new register of the U. S. Land Office, arrived on Monday from St. Paul and left in the evening for Twin Valley from whence he expected to reach Ada by team. He will come to Crookston for duty as soon as his commission arrives.

Last week Supt. Jenks, desiring to closely inspect the condition of the track, walked from Barnesville almost to Ada. He found out what shape the track was in all right and he hasn't done anything since, as the rheumatism that he developed on the trip has kept him pretty busy.

The Crookston Foundry cast two large wheels, weighing 3,500 pounds each, for the new steamer that has just been built for the Meehan Bros., at Thief River Falls. A little job like that does not bother Morrisey any.

E. M. Walsh for alderman at large beats J. E. Morrisey, one of the shrewdest political workers in the city, and is entitled to congratulate himself upon his splendid victory. Mr. Walsh is one of the leading business men of the city and will prove an acquisition in the council.

Albert Johnson, of Minneapolis has accepted the position of manager of the grocery department at Fontaine & Anglim's. He was selected by manager Geo. Fontaine from a dozen or more applicants, as the one best calculated to subserve the growing interests of the firm.

The Times professes to be Democratic and the Tribulation boasts of its Republicanism but the JOURNAL seems to be the only true-blue Republican paper in the city. To a man up a tree it does look as though the two dailies did an awful sight of wiggling in the recent city campaign.

E. R. Stevens, J. A. Stroble and four others came down by the hand-car line from Angus on Wednesday evening to get the mail. They made the run down in one hour and ten minutes which is most as good time as the Flyer makes. They returned this morning.

Fargo has had a severe time with high water. A small portion of Broadway is the only portion that is above water. Grand Forks is not quite as bad off yet, but they are getting extremely nervous, and are preparing for the greatest flood ever known there.

C. W. Motz, Republican candidate for alderman in the fourth ward was defeated by S. W. Vance, who ran on the citizens' ticket. Mr. Motz has been indefatigable in his efforts to subserve the best interests of his constituents and deserved a better fate. But such is life in the great Red River Valley.

The Great Northern made an effort to get the Dunkards to their new home at Ada but could get no further south than to Edna, when the train had to come back. The Dunkards have been looking the city over pretty thoroughly. On Wednesday they went over to visit E. D. Childs & Co.'s dairy and were will pleased with what they saw.

W. F. Street came up from St. Paul on Monday and went out to his home in Fosston on Tuesday morning. He has spent a good deal of time this winter in the effort to bolster up legislation favorable to Nelson county—when they get it. Incidentally he has been interested in the organization of Beltrami county also.

Iver A. Krohn left last night for the town of Garden where he goes to assist Mrs. Ole P. Renne in her spring's work. Mr. Krohn has not as yet succeeded in closing the deal for that Virginia land but is in hopes to be able to do so at an early day. If he buys the land he intends to go there as soon as he can close up matters here, probably not before next fall however. He still insists that the man who goes to Virginia to farm and does it right has a bonanza.

Election day dawned cloudy and cold with indications of snow. Very little interest in the election was apparent upon the surface, yet a deep under-current was at work all day and a lot of good solid work was being done on the quiet, but so quiet that a stranger in the city would hardly realize that an important municipal election was on. The clans were about equally divided as to workers in numbers and and efficiency and up till noon both sides were claiming the victory.

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The city was without mail longer last week than at any other time during the past winter. Wednesday's mail train failed to arrive, also Thursday's and it was not till Friday morning that we got our first eastern mail, a train having run in from Grand Forks late in the night or early morning. The railroads have been in fearful condition by the water causing numerous washouts until railroading has become extra hazardous business. No one seems to be traveling just for pleasure these days.

Tommy Johnstone: "Say boss you were a little off on that "fine pair" of mine. From your item one would think both of them were girls when the fact is that the first one was a bonny boy, a braw Scot, one of the finest. You see I kind 'o thought that by and by when the finger of time had played havoc wi the old man, a boy to take care o' him would be mighty handy, and when he came he seemed a wee bit lonesome so thought a wee bit girlie for company would be about the right thing, so the last boy is a girl, see?"

It is said that "necessity is the mother of invention" and it seems to be true in the case of the Climax people. They had been several days without mail but they now get their regular supply as two young men come up from there daily on bicycles rigged to run on the rails of the railroad. They coupled their bikes firmly together with an iron frame and rigged guide wheels to run inside the rail, put a board upon the frame to carry the mail sacks and there you are. They can speed the machine as high as the train can run if they want to, and as long as the railroad track holds good Climax will not be without mail facilities. It is an odd looking rigging but it gets there just the same. If the track should give out they intend to charter a balloon next.

The flood conditions in the south are so terrible that here in Polk county our trials seem light and trifling in comparison. The latest reports are that there is danger of starvation in many cases. In Arkansas thousands of dollars have been appropriated for food and the government at Washington has been asked for $25,000 to buy food with. Even in the Northwest we hear that many families have lost their seed grain, probably, as it has all been under water for some days and will no doubt be ruined before it can be taken out, or spoiled for seeding purpose anyway. Few, if any, farmers in Polk county have had such trials to endure and their condition is comparatively secure. The probability is that the water will subside and the land become dry in ample time to sow as it is by no means late yet, and our land drys very quickly.

Dan McKinnon, who recently returned from a trip to the Rat Portage country, gives an interesting account of his trip. Says at present the hotel business is the best business there is but later on he thinks some money will be made in the gold mines; he has no doubt that gold in paying quantities exists there, and while there is undoubtedly gold near Rat Portage he says the best mines are some 70 miles from there near the boundary line between Manitoba and Minnesota. He went there with a view to going into business if he saw a good chance—but he came back. Says if those mines were as near Crookston as Rat Portage there would be lots of real estate boomers with mines and shares and lots to sell but the Canadians don't seem to care much whether they sell or not. While a man can invest if he wants to, they don't seem to be pushing the advantages they have—don't seem to care whether they sell or not.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY APRIL 15, 1897. NO 1

Historical Society

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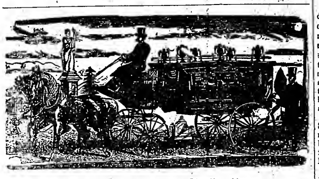

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STATE LEGISLATURE

Tuesday, April 6.

A tremendous spurt of energy characterized the senate session, with the result that over fifty bills were taken from general orders, all but one of them going to the calendar for passage. Among the more important of these were the Sheehan anti-trust bill, the Dunham bill abolishing the inebriate department of the Rochester Insane hospital, Senator Culkin's bill making it a felony to encourage suicide, the Douglas bill giving women the right to vote for library as well as school boards, and the Dunn bill from the house changing the number of votes required for the ratification of a constitutional amendment.

The Douglas distance freight rate bill was taken up in the house as a special order. Mr. Grondahl offered an amendment to the schedule proposed reducing the rate to be made. The scale of rates in the bill reduced present rates on grain from 17 to 20 per cent. The Grondahl amendment reduced present rates from 17 to 11 per cent. The Grondahl scale was substituted. The vote on the passage of the bill was 42 to 67 against, and motions to reconsider and lay on the table put the measure beyond hope of further action at this session.

Wednesday, April 7.

The special order in the house was a sort of omnibus taxation measure under the form of several bills for the taxation of express companies, for the taxation of sleeping cars, for the taxation of telephone companies, and for the taxation of freight line and equipment companies. The bills are designed to put into effect the constitutional amendment ratified at the late election. All were passed.

The Soule bill, relating to sectarianism in the public schools, passed by a vote of 62 to 26. Its first section pronounces unlawful the use of any creed or sectarian text book in any public school. The wearing of any sectarian garb or costume is prohibited by the second, and also "the teaching of any sectarian denominational instruction."

The reapportionment bill was taken up by the senate as the special order. A number of amendments were made and the bill was finally passed by a vote of 39 to 10.

Thursday, March 8.

The house passed, with amendments, the reapportionment bill sent over from the senate. The senate declined to concur in the amendments and asked for a conference committee. Speaker Jones named Messrs. Ferris, Staples, Smith and Jacobson to represent the house. The senate committee consists of Greer, Stevens and Yale.

Although the Theden department-store bill was a special order for 2:30 in the senate the Sheehan charter bills were taken up, being left over from Wednesday night. After considerable discussion both bills, S. F. 629, proposing an amendment to the constitution giving cities and villages the right to frame their own charters, and S. F. 525, authorizing cities and villages to frame their own charters, were passed by a vote of 37 to 3 on the first and 35 to 3 on the second.

The senate then went into committee of the whole to discuss the Theden occupation tax, after which the committee rose and the senate adjourned.

Friday, March 9.

The senate killed the department store bill, although not until a most valiant fight had been made for it by Senator Theden, Senator Sperry, Senator Ringdahl and others. The discussion occupied all day, with the exception of an interruption occasionally caused by the reapportionment report or other similar incident.

The conference report on the reapportionment bill went over, and the game and fish bill was taken up.

The house passed a bill providing that railroads shall sell 2,000 mileage books at the rate of 2 cents per mile to any person desiring to purchase, after amending by striking out the clause providing for redeeming unused portions of the mileage books. The bill to tax round nets $25 instead of $10 was also passed.

Bills were passed.

H. F. 767, Dunn—To amend the constitution relating to classification of cities for legislative purposes.

H. F. 694, Sloan—To prohibit the sale of cigarettes, cigars and tobacco to minors under 18 years and to punish pupils of schools who smoke in public places.

Saturday, April 10.

The reapportionment bill passed both houses. There was considerable opposition from Senator Greer and others, who objected to the senate receding from its amendment relative to increasing the house membership. It was also opposed by several Ramsey county members who were dissatisfied with the redistricting of that county. When a vote was finally taken the report of the conference committee was adopted—34 to 6. In the house a number of members who were disgruntled by the treatment their localities had received, declined to vote at all, the result being, ayes 75, nays 9. As passed, the bill provides that the next legislature shall consist of 63 senators and 219 representatives, a slight increase over the present membership.

The house has passed S. F. 377, Senator Wyman's bill, providing to amend the election law so that the voters assembling at the primaries shall elect their own officers, and that county conventions to elect delegates to a state or district convention shall be held on the same date. Senator Dunn's bill to allow county and municipal authorities to employ prisoners upon the highways met with considerable opposition but was finally passed by a vote of 67 to 18.

The senate passed Knatvold's bill to amend the 1895 local option law and discussed as a special order the game and fish bill.

Monday, April 12.

The house in committee of the whole, recommended for passage the Jacobson bill, H. F. 442, to increase the gross earnings tax upon the railroads of the state from 3 per cent to 4 per cent. The bill was reached late during the evening session and only a limited amount of discussion accompanied its consideration. A large number of measures were disposed of in committee of the whole.

The senate passed 28 bills. The rest of the day was spent in committee of the whole, discussing the fish and game bill, the special order. As recommended to pass the bill prohibits spring shooting entirely.

Among the bills passed were the following:

S. F. 669—Abolishing permanent appropriation for the soldiers' home.

H. F. 814, Swealngsen—To prohibit and prevent the sale or manufacture of unhealthy or adulterated dairy products.

S. F. 382, Dunham—To abolish all special departments for the treatment of inebriates in the Rochester state hospital for the insane.

RELIEF IS ASKED.

Fifty Thousand People Homeless on the Red River.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A telegram was received at the White House during the day from Moorhead, Minn., signed by Major Sannons of the regular army and by George N. Lamphere, representing the local relief committee, requesting immediate assistance for 50,000 people in that section, left homeless by the recent floods. The matter has been referred to the secretary of war and will receive consideration at once.

FAILED TO DEVELOP.

Kinetoscope Pictures of the Big Fight Not a Success.

NEW YORK, April 12.—According to the Evening World the photographing of the Fitzsimmons-Corbett fight at Carson has proved a failure. The negatives, it is alleged, will not develop.

Republican National League Convention.

ST. PAUL, April 10.—Secretary M. J. Dowling of the Republican National league has announced the date for the next convention which is to be held at Detroit, Mich., July 13, 14 and [illegible]

FOR BIMETALLISM

PRESIDENT NAMES THE MONETARY CONFERENCE COMMISSION

Authorized by the Last Congress—Wolcott of Colorado, Paine of Massachusetts and Stevenson of Illinois—Announced That the Commission Will Go Abroad About May 1.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The president has announced the appointment of Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, Hon. Charles J. Paine of Boston and ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson as commissioners to an international monetary conference. These appointments are made under the act approved March 3 last "for the promotion of an international agreement for bimetallism," and by its provisions do not require confirmation by the senate.

It has been generally conceded that Senator Wolcott would be made a member of the commission. He has been an active leader in the movement for a monetary agreement and widely known as an

Advocate of the Silver Cause.

His trip to Europe last summer was generally conceded to be at least semi-official as the representative of the new administration. His tour extended over several months and embraced the leading European capitals. He had audiences with the more noted financiers and ministers, and, it is believed, then laid the foundations for the international conference which the commission just appointed will endeavor to bring to a conclusion. Senator Wolcott is now serving his second term in the senate, having been elected to that body in 1885. While a pronounced bimetallist he was a staunch supporter of the St. Louis ticket.

Other Members of the Commission.

Ex-Vice President Stevenson, the Democratic member of the commission, though generally known as an advocate of bimetallism, was a staunch supporter of Bryan and the Chicago platform. He and Senator Wolcott are said to be in accord on financial questions.

General Charles Paine, who may be termed the minority member, is a Republican and was a McKinley man. He is one of the most prominent business men of Massachusetts and is said to be a deep student of the financial question. While he is classed as a supporter of bimetallism based on international agreement, he is regarded as allied with the sound money faction. He is a graduate of Harvard, being a member of the class of '53.

Will Go Abroad May 1.

It is a fact not generally known that General Paine accompanied Senator Wolcott on his European trip last summer and assisted him in that work. It is believed that he went abroad with Senator Wolcott with the understanding that he was to be made a member of the commission.

It is not yet known when the commissioners will meet and organize. When an organization is effected, however, it is believed that Senator Wolcott will be made president. It is authoritatively stated that the commissioners will not go abroad before May 1, by which time the new ambassadors will be at their posts and render the special envoys the assistance necessary in the consummation of their mission.

WAS LARGELY ATTENDED.

Meeting of Executive Committee of the Association of Democratic Clubs.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The first meeting of the new executive committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs took place here during the day. There was a very full attendance of members of the committee and the interest displayed was greater than at any previous gathering of a committee after defeat in a previous campaign. The reports of the officers showed a very satisfactory condition of the affairs of the association.

During the campaign there were in existence 15,000 Democratic campaign clubs, 9,000 of which had been formed during the campaign and which lapsed after the election. There are approximately 6,000 clubs still in existence.

SENATORIAL COMBINE.

Democrats, Silver Republicans and Populists Make an Agreement.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The final agreement between Democrats, Silver Republicans and Populists in the senate looking to a coalition was reached at a meeting of representatives of those parties held in Senator Gorman's committee room at the capitol. The agreement had its origin in the effort to reorganize the senate committees, but it is destined apparently to reach far beyond this situation, and in fact to the future proceedings of the senate on all matters, if not to the extent of shaping party policies throughout the country.

Voted on Free Text Books.

HELENA, Mon., April 7.—The school elections were held all over the state, at which the new law regarding local option in the districts as to free text books, was in operation for the first time, and resulted in the two principal cities of the state in a victory for the advocates of free text books. In Helena the majority for free text books was 460. The majority was much larger in Butte, Great Falls, Billings, Glendive, Big Timber and Hamilton, all [illegible]

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

The state fair this year will be held Sept. 6 to 11.

Over 1,200 tons of ice stored at Hastings went down the river.

The state poultry association has decided to hold its next exhibition in St. Paul.

The state board of pardons has released John Laughran of Cottonwood county.

Walter Menning, a St. Cloud reformatory "trusty," took French leave on Sunday.

The floods in the wheat growing sections of the state may affect seriously this year's crop.

Renville is enjoying a temperance revival, over 300 having signed the pledge in a week.

W. R. Merriam has been appointed receiver of the Minnesota Packing and Provision company.

Odd Fellows of the Minnesota Grand lodge will hold their annual meeting in Minneapolis, June 9.

Blue Earth City Presbyterians have sold their church to German Lutherans who will erect a new one.

Lieutenant Frank B. McCoy, of the Third infantry, U. S. A., has been appointed inspector of the Minnesota national guard.

Judge Brill has decided that the officers of the Minnesota Packing and Provision company shall be removed and a receiver appointed.

Petitions are being circulated in Duluth, urging Congressman Morris to procure an extension of the mineral laws to include Minnesota.

A meeting of the dairymen of the state is to be held at the Commercial club, St. Paul, April 20, for the purpose of forming a dairy board of trade.

Lawrence N. Booth of the state university, won first place in the state oratorical contest at St. Paul. J. W. Johnson of Carleton carried off second honors.

Judge Quinn has sentenced Kellihan the Sherburne bank robber, to be hanged in four months. His attorney made a long plea for mercy, but it had no effect.

The jury in the case of the state against O. Halden, auditor of St. Louis county, for misappropriation of public funds, returned a verdict of not guilty in 30 minutes.

Game wardens arrested six Finlanders who were netting bass and pike on deer creek, Otter Tail county. Fish are spawning at present, which makes depredations of this kind doubly disastrous.

At New Ulm the G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans and Woman's Relief corps celebrated the anniversary of the battles of Shiloh and Pittsburg Landing with a banquet and musical entertainment.

Several Indians on the Leech Lake reservation have refused to obey the summons of the United States court at Duluth requiring their presence there. What the outcome will be is merely conjecture.

Minnesota postoffices have been established as follows: Brookfield, Renville county, William P. Van Kennant, postmaster; Eddy, Roseau county, Joseph E. Budd, postmaster; Rosen, Lac qui Parle county, Philip Karels, postmaster; Farrond, Roseau county, Jacob N. Loughan, postmaster.

Mrs. Ellen Windom, widow of Secretary William Windom, has written a letter from Washington to the Winona free library directors, presenting the new Winona Laird library with several hundred volumes, formerly the private library of her husband, who for many years was a resident of that city.

The total inventoried value of the property, fixed and movable, of the public institutions of the state, outside of the university, was on July 31, 1896, $5,169,547. This is the total, as shown by the figures compiled by Secretary Hart of the board of corrections and charities from the reports of the institutions.

A total of 165,000,000 feet is all the log cut this upper Mississippi can boast of for the season just finished. During the previous season 300,000,000 feet were put in the same district (from Swan river to Cass lake, including the tributaries). 1,200 men were employed in these woods this year, against 2,500 employed the year before. It was the worst for logging that Northern Minnesota has had in 20 years.

Of the 242 lock-ups and police stations in the state, the condition in 1896 of all but 46 have been reported to the state board of corrections and charities under the provisions of the law of 1895. "Of the 242 institutions of this sort in the state, 17 are fire-proof," says Secretary Hart, "and only 30 can be considered suitable buildings for this purpose. Nearly all the buildings are of wood, and the cells are also wooden and so constructed as to make it impossible to keep them clear of vermin. The reports of the health officers show that in many cases the buildings are neglected and the bedding in a dirty condition. Notwithstanding this there has been great improvement," says Mr. [illegible]

RELIEF BOAT SUNK

STEAMER OGEMAH CRUSHED BY ICE NEAR GRAND FORKS.

Went Down in Twelve Feet of Water, But All on Board Were Rescued—Situation on the Red River Relieved by a Fall of Five Inches.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., April 12.—The government steamer Ogemah was sunk in the Red river 17 miles north of here during the forenoon. The boat was sent out to furnish relief to the settlers who had been driven from their homes by the flood and were in imminent danger of being drowned and of losing all of their belongings. When opposite the Hoyt elevator a huge piece of ice struck the boat and immediately the front started to settle in the water. The boat was mid-stream in water 60 feet deep, and with rare presence of mind Pilot Hayes had the engines reversed and backed the steamer into the bank, where it sank amidst trees in 12 feet of water. There were 18 persons aboard, the number being a committee of citizens, Major W. A. Jones of St. Paul and the crew. All were taken off in boats and brought to Manvel, a short distance away.

The situation here is relieved by a fall of five inches in the river during the night. All day it was stationary, and a few inches more of a rise may follow, but it has practically reached the highest point, unless something strange occurs. Hundreds of visitors visited the city during the day to see the waters.

VAST SECTION INUNDATED.

Government Statement Regarding High Water on the Lower Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—A statement relative to the agricultural interests of the submerged districts of the Mississippi valley south of Cairo, Ills., has been issued by the department of agriculture. The total area under water on April 6 was about 15,800 square miles, of which 7,900 square miles was in Mississippi, 4,500 in Arkansas, 1,700 in Missouri, 1,200 in Tennessee and 450 in Louisiana. The flooded districts contain, it is estimated, about 39,500 farms. These farms contain a total area of about 3,800,000 acres, the total value of which, with their improvements, farm implements, etc., is close upon $65,000,000.

SITUATION IMPROVING.

Water Slowly Receding at Memphis and Other Points.

MEMPHIS, April 12—The water in the Mississippi delta is slowly receding. Reports received from the overflowed country are most encouraging. The day has been an ideal one and every planter is in better spirits.

At Greenville the river as well as the backwater surrounding the town is stationary. Everything is in readiness for the receipt and distribution of provisions from the government and as soon as the army officers arrive the work will be actively entered into.

It is now believed the water will disappear by May 1 and if this proves true a fair crop can be made.

AN ISLAND FLOODED.

Breaking of a Levee Will Render Several Thousand People Homeless.

MEMPHIS, April 13.—The mighty sweep of the waters south of Vicksburg has at last had its effect upon the lower levees and a telegram from Tallulah, La., reports that the levee which protects Davis island has given way, and the island will in all probability be flooded. Twenty-five hundred people inhabit Davis island, which consists of about 5,000 acres of land, situated in Warren county, Miss.

Throughout the upper delta the flood situation shows little change since last reports. The work of government relief has been actively inaugurated. Many people are being fed and housed at Greenville, Rosedale, Helena, Friars Point and other points along the river. A relief steamer is now plying up the St. Francis river with food and forage for man and beast.

GRADE WASHING AWAY.

Many Miles of Railroad in South Dakota Must Be Reconstructed.

OMAHA, April 12.—A special from Pierre, S. D., says the Missouri has risen two feet in 24 hours, and more water is expected. At Vermillion the Missouri is stationary, but the Vermillion river has risen two feet. Yankton reports both the James and Missouri stationary. The high wind has played havoc with railroad embankments in the flooded district. The waves have washed away miles of grade that had been spared hitherto. Many miles of railroad will have to be reconstructed.

Buttons.

Nearly all the elegant buttons are now shown in three distinct sizes designed for one costume. Many of the smaller buttons are veritable jewels in their artistic beauty of color and design, and they are set exactly like actual gems on low mountings of whitened silver or pure gold or pearl. Jet, plomb colored enamel, and bronze buttons set in riveted points are all familiar styles. Some of the handsome jet and iridescent cord passementeries have buttons to match which are not intended to have any strain upon them, but are merely used as decorations all over the cloth or other costume.

Want the President to Attend.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A delegation of prominent citizens of Nashville, Tenn., are in the city to invite the president and his cabinet to attend the opening of the Tennessee centennial on the 1st of May. Senator Bate has arranged for a conference with the president.

Fishermen Secure Damages.

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 13.—Oshkosh fishermen, who have claims for $93,000 for nets destroyed under the operation of the late illegal fish law, have agreed to accept $29,000 in settlement. It is expected a bill to that effect will pass the legislature this week.

Claims Property Worth $500,000.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 13.—In the chancery court here Charles H. Carter of Fulton county, Ga., brought suit to recover title to a large amount of property in the business portion of this city, valued at $500,000. Complainant claims that while a minor, 20 years ago, he was forced by his guardian to sign away his title.

Minnesota Case Decided.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The supreme court has affirmed the constitutionality of the statute of Minnesota requiring all passenger trains to stop at stations a sufficient length of time to allow passengers to get off or on. The case came up on appeal from the decision of the supreme court of the state.

OLD TIME DOCTORS.

The Students Helped Their Teachers In Practical Work.

During the last century in America the medical education of a young student was generally what he picked up by serving as an apprentice to some noted practitioner, which combined the duties of a student with many menial affairs.

He ground the powders, mixed the pills, rode with the doctor on his rounds, held the basin when the patient was bled, helped to adjust the plasters, sew the wounds and run with vials of medicine from one end of town to the other. It was a white day when such a young man enjoyed the rare good fortune of dissecting a half putrid arm. So great indeed was the difficulty of obtaining anatomical subjects that the medical school of Harvard college made a single body do duty for a whole year.

Under such circumstances the doctor's knowledge was practical, and derived from personal experience rather than from books. The advantages of study were sparingly enjoyed. Few physicians boasted of a library of 50 volumes.

His apprenticeship ended, the student returned to his native town to assume the practice of medicine. At that period, with the exception of the minister and the judge, the doctor was the most important personage in his community. His genial face, his engaging manners, the sincerity with which he inquired after the carpenter's daughter and the interest which he took in the family of the poorest laborer made him the favorite for miles around. He knew the names and personal history of the occupants of every house he passed. The farmer's lads pulled off their hats to him and the girls dropped courtesies as he passed. Sunshine and rain, daylight and darkness, were alike to him. He would ride ten miles in the darkest night over the worst of roads in a pelting storm to administer a dose of calomel to an old woman or attend a child in a fit.

The drugs were stowed away on the shelves of the village store, among heaps of shoes, Rohan hats, packages of seeds and flitches of bacon.

The physician was compelled to compound his own drugs, make his own tinctures and put up his own prescriptions. His saddlebag was the only drug store within 40 miles. Each spring the blood must be purified, the kidneys excited and the damsel who fainted profusely bled. Large doses of senna and manna and rhubarb and molasses were taken daily. It was safe to say that more medicine was taken every year by the well than is now taken by the sick in the same time.

Water was denied the patient tormented with fever. In its stead was given a small quantity of clam juice. Mercury was taken until the lips turned blue and the gums fell away from the teeth.

The writer has a vivid recollection, when about 8 years old, in a raging fever, pleading for water. The nurse handed the pitcher, and the child satisfied her burning thirst. Her brother, overhearing what was going on, rushed into the room, exclaiming, "You will kill her," but it was too late.—American Magazine.

That Banshee's Wail.

There is considerable discussion in the English papers about the wail of the banshee which was said to have been heard in East Kerry before the fatal bog moved. A correspondent writes that the late Archdeacon Whately, the celebrated archbishop's son, told him of a certain instance of the banshee's cry. The archdeacon said that he distinctly heard the wail while in an Irish country parish administering the holy communion to a dying man.

Nails are now made by machinery, ribbons or long slips of iron or steel being fed to machines, which cut out the nails complete at one stroke.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Where The Rivers Run North.

Bede's Budget.

Looking the civilized world all over there are but few rivers whose waters are borne northward to the sea. The Nile and the Rhine are perhaps the most distinguished, but the Nile is in a land where Jack Frost can never reign, while the fountains of the Rhine are held in their icy mountain fetters till its lower course has yielded to vernal breezes and the sun. Several Siberian rivers do, indeed run north, but they are out of the grain belt and far from the haunts of man so that it matters little where they run or whether they merely stand still and behold the glory of the Lord. In South American the Amazon and the Orinoco are so close to the equator that their tides are never touched by winter's chilling hand, and even the Paruna which runs far southward from the sun does not reach a clime so cold as our own reindeer land.

It has been left for the unrivaled northwest, this sui generis realm to furnish another Nile in the sphynxless country where pyramids never get ripe, where the soil is so rich it needs no inundation, and the banks are so insecure it is dangerous to make even an alluvial deposit.

The Red River of the North, bound for Boreas land, has a hardy pioneer sound, an odor of winter furs, a flavor of romance and a halo of Indian glory. A generation ago it was only a streak on the map, a drinking trough for buffaloes, and a piece of natural beauty to ravish the sight of only a Columbus or a De Soto. Today it is gazed upon from either side by Halvor Steenerson and Major Edwards, whose poetic instincts are aroused by its purling tide, and forthwith they go and drink together elsewhere. By courtesy we say it runs but as a matter of fact it never runs, and only mopes and dallies along like the Israelites in the wilderness till it reaches the promised land of Manitoba and pours its consomme into the liquid depths of Lake Winnipeg.

It is this running northward in a wintry clime toward the frigid zone that makes the Red River a law unto itself, and its valley the birthplace of populism. By running north for several hundred miles in this severe latitude it is subject to a peculiar springtime penalty. Its head waters thaw out and burst their fetters while yet its mouth is closed, and like a populist filled with emotions he can not express, it overflows its banks and throws itself upon the mercy of the country.

We have no doubt that it is this freak of nature which has transformed the Red River country from the old faith to the new, and that it was the glacial period that punctuated the waters of the Red, turning them northward to Hudson's Bay instead of pursuing their wonted course to the Mississippi. It may be harsh to trace the populist party back to the glacial times and infer that all the seed thoughts of such genial senators as Cronkhite and Ringdahl have been rocked in the icy cradle of the ages for a million years, only now coming forth in life and vigor through the warmth of liberty and the magic wand of American citizenship. But such is the inevitable conclusion after a careful study of the mysteries of the past, and the only hope for Republicanism in the valley of the Red is to ditch its waters into the Minnesota and let them flow around via Fort Snelling to the Gulf. Let Congressman Eddy hear and heed this voice of wisdom from the wilderness.

We have here given the origin and only true cause of a great party which from so cold a beginning has been making it hot for its opponents. Like the children of Israel it got its start on the east side of a river running north, and like them it proposes to spread over all the world.

Grant's Achievement as a Peacemaker.

The honors and attentions showered upon General Grant during his tour of the world are, perhaps unequaled in the history of kingly hospitality. He was received everywhere as the greatest soldier of his time and as the foremost living American. Hon. John Russell Young, who accompanied General Grant throughout the famous journey, graphically recalls in the May Ladies' Home Journal, its conspicuous incidents, the receptions, dinners, fetes, balls, etc., given in honor of the illustrious American. It is said that Mr. Young brings to light a fact that has received but passing attention: that General Grant was instrumental in arranging the terms of a treaty of peace between China and Japan, which prevented an outbreak of war between those nations.

To Soften and Whiten the Skin

Almond meal is said to soften and whiten the skin. It is usually put into a bag made of nun's veiling or of soft bunting, and used as a cake of soap would be when bathing. After its use the skin should be bathed in clear water.—April Ladies' Home Journal.

Importance of Abundant Water Supply for Cows.

As a rule few dairymen water the cows twice a day, and a very small number have water in the barns and water the cows in the stable. Here and there one has his stables so provided that the cows can drink when they like, not only is this necessary when the weather is very stormy and cold, as it often is in the northern states, but even on moderate days a cow will be much better, will drink more, and give more milk from the same food if allowed to drink in a warm stable. One of the best devices made for watering cows in the stable, consists of a "V" shaped trough running the whole length of the stable, immediately over the center of the manger, and about three and a half feet from the floor of the manger. If thus it does not inconvenience either cow or attendant, and the water can easily be led from a tank or pumped directly into the trough.

It is necessary that the cow, in addition to the water needed for rumination and digestion, must have enough to put eighty-seven per cent in the milk she gives. A cow weighing one thousand pounds in full milk should have about twelve gallons of water each day, and if twelve gallons be taken at one time, it will, in very cold weather, give the cow a terrible chill, so it will sometimes take hours before the cow feels comfortable, so that secretion of milk can commence again. Besides it makes the food in her stomach so liquid it cannot be raised for rumination. Of course nature soon takes out the surplus, but the process continues and the contents become too dry and solid, so she is handicapped both ways, when were the water at hand she would take a little just when needed for best results.

The universal testimony of all who supply their cows with sufficient water in the stable is that the same lot of cows will give from ten to even, as much as twenty per cent more milk, on the same food. And no one who keeps cows for profit can ignore such a result.

It will require considerable work to attend properly to all details in a well-managed dairy. But no one can afford to neglect them if they expect to attain success.

Well, a great many people do not want to do what is right because it will require a little extra care. But you will never find any way to real success except the "narrow way." The best way is always the narrow way, regardless of what line you are trying to follow up. Because it is narrow it never will be crowded—not because of lack of room at the gate to get in, but because of lack of heart and courage and continuity of effort and merit.—Lewis O. Follow, Lake Lillian, Minn., in Farm Journal.

When we Criticise our Friends.

There are two kinds of mistakes: mistakes of moment and trivial mistakes, writes Edward W. Bok, in the April Ladies' Home Journal. Undoubtedly the best service which one friend can render another is to save him from a mistake liable to be serious in its result. In such an act lies true friendship. But in these days of criticism, when we are apt to criticise everything and everybody we are all too apt to correct mistakes which are absolutely trivial and not worth correcting. And yet in calling attention to them we often hurt the feelings of our best friends. Not one of us even the most good-natured, likes to have his mistakes pointed out. We may appear to not to mind corrections, and accept them with a smile. But it is human nature to smart under correction, although some of us may be clever enough to conceal the smart. Hence the fewer mistakes we call attention to in others the better. Two-thirds of the mistakes we make are trivial. Their correction is unimportant. Why, then, notice them? Yet some people do, and do so constantly. A person speaks of having done a certain thing on Thursday, when in reality it was done Wednesday. If no important point is involved why call attention to the mistake? What good does it do to have the exact day set right? It is a matter of no importance, so why insist upon correcting the trivial error? Staunch friendships have often been pricked by this needle of useless correction. It is a great art—this art of learning to allow others to be mistaken when the mistake is unimportant. Few learn it, but those who do are among the most comfortable friends one can have.

Jenny Lind's Terrible Nervousness.

A reminiscent article on Jenny Lind and her home life has been prepared by her daughter, Mrs. Raymond Maude, for publication in the May Ladies' Home Journal it is said to be filled with interesting memories of the famous singer, and is noteworthy also as being the first view we have of her through the eyes of her adoring daughter. Mrs. Maude brings to light the fact that Jenny Lind was always nervous and overstrung before events—just before singing in a new opera or oratorio, but was quite calm when the very moment of action arrived.

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Short Talks Department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. More questions answered in the course of a year than by any three agricultural journals in the country.

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OCTAVE THANET is preparing for the Magazine a series of short stories in which the same characters will appear, although each will be complete in itself.

ANTHONY HOPE, BRET HARTE, ROBERT BARR, FRANK R. STOCKTON, STANLEY WEYMAN, CLARK RUSSELL will all have stories in McClure's for the coming year.

These are only a small fraction of the great and important features of McClure's Magazine for 1897 the subscription price of which is only

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The new volume begins with November. Subscriptions should start with this number.

The S. S. McClure's Co., New York City.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON April 12, 1897.

President McKinley made new friends both by his promptness in recommending in a special message to congress that an appropriation be made for the immediate relief of the flood sufferers and by his following it up with the announcement that although all arrangements had been made for his departure from Washington in order to get several days needed rest he would not leave until congress acted upon his recommendation. The promptness of congress in adopting unanimously in both branches a joint resolution appropriating $200,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the floods in the Mississippi river and its tributaries and in the Red River of the north enabled the president to get away on the day planned. This was highly creditable to congress, but detracted nothing from the credit due President McKinley for having said that he would not leave Washington until he had signed the resolution making an appropriation for the flood sufferers.

Speaker Reed took occasion during the short time the House was in session on Wednesday to answer some of the criticisms of his failure to appoint the House committees, excepting those necessary to transact the business for which the extra session was called. After calling attention to there being 150 new members in the House and the time needed to know them well enough to judge their capacities for committee service, he said that the late James G. Blaine when speaker of the House had under similar circumstances deferred selecting the committees. Referring to the charge that he was exceeding his authority, Mr. Reed said: "If the House thinks that any occupant of the chair is not carrying out its wishes, is not acting as its representative, the remedy is in the hands of the House at any time, and the chair welcomes any action on the part of the House, whose representative he is." That was manful and business-like, and it aroused much enthusiasm on the Republican side of the House.

Senator Hanna is not disposed to interfere with the pleasure the Democrats are pretending to feel because a few municipal elections in Ohio have been carried by Democrats. Speaking on the subject he said: "There was really nothing significant in the elections at all. The questions at issue were purely municipal and not national. It is quite the thing for Ohio to swing from one side to the other in these local elections, and history has repeated itself. That is all. If a national campaign should occur tomorrow, Ohio would be in the Republican column. I am quite sure that the result will have no effect on the election of a legislative ticket next fall."

The friends of Maj. Benjamin Butterworth, and that means every body who knows him, who has again been nominated and confirmed as commissioner of patents, a position he so ably filled under the Arthur administration, are generally of the opinion that it is the administration and those who have business with the patent office, and not Maj. Butterworth, who should be congratulated. The office of commissioner of patents has never been filled by as big a man, from all points of view, as Maj. Butterworth is, and by this statement of fact I mean no disparagement of the other gentlemen who have held the office; and it would not be surprising if the rumor that President McKinley intends to call him "up higher" after he has reformed some abuses connected with the practice of disreputable patent attorneys, should turn out to be true. Maj. Butterworth's brilliant record as soldier, statesman and lawyer is too widely known to need repetition by me.

Lawyers can seldom be persuaded to express opinions for publication of speeches made in court by other members of the legal profession, but it is evident that Mr. Bryan's argument before the supreme court this week, in the Nebraska railroad cases did not make a good impression upon lawyers, however well it might have sounded as a speech at a Democratic or Populist mass meeting. If he knows any law, he didn't make much use of the knowledge in that argument.

Speaker Reed and Mrs. Reed went with the members of the House Ways and Means committee and the ladies of their families on a little trip to the battlefield of Gettysburg this week, which was greatly enjoyed. Representative Tawney, of Minn., who is a member of the committee, was born near Gettysburg about six years previous to the war, and lived thereabouts, working after he was fifteen years old, at blacksmithing. He acted as guide for the party. This committee, the Republican members of which worked steadily and industriously on the Dingley tariff bill from the first of last December until the bill was passed by the House, has earned the right to take a little rest and recreation.

The senate threshed out a lot of old Cuban straw this week and adopted a resolution requesting the president to endeavor to prevent the execution of Gen. Riviera. In view of the fact that the Spanish minister had said to Secretary Sherman that Riviera's life would be spared, the usefulness of this resolution is not apparent.

Stop the Free Seed Business.

Mail and Express, New York.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the agricultural appropriation bill, which has just passed both houses of congress, will be the last to contain an appropriation for the free distribution of seeds. The spending of $150,000 of the people's money for any such purpose is a mistaken and extravagant policy. The custom of supplying congressmen with vast quantities of garden and flower seeds at government expense, for gratuitous distribution among their constituents has developed into an abuse of the most indefensible character, and the sooner it is abolished the better for all reputable interests.

Theoretically, the plan to provide free seeds for those who cannot afford to buy them, or whose crops have been destroyed by frost, fire or other causes, may be all right, but practically it is all wrong. The distribution is inefficient and frequently unjust. The seed too often goes to those who neither need nor deserve it, while those to whom it would be real assistance get none. A congressman's allowance of seed is generally regarded by him as a part of his working campaign material, and he rarely fails to put it where it will do the most good for his own political interests without considering the real needs of his constituents. In this way the seed allowance virtually becomes a portion of the party machinery, and the appropriation which supports it is little more than a campaign fund under congressional direction.

This sort of thing should be stopped. The free seed custom is a species of petty paternalism of the worst kind. Its entire abolition would be endorsed by an overwhelming majority of the farmers and other people who buy seed from year to year, and would be opposed by nobody but a few persons here and there who have profited by its favoritism. The system is unbusinesslike, pernicious and demoralizing, and it should be crushed once for all by the incoming congress.

Those in favor of abolishing free distribution of seeds, by the government, should write at once to their United States senators and Congressional representatives urging them to vote against any appropriation for free seeds.

Eggs For Hatching,

From fine black Langshang. Single comb white and brown Leghorns for sale cheap 75c for 13—20 eggs for $1.00. Address, JOHN AASE, Crookston, Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss.

In Probate Court, Special term, April 12th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of William Steinmeyer deceased.

Whereas, certain writings purporting to be duly authenticated copies of the last will and testament of William Steinmeyer late of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, deceased, and the probate thereof in the county court of Milwaukee county state of Wisconsin have been delivered to this court:

And, whereas Margarethee Steinmeyer has filed therewith her petition, representing among other things that said William Steinmeyer lately died in said county of Milwaukee testate, possessed of certain real estate, situated in the county of Polk state of Minnesota on which the said will may operate, and that said petitioner is widow of said deceased and the executrix of his said last will and testament and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate and that letters testamentary be to her issued thereon;

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the probate office in said county on Saturday the eighth day of May, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons interested may appear for, or contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota, the twelfth day of April, A. D. 1897.

By the Court, ULE E. HAGEN, Judge of Probate.

[1-4]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First pub. March 25, 1897. Last pub. May 6 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated December 20th, 1894, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, January 3rd 1895, in book 71 of mortgages, page 174 whereby Ole H. Bergdahl and Torond H. Bergdahl, his wife, mortgagors mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee southeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred and forty eight (148) of range forty (40) in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $92.57, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting with interest as provided in said mortgage to $31.20 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $123.77.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold, at public auction, by the sheriff of said county, or his deputy, Saturday, May 8th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee. [SEAL]

H. C. GILBERT & Co., Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [50-4]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. District Court.

Frank W. Rollins, Plaintiff,

vs.

Nicholas Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Andrew McKinney as the administrator of the estate of John A. Muudigal deceased, Anna Muudigal, The Hoose & Sons Malting Co., Louis Borchers, A. Abrahamson, Alfred Hoffman, Joseph Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Theresa Hoffman, Peter Hoffman, Hattie Hoffman, Elizabeth Boch formerly Elizabeth Hoffman, and W. H. Pringle as the administrator of the estate of Nicholas Hoffman, deceased, Defendants.

Upon reading and filing the verified petition of the plaintiff in the action above entitled representing, among other things that Theresa Hoffman, Peter Hoffman and Hattie Hoffman, defendants therein, are minors; that the summons has been served upon each of said minors who all reside in the state of North Dakota by publication thereof, that more than twenty days has elapsed since the service of said summons upon the said defendants and that none of them have made application for the appointment of a guardian ad litem in this action, that there is no general guardian of said minors in this state and that said minors are none of them in this state, and praying that some suitable person be appointed as guardian ad litem of said minors and representing that Martin O'Brien, Esq., an attorney and counsellor of this court is a suitable and competent person to be appointed guardian ad litem of said minors in said action, now, therefore, it is ordered, that said petition be heard by the court and the undersigned, the judge thereof, at the chambers of the court in the city of Crookston in the county of Polk upon Monday the 30th day of April 1897 at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon thereof:

Ordered further that the said defendants show cause at that time and place if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted and why the aforesaid Martin O'Brien, Esq., or some other suitable person should not be appointed guardian ad litem of said minors;

Ordered further that notice of said hearing be given by the publication of this order according to law in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota.

Dated April 1st 1897.

A. A. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney. FRANK IVES, Judge.

[52-3]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

First Publication Jan. 28, 1897.

Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage given by Thomas Pernsse and Pellme Pernsse, his wife, mortgagors, to John H. Van Dyke Mortgagee, dated April 5th, 1884 and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the fifth day of April 1884 at 4:50 o'clock p. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 584, 585 and 586.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of nine hundred and twenty dollars principal and interest, and fifty dollars, attorney's fees, stipulated for in said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz:—The northeast quarter (N.E. ¼) of section nine (9) in township one hundred and fifty (150) north of range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk County court house, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 17th day of March 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day.

Dated January 20th, A. D. 1897.

JOHN H. VAN DYKE, Mortgagee.

ALLEN J. GREEN, Attorney for Mortgagee, LAKE CITY, MINN.

[42-48]

First pub. March 4th, 1897. Last pub. April 15th, 1897

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE BY ADVERTISEMENT.

Default has been made in the conditions of that certain mortgage containing power of sale, dated the 9th day of December, 1889, filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk county, Minnesota, on the 9th day of December, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., and recorded in book 37 of mortgages, on page 518 whereby Christopher O. Hagelie, a single man, mortgagor mortgaged to the American Freehold Land Mortgage Company of London (Limited) of London, England, mortgagee, the certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the county of Polk in the State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of section eight (8) in township one hundred forty-seven (147) of range forty-five (45), containing one hundred sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof; by which default said power of sale has become operative.

And no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured thereby, or any part of the same; and there is now due and claimed to be due on said mortgage and said debt, the sum of two hundred fifty ($250) dollars as principal, seventy-three and twelve hundredths (73.12) dollars as interest on said principal, four and fifty-five hundredths ($4.55) dollars interest on past due interest, and one hundred twenty-seven and fifty-four hundredths ($127.54) dollars, paid by said mortgagee as taxes for the years 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, amounting in all to Four hundred fifty-five and twenty-one hundredths (455.21) dollars.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and the statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash by the sheriff of said Polk county, or his deputy, on Saturday, the 17th day of April 1897, at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in said county, and state to pay said amount with interest, twenty-five ($25) dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated St. Cloud, Minn., March 1st, 1897.

THE AMERICAN FREEHOLD-LAND MORTGAGE COMPANY OF LONDON, (Limited) OF LONDON, ENGLAND, Mortgagee.

GEO. H. REYNOLDS, Attorney for Mortgagee, St. Cloud, Minn.

[47-1]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. In Probate Court.

Special term, March 26th, 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Lars E. Gulseth deceased:

Letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Ellevine Gulseth of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in Crookston, on the first Monday in October A. D. 1897.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 26th, day of March, A. D., 1897

By the Court, ULE E. HAGEN, Judge of Probate

(51-2)

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First pub. March 25, 1897. Last pub. May 6, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated January 27th, 1891, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota January 30th, 1891, in book 42 of mortgages page 182 whereby John Boh and Julia A. Boh, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee southwest quarter of section four (4) in township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-six (46) and lots three (3) and four (4) block forty (40) original townsite of Crookston, Minnesota, in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof $572.91, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $121.59 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $693.50.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction by the sheriff of said county or his deputy Saturday, May 8th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house in Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee. [SEAL]

H. C. GILBERT & Co., Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [50-4]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First pub. March 25, 1897. Last pub. May 6, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated September 10th 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota September 13th, 1892, in book 61 of mortgages pages 625 to 629 whereby John R. Luthen and Gertie J. Luthen, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to the Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee northeast quarter of section eight (8) in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) of range forty (40) except one half (½) acre in southwest corner released for school purposes, in said Polk county, by which default, the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $350.40, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $17.87, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $468.27.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, May 8th, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY. By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President mortgagee. [SEAL]

H. C. GILBERT & Co., Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [50-4]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First pub. March 25, 1897.) (Last pub. May 6, 1897)

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale, dated January 16th, 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota January 20th 1892, in book 57 of mortgages, page 451-5 whereby Ole J. Berg and Julia Berg, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee east half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-two (32) and north half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three (33) in township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty (40) in said Polk county by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $381.56, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $63.16 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage $444.72.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, May 8th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, Mortgagee

H. C. GILBERT & Co., [SEAL] Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [50-4]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made executed and delivered by Hercule Plante and Rose Anna Plante, his wife, of Lambert, Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 18th day of February, A. D. 1880, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m. in book 46 of mortgages, on pages 12 to 14.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $750.00 payable five years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note, and eleven coupon interest notes thereto attached, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas, the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company duly assigned said mortgage and note to Charlotte A. Sheldon, by written assignment dated March 23rd, A. D. 1889, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m., in book 67 of mortgages, at page 84.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $750.00, and the interest thereon since May 1st, 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $946.08, being the sum of $750.00 principal, and $196.08 interest upon said mortgage indebtedness, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following property therein described, lying and being situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The northwest quarter (NW¼) of section thirty-five (35) in township one hundred fifty (150) north, of range forty-one (41) west, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, or his deputy, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1897, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes, if any, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fees, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated January 25th, 1897.

CHARLOTTE A. SHELDON, Assignee of said Mortgage.

D. McC. Scribner, Attorney for Assignee, Minneapolis, Minn.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of that certain indenture of a mortgage made, executed and delivered by Anders Olsen Engemoen and Marthe M. Engemoen, his wife, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, of the City of Minneapolis, in the County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 10th day of April, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1889, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book 45 of mortgages, on pages 52-50, which said mortgage and the note and indebtedness secured thereby was assigned by said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company to Industrial Trust Company of Providence, R. I., trustee, by written assignment dated the 25th day of May, A. D. 1890, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1896, at 8:40 o'clock a. m., in book 70 of mortgages, on pages 84-5, and

Whereas, said mortgage was given to secure the payment of two hundred fifty dollars ($250.00) payable five years from the date of said mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one principal promissory note and ten interest coupon notes thereto attached, all bearing even date with said mortgage, and executed and delivered therewith, and default has been made in the payment of said principal note and in the interest thereon, and in the payment of the taxes upon the premises hereinafter described, which taxes for the year 1895, amounting to seven and 15-100 dollars ($7.15), has been paid by said Industrial Trust Company, trustee, pursuant to the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and,

Whereas, there is claimed to be due and there is due and payable upon said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, including said taxes so paid, at the date of this notice, the sum of two hundred and seventy-four and 22-100 dollars ($274.22), besides twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorneys' fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure thereof, and no action or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the land and premises therein described, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The west half (W½) of the southeast quarter (SE¼) of section thirty-five (35) in township one hundred forty-eight (148) north, of range forty-two (42), west, and the same will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, or his deputy, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1897, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes paid as aforesaid, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorneys' fees, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated March 9th, 1897.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Assignee of said Mortgage.

Flannery & Cooke, Attorneys for Assignee, Minneapolis, Minn. [1630]

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A large Assortment always in stock at the

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SAM JONES.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

VOL. XXI, NO. 1

With this issue THE JOURNAL enters upon the 21st year of its existence, 19 years of which time it has been printed in this city. On May the 1st 1877 it first saw the light of day as a 6 col. patent inside, folio printed on a Washington hand-press, in the little village of Audubon, in Becker county with H. E. Cooke as editor and publisher and Jno. McLean as local editor and business manager in this city. Crookston was then a little hamlet of less than 200 souls all told but the spring and summer of '77 made a wonderful difference in the prospects of the place so much so that in the spring of 1878 we purchased a hand-press of Tom Pressnell, of Duluth and a few fonts of type of Marder Luse & Co., Chicago and on May 1st '78 commenced printing the JOURNAL here in Crookston. Our press was the first machine of the kind ever in Minnesota north of Glydon but we were not lonesome very long, for in '80 W. R. Dunn, of Fergus Falls put in the Crookston Chronicle, and Capt. J. H. Arnold commenced publishing the Northern Tier. After a brief and stirring existence the material of the Northern Tier was bought up by W. R. Dunn, H. E. Cooke taking the fine new Washington hand-press and some of the material. The Chronicle was finally sold to J. G. McGrew who conducted it for a few years then rented it to W. L. Palmer who ran it about two years when it was suspended. Meantime our business outgrew the Washington hand-press and we put in a Fairhaven power press which in the fall of '91 gave way to a fine new Potter improved news and job press run by a Lewis Gasoline engine. We sold the Fairhaven to Paul S. Ware who took it to Thief River Falls to make life a burden to the Meehans, a lumbering company who have for a few years flattered themselves that they have been running a newspaper. Although the hard times, light crops and the peculiar personal trials through which we have passed during the past two or three years would be enough to dampen the ardor and courage of many, yet we are proud to see the dawning of our 21st year opens with bright skies and brighter prospects. For the past few weeks a number of our delinquent subscribers have been coming to the front in a substantial manner and we have made many important contracts for business during the coming year, moreover our subscription list has been steadily growing for all of which we have reason to tackle the new volume with increased confidence and hope. We shall endeavor to make the JOURNAL more and more a household necessity and we invite the co-operation of all in this effort, confident that this year of '97 will see one of the largest crops ever raised in this valley.

THE House has completed its labors on the Dingley tariff bill, and that measure is now before the senate for its consideration.

So far, Minnesota has not been favored very highly in the matter of appointments by the administration at Washington, but there is time yet.

AND the very latest report in relation to the future movements of ex-governor W. R. Merriam is to the effect that he will be president of a branch of the Great Northern system. The rumor is unconfirmed.

THIS week Gov. Clough sent in a message to the legislature urging that body to make an appropriation of $100,000, or more if they can do so, for the purpose of building a fourth insane hospital at Anoka. Watch Donnelly jump onto that message!

DAN VOORHEES, "the tall sycamore of the Wabash," died at his home in the city of Washington on April 10th. He had been out of health for sometime being too ill to take a prominent part in the campaign last fall. He was one of the prominent leaders of the Democratic party in Indiana.

IT is said that hundreds of farmers living along the Red river from Fargo to Winnipeg have lost heavily by the flood. Stock drowned, grain ruined, wood floated away, houses and barns, where not carried off, badly wracked and injured by water in them. If the cities do not require the aid so generously offered by the government what's the matter with giving it the farmers? They would not be too finicky to accept a little help at this time.

IN spite of the howls that from time to time go up from the fire-eating portion of the opposition press, president McKinley is taking plenty of time in dealing with the Cuban question. He does not propose to be cajoled or bulldozed into any hasty action that in time the country might regret. We predict that whatever action he takes will be guided by wisdom and will be practically all right in the end.

THE more one hears of the disasters that have occurred elsewhere by the high floods this spring the more we who live in a section of the country that is seldom if ever visited by such calamities have cause to be thankful that such disasters do not visit us periodically. Last year came nearer to it than was ever known before in Polk County but that was an exception and not the rule, and indeed we have every reason to be thankful for it when we read of the wide-spread devastation in some places.

SOME of the leading business men of Fargo made a kick against the appropriation that congress made for the victims of the flood at that place on the ground that it would place Fargo before the world as a mendicant, and they persuaded the mayor to telegraph to Washington declining to accept. The Argus of that city, however takes a more sensible view and condemns the action as too hasty and says that the offer should be accepted and if not needed in Fargo it could be given to farmers whose losses have been great.

PRESIDENT J. J. HILL is ever on the alert for new business for his line of road and is now scheming to have a wheat trade established with China and Japan. He figures that this would cause an increased demand for wheat along his lines of road and this would also benefit the wheat raisers in the Red River Valley. A few years ago Mr. Hill sent an agent to China to look up the matter of a market and as a result flour has been shipped from the Pacific coast to that country in large quantities. He now asks congress to so adjust the tariff as not to interfere with this growing traffic.

The Spring Flood.

The flood of the spring of 1897 in the Red River Valley will pass as a record breaker in many places though at Crookston the water did not come within three feet of the rise of '96. In Grand Forks it reached a higher point than ever before, the government gauge showing over 46 feet on Saturday last. It reached its highest point by noon then slowly the water began to subside. Almost every cellar in that city was filled with water. The pavement on many of the streets was damaged more or less and hundreds of dollars worth of damage was done. All of the bridges were more or less injured some houses and barns were carried away entirely and many others moved from their foundation enough to cause serious injury. The papers there depict a fearful state of things there on Saturday morning at which time every inch of rise was causing hundreds of dollars of damage. Fortunately the water began slowly to recede then, and hopes began to revive. The farmers on both sides of the river also suffered great losses, in stock and grain and other property. Mr. Robert Hunter who lives about two miles north of Grand Forks had his cattle all out on the roof of his sheds and some of them already standing in two or three feet of water when relief came in the form of a raft upon which the stock was put and the raft anchored to a tree. Two steamboats have been busy rescuing farmers and their families and as yet no lives have been reported lost. All of the cities along the Red river from Fargo to Winnipeg have suffered more or less by the great flood of 1897.

A. J. Clark Dead.

News reached us on Friday of last week of the death of A. J. Clark, which took place on April 5th at his home in Pineville, Mo. Mr. Clark was well known in political and newspaper circles in Northern Minnesota having conducted several newspapers, his last venture in the state being the Roseau Region, we believe. Mr. Clark was also a lawyer of considerable ability and always took a great delight in politics which led him into the newspaper business. He was a pungent and witty writer and woe be unto that luckless individual who incurred Clark's displeasure as Clark well knew how to flay a political opponent to the queen's taste, though he was a frank, open-hearted man—generous to a fault and a true and loyal friend. If he had his faults—and what human being has them not, those faults were more prominent in their effects upon himself than upon others and were more the result of his genial generous nature than of natural viciousness. He leaves besides a wife to mourn his loss, two sons, bright young men, S. H. and Charles S. Clark, the former editor and publisher of the Exchange, published at Stephen, Marshall county. We learn that the remains will be brought to Stephen for burial.

Thoroughbred Fowls

Elsewhere in this issue will be seen an ad of the poultry yards of Bugg & Paseman. Their fowls are all thoroughbred, among which are some that have taken first prizes at some of the leading poultry shows and all are among the choicest birds in the state. All who desire to improve their poultry would do well to see these birds before sending orders to outside breeders. By purchasing at home you avoid the liability of loss from damage incurred by shipping eggs a long distance by express and save the expense.

The Breen Murder Case.

Of the examination of the suspects in this case on trial at Grand Forks, on Monday, Tuesday's Herald says: The examination of Wm. Call, Thos. Nelson and John Deschamps on the charge of robbing Thos. Breen, took place at East Grand Forks yesterday.

Major Hamilton assisted County Attorney Gossman in the prosecution.

Attorney Holston, of Crookston, appeared for Deschamps.

The feature of the trial was the testimony of Austin Lindstorm, who turned state's evidence. Lindstrom said that he and the French Kid were with Breen on the evening that the supposed murder occurred. Shortly after leaving the saloon, according to Lindstrom's story, Breen pulled some money out of his pocket and it was snatched out of his hands by Lindstrom. The French Kid and Lindstorm started up the track, and Breen tried to follow them, making considerable noise. The "Kid" told Lindstrom that he would go back and quiet Breen. He did, and nothing more was heard from the victim. The "Kid" came back and said that he had taken care of Breen, and Lindstrom and the "Kid" came across to the New York restaurant where they got the money changed and divided it.

The hearing continued all day. Judge Sullivan held Call, Nelson and Deschamps on the charge of robbery.

The prisoners have demanded separate trials on the charge of murder. The hearing on that charge will be held today.

Excursion to New York City.

The Nickel Plate Road will sell excursion tickets from Chicago to New York and return for all trains leaving Chicago on April 23rd to 26th inclusive, at a rate of $24.00 for the round trip; being less than via other lines. Tickets will be valid for return passage from New York to and including May 4th, 1897.

For particulars call on or address, J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill. [No. 3-1-2]

Government Free Seed.

From Florists' Exchange.

The free seed distribution humbug has had more attention bestowed upon it by the press of the country during the past two weeks than had fallen to its share heretofore. All papers unanimously condemn it as a direct violation of good law, and a wide road which opens out the way to the further and more costly taxing of all the people for the benefit of a few—a very few—of the people. No honest citizen, understanding the subject, would give free seed distribution his support. It's true that to the great public it is a very small affair. But the question is not one of size; it is one of principle; of the right against the wrong; of the doing away with a law which is so absolutely misapplied, so grotesquely distorted, and so evidently manipulated to curry favor, as to call aloud for its swift repeal.

Would congress dare appropriate $150,000 for a hit-or-miss distribution of any other mercantile commodity to Tom, Dick and Harry, well-to-do citizens able to pay, nine tenths of them, for that which they received? And further more, use the United States mail to frank the goods through to the recipients. Emphatically, No! Then why should the seedsmen of the country, wholesalers and retailers, be discriminated against? Is this justice? Is this right?

We are glad to notice the press taking this matter up, and believe that if congressmen give the subject their consideration, note its injustice to a class of men who deserve the country's highest support, and further consider that this appropriation sets a precedent for any other form of free distribution which the fancy of the unscrupulous legislator may dictate, they themselves will be among the first to take steps to hasten its repeal.

Those of our readers who have not yet sent in protests direct to their congressmen and senators, should do so at once.

28 Hours Chicago to New York

$24.00 for the round trip via the Nickel Plate Road, leaving Chicago April 23rd to 26th inclusive, good returning until May 5th, inclusive. This rate is lower than via other lines.

City Ticket Office, 111 Adams St. Auditorium Annex Depot, Clark & 12th St. Viaduct, Chicago. Telephone Main 3386. [No. 4-1-2]

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

E. D. Childs started for Wisconsin on Tuesday evening.

The funeral of Mrs. August Munn was set for 2 o'clock today.

Att'y. A. C. Wilkinson went up to St. Hilaire on Wednesday.

Frank Zadlik was in from Tabor this week. Thinks that seeding will soon be commenced up there.

"We had six prisoners in the cooler last night," said Chief Louis Gonyea to a JOURNAL reporter on Wednesday.

In the list of appropriations made by the legislature we note the sum of $5000 for the Crookston Experimental farm.

E. C. Davis goes to Chicago this week on business connected with the patent horse shoe.

Geo. Fontaine, general manager at Fontaine & Anglim's is on duty again after a brief illness.

Fred Brosseau has purchased a residence on Jerome's addition and is moving into it today.

Cashier Hamel has resumed his desk again at the store of Fontaine & Anglim after a brief illness.

C. H. Sanke went over to Grand Forks on Tuesday to view the landscape o'er—as much of it as could be seen for the water.

Judge Ives went to Ada on Wednesday to naturalize a few citizens. He goes to Stephen today on the same errand.

Next Sunday, Easter Day, there will be special services at the Episcopal church at 9 a. m., at 11 a. m. and at 7:30.

Slocum has a nice lot of New York maple sugar now on the way direct from the maker. Expected in a few days. Warranted pure maple.

Mr. Fricher, who is manager of Kretzschmar's mill at Thief River Falls, accompanied by his wife was a visitor to the city this week.

R. J. Montague was appointed city attorney and the appointment promptly confirmed. The appointment is a most excellent one.

Some of our citizens thought they saw the air-ship on Tuesday night. Pshaw, that was only Jim Morrissey's aldermanic boom—going up.

A. A. Lommen returned this week from a winter's visit to the old home at Decorah Iowa, and has been busy ever since doing the pump-handle act with his many friends here.

County Atty. Gossman and Dept. Sheriff Lasey were in Grand Forks this week busy with the Breen case. The accused were held to the grand jury and brought to this city for safe keeping.

J. O. Johnson was on Monday elected commissioner of the new fourth district by a board composed of the chairman in each town comprising the new district. He is said to be in every way well qualified.

Brakesman Will Munch, while making a coupling in the Great Northern yards on Wednesday morning got his right hand caught and crushed between the bumpers. The arm was later amputated above the elbow.

O. Berthiame on Wednesday said: "With good weather I look to see most of the wheat in Polk county in the ground and my prediction is one of the biggest crops ever raised in the county." Mr. B. is one of the old settlers in the Valley and has watched the seasons closely as they come and go.

The apprehensions of danger caused by the breaking of the boom at Thief River Falls, which started a mass of logs and ice and a big volume of water down stream proved groundless so far as causing an unusual rise here is concerned. The river rose only a few inches, not enough to do any harm whatever. The prospects are that the worst is now over.

$24.00 Chicago to New York and return. Less than via other roads. Limited 28 hour train via the Nickel Plate. Tickets on sale April 23rd to 26th inclusive, good returning until May 5th inclusive. For reservations in sleeping cars or any other information, call on or address, J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill. [No. 6-1-2]

As a rule Arbor Day finds the farmer busy attending to the most important work of the season—seeding. When this is not the case the weather or the condition of the soil is such that he could set out no trees if he wanted to ever so much. The proper observance of the day by schools is of great importance however as it has a tendency to create in the minds of the young a love for tree culture that will redound to the best interests of this hitherto almost treeless country. It only needs a true appreciation of the value of trees to supply the deficiency as there is plenty of time where the disposition exists.

Cash.

The highest market price paid for barley and oats. See Theodore Greenhalgh, one door north of the Germania hotel. [14tf]

REAPPORTIONMENT.

SENATE TO HAVE 63 AND THE HOUSE 119 MEMBERS.

It Is Generally Conceded to Be a Fair Distribution of Representation—The Increase in Expense—Reporters as Lobbyists—State Equalization Board. Machine Politics—Douglas Maximum Rate Bill—State of Legislative Business.

ST. PAUL, April 13.—[Special].—The next legislature will contain 63 senators and 119 representatives, for so it has been enacted, and the approval of the governor has sealed the decree. If ever there was a chance to emphasize the fact that all legislation was the result of compromise, this was that chance. It would be a comparatively simple matter to formulate an eminently just and fair reapportionment bill, but to secure the endorsement of the 168 separate individualities that constitute the law making branch of our state government is an entirely different matter. That any reapportionment measure is able to get through is in the nature of a commendation of the legislators for fair mindedness, and such counties as may seem to be harshly treated have really been as well taken care of as the circumstances permitted. Some one was certain to lose a little in order that justice might be done to those comparatively new sections of the state that have gained much population within a few recent years. The fourteen new legislators make what is generally conceded to be a large legislature for this state, but in order to accomplish anything it was absolutely necessary to avoid reducing the representation in most of the older portions of the state. It is probable that the next reapportionment will reduce the total membership, and a move to that end has already been instituted. Senator Stebbins has introduced a bill for a constitutional amendment limiting the total membership in the senate and house to 50 and 100, respectively.

Mr. Spencer Had Plans.

It is not generally known that Senator Spencer of Duluth, whose name is on the reapportionment bill as its author and introducer, had laid his plans for securing justice for his big district in case the general reapportionment bill had failed. He called on Governor Clough and secured his consent to the introduction of a new bill in that event. This new bill was to be an amendment to the old reapportionment law, adding two senators and three representatives to the Duluth district, the number provided for in this new law. However, Senator Spencer and his colleagues on the joint reapportionment committee were able, by careful maneuvering, to avoid the necessity for such an amendment.

Expense of the New Legislature.

Computing the expense of the greater legislature is now an amusement enjoyed by those members who are not wholly pleased with the new reapportionment. With 105 days for which members are paid, and 14 new members, the extra expense becomes $7,350, to which should be added $10 for postage for each member, their mileage, and other items of expense making over $8,000 more expense than has been paid out under the present reapportionment. But the friends of the new measure are very quick to say that the expense is very small for the good accomplished. And both settle down in their chairs well pleased with their own smartness.

Reporters Turned Lobbyists.

It is a very rare thing for any of the newspaper reporters of the legislature to do anything in the nature of lobbying, but newspaper enterprise led them into it last week on the report of the committee investigating insolvent banks. The proposition to make public the testimony obtained by the committee came up in the house and was adopted about the middle of the morning session. Afternoon papers seemed due for first use of the testimony, which everyone anticipated would be sensational. However, one of the morning paper reporters, whose experience in and about the legislature was greater, realized that delay favored the morning papers, and sauntering over to Chief Clerk Dowling's desk remarked, suggestively but interrogatively: "I suppose as that testimony was taken by a joint committee and is to be made public by joint resolution it will not be given out immediately?"

It Would Be Discourteous.

And Dowling, of course, could but affirm this intimation that it would be discourteous, at least, to the senate to give the testimony out in advance of the senate's action. A minute later Dowling was besieged by the afternoon paper reporters with requests for a chance to copy the testimony, but they were met with the objection stated above. This did not stop them long, however, for they at once asked the accommodating chief clerk to hurry his report of the house action over to the senate. Dowling agreed, but found the senate in committee of the whole, which prevented his report being received. But the reporters were "hot" after the news and soon found enough senators to make and carry a motion for the committee to rise. As soon as the president of the senate was again in his chair, some of these same friendly senators, who had been advised of the nature of the house resolution and favored the proposed action, pressed to adoption a motion to concur in the house resolution, and the senate immediately thereafter resumed its routine work in committee of the whole. And this was why the afternoon papers had a "scoop" on the insolvent bank investigation testimony.

The Douglas road bill, whose common sense provisions for making good roads instead of sinking money in scattered mud holes throughout the state, has been heretofore described at some length, was introduced in duplicate last week in the senate by Senator Smith, in order that both branches might study it, thereby increasing its chances for passage.

State Equalization Board.

A bill that was introduced, by request of the governor, by Judge Hicks a day or two ago promises an entertaining contest before it is disposed of finally. It is a proposition to change the composition of the state board of equalization to allow three members from each congressional district instead of one from each judicial district as at present. The immediate result would be to give Hennepin county two instead of one member of the board and to reduce the membership in those congressional districts that have several judicial districts. The Sixth congressional district, with five judicial districts, would lose three members and other sections of the state would be affected similarly. That some change is advisable seems to be generally agreed, but there is lack of agreement as to the best way to accomplish the desired end. The idea is to give the richer and more populous centers greater representation on the board, and another plan that has been suggested is to allow a member of the state board of equalization for each district judge.

Hennepin May Finish Her Court House.

And at last Hennepin county seems likely to be able to complete its magnificent court house, that great pile of masonry whose cost has so far exceeded the first estimates, and in whose building so many years have already been consumed. The senate has passed, under suspension of the rules, a bill allowing an annual tax of one-half a mill for this purpose for eight years, aggregating half a million dollars, which is believed to be enough to complete the gigantic structure.

Senator Theden's department store crusade ran up against the country store and the collision was disastrous to the department store license bill, in whose behalf this crusade was led. An attempt was made by the country senators to limit the bill's provisions to cities of over 15,000, but the bill could not go through without such exception and was postponed by a vote of 28 to 23. This vote shows a clear majority of the senate against the bill, so that it will probably not again be heard from, at least for this session.

Machine Politics.

"Machine politics" came in for all kinds of anathemas in the house on Saturday, when Senator Wyman's bill to provide for holding county conventions to choose delegates to any state convention on the same day came up for final action. The bill also seeks to take away from the county committee the power to designate who is to preside at primaries, and is generally intended to get the control of nominating conventions out of the hands of any party machine and within reach of the general voting public. Mr. Grondahl, who classes himself as an ardent reformer, was in the position of defending the machine for he did not believe in this Wyman bill because differing conditions in different parts of the state would make it difficult to fix a day for primaries that would suit all parts of the state. The bill was supported vigorously by Messrs. Jacobson, Feig and Donnelly, reformers all, and was finally passed by a vote of 72 to 14.

Maximum Freight Rates.

The Douglas maximum freight rate bill, over which there have been so many lively encounters, has been officially declared to be dead, by a vote of 42 to 67, the latter figure representing the number of members who feared that the legislature had not the power to take such action, or that railroad employes would be subject to a cut in wages if the earnings of the railroads were reduced. Mr. Douglas worked faithfully and eloquently in behalf of his bill and had able assistance, but votes were more important than speakers, and sufficient votes were lacking.

The Frank Hoskins Case.

The famous Frank Hoskins insanity case came up before the house the other day and may be taken up again almost any day, being now on the table. It came up on a bill to expunge from the records all reference to his committment to the hospital, two reports being made on the bill. During the discussion the rights and wrongs of the matter were gone into extensively. The final votes scarcely indicated the real opinion of members on the justice of Hoskin's commitment. By a tie vote, 45 to 45, the house refused to adopt the minority report in favor of the bill, and then by a vote of 45 to 46 also refused to adopt the majority report killing it, so the bill and reports were laid on the table temporarily. Many members feared the expunging of this matter from the record would give too strong ground for a civil action and for that reason opposed favorable action on the bill.

How Business Progresses.

With but a week of legislative work ahead the feverish unrest of the legislature is on the increase and members whose bills are still pending grow daily more anxious. Sessions are now rather dry and of a routine character, but members get over much ground, Monday showing 85 bills acted on by the house in committee of the whole. Altogether the status of affairs is reasonably good. The house has thus far had 1,031 new bills, of which 475 have been indefinitely postponed, the balance being either passed, now on general orders, or the calendar or buried in some committee. It has passed 209, of which number the senate also has passed 72. In the senate 609 new bills have originated, and the senate has killed 131 of them, passed 217 more and still has an ample supply to save senators from idleness. But 144 bills have passed both houses and gone to the governor, and two of those were vetoed, while others are yet to be heard from. B. S. COWEN.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Wheat closed the week at 63 cents.

L. D. Marshall was in the city this week.

School shoes at—Fontaine & Anglim's.

Wheat holds its own at 63 cents so far this week.

A. A. Tofte was up from Fisher on Saturday.

Atty. J. N. True was up from Detroit on Friday.

Gander Krostne was up from Fisher on Friday last.

Wheat on Tuesday still clung to the 63 cent notch.

Rev. Mr. Kite is expecting a visit from his sister soon.

Prof. Carlyle was up from Minneapolis over Sunday.

Charlie Bang went over to Grand Forks Sunday to see the flood.

Will Olds went down to Fisher on Monday to sell a few bicycles.

Atty. H. W. Lee was in the city this week from Thief River Falls.

Sunday was a bright sunny day and Monday—it rained quite hard.

A. Simpson was a passenger along the Fosston line on Thursday last.

Theodore Schnutzen was in on Saturday from his farm near Euclid.

Ira C. Richardson has been appointed postmaster at Thief River Falls.

Olaf Paulsrud came up from Neilsville via Foot & Walker's line on Monday.

The city council met in extra session on Saturday night to canvass the votes.

Jos. Smith was an out-bound passenger on the St. Hilaire branch on Monday.

Every farmer in this vicinity will be seeding pretty soon if fair weather holds out.

Engineer and Mrs. Thos. Hunt went out to McIntosh this week to visit friends.

Halvor Steenerson took the N. P. train to Detroit, Becker Co. on Sunday evening.

P. S. Ware, of the Thief River Falls Press, came down on Friday on his way to St. Paul.

Easter services at the Congregational church next Sabbath. All are cordially invited.

Next Sabbath is Easter and the bonnets—well they will speak for themselves no doubt.

W. E. Rowe went over to Grand Forks on Sunday to see what a genuine freshet looks like.

Chris Hoch and C. Brennan went up into Kittson county to try their luck shooting wild geese.

Some of the streets in the city have been quite muddy this week. Not near as bad as last year though.

S. C. Johnson went out to Fosston this week to look after business at the branch store at that place.

A large number of our citizens went over to Grand Forks on Sunday to see the ruin wrought by the high water.

Remember the ladies' flower, cake and Easter egg sale at Hotel Crookston on Saturday next from 2 till 5 p. m.

Fontaine & Anglim have placed a shoe advertisement in this issue that all who contemplate buying should read carefully.

G. H. Fargo, one of the prominent citizens of Euclid, was in the city on Monday attending to business and chatting with friends.

The Jolly Rovers are taking steps to re-organize their club for the coming season and expect to be in shape to play great ball, as usual.

Grand Forks will have to rebuild a lot of its paved streets as soon as the water goes down enough to permit.

It is reported that seeding was commenced in the latter part of last week. That's the earliest we have heard of.

The Minnesota house is being fixed up in good shape, by the addition of another story to that part that faces Main Street.

Children's shoes at Fontaine & Anglim's.

Second street is improving—the latest improvment being a crosswalk from the post office to the opposite side of the street.

The flood subsided quite rapidly all day Sunday much to the joy of all who had been compelled to seek temporary quarters elsewhere.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer has restored gray hair to its original color and prevented baldness in thousands of cases. It will do so to you.

On Sabbath day pastor Fisher, of the Congregational church, announced special evening meetings for Tuesday and Friday evenings of this week.

Have you noticed the shoe advertisement Fontaine & Anglim have in this issue. The shoe values that they are offering will bear your closest inspection.

Judge Ives started for Red Lake Falls on Monday morning for the purpose of issuing naturalization papers to those who need such aids to become citizens.

To-night at Salvation Army Hall, Capt. Nora Hill and Blanche Wheeler will lead the exercises, also to-morrow evening. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

Miss Minnie Martin went up to Wylie this week to "take up school" at that place provided the waters have subsided from the face of the earth sufficiently.

Miss Ida Hancock is up from Fargo this week visiting relatives and friends while her school down there is taking an enforced vacation owing to high water.

Sylvester Peterson came up on Monday and took his place as register of the U. S. land office. He will soon get the hang of the business as he is every way well qualified.

J. O. Sargeant went to work on Saturday to build him an ark with which to sail out to dry land if need be. Maybe be rested on the Sabbath day but if not it was because it was a work of necessity.

By purchasing eggs for setting of Bugg & Paseman you save express charges and losses that sometimes occur by shipping eggs long distances, and their prices are lower than other reliable breeders.

Some of the streets had began to dry nicely before the rain on Monday and a few dry days would have put them in elegant shape. The frost does not seem to bother as much this spring as usual.

After Joseph Patnaude had finished his job of pile-driving on the river he stored his pile-driver in a safe place—as he thought. The overflow found it and when last seen it was sailing serenely down stream.

The ladies of the Congregational church are getting up a cake sale to take place at the Hotel Crookston next Saturday. The proceeds are to be devoted to painting the church edifice.

Joseph Patnaude came down from the farm on Monday and went after that pile-driver that broke away on Saturday. He succeeded in capturing it and securely anchoring it to the bank.

Prof. Malm left on Monday evening for his home in southern Minnesota where he will spend the summer. Intends to return at the beginning of the fall term of the Crookston Business College.

Joseph Patnaude said to a JOURNAL reporter on Monday that with fine weather he could get to seeding by the last of this week. Thinks that seeding will be commenced on many farms next week.

A large party of Scandinavians arrived on Monday morning bound for Kittison county where they go to make for themselves good homes in that county. And that's the way it goes in spite of the high water.

Try Fontaine & Anglim for dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, or anything you need in household supplies. Their object is to please their customers and they have some rare bargains to offer.

Dept. Sheriff Losey went over to Grand Forks last Friday to get the men who are suspected of the murder of Thos. Breen but could not get them over the river so they had to await the preliminary trial there.

The re-appointment of the old police force by the mayor and their confirmation by the new council will be generally approved by our citizens. The selection of Carl Riedesel as comptroller was a good one.

Go to Slocum's to order your Easter Sunday dinner. For Saturday's trade he will have lettuce, radishes, pieplant, new cabbage, sweet potatoes, strawberries and a nice line of bacon and ham and eggs.

Geo. Finlayson is up from Minneapolis for a brief visit at home. He emphatically denies that he has been fired from the University foot-ball club as stated in the Minneapolis daily papers, and expects to go back soon to resume his place as manager of the club.

During the flood the cistern underneath Louis Bivard's house was submitted to such severe pressure that the floor was not strong enough to hold it down and it rose up several feet taking floor and all with it.

H. C. Johnson was in from his farm a few miles west of the city on Tuesday. Said that only for the rain on Monday morning he should have started his harrows, and should do so Wednesday morning if it did not rain before then.

The Crookston Boom and Water Power Co. held its annual meeting on Saturday of last week and the following directors were elected: Gilbert M. Walker, Martin Lally, A. E. Pray and Chas. B. March.

Affairs in relation to the estate of Nick. Hoffman, the deceased East Grand Forks brewer, were before Judge Hagen on Monday. A large number of claims against the estate were presented amounting to over $40,000.

Several lumbermen who came in from the woods last week reported that the snow in the woods was about two feet deep yet and full of water, which will have a tendency to keep the water in the river at a very high stage for sometime yet.

If those Russians were too tender footed to stand the mud of Crookston streets they better go back to Russia for they have no business in this Red River Valley in the spring and they will not be a credit to any place they happen to locate in.

The Great Northern immigration agent, Frank Grygla, arrived on Tuesday with a party of Russians who come to make homes in the Red River Valley. This party is the advance guard of a large number who will come later if the report of these is favorable.

On Tuesday the sad news of the death of Mrs. August Munn was whispered upon the streets. She had been ailing for sometime but her condition was not considered dangerous until within a day or so. She leaves a husband and five children to mourn the loss of a true wife, a tender and affectionate mother. She was about 34 years old.

Chris. Houston, was in from his farm in Fairfax on Monday reported that the water in his neighborhood had subsided to that extent that he expected to commence seeding as soon as next Monday providing no more rain falls.

Have you noticed that fine display of shoes of all kinds in the windows of Fontaine & Anglim's shoe department? Look it over and call inside and see what they can do for you. They guaranty the best shoes for the least money. Don't take our word but go and see for yourself.

In spite of the high water the irrepressable settler continues to come bringing with him his stock and implements ready to to go to work upon some farm as soon as he locates. The work train going north on Friday took a carload of stock and machinery to Argyle for a settler who has purchased land from the Great Northern road, and almost every incoming train from St. Paul brings some new settlers.

A number of our citizens went over to Grand Forks on Friday to witness the devastation caused by the floods. They report a fearful state of things existing and thousands of dollars of damage had already been done. East Grand Forks was the greatest sufferer the city being almost entirely submerged, many of the houses being in water up to the second story. Immense damage was done to the newly paved streets in Grand Forks.

R. A. Wilkinson, who came up from St. Paul last Friday said that the land in Crookston and vicinity was the driest he had seen anywhere in two weeks. Said that the condition of things in and around Fargo was truly appalling—that the big losses that Fargo sustained by her big fire were not to be compared with her losses by this flood; said he didn't see how that city would ever recover from the blow it has now received.

Geo. McLean Sr. celebrated his 85th birthday on Saturday last. Arrangments had all been made for a celebration of the event in proper style but the river's sudden rise interferred, for in the morning there was a foot or so of water all over the floor of the house and Mr. McLean, who had remained in the house till morning had to be taken out in a boat, very much disappointed over the interferance with his plans.

The latest reports from the floods on Red River show the water rapidly declining and the damage to Grand Forks will not be as great as was at first feared, if the water continues to fall. One large ice house went down the river and another was badly damaged. The farmers along the Red below Grand Forks will lose seed grain but the fears that much stock would be drowned seem to have been not well founded as not much loss has been sustained in this way. A few lost horses and cows but the most of them managed to save their stock.

On Friday the river, that had been steadily falling for a few days took a sudden upward turn and rose rapidly all night and until noon on Saturday when it had reached a stand about two feet lower than the high water mark of '96. The residents of Jerome's addition, those living in the threatened portion began to get out, some leaving in the night. Dr. M. Leguee and family sought quarters up town and C. E. Misner sent his wife and children, except Howard, to Mr. Duntley's for the night. Geo. McLean Sr. stayed till morning then he left.

On Thursday next the Salvation Army will celebrate with appropriate ceremonies the 4th anniversary of its labors in this city. For all that time this little band of zealous christians have labored faithfully, every day through storm and sunshine, in season and out of season in the Master's work with a zeal truly heroic, and who can say that their labors have not been abundantly blessed? They expect to have with them at their evening meeting of that day Ensign Nungesser, of Moorhead, a talented and fluent speaker. A cordial invitation to all is extended.

On Monday a dispatch was received from Thief River Falls announcing that the Meehan's log boom had broken and the logs backed up by miles of ice had swept away the dam and bridges and were coming down stream at a rapid rate. The boom company at this place was wired to stop the logs here if they come and then the interested parties started for St. Hilaire with all the heavy chains they could get to strengthen the boom and try to stop the logs at that point. The river here began to feel the effect of the break on Tuesday morning commencing to rise a little and rising slowly all day. A considerable nervousness was felt at first but as time passed without very serious results gradually subsided.

The council met in regular session on Tuesday evening and the new members took their seats. The appointments and the mayor's annual address were the most important features. Mayor Brown delivered a masterly address reviewing the work of the past year, recommended that during the tramp season another man be added to the police force and recommended that the salaries of the police force be raised. Also recommended that steps be taken to secure better water for the use of our citizens, and that the water mains be extended somewhat. Noticed the demand for extension of the sewer system, a subject that the JOURNAL has recommended heretofore, but said that owing to the great expense attendant but little could be accomplished this year. Mr. Brown has been a careful and efficient mayor and his re-election to this important office is but a just recognition of the faithful services of a worthy man.

Much has been said by a local paper this spring of the fearful condition of Crookston streets, all for the purpose, it would seem, of having a few business streets paved, now comes the statement that the Russian party, who arrived on Tuesday were so disgusted with the mud on Crookston streets that they declared that they would not stop in such a muddy place—and so they went to Hallock! Well, one thing is sure; if they did say that, they will come back just as soon after they get there as the cars can carry them for they will find it 100 per cent worse there than it is here or ever could be, for Hallock is a low and flat place which is true of every other place except Crookston on the Great Northern line in the Red River Valley. While it is true that paving the business streets of the city would be a very great improvment, it is not necessary to misrepresent the actual condition of things, by making them appear worse than they are, to obtain the desired end. The fact of the matter is that Crookston is and always has been the best village and city in the Red River Valley in this important particular owing to her natural advantages and it is libelous to represent her as being the worst. Even as we write, these very streets that have been so maligned are rapidly drying up and will soon be in fairly good shape while at other places there will be deep mud for sometime yet until the weather gets dryer. No one disputes that paving would improve things but we contend that it is not necessary to libel the city in order to obtain it.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

Painful Eruptions

Continued to Spread and Discharge Until Blood Was Purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My sister was afflicted with eruptions around her ears which kept getting worse and spreading until they became very painful. The sores would discharge and were exceedingly disagreeable. We made up our minds we must do something for her and we procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She continued taking it until she was entirely cured." NADIA DUNNING, Concord, Wisconsin.

"After having tumors removed I was very weak. I had a headache all the time and a dreadful tired feeling. My daughter urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I did so, and after taking three bottles I was relieved of these troubles." E. V. ASTLE, Merrimack, Wisconsin.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

Polk County Journal 4-15-97.

Hasten the Thought!

If you're thinking of buying a new pair of shoes, hasten the thought a little and come here to take a look at the values we are giving you in new spring styles. A look now will help you decide, and you may pick at your leisure.

Children's Shoes.

We have just placed on the bargain counter three hundred pairs of children's shoes. They are odds and ends and accordingly the sizes run somewhat irregular. Some were worth $2.00, some a little less, but at $1.17 a pair, for sizes 11 to 2, and 97c. for sizes 8 to 11 you'll get the biggest value you ever received in shoe leather.

Ladies' Shoes.

We've just received twenty dozen pairs of Ladies' shoes direct from the largest factory in the country. Some have pointed toes, and some are made on the wide opera, all have patent leather tips. At **$1.45** we ought to sell every pair in two weeks time.

Men's Working Shoes.

Its generally known as "Government" shoe. So called probably because its merit is recognized by the War depratment, who order its use in the Infantry service. Made a little different from the ordinary shoe and its chief merit lies in the fact that the sole is pliable. Feels just like a moccasin on the foot but will wear like a wooden shoe, price is **$1.50**

Remember

Your money back if you want it!

Fontaine & Anglim.

Prize Winning Poultry

BUGG & PASEMAN.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Breeders of Fancy Poultry.

Light Brahmas. Barred Plymouth Rocks.
White Cochins. Partridge Cochins.
Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas,
Silver Spangled Hamburgs.

Stock has won prizes wherever shown.

Eggs per setting, from $1.50 to $2.50. Stock for Sale at all times.

Palate Ticklers

We have added to our already large stock of Groceries, etc., a full line of Armour's choicest cured meats, "Golden Brand" Hams and Breakfast Bacon. These goods are the finest on the market and our prices are right.

SPRING IS HERE,

And the time for sowing seeds is near at hand. If you reap the harvest you must sow the seed, and to make sure of good seed buy them of SLOCUM the Robert Street Grocer He will show you a complete line of Flower, garden and field seeds, at reasonable prices.

Slocum's Crocery

DEFECTIVE PAGE

MR. WICKS.

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER II.

THE GOING.

Miss Cherryton took the loss of her jewels more calmly than most people would have done, probably because it was her nature to take events quietly and comfortably, just as they came. She also had implicit faith in the police and never doubted the speedy recovery of the jewels.

But, strange to say, she seemed really concerned about the loss of her pheasants. She said repeatedly to Jack, "How very provoking!" and at last made up her mind that Mr. Wicks ought to go back.

Now, the truth of the matter was that Miss Cherryton disliked dogs extremely. She was afraid of them, and it was only on account of her great fondness for Sylvia that in a weak moment she had allowed Mr. Wicks to be sent for, and the death of the pheasants gave her a tolerably good excuse for Mr. Wicks' dismissal.

"Miss Druce will be dreadfully disappointed," pleaded Jack, who saw in his aunt's decision an opportunity for making some atonement to Sylvia for having punished Mr. Wicks. "There is, I believe, great truth in the proverb, 'Love me, love my dog,'" he said consolingly to himself.

"Sylvia, dear," said Miss Cherryton a little later, "I am afraid Mr. Wicks is too young to be here, and—and I am sorry to say that I think it would perhaps be better if he went back."

"Oh, Miss Cherryton!" exclaimed Sylvia, opening her blue eyes wide with astonishment. "I am sorry if he has been troublesome, but I thought you liked him a little, and he does love the country so. Won't you let him stay just a little longer?"

"My dear, such pretty pleadings ought to soften my heart, but mine is a hard heart."

"Look here, aunt—I'll guarantee that Mr. Wicks eats no more pheasants. I will take him under my special care, if Miss Druce will allow me. I'll lick him into shape. No, no, I mean caress him till he becomes the best, most obedient, tractable, delightful dog in the world. You positively mustn't refuse, aunt. Think how Miss Druce will miss Mr. Wicks."

"And how Mr. Wicks will miss Miss Druce," added Sylvia.

"And," continued Jack, "though he has devoured young pheasants we shall all miss him."

But Miss Cherryton shook her head and remained firm through all these arguments.

"Never mind, Miss Druce," said Jack cheerfully after Aunt Matilda had left the room. "I'll try again. Mr. Wicks mustn't be banished if we can help it."

"Thank you," said Sylvia demurely. "Mr. Wicks will be grateful. "And now, Mr. Cherryton, if you have really nothing better to do, come and give me another golf lesson."

Jack ran into the hall and seized his golf bag, saying that it was the best thing he could do.

"Not quite," retorted Sylvia, laughing. "The very best thing that you could do would be to persuade your aunt to let dear Mr. Wicks stay."

"And so I will," exclaimed Jack with great earnestness.

"How serious," said Sylvia, glancing quickly at him, and then there was a pattering of feet and panting b l.ind them. It was Mr. Wicks.

"How nice! Wa shall have an an ence. Mr. Wicks has come to look o said Sylvia, holding out her cleek for the dog to jump over.

But Jack thought differently. "I'm afraid we shall find it quite impossible to play if he does look on," he suggested.

"And why?"

"Oh, because he'll stand behind you just when you're going to hit, or come in front and get killed, and many other things."

"Very well," said Sylvia, with a shade of annoyance in her voice. "Rather than that Mr. Wicks should lose his walk I'll give up golf, and please, Mr. Cherryton, will you take my clubs back to the house? Thank you."

And at that moment Jack felt that he positively hated Mr. Wicks.

"Come along, Mr. Wicks, dear," cried Sylvia gayly.

Jack said never a word, but stood staring after Sylvia as she walked away with Mr. Wicks by her side, and his old enemy—jealousy—raged within him.

Two or three days passed by. Sylvia seemed just as devoted as ever to her dog, and Jack became more and more gloomy and silent.

"Mr. Wicks must really go tomorrow," said Miss Cherryton, looking at her morose nephew. "My dear Jack, for goodness' sake say something, do something," she cried, jumping up and bustling about the room. "But don't sit there so solemn and sphinxlike."

"Send him away, aunt, send the dog away. But what am I saying? Keep him, I mean, oh, keep him. Miss Druce is so devoted to him." And Jack flung himself out of the room.

"Well," laughed Miss Cherryton, "young men are strange creatures, especially when they are in love. Nevertheless, I shall send the puppy away."

Jack strolled out of the house in the cool of the evening. In his state of mind the rooms seemed oppressively hot. Again and again he asked himself if Sylvia cared for him, but he could find no answer, and the tall trees, waving their branches in the night breezes, seemed to sigh in sympathy with him.

He walked slowly across the soft, velvety lawn and out of the garden into the long grass of the park. He looked up at the starlit heavens and at the faint pink light just above the horizon, but the silent beauty of the evening made him the more sad.

At this moment there was a sharp little bark of delight, a rustling in the grass, and Mr. Wicks came dancing at Jack's side.

"Go home," cried Jack, pointing to the house. "Go home. What are you doing out here?"

Most dogs would have slunk away with their tails between their legs, but Mr. Wicks looked up solemnly at Jack and almost seemed to speak the words, "Why are you angry with me?" then held up a little paw, as if to ask forgiveness, and a stump of a tail wagged pleadingly.

Presently, without any apparent reason, Mr. Wicks began to growl.

Close by, on a slight rising of the ground, were three old oaks, veterans, gnarled and weather beaten. Toward these Mr. Wicks trotted slowly; then he stopped, put his head on one side, listened and growled again, and, scampering toward one of the oaks, barked furiously.

Jack whistled, but Mr. Wicks seemed engrossed in gazing up into the tree.

Then a strange thing happened. The branches of the old oak were pushed roughly to one side, and a man, leaping down from the tree, looked rapidly around him and ran with might and main across the open ground. Like the wind, Mr. Wicks, followed by Jack, was after him, had reached him, and then there was a yell of pain, for Mr. Wicks had used his weapons with good effect. With a volley of oaths and curses, the tramp dropped a square parcel he had been carrying, and then the stick that he held in his other hand fell with a heavy thud, and with just the faintest little cry Mr. Wicks relaxed his hold and rolled over on his back.

The burglar ran for his life.

Jack knelt down at Mr. Wicks' side, called the dog by his name, and the recovery of the jewels seemed nothing to him now. Mr. Wicks opened his eyes slowly, and very feebly he tried to lick Jack's hand. There was a world of understanding in those glorious eyes, then the light flashed out from them, and Mr. Wicks' merry, brief career was over.

* * * * * *

Two figures were walking slowly toward the three old oaks. The twilight was deepening, there was the same pink glow on the horizon and the same soft breezes whispering among the trees as on that evening when Jack had walked alone, jealous and miserable. But now there was a change.

"Yes, Jack," murmured Sylvia, "I was very fond of my dear, heroic little Mr. Wicks, but all the time"—

"Yes, and all the time?" asked Jack eagerly, while he drew nearer.

"I loved far, far better"—

And the three old oaks caught the words "Mr. Jack."—Argosy.

Naval Cadetship.

Examinations at Fergus Falls April 30th and May 1st. A competitive examination for nomination as Cadet in the U. S. Naval Academy from the Seventh Minnesota Congressional District will be held at Fergus Falls on the 30th day of April and the 1st day of May.

Candidates must meet the following conditions, viz: Age between 15 and 20 years. Height 5 feet or upwards. To be physically and mentally sound, and pass in the common school branches, including English grammar, U. S. history, arithmetic, and algebra as far as simple equations of one or more unknown quantities.

Successful candidates must averages at least 70 in each study, and will be expected to report by May 15th or Sept. 15th 1897 at the Academy in Annapolis, Maryland, for entrance examination.

If successful in this he enters immediately as a Cadet, traveling expenses from his home being credited to him after one month.

Expense of outfit (wardrobe etc.) about $200. Annual pay $500. Term six years, four on shore, two at sea.

Bloodthirsty Indians Thwarted

The above picture illustrates one of the many thrilling incidents in the Serial Story

FELIX MARCHANT

the first chapters of which will soon be begun in these columns

It is a story of western life by a well known writer

COMPANIONSHIP IN MARRIED LIFE.

The Right Kind of a Wife Makes the Right Kind of a Husband.

"If you wish to be a good companion to your husband study to make each 'good-morning' that you say to him an incentive to a better life," is Ruth Ashmore's advice to young women, whom she addresses upon "The Profession of Marriage," in the April Ladies Home Journal. "Learn to make each 'good-night' a benediction of love for the day's work, the day's loving and the day's sympathy. Look for his good qualities. He is like you in having faults, with very little trouble you can find these faults, and by talking about them and reminding him of them you can make your married life unendurable. You can bring about heartburnings, you can cause strife, and before you know it, hatred may take the place of love. Look for his virtues and seeking always for goodness, you will grow better every day just as certainly as you would grow bad if you looked only for that which was wicked. Remember there is much that will have to be forgiven in you; and, whenever you feel inclined to remind Tom of a weakness read the book in which is set down your foibles and your follies. A woman who even after her marriage, carefully studies her profession, can make her husband what she wishes him to be. Everything that is good is contagious, and the right kind of a wife makes the right kind of a husband.

"Respect the rights of your husband, he is a man, not a child, and how can the world honor him when you, who are his closest companion do not? Do not even in jest deride or underrate him. People are slow about deciding when one is jesting or when one is in earnest. And what you meant to be funny may cause some stupid person to say, "How horrid Tom must be. Why his wife says dreadful things about him."

The Greatest Problem For Women.

Discussing the solution of "Women's Most Vexing Problem"—domestic service—in the April Ladies' Home Journal, Edward W. Bok insists that, "first of all, women must drop a lot of outside problems with which they are at present grappling, but which, after all, only indirectly concern them. Important they may be, in a general sense, but not one hundredth part as important as is this problem which is exclusively theirs. Foreign missions, the ballot, the higher education of women, good government, the amelioration of the poor—it will be well enough for women to labor for all these causes when their own more immediate problems are settled. The servant girl problem is far more important at present than any of these. Other problems are general in their effects, this one strikes at the very heart of the American home. We do not begin to realize how intimately associated is this problem with our happiness. It concerns every man, woman and child. The heathen in African lands ought to be civilized. No one will dispute that. But true charity begins at home, and we have heathens in a few of our kitchens who need civilizing and educational influences just as much as do the natives of India's coral strand. I have nothing to say against woman's work in foreign missionary societies, good government clubs, or charity organizations of whatever sort. But I do say this, that scores of women are employing efforts in those directions which ought to be employed in the solution of matters nearer home. Women can solve this domestic problem if they will. But they must get together and work unitedly. If they do I venture to say that in a year or two there will be no such thing as the servant girl problem, for it will have been solved."

What a Trained Nurse Must Be.

"It takes an intelligent, refined woman with a strong will and good sound sense to make a good nurse," the superintendent of a large training school writes in the April Ladies' Home Journal. "She must be able to command the respect of her patient. She must be sympathetic, orderly, dignified and incapable of betraying alarm before her patient. She must be ready and quick to act in any emergency, but slow to assume authority that belongs to her superiors. She must be of a cheerful, hopeful nature. With these attributes, joined to the practical knowledge of arranging a sickroom, preparing the invalid's bed, removing of bandages, the giving of medicines (as well as understanding their properties), a knowledge of cooking and a desire to do her duty regardless of her surroundings or of any adverse criticism, she would be a model nurse. There is, of course some theoretical training through text-books and lectures to be gone through, but without the other qualifications no woman can become a successful nurse."

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

W. A. ROBERTSON,

D. D. S. Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical

DENTIST.

Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.

GRADUATE—

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Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon

OFFICE IN

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Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office in Jerome's Addition.

A. C. WILKINSON.

Attorney-at-Law,

Practices in all the courts. Office over Fontaine & Anglim's store, Main St. Crookston.

H. STEENERSON.

Attorney-at-Law

Crookston, Minnesota.

MILLER & FOOTE,

ATTY'S-AT-LAW.

McKinnon Block Crookston, Minn.

L. E. GOSSMAN,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

A. R. HOLSTON,

Attorney - at - Law

Practices in all the courts.
Office in Fournet Block.

CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY.

Made a Well Man of Me.

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1877. 1897.

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Polk County Journal,

Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

CURRENCY ELASTICITY.

INFERIORITY OF OUR OWN AS COMPARED WITH SCOTCH AND CANADIAN CURRENCY SYSTEMS.

Need For More Money to Move Crops Is At Once Supplied In Other Countries, but Not In This—Red Tape, Cost and Delay In Obtaining Currency Make Our System Inelastic and Increase Rate of Interest In August and September—Better Banking and Currency Systems Alone Can Rid Us of the Silver Question.

Secretary of the Treasury Windom said in his treasury report for 1890:

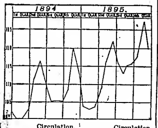
"In my judgment the gravest defect in our present financial system is its lack of elasticity. * * * The demand for money, in this country, is so irregular that an amount of circulation which will be ample during ten months of the year will frequently prove so deficient during the other two months as to cause stringency and commercial disaster. The crops of the country have reached proportions so immense that their movement to market, in August and September, annually causes a dangerous absorption of money. The lack of a sufficient supply to meet the increased demands during those months may entail heavy losses upon the agricultural as well as upon other business interest."

How hard and inelastic is our present unscientific currency system, or lack of system, is apparent when a comparison is made with the currency systems of other countries. In a pamphlet recently issued by the sound currency committee of the Reform club Mr. L. Carroll Root illustrates the relative elasticity of 20 different banking systems in 16 different countries. He says:

"The data secured includes weekly or monthly statements of the outstanding circulation of the leading bank currency systems of the world. The period covered in each case is the two years 1894 and 1895. The method of preparation of diagrams has been to take the minimum circulation of the period as a base line and to reduce the amounts on other dates to percentages of this. In this way a common measure has been secured, and comparison of one diagram with another is facilitated."

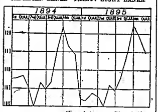
We reproduce below three of Mr. Root's diagrams which show in a striking way the great difference in elasticity of currencies in Scotland, Canada and the United States.

BANKS OF SCOTLAND—TEN BANKS.



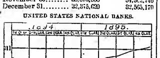
	Circulation. 1894.		Circulation. 1895.
January 27	£6,220,523	January 26	£6,847,434
February 24	6,101,264	February 23	6,276,997
March 24	6,069,075	March 23	6,822,469
April 21	6,289,359	April 20	6,605,208
May 19	6,809,226	May 18	7,185,552
June 16	7,093,971	June 15	7,440,030
July 14	6,687,832	July 13	7,095,838
August 11	6,434,985	August 10	6,907,196
September 8	6,425,971	September 7	7,041,601
October 6	6,423,398	October 5	7,054,197
November 3	6,599,290	November 2	7,191,632
December 1	7,289,749	November 30	7,764,561
December 29	6,906,079	December 28	7,326,063

CANADIAN BANKS—THIRTY-EIGHT BANKS.



	Circulation. 1894.	Circulation. 1895.
January 31	$30,571,375	$28,917,275
February 23	30,603,267	28,815,494
March 31	30,702,607	29,414,796
April 30	29,996,472	29,152,152
May 31	28,467,718	28,420,134
June 30	30,254,159	30,166,578
July 31	29,801,772	29,738,115
August 31	29,270,966	30,737,622
September 30	33,355,156	32,771,442
October 31	34,516,651	34,671,028
November 30	33,076,868	34,362,746
December 31	32,375,620	32,565,170

UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANKS.



EXCLUSIVE OF BANK'S OWN NOTES ON HAND.

	Circulation.	Per cent.
December, 1893	$204,581,130	102.8
February, 1894	201,882,832	101.5
May, 1894	200,514,410	100.7
July, 1894	198,984,534	100.0
October, 1894	200,370,704	100.6
December, 1894	200,391,327	100.7
March, 1895	199,436,622	100.2
May, 1895	204,028,806	102.5
July, 1895	205,480,399	103.2
September, 1895	208,066,813	104.5
December, 1895	209,766,713	105.4
February, 1896	211,889,750	106.4

These diagrams show that in Scotland there is about 20 per cent more of currency in circulation in November than in February. In Canada there is 22 per cent more currency in circulation in October than in May. In the United States there was only 0 per cent change in circulation during the two years 1894 and 1895, and the most of this change is accounted for not by the changing needs for currency at different periods of the year, but by the sales of United States bonds, which made it convenient for banks to increase their circulation. Mr. Root thus explains the changes in Canada and Scotland:

"For instance, on comparing the circulation of Canada and Scotland, the first thing noticed is that in Scotland there are two upward movements, one culminating in May and the other in November, while in Canada the former movement is entirely absent and the other occurs one month earlier than in Scotland. The explanation will without doubt be found in the Scotch practice of making payments on mortgages, interest, annuities, etc., at those dates—a practice not followed so extensively in Canada.

"In general a single annual movement may be said to characterize agricultural communities. This occurs in the fall, and is due to what we have come to call 'moving the crops.' Its explanation may be found in the fact that farmers, as a class, are not accustomed to make use of bank deposits, and consequently when payments are made to them for their crops (largely at a single season of the year) the surplus over immediate payments is required by them in the form of notes—it being unquestionably true that in any of our agricultural communities in this country the average farmer has in his possession during the six weeks following the sale of his crop a much larger amount of currency than during the rest of the year. The result in the aggregate is an extraordinary demand, such as that which leads in Canada to an annual expansion of 20 per cent in the bank circulation."

Undoubtedly the needs for currency in the United States change about as much as in Canada, but the cost of buying bonds at a high premium on which notes can be issued only to 90 per cent of their par value, the red tape necessary to obtain these notes from the government and the tax on circulation make a delay and cost in increasing the circulation which practically prohibit an increase until the need for such increase is past. Therefore interest rates in this country run up rapidly in August and September without appreciably affecting the supply of currency.

In Scotland and Canada the machinery necessary to increase the supply of currency is simple and is entirely in the hands of the banks; hence the cost and delay necessary are much less than with us. Thus in Canada a few big banks with numerous "branch banks" supply all parts of the country with currency. When more money is needed in any province—as in Manitoba when the wheat crop is being harvested—rates of interest begin to rise. The profits of supplying currency in this province are increased, and immediately additional supplies of currency are sent from the big banks in Montreal, Quebec or Toronto to their branch banks in Manitoba. Thus the cost of moving the crops is much lower in Canada than in the United States, where rates of interest go up and down without materially changing the supply of currency. Of course the farmers, through increased competition of bidders, who obtain plenty of money at low rates of interest and can afford to pay high prices, reap most of the benefit.

There are other advantages connected with "branch banks" which it is unnecessary to explain here. It is sufficient to say that in Canada there is no silver question to disturb business and occupy the time of politicians and legislators. It is not likely that we will have financial peace until we greatly improve our banking and currency systems.

Mr. Bryan on Equality.

In his speech at New York on Feb. 26 Mr. Bryan said: "If any person believes a government should single out a few people and give them advantages over others, he does not understand equality under the law."

This is very true. But, in demanding that silver mine owners be permitted to take 50 cents' worth of bullion to the treasury and have it stamped as $1, is not Mr. Bryan advocating the very inequality under the law which he rebukes? Would not free coinage of silver at a fictitious ratio be to "single out a few people and give them advantages over others?" The owners of silver bullion in this country are very few indeed.

Again Mr. Bryan says, "No just government ought to enable or permit one citizen to injure another citizen."

True. But would not the government do this if it enabled one class of citizens, the debtors, to discharge their obligations to another class, the creditors, in dollars worth only half as much as were the dollars loaned? If the government were to make wampum or conch shells legal tender for the payment of debt, would it not enable one class of citizens to injure another class? And would it not do the same in depreciating the currency of the country to a 50 cent basis? The people so decided last November.

The Only Good Paper Currency.

All propositions for the retirement of the legal tenders and the abolition of the treasury reserve as a feature of our currency system are coupled with the demand for a banking system that would afford a large note circulation, one more responsive to the fluctuating demands of business and one whose reserve would be maintained by banks which would be compelled by the conditions of their existence and by law to protect their notes, and which, through their discount business, have the necessary machinery for increasing their reserves or decreasing their liabilities. Such a banking system would provide the paper currency which the American people would rather handle in their daily transactions and carry about as pocket money than specie.—Iron Age.

Afraid of 16 to 1 Fire.

The Democrats of Rhode Island will, it is said, ignore the currency question in their coming state convention. They will ignore it for the same reason that a burnt child stops playing with fire. It is to be hoped that the Democrats will profit by past mistakes. It would be a pity not to have the two great old parties in the field in 1900.

Japan's Progressive Step.

Japan shows both its progressiveness and its financial honesty and sense in providing for gold and silver coinage at a ratio of 32½ to 1. This is the commercial ratio enforced by Jefferson and sought by every succeeding administration until the Blandites tried to make a dollar out of 50 cents.—New York World.

Free Seed Distribution.

From the Florists' Exchange.

We apprehend there is no question as to the fact that the free distribution of seeds by the United States government is a direct violation of the principles of the American doctrine of protection the principal object of which is the protection and development of infant and deserving industries. The seed-growing industry in this country is as yet in its swaddling clothes, so to speak. It is a healthy, honest and honorable business. The labor employed in the industry is necessarily fairly intelligent, and should receive so-called American wages.

It may be said that hereafter, with a prohibitive tariff on seeds, those distributed by the government will necessarily be grown on our own soil, and that our growers will have the benefit and profit of a home market. This might be an argument if the seeds were purchased directly of the growers or wholesale dealers at market prices, but when the contract is given to the lowest bidders it leaves the growers at the mercy of the contractors.

The fact is the free seed distributed demoralizes the seed and plant business and hurts everybody connected with it. As an evidence of how the seed trade is affected, it may be stated that the government eats into its very vitals by distributing those seeds which during times such as the present form the stand-by of the business—viz, those from which culinary products are obtained. Vegetable seeds form the bulk sent out by government. During hard times luxuries are dispensed with, and only bare necessaries are purchased. Flower seeds are considered luxuries, and in times like these are not in request, and the seedsman must look to a trade being done in vegetable or farm seeds to enable him to carry on his business, and here the government steps in and frustrates him in the attempt.

The American farmer or gardener is not a pauper. He would be abundantly able to buy what seeds he wants if he were barely compensated for his products.

At this time thousands of planters are holding off, waiting to see what seeds they will get from Washington before placing their order with their florist or seedsman. In fact we are not sure but that there is more harm done to the seed trade in this way than from the actual competition from the seed distribution. It is a fact that last year many country people made up a list of the seeds they required and sent it to their congressman, and when they received the ill-assorted packets it was too late to purchase and plant many of the vegetables, etc., actually needed in the family garden.

The only good thing, if it is a good thing accomplished by the seed distribution, is the possible capture of votes by congressmen from country districts. The bad results are the demoralization of a legitimate infant home industry, the degradation of one of the best forms of American labor and the catering of a large class of otherwise independent citizens to one of the worst forms of paternalism—the assumption of pauperism and the practical forcing of alms upon those who neither need nor desire them. What farmers, florists, gardeners and fruit growers want are novelties, advice and the assistance of the government in developing profitable markets for their surplus products.

How Girls Should Consider Proposals.

My dear girl, when a man asks you to become his wife you ought to put some questions to yourself, writes Ruth Ashmore to girls on "The Profession of Marriage," in the April Ladies' Home Journal. Satisfy yourself that you love this man well enough, not only to be happy with him, but if need be, to suffer with him. Decide for yourself if this be the man of all others in whom you will find your ideal companion, for companionship means as much in marriage as in friendship. Then you must think of the future. Ask yourself too whether this man brings out in you all that is best, whether he provokes that which is little and mean in you, or whether he piques you into making light of that which is good. Decide whether this man is the one with whom you would be willing to grow old; whether this man is the one to whom you would, without hesitancy submit questions that trouble your conscience. Then too you must ask yourself what seems, perhaps, like a trivial question, whether this man is one whose name you will feel honored in bearing not because of any material wealth he may possess, but because of his being an honest gentleman. Think out all these things, ask yourself question upon question, not only as to his fitness, but as to yours and then if you give him the loving answer that he wishes, try to become thoroughly acquainted with him.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

Ex-President Harrison's Success as Author

Ex-President Harrison will conclude his series of papers on life in the White House in the May Ladies' Home Journal, and take a respite from his literary labors which have so profitably and congenially occupied him for more than a year. General Harrison is the first president to show the public through the White House, "upstairs, downstairs," etc., and to detail the president's daily routine, and the social and domestic phases of life in the executive mansion. He is also the first chief magistrate to crystallize his knowledge and the experience gained as chief executive in a series of lucid, instructive and interesting magazine articles on the functions of our government, such as were "This Country of Ours" papers.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges.

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

Dr. E. A. Umland left yesterday for Chicago where he will spend a month attending the Policlinic.

W. F. Street donned his "mackinaw" this morning and started for Beltrami county to look after further business in connection with the organization.

John Goodman secured a pair of crutches, picked up his broken leg, boarded the train last Tuesday and started for Pembina, N. D. where he has relatives.

S. C. Johnson, the Crookston flour and feed merchant, was in town last Tuesday looking after his branch business recently opened here, of which A. W. Anderson, of Crookston has charge.

We omitted to mention last week a real estate transfer, by which Rev. O. Refsdahl secures the fine residence in Stadsvold & Lohn's addition formerly owned by G. O. Stensrud. Mr Stensrud took Mr. Refsdahl's former dwelling in the deal.

The train has been leaving right on time lately with the result that several persons have failed to catch it. George Vine of Crookston got left here Tuesday, and was compelled to go to McIntosh by hand car and from there to Crookston by team.

J. L. Bush, of Erskine, while shipping a carload of cattle to St. Paul, had one of the fingers of his left hand crushed with the horn of an ox by being jammed against the side of the car while on the road.

J. E. Campbell broke his record last Monday as a pedestrain by taking the ties for twenty six miles of the distance from Ada to Crookston on his way home. This was his only means of returning as no trains were running on account of the floods and it was impossible to drive over the wagon roads. Needless to say, he was glad when he reached the end of his tramp.

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.)

As a result of the moisture this week the school have had an enforced vacation.

B. F. Nesbett says he expects, to sow a crop of ducks' eggs on his farm this year.

Anna Worden has sold the southeast quarter of section 14 town of Nesbett, to J. A. Bryson for $3,000.

Jim Bain says he has a farm that is adapted to diversified farming. He can raise ducks on the lower side and wheat on the top sids.

Chris Widenhoefer went to Crookston on Wednesday night's train. He says there are sixteen hundred ties between here and Crookston. He knows for he walked back Tuesday.

While working on the bridge across the Red Lake river, Monday, Mayor Robert Bain took a "header" into the drink. He thinks he is now in a position to say just how deep the water is in the river at this point.

C. U. Webster, Sr. administrator of the estate of Theo. Gakstad. has sold to Amand Salverson the sw¼ of the se¼ and lots 13, 14 and 16 of section 7; w½ of ne¼ and n½ of se¼ of section 12, township 150 range 49 for the consideration of $5,500.

Hugh Thompson came over from East Grand Forks Monday to see how much moisture we have here. He reports about three feet of water on his farm in section 7. He got laid out here by delayed trains and did not get home in time to vote Tuesday. He predicted the election of Hugh Dunlevy as mayor of East Grand Forks and subsequent events have ratified his prediction.

Fertile has had a sensation. The grain buyer for the farmers' elevator speculated in options and lost $1,183, which he made good to the farmers, and they accepted. He speculated previously and made for them $900, which they considered perfectly legitimate, but this time the bird was of a different color. He claims the speculations were made with the full knowledge and consent of the stockholders. There are some people in Fisher just like those Fertile ducks.

A Point to Remember.

If you wish to purify your blood you should take a medicine which cures blood diseases. The record of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla proves that this is the best medicine for the blood ever produced. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures the most stubborn cases and it is the medicine for you to take if your blood is impure.

Hood's Pills are the best after dinner pill; assist digestion, cure headache. 25 cents.

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

John Holten transacted business at the county seat Monday.

Clark Goodale commenced seeding Monday. Others followed the example a few days later.

The wagon bridge near the old mill went out with the ice Monday. Part of it got as far as the new mill where it was stopped and tied up.

Farmers in this vicinity will in general commence seeding next week. It will be several weeks however before seeding operations commences on the lower lands to the west of us.

Sheriff Lawrence was in town the first of the week summoning witnesses in the Garfield county contest. Owing to the postponement of the case he was obliged to do his work over again. Tom says he can stand it if the county can. He has about fifty witnesses summoned.

Some of the men who were chopping the ice away from around the dam Saturday were isolated when the ice went down stream. A flat boat was made with long ropes attached to it was sent to their rescue but the rope broke and it went down stream. The boys then decided to wade it and did so by the aid of a rope and were none the worse for it except a cold bath.

The ice above the railroad bridge went out Monday afternoon and lodged against the piling that supports the bridge. The pressure of the ice soon become too strong and the piling gave away leaving the bridge unsafe to be crossed by trains and transfer is now being made. The pile-driver is at work and the bridge will soon be in shape for traffic again.

Erik Minden and a man and woman by the name of West, all of Winger, while going home from Fertile last Thursday came near being drowned in the river near Valley. They attempted to cross the stream with a team but were swept down the river. The wagon box was washed from the wagon and the three stuck to it and finally it got lodged in some bushes and the occupants by aid of their lung power attracted some farmers to the scene were rescued. Nothing has been seen of the team or wagon since.

Last Saturday was an exciting day at the upper mill dam and but for the prompt assistance of some of our able bodied citizens the dam and mill would have surely been swept away. The water in the river commenced to rise about noon and in a short time was up to the high water mark. The ice next to the dam broke up and commenced to gorge. Then willing hands went to work with axes, bars and picks and by heroic work got the ice moving down stream. In the mean time others with teams and shovels were daming up around the mill race and keeping the water from running over into the mill. Ten minutes more and the water would have gone over into the race. It was a close call for the mill. The water washed the railroad dump in one place to such an extent that it was thought it would surely all go but the section men filled about a thousand sacks with sand and placed them along the bank into the water and stopped the washing. No trains were run over it for several days. No trouble to speak of was experienced at the lower mill.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured.

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props. Toledo O. Sold by druggist, price 75c.

Found.

On train No. 2 leaving Chicago daily at 9:20 p.m., over the Nickel Plate road a D. L. & W. sleeper. This sleeper will be attached to train No. 2 and will arrive in New York the second morning at 7:30. This service went into effect, Monday, April 12th. This in addition to the present service which has a sleeper to New York over the Nickel Plate and West Shore Route.

Patrons of the Nickel Plate road are invited to call on, or address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill. for full information in regard to train service.

Maple Bay Items.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

The mail carrier goes afoot now, and we have had no papers for a week. Many complaints are being made about it.

D. T. Mitchell took the train on Tuesday for Crookston.

Nineteen voters were subpoenaed last week to attend the Garfield contest case.

Miss Lettie Murphy has gone to Grand Forks on a visit.

BORN—to Mr. and Mrs. N. Gunderson, April 1st, twin boys.

Miss S. J. Ball is at home from Nielsville for a couple of weeks vacation.

Miss Carrie Hunter finished a six months term of school last Friday and returned home Saturday.

Angus Items.

From our Special Correspondent.

The first train for a week arrived on Friday.

Andrew Anderson spent Friday in Warren.

W. Lemen returned home Monday from Minneapolis.

J. F. Montgomery took the train Saturday for St. Paul.

A. E. Brush came home Tuesday from Drayton; he walked from South Euclid.

Postmaster Gordon of Warren and five others passed through town on Tuesday on a hand-car en route to Crookston for the mail.

J. F. Montgomery, O. Tansan, F. R. Stevens, John Gabrielson, and J. A. Struble went to Crookston on Wednesday for the mail on a hand-car. They made the run from here to Crookston in one hour and ten minutes.

Euclid Items.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Mr. Gerlach was over from Wylie Wednesday of last week.

Louis Nepper, of McIntosh, was over the latter part of last week.

Miss Libbie Davies, of Angus, is spending the week with Euclid friends.

Ruth Hancock returned to Crookston Friday evening to resume school, after a two weeks vacation.

W. L. Davies and sons Norwood and Frank were down from Angus Friday. Miss Leora Davis returned with them to spend Sunday.

Last weeks items were sent to Crookston by a special messenger. The messenger brought them home with him, hence their non-appearance.

The Flyer came up Friday the first trip since the preceeding Saturday. During that time a portion of the mail was brought from Crookston on a hand car.

Mr. McGuire, of Minneapolis, arrived Monday morning to spend the summer on the farm of Rev. S. Currie. Mr. McGuire is a graduate of the State Agriculture College and will take charge of Rev. Currie's dairy.

The water has nearly disappeared in this locality and save a few missing culverts and small bridges, leaves no trace of damage. Seeding has begun on some of the higher ridges east of town.

Prof. A. D. Wishard returned from Crookston Saturday morning, having been detained there a week by the washouts. School proceeded under the charge of Miss Leora Davis, with Miss Nellie Chaplin as assistant.

A Gem.

Vick's Floral Guide for 1897 is just out. To call it a gem is to employ the use of a very mild expression. It is one of the most attractive publication ever issued by James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., and to those who have had dealings with this old reliable establishment in past years, this means that the Floral Guide is one of the finest catalogues of the season. Aside from the brilliant ornamental features, it is a compendium of valuable information on the subject of flowers, and should be widely distributed throughout this country. Vick's Floral Guide and packet of either Branching Aster, Pansy or New Japan morning Glory mailed on receipt of 15 cents.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.
Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

The Future Of Wheat.

Speaking of the present prices of wheat the Chicago Times-Herald of April 12th says: "A five-cent drop in wheat and a 20 cent drop within four months ought to discount many bull disappointments. That kind of a decline should suggest some rally even if the situation were from every standpoint bearish. But at the present time, while there are a good many circumstances against the holder, there is no lack of others in his favor. No one can claim that the situation is altogether one-sided and consequently such an unusual decline as has been suffered ought to have its weight.

There should be a respectable buying party now, if its only tenet were that drops cannot go on forever. It would have the benefit of some other things which everybody knows and which are hardly worth repeating, the partial home crop damage, the not altogether satisfactory crop position abroad, the small Argentine contributions and the moderate world's visible 40,000,000 bushels less than last year. The revival of the war scare need not be put in the list. If trouble should break out in the Mediterranean, everybody would give ordinary considerations to the winds and the man who had already turned on a humdrum theory would naturally have an extra reason for self-congratulation. But close as it may appear to approach, there is an overwhelming chance against war, that is any important war and the bull who discards it as a reliance will be the best off.

Crop news during the week improves somewhat. The government April condition, 81.4, turned out about as anticipated and suggests a good sized winter wheat total 900-000,000 bushels. The spot demand during the week kept disappointing Liverpool still acted weaker than any other market in the world."

She Sank.

A relief expedition on the government steam-boat started down the river from Grand Forks on Sunday to rescue people who were imprisoned in their houses, on hay and straw stacks and in trees, and when a few miles below Grand Forks she was crushed in the floating ice and at once began to sink. She managed to reach the bank of the river before she went down and her crew was thus enabled to get off in safety. A number of prominent citizens of Grand Forks, including two newspaper men, Geo Winship, of the Herald, and E. C. Carruth, of the Plaindealer were on board, but being used to taking water (on the side) escaped unharmed. It is now an open question which was the "hoo doo," Carruth or Winship, with the odds in favor of the former who has been in every smash-up by rail that has occurred in the north west recently.

State Dinner at The White House.

Ex-President Harrison asserts that state dinners cannot be wholly divested of the repression and stiffness which are the accompaniments of all state affairs. There is no opportunity for general conversation, he writes in the April Ladies' Home Journal, and the chef and your neighbor at table have your fate in their hands. But there are many other dinners and luncheons to which the elect and the congruous come, and twenty such, seated about the round table in the private dining room, make a goodly and a heartsome company. These are the dinners that endure the supreme test—you think well of your host and of the company when you wake up.

Grant Monument Ceremonial at New York.

Take the 28 hour train on the Nickel Plate Road. Solid trains between Chicago and New York. Meals served in dining cars. Coaches lighted with Pintsch gas, and in charge of colored porter. A trip over this line will convince you of its superior accommodations. Rate lower than by other lines.

J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago will take pleasure in furnishing all necessary information. [No 5-1-2]

KITCHEN RUN BY CITY.

At Grenoble, France, an Association Serves Good Food at Cost.

Housewives who think the co-operative kitchen is so far in the future that it would be absurd to look forward to it for relief from daily drudgery will be interested to hear that a kitchen with the same end in view as the co-operative has been in successful operation for nearly 50 years. The Association Alimentaire of Grenoble, France, is a purely municipal affair. The city owns it and supplies meals at cost in its own restaurant or delivers them at private homes.

Everything at the Association Alimentaire is as good as money can buy. The cooks are as clever as any in France, which is saying a great deal. The provisions are bought in the best markets and are carefully selected. The service is excellent. The dining rooms are of several grades, according to the furnishings and the attendance, so that all tastes may be accommodated. One may dine there for 3 cents on bread and soup and be satisfied or one may pay 12 cents and have a full course dinner. In the best rooms, which are marble floored and decorated with much elegance, there are waiters who look for tips as naturally as though they were in the swellest of Parisian cafes.

Pure wines, which have been properly aged, are served at about 8 cents a liter.

There is no financial profit to the city in running this huge restaurant, which serves some 15,000 meals a day. The charges are based on the cost of the materials used, the employment of help and the amount spent in keeping the utensils, machinery and building in repair.—New York Press.

Before Retiring....

take Ayer's Pills, and you will sleep better and wake in better condition for the day's work. Ayer's Cathartic Pills have no equal as a pleasant and effectual remedy for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and all liver troubles. They are sugar-coated, and so perfectly prepared, that they cure without the annoyances experienced in the use of so many of the pills on the market. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Cathartic Pills. When other pills won't help you, Ayer's is

THE PILL THAT WILL.

Important Train Service.

Taking effect Monday, April 12th. the popular Nickel Plate road will put into service a D. L. & W. Sleeper on train No. 2 leaving Chicago daily at 9:20 p. m., and arriving in New York the second morning at 7:30. This in addition to present sleeper between Chicago and New York via the Nickel Plate and West Shore Roads.

This road is endeavoring to give their patrons the best service for the least money, and the public will please look out for still further improvement in train service, in the near future. For reservations call or address H. THORNE, G. P. & T. A., 111 Adams St., Chicago.

J. Y. CALAHAN, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago.

Dr. Humphreys Says.

Dr. Humphreys says as "77 is to Grip, so is No. 10 to dyspepsia. The first dose relieves, its persistent use cures. 25c at all druggists.

TO W. R. DUNN,

You are hereby notified that on the 8th day of May 1893, in proceedings to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes pursuant to that certain real estate tax judgment, which was entered in the District court, in and for the county of Polk, in the Fourteenth Judicial district in the state of Minnesota, on the 22nd day of March A. D. 1893, the following described piece or parcel of land which is situated in Polk county in the state of Minnesota, to wit: lot six (6) of block nineteen (19) in Sampson's Woodland addition to Crookston, was bid in to the state to satisfy the amount for which it was adjudged liable in said judgment, interest and costs, for the sum of one dollar and fifty-nine cents: that the above described real estate has become, and now is, the absolute property of the state: that on the 20th day of July A. D. 1896, the above described real estate was sold by the undersigned county auditor of Polk county as directed by the state auditor, in accordance with section 101 of chapter 11 of the general statutes of 1878, and the several acts of the legislature of the state of Minnesota amendatory thereto, for the sum of seven dollars and fifty cents; that the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from such sale (exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice) is seven dollars and fifty cents with interest on said amount at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from said 20th day of July A. D. 1896, until such redemption is made, and that the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from such sale will expire sixty days after the service of this notice, and proof thereof has been filed in the office of the county auditor of said county.

Witness my hand and official seal this 9th day of April A. D. 1897.

JOHN GLEASON,
[SEAL.] County Auditor, Polk County, Minn.
(1-4)

TO ANDREW ECKLUND.

You are hereby notified that on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1893, in proceedings to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes pursuant to that certain real estate tax judgment, which was entered in the District court, in and for the county of Polk, in the Fourteenth Judicial district of the state of Minnesota, on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1893, the following described piece or parcel of land which is situated in Polk county, in the state of Minnesota, to wit: lot 2, block 19, Sampson's Woodland addition to Crookston, was bid in to the state to satisfy the amount for which it was adjudged liable in said judgment, interest and costs, for the sum of two dollars and five cents: that the above described real estate has become, and now is, the absolute property of the state: that on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1896, the above described real estate was sold by the undersigned county auditor of said Polk county, as directed by the state auditor, in accordance with section 101 of chapter 11 of the general statutes of 1878, and the several acts of the state legislature of the state of Minnesota amendatory thereto, for the sum of nine dollars and ninety cents: that the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from such sale (exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice) is nine dollars and ninety cents, with interest on said amount at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from said 20th day of July, A. D. 1896 until such redemption is made, and that the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from such sale will expire sixty days after the service of this notice, and proof thereof has been filed in the office of the county auditor of said county.

Witness my hand and official seal this 9th day of April A. D. 1897.

JOHN GLEASON,
[SEAL] County Auditor, Polk County, Minn.
(1-4)

TO WM. W. WICKLUND.

You are hereby notified that on the 8th day of May, A.D. 1893, in proceedings to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes pursuant to that certain real estate tax judgment, which was entered in the District court, in and for the county of Polk, in the Fourteenth Judicial district of the state of Minnesota, on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1893, the following described piece or parcel of land which is situated in Polk county in the state of Minnesota, to wit: lots three and four, block 19, Sampson's Woodland addition to Crookston, was bid in to the state to satisfy the amount for which it was adjudged liable in said judgment, interest and costs, for the sum of three dollars and eighteen cents; that the above described real estate has become and now is, the absolute property of the state; that on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1896, the above described real estate was sold by the undersigned county auditor, of said Polk county, as directed by the state auditor, in accordance with section 101 of chapter 11 of the general statutes of 1878, and the several acts of the state legislature of the state of Minnesota amendatory thereto, for the sum of seventeen dollars and twenty eight cents; that the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from such sale (exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice) is seventeen dollars and twenty-eight cents, with interest on said amount at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from said 20th day of July, A. D. 1896, until such redemption is made, and that the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from such sale will expire sixty days after the service of this notice, and proof thereof has been filed in the office of the county auditor of said county.

Witness my hand and official seal this 9th day of April, A. D. 1897.

JOHN GLEASON,
[SEAL] County Auditor, Polk County, Minn.
(1-4)

Cash Market

For the Choicest
Steaks,
Roasts and
Cuts
Of all Kinds at the Lowest Living Rates, try
Vine's Meat Market,
Vine Block, Broadway.
Joe. Winfield,
Successor to GEO. VINE.

It will Pay you
To examine our
Spring Stock
Of Boots and Shoes,
Quality the Best, Prices the Lowest.
EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN.
Main Street.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY APRIL 22, 1897 NO 2

CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO.

: Fournet Block. :

Caskets, Coffins, Burial Supplies.

Prices Reduced 25 per cent.

This cut represents our new Sterling Hearse.

$3.50 Per Trip to City Funerals.

Twelve years' Experience in the business with thorough training in the Science of Embalming. Our new Undertaking room is now stocked complete.

R. C. WOODHAM,
Embalmer and Funeral Director.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Tuesday, April 13.

The senate killed two railroad hills and passed the bill to reorganizo the state printing department. A hill was aleo passed to appropriate $5,000 for the relief of flood sufferers at Moorhead.

The house disposed of a large nnmher of hills. Among them were the following:

H. F. 836, Fosnes—To authorize conuty hoards of equalization to raise individual assessments.

H. F. 645, McGill—Reducing the fees of the state oil inspector to $2,400.

S. F. 413, Pottgieser—Prohibiting county and city officers from accepting any other office during the period for which elected.

The general appropriation bill for 1897 was introduced by Senator Wyman in the senate and hy Mr. Daro in the house of representatives. The bill provides for a total appropriation for the bionnial period of $1,893,959. In comparison with the omnihus bill of 1895, which conveyed $1,904,400, and that of 1873, which conveyed $1,927,320, tho present bill showe a decrease. All requests for new huildings for public institutions, except to complete the wing of tho St. Cloud normal school were stricken out.

Wednesday, April 14.

After an all day session the house passed the Jacobson bill providing for the appointment of a special committee of the legislaturo to prosecuto the varions claims to land held adversely by parties in which the State of Minnesota is helleved lo have an interest. Twenty-five thousand dollars is appropriated for the expenses of tho prosecution.

The senate advanced a score of hills to the calendar and slaughtered as many more. Among the hills passed was one hy Senator Keller, appropriating $5,000 for the purchase and distribution of sugar beet seed.

Among the measures recommended to pass were tho barbers' license bill, Hodge's bill to extend terms of county auditors, the Stevens bill providing for the use of voting machines, and the hill providing for the promotion of forestry on the open prairie. The Johnson bill to pension teachers and the hill to establish a bureau of immigration were lost.

The governor sent a message to the legislature urging an appropriation of $100,000 for the erection of an insane hospital at Anoka. The message came as a great surprise. It was referred to the appropriations committee.

Thursday, April 16.

The senate devoted the afternoon to tho omnibus appropriation hill, passing it with but two negative votes. No amendments were made except one or two sanctioned by the committee.

Senator Sperry's bill relating to the advertisement and sale of goods—an anti-department store measure—was recommended to pass, as was also the Poterson bill to create a etate highway commission to be composed of civil engineers.

The house passed the Sperry stato printing hill and the omnihus appropriation bill. Other hille passed were:

H. F. 442, Jacobson—For a constitutional amendment, increasing the gross earnings tax of railroads from 3 to 4 per cent.

H. F. 192, Schmidt—Providing for a rebate of 25 cents a ton of tho royalty paid by any mining company operating state lands, in case the iron is emelted within the state.

Friday, April 16.

The senate passed the house hills providing for a gross earnings tax for express, sleeping car and telephone companies. The Reeves tonnage tax bill was defeated The senate also passed the bill to allow the supreme court to give opinions on the constitutionality of proposed legislation. The Sheehan bill to prevent combinations in restraint of trade was lost.

The house passed tha bill for the licensing of peddlers over the governor's veto.

The following hills were also passed:

S. F. 475, Hanson—For the preservation, propogation, protection, taking, use and transportation of game and fish.

S. F. 487—Providing for the organization of insurance companies to insure against loss by theft and burglary.

S. F. 120, French—To prevent tha desecration of Decoration day.

S. F. 316, Sweningsen—To reduce the bounty for the capture of horse thieves from $200 to $100.

Saturday, April 17.

The senate killed the bill to extend the term of county auditors to four years. An adverse vote was also taken upon the five-sixths jury bill, but it was later placed on general orders. These bills were passed:

S. F. 677, Ringdal—To appropriate $5,000 for the relief of sufferers from flood in the valley of the Red River of the North.

H. F. 437, Kelly—To encourage the production and manufacture of long line spinning fibres and spinning tows, from flax and hemp grown in tho state of Minnesota.

S. F. 410, Howard—Prohibiting domestic and foreign corporations from subscribing any money for the purpose of aiding any political party, etc.

S. F. 647, Sperry—Relating to tho advertisement and sale of goods, wares and merchandise in certain cases.

S. F. 500, Spencer—To enforce payment of taxes which become delinquent prior to first Monday in January, 1897.

Tho house concurred in the senate amendmente to the Dyer express bill, reducing the gross earnings tax from 5 to 3 per cent.

The Stockwell resolution, calling for an investigation of tho dishonorable discharge from the soldiers' home given to three veterans, who, by coincidence, happened to be the three who gave testimony in the recent investigation of that institution, was taken up and passed.

Monday, April 19.

Tho house passed the Bigelow hill raising the tax on insurance premiums from 2 to 3 per cent, hut not without considerable debate. Most of tho day was spent on general orders and while some legislation of more than local interest wae recommended, most of it was of local importance only. The Douglas bill proposing a constitutional amendment to authorize tho creation of a road and bridge fund hy direct taxation was passed, ae was also the Kelly hill to establish a state institute for deformed children.

The Duluth and Iron Range forfeiture bill, on motion of Senator Wyman, was referred to the judiciary committee, with instructions to report within 24 hours. There wae some doubt as to what would happen in case of forfeiture, some holding the grant would then go to the Duluth and Winnipeg, now part of tho Great Northern. Tho Sperry printing hill was passed, also Keller's bill to encourage beet sugar production.

FORCED THEM TO RETREAT.

Greek Troops Defeat tha Turks at Revenizi.

LARISSA, April 20.—The Greeks have defeated the Turks at Revenizi and two Greek brigades have entered Turkish territory in different directions and penetrated to Damasi, northeast of Zarkos. Another division is trying to flank the Turks, who are retreating in disorder. Heavy fighting is in progress at Grietzovali. It has been going on since noon. Tho Greeks are trying to recapture the place.

Fighting Desultory.

ATHENS, April 20.—A telegram received from Arta says the troops have left that point for Janin. The Sea of Thersa is very rough. Fighting there throughout the day was desultory.

Reason.

"Look at that foolish Mr. Baker, out on a day like this without an umbrella. Is he crazy?"

"I'm afraid he is. Let's hurry on. I don't want to meet him."

"Why not?"

"He may recognize this umbrella. It's his."—Pick Me Up.

SENATORS ON RECORD

FIRST SKIRMISH ON THE TARIFF IN THE UPPER HOUSE.

Friends of the Measure Carry Their Point by a Majority of One—With the Exception of Mantle Silver Republicans Vote Against It.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The first skirmish on the tariff question occurred in the senate during the day. It was followed by a vote which served as a test of strength of the various elements of the senate. The vote occurred on a motion by Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.), chairman of the committee on finance, to refer a resolution by Mr. Vest, one of the Democratic members of that committee. This made the issue between representatives of the two leading elements in the senate. Aside from this, the resolution was in the nature of a criticism of Secretary Gage and declared illegal his recent order relative to goods imported after April 1, when, according to the retroactive clause of the pending Dingley bill, the new tariff rates are to apply. Mr. Morrill's motion prevailed by the close vote of 24 to 23, as follows:

The Detailed Vote.

Yeas—Baker, Burrows, Carter, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Hawley, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hoar, McMillan, Mantle, Mason, Nelson, Platt of New York, Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Spooner, Warren, Wellington—24.

Nays—Bates, Butler, Cannon, Chandler, Chilton, Cockrell, Gorman, Gray, Harris of Kansas, Heitfeld, Lindsay, McEnery, Martin, Mills, Morgan, Pasco, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Turner, Turpie, Vest and Walthall—23.

Senator Kyle, whose position is a question of interest, and Senator Allen of Nebraska, were among the absentees. The affirmative vote was given by Republicans, including one silver Republican, Mr. Mantle of Montana. The negative vote was made up of Democrats, Populists and two silver Republicans, Pettigrew of South Dakota and Cannon of Utah. Prior to the vote a breezy discussion occurred on several phases of the tariff.

SENATE REORGANIZATION.

Republicans Agree to Accept the Democratic Proposition.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Republican committee on committees of the senate has agreed unanimously to accept, so far as it is empowered to do so, the proposition made by the Democrats for the reorganization of the senate committees. The proposition which the committee has agreed to accept provides that the Republicans shall fill all the committee places which were filled by Republican senators during the last congress, including the chairmanships vacated by Republicans, and that they shall be given one additional place on the appropriations committee vacated by a Democrat and that the membership of the committee on postoffices and postroads shall be increased from 9 to 10 in order to give the Democrats an additional place on that committee. This arrangement will result in leaving the Republican senators at the head of all the important senate committees, but a majority of the membership of many of them will be anti-Republican.

AGREED ON A DATE.

Senate Will Vote on the Arbitration Treaty May 5.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The senate has agreed to vote on the arbitration treaty on May 5 at 4 p. m. There was no particular opposition made to fixing the time for the vote, although Senator Davis urged an earlier date. His first suggestion was for the 3d of May, and, when objection was made, proposed the 4th and then the 5th, which met with no opposition. It is understood that the opponents expect to have all their strength in the senate on that

The Sound Money Propaganda.

Tho decision of the silver men to continue their fight for the 50 cent dollar, despite the emphatic verdict of the people in November, is appropriately followed by the organization in New York of a sound money league, which is to be national in its character and in the scope of its work. From this time on till the next presidential election the dissemination of money facts and correct views as to money is to be continued.

The most efficient agency of the last campaign was tho sound currency committee of the New York Reform club, and its publications, each given to some one phase of the currency question, were invaluable to speakers and writers. A sound basis for currency reform was thus laid in the minds of thousands who were groping after the truth. These publications, it is stated, are to continue. An effort is to be made to widen the field of operations by a class of writings of a more popular character. In the south and west particularly honest thinkers are to be supplied with material for progressive thought toward sound conclusions on the money question.

Much was done in six months of 1896 to uproot the erroneous ideas planted in five years of populist agitation. Errors had flourished simply because they had not been confronted with fact. Now monetary truth is to be as systematically inculcated as fallacy was, and the result cannot but be most wholesome.—Baltimore Sun.

FIELD TO RETIRE IN JULY.

Attorney General McKenna Will Get His Place on the Bench.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—It can be stated upon the best possible authority that Justice Field will retire from the supreme bench in July. He has so announced to intimate friends. It is also known that Attorney General Judge McKenna will succeed Judge Field upon the supreme bench. The gentleman who will take McKenna's place in the cabinet will also come from California. This gentleman is Judge Waymire of Oakland. He is now in Washington and has had several interviews with President McKinley.

Judge Day Getting Instructions.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Judge William R. Day of Canton, O., who will leave here in a few days for Havana to investigate the Ruiz case, saw the president for a few minutes during the day. He also called at the state department and saw Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Rockhill.

No Agreement Reached.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Republican senators were in caucus during the day nearly two hours and adjourned when tho senate met without reaching any agreement. The entire time was consumed in a discussion of committee organization, with incidental mention of the tariff.

Jones for Indian Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—W. A. Jones of Wisconsin and Robert V. Bell of Maryland have been offered and have accepted the respective offices of commissioner and assistant commissioner of Indian affairs.

Holman Is Better.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Representative Holman of Indiana, who is suffering from serious complications following a fall from a street car, is better but still in a dangerous condition.

Kinetoscope Pictures All Right.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Dan A. Stuart denied the story that the pictures of the Carson prize fight had proved worthless.

DAIRY BOARD OF TRADE.

Organization Effected at the Convention Held at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, April 20.—Definite action toward the formation of the Northwestern dairy board of trade was taken at the meeting of gentlemen representing the dairymen, the creameries and shippers of the state. When adjournment was taken the meeting, which lasted all day, had accomplished the selection of a secretary, and had secured the appointment of a committee to draw up a plan of organization Most of those present signed the roll, indicating a willingness to become members of the new board. Altogether the dairymen and others in attendance felt that they had accomplished a good day's work, and adjourned until 10 a. m., when co-operative creamery insurance, which will be made possible in the state by tho Knatvold bill, will be discussed. The following officers were chosen:

President—Henry Ames, Litchfield.
Vice President—B. D. White, Manchester
Secretary—J. H. Beck, St. Paul.
Treasurer—J. S. Moody, St. Paul.
Board of Directors—Henry Ames, E. D. Child, Crookston; B. D. White, J. S. Moody, C. G. Rosen, Delano; C. C. Emerson, St. Paul; Robert Crickmore, Owatonna.

Membership in the dairy board of trade was placed at $10 for dealers and $5 for producers until July 1, when the rate will be made $10 for all members.

A committee of nine, three from each of the three local bodies, the chamber of commerce, Commercial club and Jobbers' union, was appointed to select membership in the board.

The president and the secretary were instructed to secure and fit up a location for the board. The rooms of the chamber of commerce have been suggested in this connection. The first sale will be made on the first Tuesday in May.

Bank Officials Give Bail.

ST. PAUL, April 19.—William Dawson, Sr., president of the Bank of Minnesota, and Robert L. Miller, assistant cashier of the bank, have been arrested on warrants issued on complaints sworn out by depositors of the defunct bank. When arraigned, both pleaded not guilty and were released on bail.

A Greek-English Pun.

The Watchman records a witticism of the late Professor Kendrick of Rochester university.

Having one day in the classroom remarked that the Greek preposition "eis" invariably means "into," he was reminded by one of his pupils that a professor in another college had asserted the contrary.

"Well," was the reply, "if that be true, I can only say that he has slipped up on the 'eis,' that is all."

Bricks of 1612.

The first bricks made in this country for building purposes were manufactured by colonists in Virginia in 1612. They were used in the construction of a church edifice at Jamestown and the residence of the governor of the state. A part of the Jamestown church is still standing, and the bricks are in a good state of preservation, showing that the colonists believed in making articles to resist wear by exposure to all kinds of weather.—Boston Budget.

THIS IS REAL WAR

ACTIVE HOSTILITIES ON BETWEEN TURKEY AND GREECE.

Engagements Occur at Several Points on Frontier With Varying Success—Fierce Battle at Milouna Pass in Which Twenty Thousand Men Take Part. Greeks Capture Menexa After Inflicting Heavy Losses on the Turks.

ELASSONA, Headquarters of the Turkish Army in Macedonia, April 19.—War between Greece and Turkey has broken out. Skirmishes are taking place all along the frontier.

The correspondent of the Associated Press has just returned from Karya on the Greek frontier. A fierce battle between the Turks and Greeks is now raging at Karya. The fighting has been in progress all day.

In the fighting on the frontier the Turks have occupied Ana and Enolouna, but they have not succeeded in taking Kata.

The engagement at Milouna pass was of the fiercest character and the losses were heavy on both sides. The Turks destroyed two pieces of Greek artillery. The Greeks captured an entire battery from the Turks. Three Greek officers of high rank were killed.

The Greeks have captured the Turkish positions from Nezeros to Koutra and the Turks are in full retreat toward the interior, while their forces are massing.

ROUTED THE TURKS.

Greeks Gain a Decisive Advantage Over Edham Pasha Near Revena.

ATHENS, April 20.—General Smolenitz, ex-minister of war, is in command of 14,000 Greeks at Revena, not far from Tyrnavos. At this point Edhem Pasha, closely pressed, was nearly taken prisoner. His plan was to force the pass of Revena, to enter the plain of Larissa, to cut off the retreat of the Greek army with his cavalry and thus take Larissa without resistance. But this plan wae defeated. General Demopoulos, at the head of one Greek division, forced the Turkish line close to Tyrnavos and General Mavromochale broke through at Konisdos. The two generals united their troops near Damasi. The news of this success at Revena and of the imminent fall of Prevesa has changed the dismay caused at Athens by the loss of Milonna into the wildest rejoicing. The latest advices are that the

Greek Troops Are Advancing

to reoccupy their positions at Milonna and at Gritzovali, the latter of which, it is alleged, was abandoned, owing to a misunderstanding by the general in command, who interpreted as an order of retreat what was really intended as an order of advance.

The Greeks report that the Turks lost 7,000 killed and wounded at Revena, but this estimate is probably excessive. The Greek engineers constructed a bridge at Bachyskalos to enable their troops to cross the river. It is stated that the Turkish forces attacking Revona numbered more than 20,000 men.

FAVORABLE TO THE GREEKS.

Situation Along the Frontier Shows Little Change.

ATHENS, April 20.—While the incidents of the day along the eastern portion of tho frontier have not been of notable importance, the situation at the Gulf of Arta and in the vicinity of tho Albanian frontier have become more favorable for the Greeks. Tho bombardment of Prevesa was resumed at daybreak, with but feeble replies from the Turkish batteries at Hamidieh and Pantocratoros. The position of the Turks is untenable and it is believed that the town will fall into the hands of the large Greek forces in the vicinity, which are waiting for the demolition of the remaining batteries. The Greek battleship Spotiza has taken the lead in the bombardment. By an order received at Prevesa from Constantinople at noon the Gulf of Arta was officially closed to all but Turkish ships.

TURKS HOLD THE PASS.

Have Strongly Fortified Their Position at Milonna.

ELASSONA, April 20.—The Turkish forces continue to hold the Milonna pass, though it is reported that the Greeks are advancing or making ready to advance to reoccupy the position from which they were dislodged on Sunday. The two blockhouses have been strongly fortified and it would take a powerful body of Greek troops to recapture them. Edhem Pasha has entrenched himself on all the heights from Papalyvada to Meckche and strong bodies of troops are stationed in the defiles between these two points. The inhabitants of Elassona have left the town en masse and are pushing northward, many going on to Salonica. Evidently they fear the Greeks will defeat the Turks and actually reach this place.

Some English genealogists pretend that there is a family line of union connecting Queen Victoria with Alfred the Great.

It was formerly the custom among English cloth dealers to add the breadth of the thumb to the yard measure.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

Sauk Rapids has a "school row" on its hands.

The Royalton council has passed a curfew ordinance.

Ex-City Treasurer Haugen of Minneapolis has been indicted.

The Duluth school board has a scheme to reduce expenses $45,000 a year.

The Southern Minnesota Dental association held a 3-days session at Mankato.

Several hundred pounds of butter were stolen from a creamery at Crystal Lake.

A chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution has been organized at Duluth.

About 800,000 trout fry will be placed in Minnesota streams during the season.

Judge Orr of St. Paul has rendered a decision to the effect that liquor licenses are not transferrable.

J. F. Satory of Wabasha has been appointed surveyor of logs and lumber for the Fourth district.

The St. Paul Manufacturers' association will maintain a permanent exhibition of home made goods.

The St. Paul Trust company has begun an action to foreclose the bonds given by Macalester college.

The state dairy and food commission has issued a circular giving instructions to dealers in baking powders.

Northwestern railway conductors are working to secure the next national convention of the order for St. Paul.

John Halvorsen, aged 19, was killed near Fergus Falls by running a stick into his abdomen while chasing stock.

St. Paul Homeopathic physicians celebrated the 104th anniversary of the birth of Daniel Hahnemann with a banquet.

William Dawson Sr. and R. L. Miller have been arrested on a charge of irregularity connected with the affairs of the Bank of Minnesota.

Fire destroyed the Odd Fellows' buildings at Mankato. Several other building caught fire from sparks, but were extinguished without lose.

The tests of Professor Westbrook of the state board of health, have confirmed the health department's conclusions regarding rabies in St. Paul.

Andrea De Gloria, Italian vice consul in St. Paul, and one of the city's oldest and most highly respected Italian residents, died from a dose of sulphuric acid taken with suicidal intent.

The state supreme court has sustained a verdict rendered in favor of Mrs. E. L. Lockwood against her husband's father for alienating her husband's affections. The amount awarded ($15,000) was declared not excessive.

The state meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be held May 10 at the Ryan hotel, St. Paul. Two business sessions and an evening reception are planned. Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, president-general of the society, together with the state regents of Iowa and Wisconsin have been invited to be present.

Fifty prominent commercial men from Central and South American countries will visit St. Paul July 2 and 3. They are coming on the invitation of the Philadelphia museums. After visiting Philadelphia they will make a tour of the leading cities of the United States. They will be in Chicago the latter part of June. The Philadelphia "museums" is a sort of manufacturer's bureau of information.

Electric Railroad Statistics.

Electric railways in Europe formed the subject of some interesting statistics recently embodied in a report sent to tho United States government by Vice Consul J. F. Monaghan, at Chemnitz, Germany. According to these, the number of such railways was increased during the year 1895 from 70 to 111, while the total length was raised from about 435 to 560 miles, the number of cars from 1,236 to 1,747, and the horsepower from a little over 18,000 to a little over 25,000. Of all the European countries, Germany, according to Mr. Monaghan's figures, stood at the head, with about 250 miles to her credit, and an equipment of 857 cars and 7,194 horsepower. The other countries followed in the order given below:

	Miles.	Horsepower.	Cars.
France	82	[illegible]	225
England	50	4,213	[illegible]
Austria-Hungary	44	1,940	157
Switzerland	29	1,359	56
Italy	25	1,850	84
Spain	18	600	[illegible]
Belgium	16	1,120	48
Ireland	6	440	25
Russia	6½	540	52
Servia	6¼	200	11
Norway and Sweden	5	225	15
Bosnia	4	75	6
Roumania	4	140	15
Holland	2	320	14
Portugal	2	110	3

With this showing it is suggestive to compare the position of the United States, in which, according to the latest available figures, there were 12,133 miles of road, with a total of 34,971 cars. It is not without reason evidently that the United States is considered the home of the electric railroad. Canada comes next in order, with 450 miles of road and 1,150 cars.—Cassier's Magazine.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

SCARCITY OF MONEY.

MANY PARTS OF SOUTH AND WEST HAVE NO MONEY.

Business Conducted by Barter—A Remarkable Speech by W. E. Dodge—Tells New York Chamber of Commerce What Caused Bryan's Big Vote—A Bad Currency System—Farmers Have Real Grievances—Must Be Attended to Before 1900.

Mr. W. E. Dodge, one of New York's most enterprising and philanthropic business men, was a delegate from the New York chamber of commerce to the business men's sound money convention which met recently at Indianapolis. He was a member of the executive committee of the Indianapolis convention. A short time after he was chairman of the arbitration committee at Washington. In both capacities he had excellent opportunities for meeting representatives from different states. The following is a part of his somewhat remarkable speech before the chamber of commerce when submitting his report of the Indianapolis monetary convention:

"I was surprised, sir, to find the assertion made constantly by men from the far western states and the south and southwestern states that it was not Mr. Bryan and it was not silver that they were in favor of, but they needed some change to bring relief from the terrible condition of poverty and scarcity of money under which they labored. They felt that their condition was so extreme and so painful that any change would be of value, and when I came to look into the matter and to talk in a friendly and kindly way with them they all confirmed the same feeling, which I had found at a long conversation in the treasury department, in Washington, that the circulation of the country is quite out of joint, that the lungs and heart are congested and that the extremities of the country are absolutely without any blood.

"I found that there were great sections of the southern and western country where there was absolutely no money at all, where the most primitive forms of barter obtained, where everything was most disorganized. One gentleman told me that in his county, which was quite a rich agricultural country, by some happy accident a $50 bank bill had come down into the county, and that he had taken a horse and buggy and spent four days in visiting all the towns in the county striving to get it changed into smaller bills, but had been unable to do so, and finally was obliged to send it to Richmond. There were senators who told me that their constituents never saw a dollar of money from the beginning of the year to the end, with the result that they had constantly to go into debt to the local storekeepers. The local storekeepers received their pay in kind. In fact, everything was drifting back to the old times before money was invented. This was not in one section of the country only, but in large sections.

"We can quite easily understand that where there is not sufficient money to establish a national bank under the very onerous laws at present in force there is nothing else to take the place. The same difficulty has come up in other parts of the world. In Austria and Hungary, in southern Germany and in southern France these difficulties were understood and appreciated years ago, and agricultural banks have been founded there, and they have doubled the value of real estate, and they have made the peasantry and the farmers rich and prosperous.

"The same thing has taken place in Scotland, as many of our friends know. Every town in Scotland with over 1,000 people has a branch bank of some one of the great banks of Edinburgh or Glasgow. A man of good character who wants to fit out a fishing smack or buy anything for his farm is able to go there, and if his credit is good he is able to borrow money as cheaply as any merchant could. It has a double effect. It is not only giving to those neighborhoods the money that they actually need, but it is educating the people in thrift and promptness. I have talked with a great many of my banking friends, who say that the whole thing depends upon the character of the people; that the people are speculative and that nothing can be done for them. My impression is that if some thoughtful plan could be suggested it would be quite possible to educate all the agricultural people of the country to understand that a man who is thrifty and honest and sober and prompt can always in some way get some money. It is a very hard thing—we do not understand it at all here because we have so much money moving among us—but if every time we went to a store we were unable to buy anything except on credit, if we had no money to pay down to enable us to reap the advantages of cash payments, we should begin to be fretful. I do hope, sir, that the thoughtful and good men of the north and east will be willing to take up this subject.

"It was brought out at the Indianapolis convention that after the first sad, serious mistake made necessary by the exigencies of the civil war we had gone on with makeshifts ever since. One bit of legislation necessary to bridge us over a particular crisis has been met with another. With every issue of bonds and of greenbacks, and with every other form of currency, legislative enactments have been made, and they contradict and overlap each other, and the business of the treasury is exceedingly hard and difficult.

"I came away from Indianapolis with this very firm impression, and I have only ventured to submit it because I feel it so deeply that unless those of us in the more favored parts of the country understand the condition of our brothers and our fellow citizens in the other parts of the country, unless we wisely instruct and educate them and bring about some wise methods for their relief, when the year 1900 comes we shall be swamped with an infinitely more powerful vote against us than during this last election."

Our Turn Next.

From Herald, Reading, Pa.

Secretary Morton has issued a circular regarding the annual seed distribution. After showing that about a quarter of a million has been expended upon seeds for the farmers, sufficient to plant about two hundred and twenty-eight acres of land, he winds up by recommending that the gratuitous distribution of seeds be abolished altogether.

We are inclined to agree with the secretary. Of free seeds the farmers have had enough. Suppose next year this quarter of a million be expended upon needier souls. What is the matter, for instance, with free dress suits for tramps, or free carriages for grocerymen, or free wheelbarrows for carpenters, or free bicycles for editors? Perhaps free lunches for overworked bank clerks, or free drinks for tired out statesmen would be desirable.

We believe in much freedom. There are not nearly enough things free now. It is a brutal shame that we have to pay five cents a loaf for bread and six cents a quart for milk and thirty cents a pound for butter. These things ought all to be free. Eggs and beefsteak, cabbage and beer, overshoes and silk hats—the iniquity of a government that forces us to pay for such things has long been patent. In providing free seeds for farmers the government shows a semblance of a disposition to do what is right. But suppose now that the government give the farmers the go-by for the time being, and help out us forlorn, lunchless, bicycleless, silk-hatless, gold-watchless, diamond-studedless editors. Turn about is fair play.

The Moravian View of Death.

Clifford Howard contributes to the April Ladies' Home Journal an interesting article upon the Moravians of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and their religious customs:

"Upon the death of one of the congregation," he writes "the event is announced, not by the monotonous, mournful tolling of the bell, but by the deep-breathing, melodious music of trombones, played in the open belfry steeple of the church by the trombone choir; and as the deep, sweet notes of the familiar hymn are borne to the people below they reverently drop their work to listen. 'Hark!' they whisper, 'the horns are blowing; some one has gone home!' 'Gone home!'—perhaps nothing more beautifully exemplifies the perfect, unquestioning faith of these devoted people than that expressive utterance, the sincerity of which is ever demonstrated by the lack of mourning at the passing away of a member of the household, however dearly beloved; so true and heartfelt is the Moravian belief that death is but the entrance to a brighter, happier home. The trombones are also used at the grave; and amid their sad, yet inspiring, strains the departed one is laid to his eternal rest. On all occasions, whether of death or joy, the trombones lend their sweet solemnity in fitting breath. From the steeple they herald the festival day of each of the choirs, and in all open-air services their mellifluous tones are ever present."

Second-Hand Silver in The White House.

"It seems that when the Executive Mansion was again occupied by Mr. Monroe, after its destruction, the United States purchased at an appraisement his private furniture, and with it a small service of plate, writes ex-President Harrison in the April Ladies Home Journal. "In 1833 the most important purchase of silver plate was made for the Executive Mansion, and at second hand. The pieces constituted the outfit of a Russian nobleman—M. le General Baron de Tuyll, who had been the Minister Resident of Russia at the court of Portugal. The total cost was $4308.82. The silver service consisted of three hundred and thirty-eight pieces, and there was a gold-plated dessert set of spoons, knives, forks, etc., consisting of one hundred and forty pieces. These gold spoons were perniciously active in the campaign of 1840. Much of this old silver is still in use—and a piece or two has been added now and then, but the White House plate is now meagre compared with that to be found in the home of many a private citizen who, at the time it was bought, was playing in his bare feet about the cabin door of a pioneer home. The silver service recently presented by the citizens of Indiana to the battleship of that name cost $7785.10—much more than the service used in the White House."

Numbering Bank Notes.

All United States bank notes are printed in sheets of four of one denomination on each sheet, and are numbered and lettered twice. All notes of which the number when devided by four shows a remainder of one, have the letter A upon them; a remainder of two, the letter B; of three, the letter C, and those which have no remainder the letter D.—April Ladies' Home Journal.

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TEN FAMOUS WRITERS

IAN MACLAREN. All the fiction that he will write during the coming year, with the exception of two contributions to another publication which were engaged from him long ago, will appear in McClure's Magazine.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS. A series of new animal stories in the same field as the "Brer Rabbit" and the "Little Mr Thimblefinger" stories.

RUDYARD KIPLING. Besides "Captains Courageous," Kipling will contribute to McClure's all of the short stories he will write during the coming year.

OCTAVE THANET is preparing for the Magazine a series of short stories in which the same characters will appear, although each will be complete in itself.

ANTHONY HOPE, BRET HARTE, ROBERT BARR, FRANK R. STOCKTON, STANLEY WEYMAN, CLARK RUSSELL

will all have stories in McClure's for the coming year.

These are only a small fraction of the great and important features of McClure's Magazine for 1897 the subscription price of which is only

One Dollar a Year

The new volume begins with November. Subscriptions should start with this number.

The S. S. McClure's Co., New York City.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

A REVOLUTION PREDICTED

On Grain Routes From The Northwest.

A well-known Chicago railroad man talked interestingly regarding the future of freight shipment from the northwest. Said he:

"I have just returned from a comprehensive tour to the north and west. Work is progressing splendidly on the Hudson's Bay railroad, and it is estimated that the system will be complete and in perfect operation in three years. It is heavily backed and is the talk of the railroad world in Canada today.

"I have also been in the southwestern states. The talk there is equally as enthusiastic about the new air line south from Kansas City to Port Arthur. Already more grain is being shipped through New Orleans than through New York. The line has not yet been opened up clear to Port Arthur and the business is being done through New Orleans, but the Port Arthur terminals will soon be completed.

"Now what does all this mean? It simply means that within the next three years the whole course of the great grain and other freight shipments from the west will be turned. Everything from the west now goes east through Chicago and New York. After three years it will either go north or south. You may draw a line through the central part of Iowa from east to west, and I think that line will about divide the movement of the freight shipment of the future from the west. The Hudson's Bay road will bring Grand Forks as near to Liverpool as is New York, and the Gulf line will do as much in the line of rates for the southwest. When that time comes there will be a revolution in railroad rates that all the associations in world could never prevent."

To Cook Mutton and Lamb.

The flesh of mutton should be a bright red color, the fat firm and white, says Mrs. S. T. Rorer, in her cooking lesson in the April Ladies' Home Journal. Select for boiling, a leg or a shoulder; for roasting or baking, a loin or a saddle; for broiling, the rack cut into French chops. loin chops may also be used; for stewing, the neck or the upper part of the rack, and for broth or soup, the neck and feet, or head. To boil a leg of mutton, wipe it off carefully with a damp cloth. Dust a piece of cheesecloth thickly with flour, roll the leg in it, tie, place it in a kettle of boiling water and boil rapidly for five minutes. Then push the kettle on the back part of the stove, where the water will keep at a temperature of 200° Fahrenheit, cooking twenty minutes to each pound. When done remove the cloth, dish the mutton and serve with cape sauce.

Lamb, like mutton should be a bright red color, with white fat; it is best when two months old. While mutton is much better if hung, lamb should be used within three days after killing. The better way of cooking, is to roast or bake it, and the forequarter is the choice portion. Wipe it with a damp cloth, place it in a bake-pan, dust it lightly with pepper. Put a cup of water, with a teaspoonful of salt dissolved, in the bottom of the pan, and place the whole in a very quick oven. In a few minutes the water will have evaporated and the bottom of the the pan will be covered with drippings. Baste with this every ten minutes, baking fifteen minutes to each pound, keeping the oven medium hot from beginning to the end. Serve with it mint sauce.

How to Bake Calf's Liver.

Carefully prepare a calf's liver, and lard it thickly over the top, with the lardoons sufficiently large to fill a good-sized larding needle. Into the bottom of the bake-pan put a small onion sliced, a carrot sliced, a stick of celery cut into pieces, two bay leaves, a sprig of parsley, four cloves and a teaspoonful of pepper corns. If without the latter, use the ordinary ground peper, but only one quarter the quantity. Place liver on top of these; add one quart of boiling water, in which you have dissolved a teaspoonful of salt. Cover the pan with another of the same size; bake in a quick oven one hour, basting ever fifteen minutes. Remove the upper pan bake thirty minutes longer. Serve with a brown sauce made from the liquor in the pan.—Mrs. S. T. Rorer in April Ladies' Home Journal.

New Music.

We have received from Flanner's Music House, Milwaukee, Wis., two new compositions: "Dancing Snow Flake"—a Polka by Edward Holst, and a beautiful ballad "Lucile," by Chas. Horwitz. New catalogues mailed free. All sheet music sold at half price. Flanner publishes a Music Folio containing 81 complete pieces of music, of which 10,000 copies have been sold, it will be mailed free to any address for 50 cents.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON April 19, 1897.

President McKinley made a number of appointments this week, among the most important of which were president James B. Angell, of the Michigan State University, to be minister to Turkey, and ex-representative Meiklejohn, of Nebraska, to be assistant secretary of war. This is not Angell's first diplomatic appointed, as he went to China as minister during the Hayes administration, especially to secure a revision of the Burlingame treaty, and succeeded in getting it. He is thought to be well qualified to enforce the determined policy of the administration in making Turkey pay for the property of American missionaries destroyed by rioters last year. Mr. Meiklejohn served two terms in the House with credit and will make an efficient assistant assistant to secretary Alger.

Senator Morrill, the chairman of the committee on finance, celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday this week and had the honor of making the motion upon which the first tariff test vote was taken in the senate—to refer senator Vest's resolution, declaring secretary Gage's order to collects of customs, concerning the clause of the Dingley tariff bill making the duties take effect April, to be without authority—and of seeing his motion carried by a majority of one. When the Dingley bill is put upon its final passage it will have a larger majority than that.

A notable feature of the Jefferson banquet of the silver Democrats, which was so manipulated as to endorse Mr. Bryan for the silver Democratic nomination in 1900, was the absence of gold Democrats. It was a combination Bryan-silver love feast and only those were invited who are known to endorse the combination.

There are no longer any sceptics concerning president McKinley's intention to live up to St. Louis platform, by making every possible effort to bring about the acceptance of international bimetallism by the great commercial nations of the world. In appointing three diplomatic commissioners to visit Europe and ascertain by negotiation with other countries what can be done to bring about an increase in the use of silver as money, he chose men who are widely known as staunch advocates of bimetallism—senator Wolcott, of Colorado, Gen. Paine, of Mass., and Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Ill., These gentlemen expect to start for Europe in about a month's time, and will probably remain there until the attitude of all the important European government is officially made known to them.

The committee from the executive board of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition which came to Washington to invite president McKinley to attend the opening of the exposition Nashville on May 1, went home delighted. The president told them that as himself and cabinet would attend the dedication of the Grant monument in New York, on the 27th of this month, he was afraid that he couldn't be in Nashville as early as the opening day, but that he would if he could, and would certainly visit the exposition and bring as many members of his cabinet as could make it convenient to accompany him, and that if unable to be in Nashville at the opening he would start the machinery from Washington, by electricity.

Believing that the Carnegie and Bethlehem Steel companies are trying to embarrass the government by refusing to make armor plates for the naval vessels now building at a reasonable price, senator Chandler has introduced two bills providing that the secretary of the Navy shall take possession of the armor-plants of those two companies and manufacture the armor plate needed for the three battle ships now under construction, and authorizing those companies to bring suit in the court of claims for their compensation. Representative Cannon, of Illinois, who will be chairman of the committee on appropriations when it is appointed was asked what would be done to meet the stubborn attitude of the armor-makers, and he replied: "I suppose we shall have to remove the limit of cost and allow the contractors their blood money. The ships must be finished, and the armor must be had. But if I could have my way, I do not think any more armored sea-going vessels would be built by the United States very soon."

The constant clashes between the men who made representative Bryan of Texas, the leader of the Democrats in the House and those who wanted to make McMillin, of Tennessee, leader are really amusing, and it is believed that they are being slyly encouraged by "Slippery Jim" Richardson, of Tennessee, and "Silver Dick" Bland, of Mo., both of whom have aspirations to be the leader of the House minority. Meanwhile the House continues to meet and adjourn every three days.

What To Eat.

From and after July 1st the Magazine What to Eat will print no advertisements of food or drink except such as are of approved merit and value in their special lines. If any article of food is impure it will not be advertised in this magazine at any price. If any beverage or preparation, medical or otherwise, is not what it pretends to be, it will gain no admission to the columns of What to Eat. The publishers are determined to enforce this rule so rigorously that the appearance of an ad in What to Eat will be a guarantee of the purity and merit of the article advertised, and while it will cost a great deal to enforce this regulation they believe in the end it will pay them, as well as benefit the public.

The magazine for May is richer in dainty illustrations than any former one. Dr. Hoy, of Chicago, writes on the question Are Apples Unhealthy? R. H. Brout tells of his funny experiences in a Mexican restaurant, and the other contributions are fully up to the mark.

PIERCE & PIERCE,
Minneapolis, Minn.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

To W. R. DUNN,

You are hereby notified that on the 8th day of May 1893, in proceedings to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes pursuant to that certain real estate tax judgment, which was entered in the District court, in and for the county of Polk, in the Fourteenth Judicial district in the state of Minnesota, on the 22nd day of March A. D. 1893, the following described piece or parcel of land, which is situated in Polk county in the state of Minnesota, to wit: lot six (6) of block nineteen (19) in Sampson's Woodland addition to Crookston was bid in to the state to satisfy the amount for which it was adjudged liable in said judgment, interest and costs, for the sum of one dollar and fifty-nine cents; that the above described real estate has become, and now is, the absolute property of the state; that on the 20th day of July A. D. 1896, the above described real estate was sold by the undersigned county auditor of Polk county as directed by the state auditor, in accordance with section 101 of chapter 11 of the general statutes of 1878, and the several acts of the state legislature of the state of Minnesota amendatory thereto for the sum of seven dollars and fifty cents; that the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from such sale, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice) is seven dollars and fifty cents with interest on said amount at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from said 20th day of July A. D. 1896, until such redemption is made, and that the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from such sale will expire sixty days after the service of this notice, and proof thereof has been filed in the office of the county auditor of said county.

Witness my hand and official seal this 9th day of April A. D. 1897.

JOHN GLEASON,
[SEAL.] County Auditor, Polk County, Minn.
(1-4)

To ANDREW ECKLUND,

You are hereby notified that on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1893, in proceedings to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes pursuant to that certain real estate tax judgment, which was entered in the District court, in and for the county of Polk, in the Fourteenth Judicial district of the state of Minnesota, on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1893, the following described piece or parcel of land which is situated in Polk county, in the state of Minnesota, to wit: lot 2, block 19, Sampson's Woodland addition to Crookston, was bid in to the state to satisfy the amount for which it was adjudged liable in said judgment, interest and costs, for the sum of two dollars and five cents; that the above described real estate has become, and now is, the absolute property of the state; that on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1896, the above described real estate was sold by the undersigned county auditor of said Polk county, as directed by the state auditor, in accordance with section 101 of chapter 11 of the general statutes of 1878 and the several acts of the state legislature of the state of Minnesota amendatory thereto, for the sum of nine dollars and ninety cents; that the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from such sale (exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice) is nine dollars and ninety cents, with interest on said amount at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from said 20th day of July, A. D. 1896 until such redemption is made, and that the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from such sale will expire sixty days after the service of this notice, and proof thereof has been filed in the office of the county auditor of said county.

Witness my hand and official seal this 9th day of April A. D. 1897.

JOHN GLEASON,
[SEAL] County Auditor, Polk County, Minn.
(1-4)

To WM. W. WICKLUND,

You are hereby notified that on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1893, in proceedings to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes pursuant to that certain real estate tax judgment, which was entered in the District court, in and for the county of Polk, in the Fourteenth Judicial district of the state of Minnesota, on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1893, the following described piece or parcel of land which is situated in Polk county in the state of Minnesota, to wit: lots three and four, block 19, Sampson's Woodland addition to Crookston, was bid in to the state to satisfy the amount for which it was adjudged liable in said judgment, interest and costs, for the sum of three dollars and eighteen cents; that the above described real estate has become and now is, the absolute property of the state; that on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1896, the above described real estate was sold by the undersigned county auditor, of said Polk county, as directed by the state auditor, in accordance with section 101 of chapter 11 of the general statutes of 1878, and the several acts of the state legislature of the state of Minnesota amendatory thereto, for the sum of seventeen dollars and twenty-eight cents; that the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from such sale (exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice) is seventeen dollars and twenty-eight cents, with interest on said amount at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from said 20th day of July, A. D. 1896, until such redemption is made, and that the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from such sale will expire sixty days after the service of this notice, and proof thereof has been filed in the office of the county auditor of said county.

Witness my hand and official seal this 9th day of April, A. D. 1897.

JOHN GLEASON,
[SEAL] County Auditor, Polk County, Minn.
(1-4)

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. In Probate Court.

Special term, March 26th, 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Lars E. Gulseth deceased:

Letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Ellevine Gulseth of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in Crookston, on the first Monday in October A. D. 1897.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 26th day of March, A. D. 1897.

By the Court,
(51-2) OLE E. HAGEN,
Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First pub. March 25, 1897.
Last pub. May 6, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated September 10th 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota September 13th, 1892, in book 61 of mortgages pages 625 to 629 whereby John E. Luthen and Gerlia J. Luthen, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to the Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee northeast quarter of section eight (8) in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) of range forty (40) except one half (½) acre in southwest corner released for school purposes, in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $350.40, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $57.87, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $408.27.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, May 8th, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & Co., [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [50-4]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of that certain indenture of mortgage made, executed and delivered by Anders Olsen Engemoen and Martha M. Engemoen, his wife, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, of the City of Minneapolis, in the County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 16th day of April, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1889, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book 45 of mortgages, on pages 52-56, which said mortgage and the note and indebtedness secured thereby was assigned by said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company to Industrial Trust Company of Providence, R. I., trustee, by written assignment dated the 25th day of May, A. D. 1889, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1896, at 8:40 o'clock a. m., in book 70 of mortgages, on pages 84-5, and

Whereas, said mortgage was given to secure the payment of two hundred fifty dollars ($250.00) payable, five years from the date of said mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one principal promissory note and ten interest coupon notes thereto attached, all bearing even date with said mortgage, and executed and delivered therewith, and default has been made in the payment of said principal note and in the interest thereon, and in the payment of the taxes upon the premises hereinafter described, which taxes for the year 1895, amounting to seven and 15-100 dollars ($7.15), has been paid by said Industrial Trust Company, trustee, pursuant to the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and

Whereas, there is claimed to be due and thereon due and payable upon said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, including said taxes so paid, at the date of this notice, the sum of two hundred and seventy-four and 22-100 dollars ($274.22), besides twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorneys' fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure thereof, and no action or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the land and premises therein described, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The west half (W½) of the southeast quarter (SE¼) of section thirty-five (35), in township one hundred forty-eight (148) north, of range forty-two (42) west, and the same will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, or his deputy, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1897, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day; to pay and satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with taxes paid as aforesaid, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorneys' fees, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated March 9th, 1897.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of said Mortgage.
Flannery & Cooke,
Attorneys for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn. 1630

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1897 TWENTIETH YEAR 1897

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STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, } ss.

In Probate Court, Special term, April 12th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of William Steinmeyer deceased.

Whereas certain writings purporting to be duly authenticated copies of the last will and testament of William Steinmeyer late of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, deceased, and the probate thereof in the county court of Milwaukee county state of Wisconsin have been delivered to this court:

And, whereas Margarethee Steinmeyer has filed therewith her petition, representing among other things that said William Steinmeyer lately died in said county of Milwaukee testate, possessed of certain real estate, situated in the county of Polk state of Minnesota on which the said will may operate, and that said petitioner is widow of said deceased and the executrix of his said last will and testament and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate and that letters testamentary be to her issued thereon;

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the probate office in said county on Saturday the eighth day of May, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons interested may appear for, or contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota, the twelfth day of April, A. D. 1897.

By the Court,
OLE E. HAGEN.
[1-4] Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First pub. March 25. 1897
Last pub. May 6 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated December 20th, 1894, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, January 3rd 1895, in book 71 of mortgages, page 174 whereby Ole H. Bergdahl and Torond H. Bergdahl, his wife, mortgagors mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee southeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred and forty eight (148) of range forty (40) in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $92.57, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting with interest as provided in said mortgage to $31.20 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $123.77.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, May 8th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & Co. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [50-4]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss District Court.
Frank W. Rollins, Plaintiff.
vs
Nicholas Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Andrew McKinney as the administrator of the estate of John A. Mundigal deceased, Anna Mundigal, The House & Sons Malting Co., Louis Borchers, A. Abrahamson, Alfred Hoffman, Joseph Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Theresa Hoffman, Peter Hoffman, Hattie Hoffman, Elizabeth Boch formerly Elizabeth Hoffman, and W. H. Pringle as the administrator of the estate of Nicholas Hoffman, deceased, Defendants.

Upon reading and filing the verified petition of the plaintiff in the action above entitled representing, among other things that Theresa Hoffman, Peter Hoffman and Hattie Hoffman, defendants therein, are minors; that the summons has been served upon each of said minors who all reside in the state of North Dakota by publication thereof, that more than twenty days has elapsed since the service of said summons upon the said defendants and that none of them have made application for the appointment of a guardian ad litem in this action, that there is no general guardian of said minors in this state and that said minors are none of them in this state, and praying that some suitable person be appointed as guardian ad litem of said minors and representing that Martin O'Brien, Esq., an attorney and counsellor of this court is a suitable and competent person to be appointed guardian ad litem of said minors in said action, now, therefore, it is ordered, that said petition be heard by the court and the undersigned, the judge thereof, at the chambers of the court in the city of Crookston in the county of Polk upon Monday the 30th day of April 1897 at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon thereof.

Ordered further that the said defendants show cause at that time and place if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted and why the aforesaid Martin O'Brien, Esq., or some other suitable person should not be appointed guardian ad litem of said minors;

Ordered further that notice of said hearing be given by the publication of this order according to law in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota.

Dated April 1st 1897.

A. A. MILLER, FRANK IVES,
Plaintiff's Attorney. Judge.
[52-3]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First pub, March 25, 1897.)
(Last pub. May 6, 1897

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale, dated January 16th, 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota January 20th, 1892, in book 57 of mortgages, page 451-5 whereby Ole J. Berg and Julia Berg, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee east half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-two (32) and north half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three (33) in township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty (40) in said Polk county by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $381.56, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $63.16 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $444.72.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, May 8th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, Mortgagee
H. C. GILBERT & Co. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [50-4]

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No. 9	"	Headache.
No. 10	"	Dyspepsia.
No. 11	"	Delayed Periods.
No. 12	"	Leuchorrea.
No. 13	Cures	Croup.
No. 14	"	Skin Diseases.
No. 15	"	Rheumatism.
No. 16	"	Malaria.
No. 19	"	Catarrh.
No. 20	Cures	Whooping Cough
No. 21	"	Asthma.
No. 24	"	General Debility.
No. 26	"	Sea-Sickness.
No. 27	"	Kidney Diseases.
No. 28	Cures	Nervous Debility.
No. 30	"	Urinary Diseases
No. 32	"	Heart Disease.
No. 34	"	Sore Throat.
No. 77	"	Colds and Grip.

DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MANUAL OF DISEASES MAILED FREE.

Small bottles of pleasant pellets, fit the vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid upon receipt of price, 25 cents, except Nos. 28, and 32 are made $1.00 size only. Humphreys' Medicine Company, 111 William St., New York.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL
"THE PILE OINTMENT."

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK

CITY BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

Aug. Miller & Co., TANNERS.

FUR DRESSING AND DYEING A SPECIALTY.

We dress all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, harness and shoes.
We pay good prices for black steer, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes.
We make to order coats and robes making, and cleaning and repairing of old furs.

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

CROOKSTON, - - - - - MINNESOTA.

A. A. OLDS,

Plain - and - Ornamental - Painting,

Paper Hanging, Decorating and Kalsoming.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.
BY H. E. COOKE.
Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THEY say that grim war is at last declared between Greece and Turkey and the Greeks swear that they will roast that Turkey to a turn, while the Turks say that they will not leave a Greece spot of their foe.

THE Duluth News-Tribune issued a lovely Easter edition—as fine a number as could be gotten up anywhere in the state. The News-Tribune is a credit to its publishers and to the Zenith city, which fact seems to be appreciated down there.

OUR distinguished member in the House, Wm. Marin, succeeded in getting an appropriation of $450 for roads and bridges, for Polk County, and it only cost us $500 and perquisites to keep him there—well done, good and faithful servant; come home, Billy, come home!

THIS week sees the end of the Minnesota state legislature for the present and we shall soon present our readers with the result of their labors. That distinguished body will be celebrated in history more for the amount of mischief it might have done and did not, than anything else.

THE daily Courier, published at East Grand Forks, has reached our table. It is a bright 8 col. folio, and notwithstanding the fact that during the flood down there, four feet of water stood on the first floor of the Courier office it shows a vast amount of life and energy. It is a healthy looking infant and the JOURNAL wishes it a long and prosperous life.

Free Seeds.

From State Gazette, Trenton, N. Y.

For two hours on Saturday the House of representatives discussed the free seed humbug, but its friends prevented its defeat, by a vote of 70 to 39 thereby placed themselves on record as wishing to compel the department of agriculture to continue a practice which representative Moody pertinently characterized as a "shame and disgrace" to the government.

The appropriation for last year was $135,000, and secretary Morton did not expend the whole of this sum, but the house committee on agriculture, ignoring this latter fact, as well as the secretary's protest against the useless and extravagant custom of the free distribution of seeds, recommended an increase in the appropriation for this year to $150,000.

This is the sum which seventy members of the House were found willing to approve, as well as an amendment to allow the members of congress to select the seeds they desire, the department to purchase and distribute the same. This amendment is quite likely to increase the scandal which now exists concerning the reasons which impel congressmen to insist on the continuance of a practice which, originating perhaps from laudable motives has become a great public evil, remarks the Philadelphia Ledger.

Under the amendment there seems nothing to prevent a member from selecting, say, two or three varieties of useful farm or vegetable seeds and having them sent to a few favored constituents, and the importance of this act to the favored ones may be imagined from the statement made by secretary Morton in his last report that under last year's distribution each congressman received enough seed to plant 16½ acres and that under the prevailing prices the next year's quota would plant nearly 325 acres. With the added $15,000 the amount for each congressman will supply nearly enough for 350 acres.

Sound Sense From Sewall.

The Minneapolis Tribune.

In an interview at San Francisco, Arthur Sewall, the Democratic candidate for vice-president on the ticket with Mr. Bryan, offered some very practical and sensible views. He places no especial significance upon the recent Democratic successes in Chicago and other cities, attributing them purely to local influences. "The people of the East," he added, "are inclined to give President McKinley and his administration a fair trial. Business is very much depressed there and should it not improve I think the democrats will present the same silver issue four years hence, and I have no doubt they will be successful. Of course, everything will depend upon the financial condition of the country during the next four years. The people have been promised better times, and if they do not get them they will again demand a change of administration."

These remarks are calculated to impress upon Republicans, in congress and out a sense of their responsibilities. What Mr. Sewall says is quite true. The people have been promised better times under Republican rule; they took the Republicans at their word and placed them in power, and now they expect the representatives of the party in congress and the administration to fulfill their pledges. The Tribune believes that this will be restored, but Republicans cannot afford to delay the return of prosperity by quarreling and bickering among themselves.

Nothing can be more certain than that if business does not show a marked improvement by the summer of 1898 a free silver congress will be elected. We do not predict this because we want it to happen, but because we believe it is poor policy to ignore existing facts and conditions. The retention of power by the Republican party is contingent upon business improvements. To ignore the contingency would be folly.

The K. T. at The Opera House.

On Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock the Knights Templar, of Constantine Commandery, of Crookston held Easter services. Rev. Dr. Dewart, of Northfield, preached an eloquent sermon to a crowded house and a selected choir of twelve of Crookston's best singers furnished the music. A number of Sir Knights from Grand Forks were in attendance making some 55 or 60 Sir Knights in all. The services were very impressive.

Martin Will Not Come Back.

County Atty. Gossman received a telegram on Saturday to the effect that the Canadian government declines to surrender Frank Martin, who bought cattle of Polk county farmers last fall paying for them with bogus checks, so Frank will not come back to stand trial. Under the circumstances there was only one thing for Gossman to do and that was to wire back to have Martin released and that was what he did do. Well, if the Canucks want that kind of material they are welcome to keep him.

A Snap.

I have for sale a farm of one-half section, lying on the river, six miles east of the city. two hundred acres under cultivation; good buildings that cost owner $2000, good fences on portion of it. If taken within 15 days, I will sell this choice farm for $3,300, $1,000 cash down, balance on time. For full particulars call at the First National bank, Crookston, or address

J. W. WHEELER.

New and Popular March.

"Knights of Columbus" march two-step, by George H. Fischer, is an excellent piece for the pianoforte. It is written in six-eight time, and contains a melody that is attractive and pleasing to the ear. It has also the right swing for the two-step dance. published by J. Fischer & Bro., No. 7 Bible House, New York. Price 50 cents.

Grant Monument Ceremonial at New York.

Take the 28 hour train on the Nickel Plate Road. Solid trains between Chicago and New York. Meals served in dining cars. Coaches lighted with Pintsch gas, and in charge of colored porter. A trip over this line will convince you of its superior accommodations. Rate lower than by other lines.

J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago will take pleasure in furnishing all necessary information. [No. 5-1-2]

Cash.

The highest market price paid for barley and oats. See Theodore Greenheigh, one door north of the Germania hotel. [14tf].

It ought to Interest You

to know that the Wisconsin Central lines fast trains leaving St. Paul and Minneapolis daily for Ashland, Milwaukee and Chicago, reaches almost all the important cities in Wisconsin. If you intend making an eastern trip consult your nearest ticket agent, who will give you complete information relative to the Wisconsin Central trains.

JAS. C. POND,
General Passenger Agent.
Milwaukee, Wis

IF.

What to me are worlds of splendor
If the splendor of thine eyes
Gaze not in the depths of mine, love,
Where thy image lies?

What are days without thy presence,
What the nights without thy care,
What to me are joys of heaven
If thou art not there?

Passion's kiss on red lips dieth
If the red lips' kiss is cold.
Scanty is the lily's perfume
Till the buds unfold.

There can be no strain of music
Till the player touch the chord
And the master's thought is silent
Till it finds the word.

Worlds would darken into ruin
If the sun should cease to shine.
What are life and love to me, then,
If bereft of thine?
—Emily Selinger in Boston Transcript.

MACHINE LUNCHES.

THE GERMAN AUTOMATIC DISPENSER OF QUICK REPASTS.

The Slot Principle Applied to Restaurants. No Waiters to Fee or to Swear At—A Good Lunch Basket Scheme Used on German Railways.

Germany is showing the rest of the world how "quick lunches" may be served without employing waiters and how a hungry person may have just what he wants to eat and drink at a fixed price without paying an extra tip and without feeling himself called upon, no matter how particular he may be, to find fault with the service unless he is satisfied to make his complaint to a mechanical contrivance, which differs from some waiters in so far that it makes no pretense of caring a rap or the turn of a handle how uncomfortable or how badly served the hungry one may be. The contrivance, which has been perfected by the Quisicane company of Berlin is so perfectly arranged that even those people who object to the manner of washing the cups and plates in the ordinary quick lunch places are deprived of their cause for complaint because every customer may supervise the cleaning of the cup which he will use, and if he is so inclined may attend to the duty himself.

The quick lunch stands are provided with automatic spraying nozzles for cleaning glass and china and insure perfect cleanliness. No rubber tubing is used to conduct liquids, silver tubes being employed for the purpose. The service is run by clockwork.

In place of the ordinary counter there are sets of ornamental cabinets ranged along one side of the room, which have a shelf projecting at a convenient height, upon which glasses and cups are placed. Above these there are faucets and a number of slots to receive the coin. When the customer has decided what sort of a drink he wants—coffee, tea, chocolate or beef tea—he drops the coin in the slot and receives the regulation quantity. The cold drinks—lemonade, soda water and all sorts of "soft drinks"—are kept in glass vessels and the hot drinks in nickel tanks surrounded by a hot water bath, which is heated by gas.

But the establishment is not limited to drinks, and the hungry man may also be served. Sandwiches and cakes are kept in a glass stand, circular in shape, which is covered with a glass bell. Each bell contains about a dozen sandwiches, and the purchaser indicates his choice by dropping his coin into the slot opposite the kind he wants, and the stand revolves sufficiently to bring his sandwich to an opening where he may take it out. Stands similarly arranged provide hot beef, chicken and other meats.

The quick lunch is nothing new in Germany, though, as any person will know who has made a railroad trip between Berlin and Copenhagen by way of Warnemunde. A man who made the trip several years ago said:

"We were coming back from Denmark and stopped at a little place on the German frontier at about noon. Everybody was hungry, and the American contingent was disappointed when the conductor shouted, 'Funf minuten aufenthalt.' We knew that five minutes would not give us time for a meal, and we lost no time in leaving the coach as soon as it was unlocked. Everybody rushed pellmell into the restaurant, where a lot of wire things that looked like old fashioned rattraps were piled up. Everybody grabbed a trap, paid about 25 cents for it and rushed back to the train.

"What looked like a trap was really an ingeniously contrived lunch basket having three compartments. In one was an ample portion of chicken; the next contained sandwiches, and the third a dainty piece of pastry and a small bottle of wine, over which a little drinking glass was fastened. Little salt and pepper shakers and a knife and fork were fastened to the sides, and the whole was covered with a Japanese paper napkin. The fact that we were all hungry and that the whole arrangement was unexpected may have had something to do with our enjoyment of the luncheon, but it was agreed that it was the most perfect of the 'quick' kind we had ever seen. The bottom of the wire lunch basket was covered with a piece of glass, and a paper beneath it bore the request in German, French and English to leave the empty basket with the trainhand."

Managers of quick lunch places say that the automatic restaurant would not be patronized sufficiently to make it pay in New York.

"The main object of the automatic arrangement," said one, "is to do away with waiters and save the outlay on that account. We have accomplished that end by making every man his own waiter, and I believe that breakage in machines, falling off in trade and counterfeit coins would make a change from our present system to the automatic an expensive experiment. As to the quick lunches for travelers on railway trains, much can be done, and no one knows that better than the traveler who is compelled to make a meal of what he can buy from the dealer in pies, apples and sandwiches who hawks his wares through the cars. The buffet and the dining cars have reduced his field of operation, but he is still in business, selling the same old sandwiches to the people who cannot afford to ride in drawing room cars, and to them the quick lunch on the plan of those which they have in some parts of Europe would be a blessing."—New York Tribune.

His Ability.

Fuddy—You say that Biglin gets a salary of $10,000. And there is positively nothing in Biglin—he is not an educated man and he has no natural abilities.

Duddy—Except the ability to get a salary of $10,000 a year.—Boston Transcript.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

J. P. Marcum moves out to the farm this week.

Thursday morning opened rainy—but not much water in it.

The Northern Pacific south-bound train was two hours late on Tuesday evening.

The North Dakota Milling Co., of Grand Forks has made an assignment.

Mrs. Finlayson went up to the farm at Angus on Wednesday morning for the summer.

Frank Hawkins is under the weather a bit—enjoying a slight attack of bronchitis.

The Fanny Rice company appeared at the Grand on Wednesday evening playing to a fair house.

Miss Dollie Bunnell returned on Wednesday from a pleasant visit at St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Geo. Finlayson returned from Minneapolis on Tuesday and will remain for a short visit to recuperate.

Gunder Sorenson and Ingebor Senum, of Fisher, were united for life by Judge Hagen on Tuesday.

A burst in the water-main in front of J. Jorgenson's store on Robert street caused some trouble this week.

The JOURNAL is informed that Dr. Thomas is fixing up the Minnesota house for his son Charles who will try hotel-keeping awhile.

A. C. Cowing brought suit against J. S. Manton for a coal bill. The case was called in Justice McLean's court on Wednesday.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

This week Judge Hagen served notice upon F. J. Cernousek to pay over certain monies that belong to the heirs in the Zadlik estate.

Wednesday morning opened out lowery and threatening rain. Just enough rain to moisten up the ground a bit but not enough to hurt.

M. R. Brown will ship a carload of fat steers to the Chicago market today. He has some very choice animals that he has been fattening during the past winter.

G. S. Chesterman received a consignment of flowers this week by freight and when opened up they were found to be badly frozen. Sunday night and Monday night were tough on such goods.

The citizens of Drayton, N. D., have appealed to the government authorities at Washington for aid. The water there is higher than ever known before and the high winds of last Sunday caused much damage by moving submerged buildings off their foundations. The cold weather also caused much suffering.

A. C. Schmidt procured a livery rig on Tuesday at Red Lake Falls to drive down home and en-route the driver drove upon a bridge that had gone out with the high water—or the place where the bridge had been. The result was a cold plunge bath, and several hours hard work to rescue the team which was finally accomplished and they reached here at 2 a. m. Wednesday.

Ada Herald:—A party of Russians, looking for land, arrived at Crookston a week ago. When they had seen the streets of the city they said they never could stand so much mud and they proceeded to Hallock. Those Russians have yet to learn that the soil which is valuable for farming purposes makes very poor roads in the spring of the year.

The department was called out about 1:30 on Wednesday by an alarm turned in from the fourth ward. A house on Houston avenue occupied by Mrs. A. V. Brown took fire from a defective chimney and was burned a good bit before the boys arrived. They succeeded in putting it out however before it was entirely consumed. The furniture, including a piano, was pretty thoroughly drenched damaging the piano considerably. This completes this series, the other two occurring last week.

Duluth, Minn., March 29, 1897.—Howard Scott, 230 Third ave., W., writes the following voluntary statement for publication: "We have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla the past two springs as a blood purifier and general tonic, and it has never failed to take away that tired feeling and create a good appetite."

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

His Chance.

Timmins—I have a notion to write one of these Scotch dialect stories.

Simmons—But you don't know anything about Scotch dialect.

Timmins—I know as much about it as the people who buy the stories.—Indianapolis Journal.

Muzzled.

He (telling a hairbreadth adventure)—And in the bright moonlight we could see the dark muzzles of the wolves.

She (breathlessly)—Oh, how glad you must have been that they had the muzzles on!—Pearson's Weekly.

TAXATION LAWS

VERY FAIR SHOWING IN THAT DIRECTION HAS BEEN MADE,

Though Not All That Was Desired by Many Legislators—Some Parliamentary Points—Fourth Hospital Bill Finally Laid to Rest—Tramps Will Work on Roads—Sensational Episode on the Divorce Bill—Lynchings Not Approved.

ST. PAUL, April 20.—[Special.]—Of the subjects on which some action was expected taxation was one of the most important and it has occupied a great deal of time, with some result. All of the many general tax laws proposed have not managed to get through; their conflicting principles made that impossible. However, several important classes of property have been cared for and legislators can rest content with their attempts in this line, for everything, of course, was not possible of accomplishment. That anything was done is more than those pessimistic souls who decry all attempts at legislation would have admitted to be possible. The Reeves bill for a tonnage tax on mining property has been finally killed by the senate after a stormy career, and the house refused to resurrect another bill by Mr. Reeves on the same subject, but did breathe a little life into the Jacobson bill for taxation of mining property. This is a somewhat different proposition, although aiming at the same end in a similar manner. As this bill would need to pass the senate also, its passage by the house, if that is done, would by no means assure its getting through the senate.

Four important tax laws went through both houses together, the house connecting them by bunching them on the same day for consideration, as a special order, and the senate following that example also. These bills provided for a gross earnings tax on express, sleeping and parlor car, telephone and telegraph companies. The tax was 2 per cent on express companies and 3 per cent on the others. Then the house has added one per cent to the railroad gross earnings tax and Mr. Jacobson, who introduced the bill, hopes to get it through the senate before adjournment.

Some Parliamentary Points.

Speaker Jones has had several delicate points of parliamentary law to decide and his decisions in a number of cases have aroused much interest among the parliamentarians on the floor of both houses. One of these cases was on Friday when the Anderson bill to license peddlers was called up in the house to be passed over the governor's veto. It has always been held heretofore that 76 votes were required in the house for that purpose, that being two-thirds of the whole house. Speaker Jones, however, ruled that a quorum being present and voting two-thirds of those so voting constituted a sufficient number to pass over the veto. He followed the custom in the national congress, where it is possible for less than a quorum to pass a bill, a bare quorum voting and a majority of that quorum favoring a measure. The Minnesota constitution provides that a majority of the members of the house must favor a bill to pass it, and the phraseology for passage over a veto is somewhat similar, so that there has been ground for argument on both sides, and the cloak rooms and lobbies have heard many disquisitions on parliamentary procedure in the last few days.

The Fourth Hospital Matter.

An the fourth hospital for the insane did come up again, after all. That is to say, it tried to come up; but did not rise very far. A special message from the governor called attention to the needs of the hospitals for the insane, especially and strongly urging an appropriating for building on the Anoka site. In following out this idea, the friends of Anoka attempted to amend the omnibus appropriation bill by adding an item of $100,000 for the fourth hospital, but there was scant ceremony shown in killing their proposal, and it is not likely again to have so good a chance to live. Both houses showed themselves favorable to Hastings, and the criticism to which they have been subjected has not tended to wean them away from that city's site. It is almost amusing to see the back-stiffening manner in which any Hastings supporter receives a suggestion that the fourth hospital being finally located at Anoka it would be the generous thing to give them money to begin work. However gently the suggestion may be made it is received with an absence of friendliness that reminds one of the coldest day on record, even in Dakota.

Some warm Anokaites have suggested the possibility of an extra session being called to provide an appropriation, but the idea is not received seriously by anyone about the legislature who keeps informed on such matters, as the expense of such a meeting would be out of all proportion to what it would be sought to accomplish.

Favorite Words and Expressions.

Every man has some favorite word or expression, but it is not often that the same pet word finds favor with many different individuals, although that sometimes happens. This was amusingly illustrated a few days ago in the house in a general discussion over some comparatively minor matter. Mr. Stockwell of Minneapolis favors or opposes "propositions," and so does Mr. Dahl of that same burg. In this discussion both of these members rolled the word "proposition" under their tongues with fond enjoyment. And others did likewise. Of the seven or eight other speakers in half an hour's discussion every man dwelt on the "proposition," that word being used until its frequent recurrence aroused a laugh in different parts of the house on every repetition.

Tramps Will Have to Work.

Either the roads of the state are due to be thoroughly worked or else the tramps will give Minnesota a wide berth hereafter, for Senator Dunn's bill authorizes the authorities to compel tramps and other prisoners in county jails and village lockups to work upon the streets and roads has passed both houses.

And here comes the statistics fiend once more. Duluth wanted to increase the appropriation for a foundation for its normal school from $5,000 to $15,000 and both houses fought over the matter for some time. It is therefore estimated that 45 minutes on the subject in the house was equivalent to a large share, and that the hour and more given to it in the senate, being added, would make more than enough to have paid the amount desired. It is a statement often made about many bills and seldom disputed, but cynical critics intimate that time thus spent benefits the state by preventing bad legislation. And there you have your choice of opinions.

Wednesday at noon sees the end of this legislature, and the last real legislative business will be transacted Tuesday night. It is fortunate that most of the important legislation is out of the way and there will probably be no repetition of the sensational closing night session of two years ago. The leaders shudder every time they think of that famous night and have crowded and pushed every important measure possible in order to avoid the slightest danger of any more such scenes as were witnessed here then. They seem to have accomplished their end, for all of the more important general measures have been disposed of, one way or the other, and such bills as are yet to be acted on are of much less general interest and importance.

A Sensational Episode.

There was a sufficiently sensational episode in the house Saturday to satisfy any ordinary citizen, and it resulted in the adoption of a more stringent rule against admitting the general public to the floor of the house. Senator Young's limited divorce bill was up for passage Friday night, and the vote as announced was 69 to 22, the bill being declared carried. On correction of the journal Saturday it was found that a dozen members were incorrectly recorded on that bill, most of that number having been absent or not voting. In the course of the debate Mr. Jacobson charged that lobbyists had answered when the names of members were called and he denounced in his most vigorous manner the passage of bills by the lobby. There were several hot exchanges between members, and later in the day apologies were in order and were gracefully made. The result was two fold, the record of the passage of the bill being finally expunged and the adoption of the more stringent rule as stated above.

Lynchings Not Approved.

The house does not approve of lynchings, especially when no steps to bring the lynchers to justice seem to have been made. This was the reason why the Reiner bill to appropriate $1,500 to reimburse McLeod county for expenses incurred in the capture and trial of Musgrave and Cingmars for the murder of Sheriff Rogers. The bill originally called for $7,000 but was cut first to $3,500 and then to $1,500 by the claims and appropriations committees, to which it had been successively referred. In its amended form the bill reached the calendar and came up final passage last week. Some one then asked if McLeod county should not be held accountable for the lynching of both men after one had been found guilty. It was suggested that it looked like a premium on lawlessness to pay these expenses in view of the fact that nothing had been done to capture the lynchers, and the bill was killed. Sentiment, however, was not united in favor of that action.

Editor Manchester's anti-Sunday theatre bill got through the house safely some time ago, but when the senate reached it Monday there was a woeful lack of ceremony, not even a funeral address, as it was silently buried from sight.

The famous barber's license bill, after a precarious existence, finally went to the governor in considerably modified form from the original, but still making the same general provisions. In the senate any number of liberties were taken with the bill, and it fairly groaned under the weight of the amendments. However, the house finally concurred in these, and repassing the bill, sent it down to the governor for consideration.

Twin City Jockey Club.

Some years ago when racing was permitted at the State Fair grounds under the auspices of the Twin City Jockey club, that institution secured legislative permission to build a grand stand at the track and expended a good many thousand dollars in doing so. In a very short time, however, there came a change and the Twin City Jockey club was no longer permitted to manage races in the state. Thereupon they sought relief for the expenses incurred when they expected several years business, and during this session of the legislature secured the introduction of a bill to reimburse them in part for the money spent for this grand stand, claiming the former legislative action was in the nature of a contract and that the revoking of their right to race made the state liable. This bill was amended once or twice, was supposably killed in the house last week, resurrected a day or two later, and finally given its real death blow on Monday after an acrimonious debate.

B. S. COWEN.

Talked to Kentucky Legislators.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 20.—The speech of Hon. William J. Bryan to the legislature here during the afternoon was delivered at the opera house, to which was admitted, besides the legislators, a remarkable crowd of 1,200 people, representing every party and faction in Kentucky politics. The speech was a masterpiece of oratory and one of his strongest arguments for silver.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

R. Casmey was in from Euclid on Wednesday.

August George went to St. Paul last week.

M. B. Hayes went out to Maple Lake on Tuesday.

The ground froze quite hard on Sunday and Monday nights.

W. E. Kelsey was in St. Paul during the latter part of last week.

P. C. Schmidt, of Duluth expects to be in the city about April 27th.

Geo. Vine went down to St. Paul last week on a brief business trip.

C. C. Knappen and wife came up from Fisher on Monday evening.

Geo. H. Ralph left for Roseau county this week on a business trip.

Sam Scott was up from Edna on Saturday laying in supplies for seeding.

Wm. Becker received a 30 day sentence for drunkenness in justice court last week.

Will Walsh has resigned his position as grocery clerk at Fontaine & Anglim's.

R. A. Wilkinson came up on Saturday morning to look after his farming operations.

A. A. Miller went to Hudson last week to try a case, returning Saturday morning.

W. W. Calkins was up from Ada on Tuesday interested in a case before Judge Ives.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

Mrs. Bucknam arrived last week for a brief visit with her mother, Mrs. Geo. W. Lewis.

Knute O. Holdahl, a former Crookstonite, was in the city on Monday from East Grand Forks.

Wynkoop Lemen was down from Angus Saturday, remaining over to attend Easter services.

Mrs. Dr. Denniston returned last Friday from her long visit to the old home in Pennsylvania.

Miss Ida Hancock returned to Fargo latter part of last week to resume her school duties.

D. Michaud was up from St. Paul last week to attend the funeral of his sister, Mrs. August Munn.

Hon. Geo. R. Roberts was down from Stephen this week on business before the U. S. land office.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ghoossn drove down from Euclid on Friday last. Reported the roads in bad shape.

Mrs. H. T. Murray is over from Grand Forks this week, visiting friends and relatives in this city.

J. W. Wheeler went to Hudson, Wis. as a witness in a case in which the First Natl. bank was interested.

Col. Naff went down to St. Paul Thursday evening to try and keep Ben Strawbridge straight. Tough job.

See the notice of J. W. Wheeler elsewhere in this issue and if you want a first-class farm cheap, look this offer up.

Henry Rodman came down from Hill River last week. Says they will be seeding in full blast out that way this week.

John Schantzca lost a valuable brood mare last week. It was one of the team that he uses on his ice-wagon.

E. C. Davis went to St. Paul on Thursday of last week. He may conclude to go to Chicago ere his return.

The Grand Forks Plaindealer says: "Mrs Catharine McDonald will engage in the hotel business at Thompson, N. D."

Geo. B. Winship and W. H. Tofping came over from Grand Forks to celebrate with the Sir Knights on Sunday.

Rev. F. L. Fraser and Maj. C. H. Mix went to Red Lake Falls this week to attend the adjourned meeting of the Presbytery.

S. W. Vance left on Sunday evening for a brief visit to Chicago. Expects to bring his family back with him when he returns.

Hon. E. D. Childs was last week honored by election as one of the directors on the state Dairy Board. The selection was a good one.

L. H. Fillatrault secured a rig on Saturday and with minehost Morin, of the Grand Central hotel, went out in the country to shoot geese, etc.

Mr. and Mrs. August George, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Gossman and Mr. and Mrs. De Forest Bucklin gave a party at Hotel Crookston on Monday evening.

Appropriate Easter services were held in all of the churches on Sabbath, and considering the fierce winds that blew all day were well attended.

The town of Russia will bring a damage suit against the Great Northern railroad claiming that the road interferes with the drainage system down there.

Conductor Casper Sands and agent J. H. Griffin, two Great Northern employes, were in the city on Sunday to attend the K. T. services at the opera house.

J. V. E. Wyatt left for Fargo on Thursday evening via N. P. R. R. He expected to visit Fergus Falls, Wadena and other places and be back in about a week.

That New York maple sugar arrived at Slocum's this week and has been going off like hot cakes ever since it came in. It is the genuine stuff and no mistake.

Whiskers that are prematurely gray or faded should be colored to prevent the look of age, and Buckingham's Dye excels all others in coloring brown or black.

Two men and two women were found in a vacant office room one night this week and next day appeared in justice court to explain. They were assessed $10 each.

Mrs. A. C. Cowing, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Green, went to Minneapolis on Monday evening of this week to take a course of treatment in a hospital in that city.

The Grand Forks Plaindealer says that the election of Hugh Dunlevy as mayor of East Grand Forks is to be contested on the ground of bribery and a few little things like that.

The first train on the Halstad branch, to reach this city for many weeks, was the work train that arrived here on Monday. Traffic has again been resumed upon that line.

W. C. Andrew, Wright. Barrett & Stilwell's traveling man, was in the city on Monday. In the interest of that firm, which is the best stationery house in the state of Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian will move into the Columbus house on the hill near the court house, Dan McKinnon having sold the house they now occupy on the corner of Elm and Third sts.

The new gasoline tank, built by the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co., was completed this week. The tank is 20x26 ft. with a small house 12x14 adjoining for filling barrels for shipment.

J. S. Stadsvold has rented the room in the McKinnon block recently vacated by the post office and will put his jewelry stock therein as soon as the room can be made ready for occupancy.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church gave a musical and supper at the residence of Mrs. W. E. McKenzie on Tuesday evening, which was a very successful affair, netting quite a sum.

Mat Cornelius went out to the farm last Saturday with a crew of men to be ready to commence seeding this week. The freeze-up on Sunday night undoubtedly delayed operations somewhat.

Constable Barlow was over from East Grand Forks on Friday with a prisoner. East Grand Forks is bound to keep up her quota in the Polk county jail in spite of aad high water.

The excitement in the wheat (speculative) markets does not seem to affect the local market here—the price remaining practically the same. Every indication, however, points to a rise in the near future.

The case of Finlayson was the subject of investigation at Minneapolis on Saturday and Fin was thoroughly vindicated of any intention of wrong-doing. The whole business seems to have been the result of misapprehension.

Dan McKinnon has again taken charge of the restaurant in the Rickett block, at the old stand, where he was located when he went into the Commercial hotel last fall. He is there only temporarily but may conclude to stay.

Ben Strawbridge left on Thursday evening for a visit to Wisconsin trout brooks. When last seen he was making a terrific break for the West Wisconsin train through the union depot in St. Paul.

J. P. Johnson came up from St. Paul this morning. Says the Nelson county bill was killed at the last minute. This bill provided for the organization of Nelson county in case Garfield county should be declared an organized county.

H. G. Fargo came down from Euclid on Monday evening. Reports seeding not commenced up that way as yet, but the land is getting in fine shape for seeding and, with no bad weather to prevent, seeding will be well under way this week.

The little son of Mrs. Wm. Bradshaw who lives with her deceased husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bradshaw, died on Sunday. The little one has been a great sufferer from scrofulous diseases during all of its brief life on this earth.

A man calling himself O'Brien was cutting quite a swath last week. He pretended to be the owner of a large farm and went about engaging men to work for him, during the coming season. On Saturday he succeded in borrowing some money from one of them—and that's the last they saw of him.

The news of war between Greece and Turkey caused a tremendous excitement in the wheat market, sending wheat up three or four cents in as many hours and no one can guess which way it will go now. The events for the next fsw days will be watched with eager interest by all interested in wheat.

The department was called out at about 11 o'clock on Friday to attend to a fire in a tenement house on Fourth st. occupied by C. S. Sikes. A fire was discovered near a window on the west side and by taking off a few clap-boards it was easily quenched with a pail of water. The fire was said to have been caused by mice and matches.

$24 00 Chicago to New York and return. Less than via other roads. Limited 28 hour train via the Nickel Plate. Tickets on sale April 23rd to 26th inclusive, good returning until May 5th inclusive. For reservations in sleeping cars or any other information, call on or address, J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill. [No.6-1-2]

The case of the town of Andover vs. Rivard and others, growing out of the recent high water was on in justice court this week. The jury agreed to disagree but the end is not yet as the accused will now take an innings and bring personal damage suits.

Comrade Jacob Andrist had the contract of painting the new oil tank and oil house for the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co., and completed the job this week. He is the artist who painted the new building for the Hamm brewery folks. Jake is picking up quite a lot of business in painting this spring.

The fire laddies had hardly got back to the engine house before they were called out again to attend to a blaze in the old Chase barn on Ash street, on the property now owned by W. D. Scott. This time it was two boys and a few handy matches that were the origin of the fire but the department got there in time to prevent the total destruction of the barn.

Pembina, N. D., and St. Vincent are reported to be in the deep water and Emerson, Manitoba, is said to be out of sight—almost. It is reported that the overflow is the greatest within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. Much distress has been caused and great damage suffered. The river is now falling and will soon be within its banks.

JOURNAL readers who desire to purchase house-plants all in bloom should write the Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn., for catalogue and price list. It is really surprising to see how cheap they are selling plants this spring. We have dealt with this company for some years and know them to be perfectly reliable and straight in all of their dealings.

The Red river at St. Vincent and Pembina is said to be higher then ever before known since these places were inhabited by white men. In Pembina it is said that a steamboat could run anywhere in the streets and the water is up to the second story of most buildings. The water has subsided here to almost its normal condition.

Howard Stephens, who took Will Munch's place as braksman last week, met with an accident on Monday while making a coupling, by which he loses the index finger on his left hand, and part of the next two fingers. The fingers were amputated and Howard came back on the train in the afternoon. On Tuesday morning he went over to Grand Forks to visit friends with his arm in a sling. He bears his misfortune heroically.

Well, now we do know that spring is here—homs all hottom side up—the better ½ crosser than sticks, not a place in the house big enough to sit down in, comfortably, stoves and carpets all turned out to grass, water, water everywhere and not a drop to drink—cold dinners, consisting mainly of what you had to eat last week warmed over and confusion worse confounded, convinces one beyond the shadow of a doubt that spring in all its glory is indeed here for keeps.

J. B. Roome was in from the farm on Wednesday. Says farmers in his neighborhood are beginning to think about seeding, and some of them had commenced to drag last week, "though," said he, "it was not much use as the drag could not do very good work then, but is rapidly getting in good shape and will be in prime condition last of this week. Aleck Burnam has sowed a little wheat already and I expect we will all be at it by next week."

Col. Cobham Post had an interesting meeting on Friday evening of last week and decided to accept an offer of a lot, in the same block just north of the old Revere house, which they will fix up this summer and as soon as they get ready will move their building upon it. Their present lease expires one year from the first of June next and they intend to be on their own property before that time. Will probably get their lot ready this year and move the building upon it next spring.

Wonder if state auditor, Bob Dunn is referring to Judge Ira B. Mills when he says in his paper, the Princeton Union:—"Talking about lobbyists. Some of the most insolent and persistent lobbyists around the capitol are fellows who are holding down fat appointive offices. Gov. Clough should give these officious official intermeddlers to understand that they were not appointed to make or unmake laws—the people elect 54 senators and 114 representatives for that purpose."

After all the vast amount of snow we had last winter the streets in this city were never in better condition in the spring time than they have been this spring. We can all readily recall the experience of the spring of '96, when the streets were never in more horrid condition—and remained so for a long time being for some of that time simply impassible. But after all the experience of last spring shows what might happen again and is an argument for paving the business streets at least. There is a growing impression that gravel is the proper material to use.

One day last week Jim Simpson called at the office of J. R. McKinnon on a matter of business, and very soon the conversation waxed decidedly warm and personal. The two were standing upon the sidewalk, and finally, to avoid trouble Mr. McKinnon turned and went into the office followed by Mr. Simpson, where our informant states Mr. S. became unbearably abusive. We are not informed who commenced actual hostilities, but Jim has not been feeling quite physically sound ever since, but soon after the altercation, entered complaint against Mr. McKinnon and the matter will be settled in court.

This thing is getting unbearable. For some time the electric lamplighter has neglected to light the electric lamp at the corner of Fourth and Elm streets, in the third ward, but we have refrained from kicking, thinking that he might be sick temporarily, but as night after night this thing occurs, patience at last has ceased to be a virtue, and we kick. We demand a new lamplighter. One who knows enough not to get sick when on duty. A lamplighter entrusted with the important duty of lighting the electric lamps has no business to get sick anyhow, and we want a new deal in this matter.

The new council met in extra session on Tuesday evening. All on deck except Vance, McGregor and Scotland. Action was taken in the matter of the contract between the city and the Water Power and Light Co., which contract, it seems does not appear in the new copies of the charter just out. A committee was appointed to consult with the president of the company in relation to the matter. Several votes were taken upon the question of appointment of street commissioner, there being three candidates, Harry Norrie, Frank Jerome and M. Bung. No decision was arrived at. The Netzer case, a claim for damage from flooding the Germania hotel caused by defective sewer, came up and the council decided to offer $500 in full to settle the case. S. J. Lanterman brought in a bill for damages sustained by loss of furniture in the fire that destroyed his residence, he assuming that the neglect of the city to keep the hydrant free from snow rendered the city liable for damages sustained by fires. The bill was not allowed. The draymen had a petition to have the license for draymen raised, which petition did not receive favorable action. The usual grist of bills was ground out.

Found the Right Kind

Severe Pains in the Stomach -- Indigestion and Constipation -- Health and Strength Restored -- How It was Accomplished.

"I have been troubled very much with indigestion and constipation for the last ten years. Five years ago I was confined to my bed and suffered severe pains in my stomach. These spells would occur four or five times a day and were almost unendurable. I was weak and nervous and could not eat anything but the simplest food. I read about so many wonderful cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla that I determined to try it. The first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills were enough to convince me that I had at last found the right kind of medicines. I continued taking them until I was well. Last spring after my baby was born I did not regain my strength. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills and they restored me to health." MRS. LOUISA ENGESON, Fosston, Minnesota.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

New Spring Stock Now Ready

Prices Lower than Ever.

EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN. Main Street.

Polk County Journal 4-15-97.

Hasten the Thought!

If you're thinking of buying a new pair of shoes, hasten the thought a little and come here to take a look at the values we are giving you in new spring styles. A look now will help you decide, and you may pick at your leisure.

Children's Shoes.

We have just placed on the bargain counter three hundred pairs of children's shoes. They are odds and ends and accordingly the sizes run somewhat irregular. Some were worth $2.00, some a little less, but at $1.17 a pair, for sizes 11 to 2, and 97c. for sizes 8 to 11 you'll get the biggest value you ever received in shoe leather.

Ladies' Shoes.

We've just received twenty dozen pairs of Ladies' shoes direct from the largest factory in the country. Some have pointed toes, and some are made on the wide opera, all have patent leather tips. At **$1.45** we ought to sell every pair in two weeks time.

Men's Working Shoes.

Its generally known as "Government" shoe. So called probably because its merit is recognized by the War department, who order its use in the Infantry service. Made a little different from the ordinary shoe and its chief merit lies in the fact that the sole is pliable. Feels just like a moccasin on the foot but will wear like a wooden shoe, price is **$1.50**.

Remember

Your money back if you want it!

Fontaine & Anglim.

Palate Ticklers

We have added to our already large stock of Groceries, etc., a full line of Armour's choicest cured meats, "Golden Brand" Hams and Breakfast Bacon. These goods are the finest on the market and our prices are right.

SPRING IS HERE,

And the time for sowing seeds is near at hand. If you reap the harvest you must sow the seed, and to make sure of good seed buy them of SLOCUM the Robert Street Grocer He will show you a complete line of Flower, garden and field seeds, at reasonable prices.

Slocum's Crocery

PRINTING Of Every Description done at this Office. City Styles at Lowest Prices.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

WEALTH WINNING.

Chauncey M. Depew Tells How It Is Done.

He Believes Particularly in Inventions as a Source of Success and Avenue to Fortune—An Able Discussion of Our Present and Future Economical Conditions by a Famous Man—Good Times Prophesied.

New York, April 18th—Chauncey M. Depew talked to a representative of the Herald yesterday upon wealth, trusts and the prospects for the future. He was asked if it were not true that opportunities for acquiring wealth had decreased.

"Well, that is true," said Mr. Depew. "The opportunities to make wealth in a new country are always greater than in an old one. For the last fifty years. America has been especially favored as a field for men of enterprise, far-sightedness and courage to accumulate large fortunes. One was the development of a new country, with the processes of development aided by an immense immigration, and the other the inventions by which steam and electricity had their productive power so enormously increased and the cost so largely reduced.

"Commodore Vanderbilt, for instance, made a fortune in steamboats which was quite large for that period. He saw the opportunities in steamships and largely increased his wealth. Then he saw, before any one else did, that the railroad was to supplant transportation upon water, and selling his steamboats and his steamships, he put his fortune into railways, selecting the trunk lines of commerce. The railroads were at that time in bad financial condition. The original constructors had lost a large portion of money which had been put in them by the depreciation of the stock and bad business. The Commodore, by letting the roads have the money to put them in good efficient working order, and then by consolidations which reduced the expenses of operating, again took the cream, as far-sighted men always do, of the transportation business of the country."

"All those were natural evolutions."

"Yes, they were natural evolutions. Elias Howe and Singer solved the problem, which inventors had been working over for a century of the sewing machine.

"Before the expiration of the patent they had divided $50,000,000 between themselves, and the needle had been brought into universal use, where thousands more were employed and the cast of all articles enormously reduced. That is a natural evolution by which the inventor got a very large reward for his invention, and the public got a tremendous benefit from it also.

"The same is true of the telephone and of the associates of Morse with his invention of the telegraph. The same is true in the development of electricity as applied to the electric light, and it will be still further extended whoever is the successful inventor of the electric motor."

"Now that is all natural. The next point is, is it true now that rich men endeavor to buy opportunities to make wealth from legislators, and so on compared with the past?" I asked.

"Legislators," Mr. Depew replied, grow better all the while. When bank charters were first granted in our state, seventy years ago, a portion of the stock was always distributed among the members of the legislature for their votes. No company could now distribute stock among members of the legislature without the members going into state prison, and the promoters also. That shows the distinct advance in seventy years. But seventy years ago that sort of thing was regarded as perfectly proper and was thoroughly well known and understood.

"The same was true eighty years ago as to lotteries, and they were universally authorized for educational, charitable and religious purposes. In other words, the world is improving all the time. Wealth has infinitely less power in legislation, and a healthy public opinion and publicity have practically destroyed corruption."

"Well now doctor, are we in any way in danger of an aristocracy of wealth—wealth of families?" I asked.

"None whatever. Natural laws take care of that. Some one remarked that it is three generations from shirt sleeve to shirt sleeve. With very few exceptions my observation is that it is only two. I look back over thirty years as the counsel and president of this company and as counsel and attorney for the Vanderbilts. That has brought me in contact with all the men who have come to the surface during that period.

"I should say that not five per cent of those people or their descendants have any money left. The only two families that I know of whose money has increased through three generations are the Vanderbilts and the Astors, and that is due to the fact that, notwithstanding the distribution, each generation took the smaller amount that come from the distribution and increased it in some cases to an amount equal to the original estate, and either William H. Vanderbilt or his sons, if they had started in the world without a cent would have made a success.

"No one can define what the faculty is which makes money. Commodore Vanderbilt once said to me that any fool can make money, but it took a very wise man to keep it. I have known hundreds of men who had the faculty for making money, very few who have the faculty of keeping it. Keeping it means judicious investment of the surplus which in the end forms wealth.

"I knew Daniel Drew when he had $19,000,000 and he died in debt. I know a gentleman who at one time had $3,000,000 in the bank who is now earning about $1,200 a year. The $3,000,000 was cash in addition to his investment of various kinds. There are a dozen men in this town who ask me for occasional loans of from 50 cents to $5 who when I first came to New York, were among the rich men of the town. What I mean by this is that they were worth over $1,000,000 each and thirty years ago a man with over $1,000,000 was of more account in New York than a man worth over $5,000,000 now."

"What are your opinions on the great inventions of the future?"

"The man who will make money is the one who perfects an electric motor which will enable the railway companies to move passenger and freight trains at less cost than now by the steam locomotive; which will solve the problem of street transportation so as to supersede the overhead trolley at less cost.

"If the flying machine can be made a success, as it will have no right of way to buy, no roadbed to keep up, no expenses for the maintenance of way it will revolutionize everything and make a fortune beyond the dreams of avarice for the man who makes it a success.

"Great fortunes are made mainly in two lines—one inventions, the other improvement in and the cheapening of transportation. Of course, if a man discovers a mine, that is an accident."

"What is the danger of the trusts?"

"Undoubtedly the combinations of capital in what are commonly called trusts, so far as they crush out competition and enable a few men to fix the price of the necessities of life, require the most careful supervision by the government and the state and the most rigid legislation for their control, but the dangers anticipated from the universal combination of every kind of business into trusts are greatly exaggerated.

"The first thing that the combine does is to overcapitalize, in order that the promoters may make immediately their money. Then their successors who have to run the business find that they are running a combination of plants to make money on a capitalization several times greater than was in the original plant. This makes the combine very vulnerable to the attack of enterprising and able men who establish an individual plant and are satisfied with moderate returns. In this case the man is an expert in the business and is controlling this individual plant, while trust is being run by a multiplicity of officers who are simply salaried men. Many of them may be favorites of the promoters or the principal stockholders and have no experience in business.

"One of the most profitable kinds of business now is for the man who thoroughly understands a business which has been put in into a trust to establish an independent plant and then compel the trust to buy him out. That is best illustrated to a countryman by the hawk and the kingbird. The hawk starts up with a chicken and the kingbird goes for him. The hawk drops the chicken and then tries to escape, while the kingbird circles in every direction and kills the hawk, because the hawk cannot touch the kingbird, who is smaller, while the hawk is so bulky that the kingbird simply has to keep sticking his bill into him until the hawk dies of exhaustion, unless he finds some avenue of escape.

"That is competition with the overcapitalized trust. The hawk is the trust and the kingbird the individual business man.

"Of course we are facing conditions which produced the trouble in the fast canvass. Steam and electricity have cheapened transportation and brought all the world together. It is difficult to have prosperity unless the farmer is prosperous. The American farmer has enjoyed the privilege of feeding the world, and in return he has lived better, and in more independent conditions and given his family better education, more comforts and greater luxuries than any former in the world. But with the opening of the Indian, Egyptian and South American farms, where labor is abnormally cheap and people live in the crudest way, the American and the European farmers have been reduced to hard straits. They are the victims of overproduction."

"What do you think is the remedy, doctor?"

It is difficult to define a remedy. A home market is the best remedy, but the home market can only come when the mills and factories and furnaces and coke ovens and railways are doing all they can. At present all these enterprises are in a semi-stagnant condition as they have been for the last three years.

"Of course, I believe that the extra session of congress will pass a tariff bill which will give sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the government, and that will restore credit. With that a great many enterprises will be started, which will bring out the money that is now hoarded or lying idle. That will give employment to vast numbers of men. That supplies the purchasing power of millions and the home market for the farmer. That also with the purchasing power calls for more clothes, for more boots and shoes, more furniture in the house, in other words, for better living. That brings more freight on the railroad and more passengers to travel.

"It is the paradox of the railroad business that when the traffic is very light in spite of all that the railroad people can do, the traffic people do the business at next to nothing and then you have so many railroads going into bankruptcy or into the hands of receivers. When the railroads have more than they can do, then the rates are stable, equal and reasonable, and the roads are prosperous from two causes. One is, they get a fair price for what they do, and the other is they have all they can do.

"I do not believe we can expect much better times until the latter part of summer and in the meantime things will improve gradually. I notice an improvement beginning with February, and that will grow better along the fall and during the next winter, and then I believe we will have two or three years of very prosperous times."

A Novel International Luncheon.

For an international luncheon the name cards might be adorned with a map sketched with a pen and ink, and also by a drawing of the national flower of the country represented. If one is so fortunate as to be able to use water-colors the cards can be made most attractive. Each card should contain some question which the one at whose plate it is will read and answer, or if unable to answer will present to the company for general discussion. For example, under the map of Venezuela may be written, "When and how did England first acquire territory here?" and on the map of France the question, "Why did Napoleon antedate the actual time of his birth?" Questions in regard to the people flora or fauna of a country may be propounded if desired, and the clever hostess will see that the cards are distributed so that the knowledge and talents of each of her guests may be shown to the greatest advantage. The idea can be developed still further by having food from the various countries represented; for instance, French peas, Cuban Sugar, Spanish olives and Swiss cheese.—April Ladies' Home Journal.

Bloodthirsty Indians Thwarted

The above picture illustrates one of the many thrilling incidents in the Serial Story

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the first chapters of which will soon be begun in these columns

It is a story of western life by a well known writer

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produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address
ROYAL MEDICINE CO., 269 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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1877. 1897.

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In Polk County, we are prepared to offer greater inducements than ever.

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IT WILL PAY YOU

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Polk County Journal,

Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

CREDIT BANKS.

CAN BE MADE TO GREATLY BENEFIT AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITIES.

The American Agriculturist Explains How Farmers Are "Milked" by Crossroads Stores—With Credit Banks They Could Borrow at Low Rates of Interest—They Would Then Be Free to Buy In the Cheapest and Sell In the Dearest Market.

The American Agriculturist, one of the leading farm journals of this country, has been running a series of excellent editorials on the subject of credit banks for the benefit of farmers. One of the first, in the issue of Nov. 21, 1890, discussed the agricultural credit banks of England. It attracted considerable attention, and the Grange and Farmers' Alliance in several states are seriously considering a trial of the system there outlined.

A recent editorial showed some of the benefits of the Scotch credit banks which loan small amounts to borrowers without collateral, but who can give at least two good sureties. By this means a capable and trustworthy young man can obtain a few hundred dollars, at a moderate rate of interest, with which to stock a farm which he has just bought. He does not have to pay interest on a dollar more than he actually uses and at any time can return any part of what is borrowed and stop interest on the part returned. Dunning Macleod, a great authority upon banking, says that this system, introduced years ago, gave Scottish agriculture a prodigious stimulus, while to it also he attributes the marvelous development of manufactures and other industries in Scotland in the face of adverse natural conditions. Macleod declares that the use of this form of credit has been more helpful to Scotland that the richest gold or silver mines would have been.

The Agriculturist then described the special benefits of the branch banks of Scotland and Canada. Ten Scotch banks have 1,000 branches. Each little town where there is an agent of one of these ten banks has practically the same banking privileges as though the headquarters of the bank were in the town, whereas the American town's facilities are confined to the little bank located in its midst, or, more likely, in a larger town, village or city 10 or 20 miles away, for it is often 50 and sometimes 100 miles from points in the south and west to the nearest bank.

We quote the following from one of the more recent editorials in The Agriculturist:

"The agricultural credit bank described in our previous article, or our own very successful co-operative building and loan associations, might also establish branches or agencies. Thus one society could have a representative in every town or hamlet in a county or group of counties, bringing its advantages home to depositors and borrowers everywhere. In this way, even in a sparsely settled farming country, a co-operative banking society could get enough business to be soundly successful. The agricultural credit banks described in the editorial referred to enable the honest poor to co-operate in other matters. The testimony of hundreds of similar institutions in Europe shows beyond all question that these credit societies have 'encouraged co-operation in all its forms, stimulated thrift and self help and improved the whole moral and material condition of their members.' The need is certainly urgent for similar effort at self help in very many farming communities in this country as well as among workers in other occupations. In these times, when the margin of profit is so close in farming, as in other business, it is all the more necessary for farmers to be able to conduct their affairs with the utmost economy, for which purpose capital at reasonable rates of interest is an imperative necessity.

"Whatever opinions are entertained concerning the standard of values, there should be unanimity in an effort to perfect a sound plan of co-operative banking that will enable farmers to help themselves. How great this need is can hardly be exaggerated. Taking the United States as a whole, we doubt if one-tenth of our farmers use banks or are within convenient reach of banking accommodation. Without it they cannot employ credit in the true sense. Yet nine-tenths of the volume of business transacted by other people is done with credit instruments. But the average farmer is able to use only the credit offered by the crossroads store, which 'milks' him to the tune of 15 to 40 per cent by taking his stuff in trade at far below market price, charging big profits on what the farmer buys, and on top of his exacting exorbitant interest.

"No legitimate business can stand this sort of 'accommodation,' certainly not agriculture. The evil exists whether prices are high or low, currency plenty or scarce. The deeper one delves into this matter the plainer it appears that, whatever is done about monetary standards, better banking accommodations—that is, better facilities for the use of credit instruments, such as checks, drafts, etc.—are vital to the farmer's welfare. Nor can he need be or will he pay more for these facilities than do those in other business."

A Good Example.

The action of the silver Republicans in deciding to make the money issue paramount sets a good example to the gold Democrats, the Baltimore News (Dem.) says: "They must keep themselves in readiness to support, not merely by assenting vote, but by active work and friendly counsel, any effort which may be honestly put forward by the incoming administration to place the finances of the country upon a sound basis. They would stultify their course in the contest of last year if they allowed party considerations to have so much as a feather's weight in comparison with their duty upon this issue of transcendent moment."

The Question of Branch Banks.

If small national banks are to be encouraged in the more sparsely settled portions of the country, the question arises whether they should be purely local organizations or branches of the great metropolitan banks. The old United States bank had branches which, by virtue of their connection with a large central institution, had some advantages over the local banks with which they competed, but were in more than one instance the objects of adverse state legislation. This spirit of local hostility to a bank located in another city, and perhaps another state, left memories which still survive and which account in part for the opposition to branch banks.

But the experience of England and Scotland, Canada and Australia, is strongly and uniformly in favor of large central banks with many branches. The banks of Canada are able to maintain a singular uniformity in the rates of interest in the great commercial centers and in the remote agricultural regions because the banks of Montreal and Toronto have their branches in Manitoba and the Pacific region and can transfer the surplus capital of one locality to meet the deficiency in another as it cannot be done by wholly independent banks. The conditions in Canada are very much like those of the United States, and the success of the Canadian banks in doing what we recognize the importance of having done is entitled to great weight in our considerations. In Scotland it is well known that the branch system has greatly favored those agricultural interests which in our own country are so much in need of financial accommodation.

The preponderance of financial testimony is decidedly in favor of the branch system, most of the opposition to which comes, or would come, from local financial interests, jealous of strong outside competition. There is a feeling of distrust of all banks which is born of ignorance. It increases rapidly with the increase of a bank's capital and the extension of its operations, which are supposed to prove the bank to be a monopoly.—Iron Age.

Bryan's Mistaken Policy.

Aren't Bryan and his friends making a great mistake by continuing the discussion of the silver question at this time? It is nearly four years until the next presidential election, and the people can learn a whole lot about silver and the effect of cheap money upon wages and savings in four years. They learned much that Bryan didn't want them to know during the four short months of the last campaign. It is noticeable that in the states where the question was most discussed the majorities against Bryan were heavy or his majorities were unexpectedly small.

If the silverites will think of the great amount of work done in the states west of Pennsylvania, east of Colorado and north of Tennessee and reflect upon the result of the election, they will, if they are wise and want to win in 1900, conclude to drop educational work and to proceed on some less dangerous line. If Bryan and his friends would stop talking about silver for three years, it would be difficult for the "goldbugs" to get people to listen to their convincing arguments. If our hard times should unfortunately continue, Bryan might step out a few days before the 1900 election and say, "I told you so," and a majority of the voters, without having given the matter much thought, might conclude that perhaps the "crime of 1873" was responsible for the lack of prosperity. But if they study the question for four whole years they will be certain that neither silver nor any kind of cheap money ever brought prosperity to any country, though they have often brought hard times. The wage earners will understand that 16 to 1 is an underhanded scheme to lower wages and the farmers that they cannot, by juggling with cheap money, get any advantage of the rest of the world in the matter of prices of farm products. This educational work must be stopped short, or the cause of free silver is lost.

No Free Silver Bimetallism.

The free and unlimited coinage of silver, when it does not preserve its parity with gold, cannot be a condition in true bimetallism because in its effects it is directly antagonistic to the system. Whenever practiced, it always results in monometallism, and silver at that. Such is the case now in all silver countries, as Mexico and China, and such was the case in the United States in the 40 years prior to 1834.

Large Currency.

Sneak Thief Sam—Pity 'twuz erbout Jimmy! He wuz making big money, and the perlice broke him all up.

Footpad Sim—Big money, wuz he? What wuz his lay?

Sneak Thief Sam—Coining silver dollars.

Bryan In the East.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan is going about the country preaching the same doctrine that he preached during the campaign in which he figured as a nominee for the presidency of the United States. The activity of the free silver forces is not to be winked at. They are good and persistent fighters. They realize the fact that new men are entering into citizenship every year and that some of them may be won over to their side of the currency question. They propose to hold the ground they have and to secure more if they can. The free silver advocates should be met more than half way in this fight that did not end with the victory won by the sound money forces last November.—Trenton Gazette.

An Ancient Mark Down Sale.

Hewitt—Cattle were once used as currency.

Jewitt—And, I suppose when you went to a mark down sale you saw a card reading: "Marked-Down to One Calf. Former Price One Cow."

Rewards that are Sure but Slow.

The rewards of honesty and unswerving principle are sometimes slow, but that in the end they are sure, and greater for their slow coming, admits of no question, writes Edward W. Bok in Problems to Young Men in the April Ladies' Home Journal. Our principles are sometimes severely tested, but this testing is given us with a purpose. Holding fast to honorable principles is the basis upon which all sure successes are built. Some have to pass through more fire than others, but I firmly believe that the reward in the end is the greater to those. What the world says of a man matters little in such a struggle. It is the great inner satisfaction which comes to a man that counts.

Naval Cadetship.

Examinations at Fergus Falls April 30th and May 1st. A competitive examination for nomination as Cadet in the U. S. Naval Academy from the Seventh Minnesota Congressional District will be held at Fergus Falls on the 30th day of April and the 1st day of May.

Candidates must meet the following conditions, viz: Age between 15 and 20 years. Height 5 feet or upwards. To be physically and mentally sound, and pass in the common school branches, including English grammar, U. S. history, arithmetic, and algebra as far as simple equations of one or more unknown quantities.

Successful candidates must average at least 70 in each study, and will be expected to report by May 15th or Sept. 15th 1897 at the Academy in Annapolis, Maryland, for entrance examination.

If successful in this he enters immediately as a Cadet, traveling expenses from his home being credited to him after one month.

Expense of outfit (wardrobe etc.) about $200. Annual pay $500. Term six years, four on shore, two at sea.

Thoroughbred Fowls.

Elsewhere in this issue will be seen an ad of the poultry yards of Bugg & Paseman. Their fowls are all thoroughbred, among which are some that have taken first prizes at some of the leading poultry shows and all are among the choicest birds in the state. All who desire to improve their poultry would do well to see these birds before sending orders to outside breeders. By purchasing at home you avoid the liability of loss from damage incurred by shipping eggs a long distance by express and save the expense.

Excursion to New York City.

The Nickel Plate Road will sell excursion tickets from Chicago to New York and return for all trains leaving Chicago on April 23rd to 26th inclusive, at a rate of $24.00 for the round trip, being less than via other lines. Tickets will be valid for return passage from New York to and including May 4th, 1897.

For particulars call on or address, J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill. [No. 3-1-2]

To Rid the House of Black Ants.

You may exterminate black ants by first keeping out of their reach all sweets. Stand your cake and sugar boxes in a pan of water, then around the shelves put either lavender, ground cloves, or, better, camphor. April Ladies' Home Journal.

ANOTHER ATTRACTION

A New Serial Story

A Stirring Tale of ADVENTURE LOVE COURAGE TRIUMPH

Felix Marchant

The First Chapters Will Soon Appear in Our Columns

We have secured the exclusive rights for the use of this copyrighted story and take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to it.

They Love Dante.

A magnificent upper chamber of the municipal palace (the Palazzo Vecchio) in Florence is set apart in memory of the great poet Dante. To it each of the 69 provinces and all of the larger cities and towns of united Italy have contributed a banner in his honor. There are over 300 of these banners in all, and the donors, in eager emulation, have tried to make each offering more beautiful than the others. The banners are of the differing colors of the provinces and bear their arms in exquisite embroidery or in paintings by the first living artists.

The fervor of the homage paid here to the immortal Italian poet stirs the heart of even the passing stranger. Whatever the jealousies or estrangement of these people, beside his tomb they are united.—Youth's Companion.

Cash Market

For the Choicest Steaks, Roasts and Cuts

Of all Kinds at the Lowest Living Rates, try

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

East Grand Forks Items.

[From The Courier.]

R. J. Montague lingered several days in the city early in the week, attracted by the recent flood.

The streets are drying up nicely, so within a few days bicycles can be used instead of boats upon the principal streets of the city.

Considerable damage was done to the interior of Creslon & Wolff's. The hard wood floor swelled badly, and much of it was forced out of position.

J. P. Foote, the well-known Crookston attorney, was in East Grand Forks this morning and brought his rubber boots along. He reported the water as going down at Crookston.

It will require some days to get the sidewalks of the city back in place. A few are reported to have gone to Winnipeg, and our Canadian friends across the border will fully realize the saying that it is an ill wind which blows nowhere.

Now that the flood has subsided and the parties implicated in the recent murder have been bound over the average citizen will be at a lost to know where to direct his attention. However, we now have a new administration and a new city council, Both of which will evince much interest for the time being.

A farmer a few miles down the river was found by the rescuring party sent out, in his house, with the kitchen stove sitting on a table, and the water running through his abode to the depth of two feet. When asked how much more water he could stand he laughingly replied as he gazed at the table, 'twelve inches.' Other cases were found where farmers had their stock corralled on manure piles and on the top of sheds, and some on temporary platforms which had been hurriedly erected. All apparently were feeling good, perhaps not realizing the awful results sure to follow in the wake of such a deluge.

One can hardly realize the change wrought in the city within the past few days. Only a few days ago the business center of the city was flooded, and the only mode of travel was by boat or raft. But now the water has disappeared, and business firms are cleaning up their premises in anticipation of renewed activity in commercial circles.

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.)

James Baine "hoofed it" to Crookston Thursday.

R. E. White was doing business at Crookston Wednesday.

We noticed the familiar phiz of George O'Relley, of Crookston, in town yesterday.

Will Olds, of the firm of Hawkins & Co., of Crookston was hustling for trade in town Monday.

F. E. Hertz came down from Crookston, Tuesday, on a collecting trip. He wanted to go out in the country, and he went—but he walked.

Attorney Foote, of Crookston was transacting business in town Wednesday. He wore the regulation high water costume—a pair of rubber boots and a bland smile.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. A. C. Abson, our cigar manufactrer, has decided to leave Fisher and go to South Carolina. This change has been made necessary on account of Mr. Abson's health.

Paul Jones came to town Tuesday for the first time in many moons. He says they were all surrounded with water in that neck o' the woods and Pat Cox lost about 300 bushels of wheat.

The latest story of prolonged fasting come from Donald Baine, whose reputation for veracity in his own particular locality is good. He says on last Thanksgiving he missed three young pigs from his farm, two miles west of town, and supposed they were lost in the big snow storm. A few days ago while engaged in hauling straw to his barn, he uncovered the missing pigs. They were somewhat emaciated from their long fast of 135 days but they are still alive and improving. Minnesota climate.

Wednesday a sack containing $3,210 in gold coin was found on the Great Northern railroad track near Rollette by a German boy and the elevator agent at that place. It was a portion of the money stolen from the Caledonia bank this winter and was droped on the track by the robber, Mitchell, who was killed by sheriff Gunderson of Norman county while trying to escape. The money was returned to the bank at Caledonia, the elevator man receiving $100.

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

David Vannet is convalescent. The flow of blood having ceased.

Ed. Boddy while building a raft to get from his place to a neighbor's Monday had his shoulder dislocated by carrying a log. Dr. Stebbins was called and put it in place again.

Ole Halverson has patented a shoe protector for people who work on the section or use a shovel to any extent. It is a simple affair and promises to become quite valuable.

Rep. Marin come up from St. Paul Sunday morning and spent the day with his family in Oastad, returning on the evening train. Mr. Marin has been somewhat under the weather of late but attends to his duties just the same. He said the legislature would adjourn about the 20th.

The A. O. U. W. Entertainment and dance at the Opera House last evening was not a huge success financially speaking but otherwise was a hummer. The parts were well taken by those participating in the play, and it is to be regretted that a larger audience was not present to enjoy it. The dance passed off smoothly and lasted until 2.30 this morning.

Telephones are an assured fact for Fertile. A meeting of business men was held Tuesday and it was decided to go ahead with the matter. The central will be located at Olson's tonsorial shop. About twenty-five instruments have or will be put in. A line is also being talked of to run to Valley, Rindal and Maple Bay and probably Crookston. Now let us also have the much talked of electric lights.

Attorneys Walseth and Gaylord were opposing attorneys in a lawsuit over a dog before Esq. Wennevold of Sundahl Tuesday. It seems while driving along the highway Lenus Swanson's team was attacked and bitten by a dog owned by Jens H. Hanson, of that town, and in defense of his team Swanson shot the dog. Hanson then commenced damage proceedings against Swanson [illegible] the amount at $50. Justice Wennevold took the case under advisement and has not yet rendered his opinion. The cost in the case have so far amounted to $25 and the dog still lives.

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

Wm. Critzmacher is having a neat cottage, 24x28, erected on his property situated on Larson avenue.

John Goodman returned from Pembina last Tuesday accompanied by his brother Raney. John's broken leg is healing rapidly.

On Wednesday of this week at Crookston Judge Ives granted a decree of absolute divorce dissolving the bonds of matrimony between F. O. Sibley and wife.

On Tuesday Mayor Stadsvold went to Crookston to represent Fosston at the meeting held there Wednesday to select a commissioner for the new 4th district. After the session he continued to St Paul on business.

The attractive home of Mr and Mrs. L. J. Omland was the seen of a very pleasant gathering last Friday evening when upwards of fifty friends young and old, came in upon them unannounced and proceded to make a social evening of it worthy of being remembered by both hosts and guests.

E. L. Wichterman drifted in from Chester one day early this week, but did not remain long. Since Mrs Wichterman's return from New York state a week ago, where she enjoyed a winter's visit with relatives and old friends, Mr. Wichterman has lost that lonesome, far away look which he has been carrying around with him so long.

On Monday of this week the death of Ole Nelson occurred at his home a few miles from Fosston after a lingering illness. Deceased has been a resident of this section for the past fourteen years, coming to his recent home when the Thirteen Towns were first opened to settlement, during all of which time he has been prominently identified with the affairs of the town in which he lived. Mr. Nelson came from Otter Tail county here and at one time he was engaged in the mercantile business at Dalton, in that county.

Martin Tobiason, an experienced butter maker arrived here from Litchfield last week to take charge of the Fosston creamery. He commenced operations last Monday and will continue to keep the creamery running throughout the season. The greatest difficulty to begin with is the lack of patronage. Owing to the fact that seeding operations are under full sway just now it is impossible to secure all the milk that should be delivered here. It is important that the patrons should keep up the supply steadily as the expenses are much less in proportion to the amount of cream furnished the factory.

Angus Items.

From our Special Correspondent.

L. Goulet spent Friday in town.

W. Lemen went to Crookston Friday.

G. Evans went to Warren on Friday.

A. E. Brush was at Warren Tuesday.

A. F. Campion drove to Warren, Tuesday.

F. R. Stevens went to St. Paul on Saturday.

D. H. Miller drove to Grand Forks on Saturday.

J. F. Montgomery returned from St. Paul Saturday.

Ray Perkins and Jesse Campion went to Warren on Monday.

G. N. Tausau and wife took the train for Warren on Tuesday.

G. Evans and son drove to Warren on Saturday and brought back with them a new team of horses.

W. Lemen, F. McLennan, J. F. Montgomery and A. F. Campion attended the K. T. divine service at Crookston on Sunday. They report the Grand opera house was filled to its utmost sitting capacity, and the sermon by Dr. Dewart was both eloquent and instructive. The music for the occasion, was rendered by a choir composed of the leading musical talent of that city.

Maple Bay Items.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Seeding is well under way here.

School commenced Monday with Miss McAnulty teacher.

Born—on the 12th to Mr. and Mrs. Gronvold, a son. Weight ten pounds.

Felsing & Gustafson have applied for an improvement on their patent, the pneumatic straw-stacker.

Felsing & Gustafson have bought a lot from D. D. Horton, and will erect a factory thereon for manufacturing their straw-stackers.

Rev. S. E. Sorenson and wife went to Grand Forks last Thursday for medical advice for their little daughter, Emma, who has not been well all winter.

Euclid Items.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Miss Ida Hancock arrived home from Fargo Wednesday.

Mrs. J. S. Chapin visited at Warren the fore part of last week.

Miss Ruth Hancock opened school in the Charles Teal district, Monday.

L. S. C. Brooks is up from St. Paul looking after affairs at the Keystone farm.

T. W. Grundahl fell from a wagon last Thursday and dislocated his right shoulder.

Miss Louise Mossefin came up from Crookston Saturday to take charge of the Belgulm school.

John Birkholz shipped a car load of horses from here Tuesday morning, to his farm at Stephen.

Mrs. Freeman and daughters, of Argusville, N. D., are visiting with the family of Rev. S. Currie.

Joe Duda, a young man employed by C. Stuhr nearly severed his thumb while splitting wood Monday.

Messers. Stewart and Arnold, of Grand Forks, shipped a car load of stock from this point Tuesday.

Eugene Elwood departed for his home at Grand Forks Friday evening. Charlie Cuttel accompanied him, remaining until Monday.

Mike Ault was in from town 153 one day last week and says that school is being conducted in that district in a sod school house.

Mr. M. P. Losey and family moved to their farm the latter part of the week, and will remain there during the summer.

Rev. A. Kuheing, of Wylie conducted services in the German Lutheran church in Keystone the fore part of the week.

H. C. Misner and A. H. Pitkin attended the Easter festivites of the Knights Templars at Crookston, Saturday and Sunday.

A number of friends gathered at the home of Peter Stuhr, unawares Monday evening to remind him of the anniversary of his birth.

Rev. S. Currie returned from Wilder, Tuesday morning. Mr. Currie has held a position as an instructor in Buck school located at that city, during the past winter.

Dr. Humphreys Says.

Dr. Humphreys says as "77" is to Grip, so is No. 10 to dyspepsia. The first dose relieves, its persistent use cures. [illegible] at all druggists.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured.

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props. Toledo O. Sold by druggist, price 75c.

For Sale Cheap.

A good five roomed House with good cellar and wood-shed. Lot 25x140 ft. with good barn. Property located on Main Street between 6th and 7th sts. Will sell cheap for cash or will take good team as part payment. For further particulars address, MRS. JACOB FRANCIS, city.

To Exterminate Buffalo Moths

Buffalo moths may be exterminated by the use of lavender or musk or camphor—in fact, anything with a decided order will drive them away. Put a little gum camphor in the corners and around the edges of your floors. Keep the room open and as light as possible. Put camphor among your clothing, use newspapers for wrapping, and the moths will soon leave you.—April Ladies' Home Journal.

28 Hours Chicago to New York

$24.00 for the round trip via the Nickel Plate Road, leaving Chicago April 23rd to 26th inclusive, good returning until May 5th, inclusive. This rate is lower than via other lines.

City Ticket Office, 111 Adams St., Auditorium Annex Depot, Clark & 12th St. Viaduct, Chicago. Telephone Main 3386. [No. 4-1-2]

PRISONER OF HIS FEARS.

Sultan Has Fifty Beds and Lets No One Know Which He'll Occupy.

"The 'commander of the faithful' is of middling stature, rather under than over the average, and of weakly constitution. His countenance has no wicked expression. It is of the Circassian type from the mother's side, but bearing the marks of degeneration. The eyes are haggard, the forehead insignificant and narrow, the eyebrows very thick, forming two great arcs, which coalesce. The large nose dominates the whole physiognomy and is slightly inclined to one side at the lower extremity. The mouth is large, the lips thick. The sultan wears his beard long, and care has sprinkled his hair and beard with silver within the last few years. It is a family tradition among the heirs of Osman to speak in a loud voice. Abdul Hamid's utterance is strident and imperious. It is the voice of a master addressing those whom he regards as his slaves."

Ever since he has been on the throne Abdul Hamid has rarely gone to bed at night to rise in the morning like an ordinary mortal. He seldom retires until dawn, but rises again at 8 o'clock, having spent the night hard at work listening to reports and attending to the affairs of state. When he has nothing else to do, he reads French detective stories, for he has an all pervading idea that conspiracies are being hatched against him, and passes his time circumventing an imaginary conspirator. Nobody knows where he will spend any part of the day or evening. Often he enters a building, and, while the sentries at the door believe that he is inside, he has gone by a back door and to some other building. Moreover, in whatever part of the palace he may be, there is a permanent service of surveillance day and night, and he is constantly accompanied by a score of persons, who organize a special service in the building or apartment where he happens to be for the moment.

Where the sultan will sleep is never known. He possesses more than 50 beds in the different parts of the palace, and these bedrooms are separated from the rest of the edifice by iron doors and furnished with most ingenious and complicated locks. Two superb St. Bernards also sleep outside the door of the apartment in which the sultan may be sleeping, for he knows that four footed guardians cannot be tampered with. Formerly the members of the imperial harem used to move about among the numerous palaces on the Bosporus, but Abdul Hamid put a stop to it. The ladies of the harem never have the benefit of a change of air. Their palace is their prison, and nowhere does phthisis claim so many victims as in the harem of Yildiz.—Contemporary Review

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

THE "FAIR CHILDREN" AT THE GRAFTON GALLERIES.

Aye, they grow older, queens and earls
And duchesses and kings.
They lost their innocence and curls
And put off childish things.

They lived and died. For some the lot
In goodly ground was cast,
While others marred with plan and plot
The record of the past.

Young Master Lambton's arms and legs
That crimson suit outgrew.
Port and experience changed the charms
Of jovial Jacky Crewe.

The baby Johnson's thunder woke
To bellow round the arts,
And Gainsborough's Georgiana broke
A score of hapless hearts.

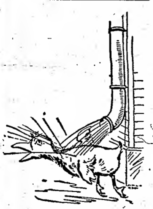
—A. Cochrane.

DEPARTMENT STORES.

The Prominent Part That Profuse Advertising Plays In Their Success.

Aside from departures in policy and innovations on a large scale, the originality of the department store is largely supplied by two departments, to some extent correlated. These are the advertising department and the window dressing department. One is the literature of the great store, the other its art. The shop windows are a great stimulus for the department whose goods are displayed in them. A good showing will often wonderfully increase the sale of the stock as well as attract customers to the store who are new to it. Frequently the head advertising man is the general manager of the store. Whether this is the case or not, he is a general supervisor of the establishment, with a complete knowledge of its ever changing detail. Every day he holds consultations with heads of departments to find out what particular lines of articles they want boomed, and about those articles he writes alluring statements for the shopping public to read, sometimes arranging for illustrations with them.

The amount of money spent for advertising is appalling when looked upon as an expense. One great store in Philadelphia spends on an average $1,000 every day in the year, and a good many spend $500 a day. The advertising receives probably more of the personal attention of the head of the house than any other department. The head of the firm which expends the great sum just mentioned personally suggests and frequently writes the leading lines in the daily announcement. The proprietor of a great store in Brooklyn does this invariably and thinks the time well spent which the work daily requires. The mail department tends to enlarge this expenditure, as the store reaches out to the utmost parts of the country, and the future will no doubt see an even greater development in the effort to secure mail customers in the small towns and in country places.—Samuel Hopkins Adams in Scribner's



Under the Weather.

That is the common Spring complaint. You feel "logy," dull. Your appetite is poor. Nothing tastes good. You don't sleep well. Work drags. You cross every bridge before you come to it. There's lots of people have felt like you until they toned up the system by taking the great spring remedy

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It's been curing such cases for 50 years. Try it yourself.

Send for the "Curebook." 100 pages free.
J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

FIELD DIVERSIONS.

A Federal Officer Who Read Novels Between Engagements.

General Horace Porter tells the following anecdote in his "Campaigning With Grant" in The Century: During the ten days of battle through which we had just passed very little relief, physical or mental, had been obtained, but there was one staff officer, a Colonel B——, who often came as bearer of messages to our headquarters, who always managed to console himself with novel reading, and his peculiarity in this respect became a standing joke among those who knew him. He went about with his saddle bags stuffed full of thrilling romances, and was seen several times sitting on his horse, under a brisk fire, poring over the last pages of an absorbing volume to reach the denouement of the plot and evincing a greater curiosity to find how the hero and the heroine were going to be extricated from the entangled dilemma into which they had been plunged by the unsympathetic author than to learn the result of the surrounding battle.

One of his peculiarities was that he took it for granted that all the people he met were perfectly familiar with his line of literature, and he talked about nothing but the merits of the latest novel. For the last week he had been devouring Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables." It was an English translation, for the officer had no knowledge of French. As he was passing a house in rear of the "angle" he saw a young lady seated on the porch, and, stopping his horse, bowed to her with all the grace of a Chesterfield and endeavored to engage her in conversation. Before he had gone far he took occasion to remark, "By the way, have you seen 'Lees Miserables?'" anglicizing the pronunciation. Her black eyes snapped with indignation as she tartly replied: "Don't you talk to me that way. They are a good deal better than Grant's miserables anyhow!" This was retold so often by those who heard it that, for some time after, its repetition seriously endangered the colonel's peace of mind.

Eggs For Hatching,

From fine black Langshang. Single comb white and brown Leghorns for sale cheap 75c for 13—20 eggs for $1.00. Address. JOHN AASE, Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.
First pub. April 22, 1897.
Last pub. June 3, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated January 27th, 1891, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota January 30th, 1891, in book 42 of mortgages page 182 whereby John Boh and Julia A. Boh, his wife, mortgageors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee southwest quarter of section four (4) in township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-six (46) and lots three (3) and four (4) block forty (40) original townsite of Crookston, Minnesota, in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof $572.91, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $121.59 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $693.50.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy Saturday, June 5th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & Co., [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [30-S]

Prize Winning Poultry

BUGG & PASEMAN.
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Breeders of Fancy Poultry.

Light Brahmas. Barred Plymouth Rocks.
White Cochins. Partridge Cochins.
Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas,
Silver Spangled Hamburgs.

Stock has won prizes wherever shown. Eggs per setting, from $1.50 to $2.50. Stock for Sale at all times.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

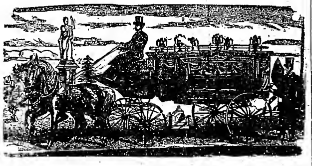
VOL. XXI. | CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY APRIL 29, 1897 | NO 3

CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO.

: Fournet Block. :

Caskets, Coffins, Burial Supplies.

Prices Reduced 25 per cent.



This cut represents our new Sterling Hearse.

$3.50 Per Trip to City Funerals.

Twelve years' Experience in the business with thorough training in the Science of Embalming. Our new Undertaking room is now stocked complete.

R. C. WOODHAM,
Embalmer and Funeral Director.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

Park Rapids will have an electric light plant.

The new Methodist church at Winona has been dedicated.

Graceville is to have a new Catholic church. It will cost $24,000.

Lester M. Mabon of St. Paul, known to fame as an oarsman, is dead.

The Grand Grove of Druids of Minnesota will meet at Winona June 15, and 16.

Mayor Doran of St. Paul has ordered policemen to enforce the dog muzzling ordinance.

It is said that 2,000 people from St. Paul territory will visit the Stockholm exhibition this summer.

The First National bank of Windom, Minn., has been authorized to begin business. Capital, $50,000.

New child labor laws will further decrease the number of children employed in Twin City stores and factories.

Anton Swenson, a farm hand living near Willmar, was fined $40 for stealing a bicycle belonging to Olof Olson, grand recorder of the A. O. U. W. of Minnesota.

The annual debate between the University of Minnesota and the University of Wisconsin will take place Saturday evening in Minneapolis at the Plymouth church.

The Railway Employes association have organized at Barnesville, with 21 members. It is an insurance order, and belongs exclusively to the Great Northern railroad system.

Washington Yale, one of the early settlers of Minneapolis and a descendant of Elihu Yale, the founder of Yale college, died of pneumonia last Friday at Minneapolis. He was 85 years of age.

Four tramps that robbed a store at Riceville, Ia., last week, were surrounded at Taopi, Minn., by Marshal Nelson and citizens. Three were captured after the exchange of a few shots which did no harm.

Henry F. Brown, banker, and C. E. Dickinson, alderman, have been indicted in Minneapolis, the former being charged with securing money from the city illegally, and the latter with having agreed to accept a bribe.

In the United States court at Mankato Joseph Sorg, on trial for having in his possession counterfeiters' tools, was acquitted. George Ritchie, the state's principal witness, failed to remember essential points in his testimony. Sorg has been in jail a year.

State Treasurer Koerner has already ordered from Hamburg, Germany, 2,500 pounds of beet sugar seed under the law enacted in the closing days of the legislature. It is expected that the seed will be in St. Paul and ready for distribution by May 1. It will be sold to the farmers at cost price.

It is reported on good authority that the passage of the ore royalty rebate law will result in the formation of a powerful company that will acquire possession of the West Duluth plant, now lying idle, and set it, together with a number of other idle plants at the head of the lake in motion.

The board of state capitol commissioners has issued advertisements for bids for the construction and the structural iron and steel of the superstructure of the new state capitol. The bids will be opened at the office of the commission, Tuesday, June 15. The plans and specifications will be at the office of the commission for inspection after May 3.

General Richard W. Johnson, a pioneer in St. Paul and a hero of the late war, died at his apartments at the Metropolitan hotel after a brief illness which developed into an attack of pneumonia. His son, Captain A. D. Johnson, U. S. A., died recently at San Antonio, Tex., and this fact is believed to have hastened the death of the father.

Minnesota wheelmen have organized a division of the United Wheelmen of America. At a meeting at Minneapolis a constitution and bylaws were adopted and the following officers were elected: Frank H. Williams, Minneapolis, president; Fred Straub, Faribault, vice president; E. E. Smith, Minneapolis, secretary. President Williams' first official act was the appointment of a racing board.

After being out 31 hours the jury in the case of Jacob Leonard returned a verdict of guilty and recommended the defendant to the mercy of the court. Leonard is the Nicollet county man charged with signing the names of other persons to pension papers, although they were not present, certifying to their signatures as notary public, although they had not signed the papers, and writing in matter after the signatures had been made without the knowledge of the signers. The defendant is an octogenarian and the defense was irresponsibility.

Several large property owners at Duluth will resist the collection of taxes on the ground that a large portion of the mining properties are not assessed at all, and that property of the actual value of $10,030,000 entirely escaped in this way. They also allege that the properties that are assessed are listed at ridiculously low sums, and they claim that properties actually worth $26,340,000 are listed at $184,057. The objectors claim that the following properties are allowed to escape wholly from taxation, the figures given being their actual value as alleged by the objectors: Auburn, $625,000; Canton, $250,000; Fayal, $2,000,000; Lake Superior, $2,515,000; Missabe Mountain, $600,000; Norman, $100,000; Minnewas, $100,000; Chandler, $2,000,000; Minnesota, $1,500,000; Shaw, $300,000; Rouchleau, $25,000; Biwabik Mountain Iron, $150,000. The other properties are assessed at an average of not to exceed 7 per cent of their value.

Manning and the Jesuits.

Edmund S. Purcell, who wrote the biography of Cardinal Manning that was so widely discussed and in some quarters condemned, wrote a paper for The Nineteenth Century entitled "On the Ethics of Suppression In Biography," in which he makes an interesting statement concerning Manning's relations to the Jesuits:

Cardinal Manning could not endure—it was not in his nature—to be looked upon by the Jesuits as an "enemy of vital godliness." They fell under his ban. Metaphorically he "cursed them with bell, book and candle." In a laughing fashion their retort came quick:

> Cardinals may come, cardinals may go,
> But we go on forever.

Cardinal Manning, as is known of all men, regarded the suppression of the Society of Jesus in 1773 as the work of God's hand. He likewise looked upon its restoration in 1827 as God's work. But his abiding hostility to the Jesuits, based, as he declared, on their corporate action in England and Rome, was testified by the prediction which he uttered on various occasions, "I foresee another 1773."

MAY SOON BE ENDED

OPINION IN LONDON THAT THE END OF THE WAR IS NEAR.

Powers Will Suggest an Armistice and the Combatants May Accept—Greeks Somewhat Downcast—Defeat of Their Troops Near Mati Lessens the Outlook For Victory—Have Retreated to Pharsala and Will Resist Turkish Advance.

LONDON, April 26.—What seems likely to be the last week of the war has been entered upon. It is difficult from the tangle of conflicting telegrams to understand the exact position of affairs.

Following the Greek defeat at Larissa, London opinion is almost unanimous that the end is in sight, and this view is probably shared by the powers, as they are already moving to intervene.

It is believed that intervention will first take the form of a suggestion of armistice, to which the combatants would no doubt agree. For 24 hours the British foreign office has been in close communication with the other members of the European concert, Great Britain suggesting that the time has now arrived for them to act. The French, German and Italian governments have already responded, offering to agree, though the German government adds as a condition that it will be necessary to exact a pledge from Greece to obey the mandate of Europe when this mandate is again given.

The British foreign office believes that Greece will give this pledge, as the disasters which have overtaken her have demonstrated that Turkey still possesses a formidable fighting machine, a fact which must have a sobering effect upon the popular demand for war at Athens and which will permit the Greek nation to climb down without disgrace, after a superb vindication of the personal courage of the Greek troops and a gratifying demonstration of Hellenic patriotism.

POPULACE ANGRY.

Revolutionary Feeling at Athens Bitter Against the Palace Party.

LONDON, April 27.—The most serious feature in the Greco-Turkish emergency is the revolutionary feeling displayed at Athens. Ex-Minister Ralli, leader of the principal opposition group in the legislative assembly, threatened that unless the military staff was changed he would issue a proclamation to the people. His statements acted like oil upon fire and the popular excitement has flared up. Crowds assembled in the streets to discuss them and wanted to march to the palace to read them to King George. Fortunately, heavy showers drove the people indoors.

M. Delyannis, keenly alive to the necessity of immediate action, had an audience with the king, and after the interview announced that the staff of the crown prince would be recalled, and that ex-Minister Ralli, with three of his nominees, General Smolenski, General Mavromichali and Colonel Dimopouli, would be appointed to replace them.

The Populace Angered.

The Daily Telegraph's Athens correspondent says: All of M. Ralli's conditions have been accepted. The king gives carte blanche to his ministers. As the public begins to learn the truth anger against the palace party increases and a feeling of hostility against M. Delyannis is steadily growing. Crowds are parading menacingly in the vicinity of the palace.

It is reported on good authority that arrangements are being made to enable the royal family to leave the country hastily in case of necessity. People had generally credited the rumors that the crown prince would be recalled and that the government was willing to consider peace overtures. It is impossible to say what will happen when it is known that the war is to be continued and the crown prince retained in command.

DUE TO COWARDICE.

LONDON, April 27.—The Athens correspondent of The Times says: A telegram just received here states that the Turks are within an hour's march of Volo. The Greek troops have been withdrawn from the town and are taking the wounded from the hospitals. Among the arrivals from Volo is ex-Minister Ralli, leader of the largest opposition group in the Boule. In an interview with me M. Ralli unsparingly denounced Constantine's staff, which he holds responsible for all that has happened. He denies that there was any real battle at Mati; says the Greek troops were never defeated at that point, and attributed the sudden decision to abandon Tyrnavo and Larissa to the cowardice and incapacity of the general staff.

Greeks Strengthening Their Position.

ATHENS, April 27.—The latest dispatches here show that the Greeks have occupied all the positions around Pentepigadia. Colonel Manos has asked for reinforcements in order to insure his advance to Janina. Colonel Dalraktaris has therefore started with 2,000 men to assist him. The report that Colonel Manos has been ordered to retire is unfounded.

PLEASES THE TURKS.

Liveliest Satisfaction Felt at Constantinople Over the Situation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.—The tri[illegible] the liveliest satisfaction here. The following telegram from Edhem Pasha is posted everywhere:

"Larissa was occupied by the cavalry of the imperial army. The Hellenic troops fled in disorder, abandoning a large quantity of arms and ammunition."

The Ottoman troops continue to advance toward the plain of Larissa.

The consuls at Janina telegraphed to the foreign ambassadors here that the Albanian battalions had mutinied and were refusing to march, as well as threatening to attack the town. The Mussulman population, according to these advices, has quitted Janina en masse, some fleeing into the country and others taking refuge in the fortress.

TURKS SUPERIOR IN FORCE.

Reason Given by the Greeks for the Defeat at Mati.

ATHENS, April 26.—The Greek government has wired to its representatives abroad as follows:

"On Friday after 6 in the evening, yielding to the enemy's great superior forces at Mati our troops were obliged to fall back on Pharsala, abandoning Larissa, which is no longer tenable owing to its position in the center of a plain. Our army is advancing toward Pentepigadia."

LONDON, April 26.—According to special dispatches received here, an insurrection has broken out in Albania. The Turkish troops are said to be participating in the revolt.

ON THE PLAINS OF THESSALY.

Flames of Burning Houses Present a Lurid Spectacle.

MILOUNA, April 26.—News has reached here that the Greeks have evacuated Kritiri. The Turks captured three Greek villages after a spirited attack under cover of artillery. The plain of Thessaly presents a lurid spectacle. Through a heavy cloud of smoke the flames of many burning houses are visible. These have been fired in order to render certain military positions more secure.

The Turks are comfortably installed on the Greek plain in tents. One can now hear a continual firing from the direction of Skompu.

TURKS OCCUPY LARISSA.

Press Dispatches Officially Confirmed From Constantinople.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Turkish legation here has received the following dispatch from the minister of foreign affairs at Constantinople confirmatory of the press dispatches of the fall of Larissa. The dispatch says:

"Larissa has been occupied by the cavalry of the Ottoman army. The Hellenic troops fled in disorder, abandoning a great quantity of arms and ammunition."

THE CAMPAIGN IN EPIRUS.

Greeks Capture and Occupy Plaka and Pentepigadia.

ATHENS, April 26.—A dispatch from Arta reports that the Greeks have captured Plaka. Another dispatch says that Plaka and Pentepigadia have been occupied by the Greeks after being abandoned by the Turks, who have also abandoned Kaletzia. Colonel Manos in force has advanced beyond Pentepigadia en route to Janina. It is reported at Arta that a rising has occurred in the interior of Epirus.

GREEK LOSS HEAVY.

Turks Under Ahmed Hifsi Recapture Pentepigadia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.—Ahmed Hifsi, commander of the Turkish forces in Epirus, telegraphs that the Turks have recaptured Pentepigadia fortress. The Greeks had 300 killed and 219 wounded. The Turks had 51 killed and 3 wounded; and they captured 62 Greeks. A large quantity of stores, ammunition and Gras rifles were abandoned by the Greeks.

Turks Capture a Fort.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.—An official dispatch dated from Turkish commander of the army corps at Janina, Epirus, announces that after a desperate battle, lasting over seven hours, the Turks have captured Fort Beshphoumar, where the Greeks were entrenched after crossing the frontier and advancing along the river Luro.

Greece Opposed to Intervention.

PARIS, April 26.—The Figaro's Berlin correspondent says it is semi-officially announced that Greece will neither solicit nor accept the intervention of the powers and is preparing to negotiate with Turkey.

Decorated Edhem Pasha.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.—The sultan has conferred high decorations upon Edhem Pasha and upon the commanders of the six divisions of the army engaged in Grecian territory.

French Squadron Takes Coal.

TOULON, April 26.—The entire French Mediterranean squadron is taking on board provisions, coal and ammunition in order to sail for the Levant at once if necessary.

Osman Pasha Pushing Forward.

SALONICA, April 26.—Osman Pasha arrived here during the evening and was received with great enthusiasm. He went forward at once to the scene of conflict.

Albert Binnz and Edward Smith, two convicts at the Stillwater prison, have been taken to the Rochester asy[illegible]

BANKRUPTCY BILL

THE NELSON SUBSTITUTE FOR THE TORREY MEASURE PASSED.

Republican Senators Agree to the Fusion Proposition of Reorganization. Senate Amendments to the Indian Bill Disapproved by the House.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The passage of the Nelson substitute bankruptcy bill in the senate by the decisive vote of 49 to 8 was a great surprise, inasmuch as it displaced the measure favored by the judiciary committee which had reported a comprehensive bill known as the Torrey bill. The victory is regarded as a personal triumph for the Minnesota senator.

The bill as passed provides that any debtor, other than a corporation, owing $200 or more, who is unable to pay his debts, may file his petition in the district court of the United States, offering to surrender all his property for the payment of his debts, except such as is exempt by the law of his domicile. If the court upholds the petition the estate is transferred to an assignee for settlement. After the settlement the court gives a final decree discharging the bankrupt from all liabilities to any creditors described in the schedule who may become a party to the proceedings.

The provision as to involuntary bankruptcy is that if any debtor being a banker, broker, merchant, trader, or manufacturer who owes $500 or over, shall at any time within four months of the time of the filing of the petition convey, or voluntarily encumber any of his property with the purpose to prefer or defraud any creditors, he shall be deemed a bankrupt. Creditors having debts against such a bankrupt to the amount of $500 may, within four months after the act of bankruptcy has been committed, file in court a petition for an adjudication of bankruptcy.

NOW IN THE HOUSE.

Disposition of the Bankruptcy Bill Anxiously Awaited.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—It is generally believed that the passage of Senator Nelson's substitute bankruptcy bill will result in bankruptcy legislation at this session. Representative Bailey, whose bill in the Fifty-fourth congress made about the same provisions as the Nelson bill, said:

"I have no doubt of the passage of the bill by the house, and will do my utmost to have it considered at an early day."

The bill is looked upon as non-partisan, and Republicans and Democrats who are interested in the subject, are now anxious it should pass at this session.

THE PLAN ACCEPTED.

Republican Senators Agree to the Fusion Proposition of Reorganization.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Republican senators in caucus decided to accept the proposition made by the opposition for the filling of the senate committees, leaving the arrangement of the details to Senator McMillan's committee on committees.

Day and Storer Named.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The president has sent the following nominations to the senate: William R. Day of Ohio, assistant secretary of state; Bellamy Storer of Ohio, minister to Belgium; George M. Fisk of Ohio, second secretary of the embassy at Berlin; Huntington Wilson of Illinois, second secretary of the legation at Tokio, Japan. Cassius M. Barnes of Oklahoma, governor of Oklahoma territory. Thomas Richards of North Dakota, Indian agent at Fort Berthold, N. D.

Theodore Havemeyer Dead.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Theodore O. Havemeyer, vice president of the American Sugar Refining company, is dead.

A Splendid Crown.

One of the most splendid crowns in the world is that of the Russian empress, Anna Ivanovna. According to Homlin, it is well proportioned and lightly formed of open gold work, incrusted with a vast number of exquisite gems and among them 2,536 diamonds of great perfection. On its top, serving as a base to a slender cross of pearls, is placed the immense and wonderful ruby which the Russian embassador purchased at Peking at the price of 120,000 rubles.

The Geranium.

The geranium expresses preference. The idea has not, so far as known, any foundation in history or legend. It is said that Henry VIII first showed marked preference for Anne Boleyn by giving her a bunch of red flowers. Some persons have supposed these flowers to be geraniums, but the plant was little, if at all, known in England at that time.

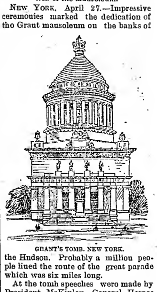
First Thermometer.

The first thermometer was made in 1621 by a Dutch physicist named Cornelius Van Drobbell and consisted of a tube filled with air, closed at its upper end, and dipping at its other extremity, which was open, in a bottle of nitric acid diluted with water. As the temperature rose or fell the air in the tube increased or grew less in volume, and consequently the liquid descended or rose. This instrument is now known as an air thermometer, but as its measurements were based on no fixed principle it was of little use.

AT THE GRANT TOMB.

Impressive Ceremonies Mark the Dedication of the Mausoleum.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Impressive ceremonies marked the dedication of the Grant mausoleum on the banks of the Hudson. Probably a million people lined the route of the great parade which was six miles long.



GRANT'S TOMB, NEW YORK.

At the tomb speeches were made by President McKinley, General Horace Porter, Mayor Strong and others.

STARVATION IN CUBA.

Great Distress Said to Prevail In Matanzas and Pinar del Rio.

NEW YORK, April 27.—A special to The World from Havana says: Private letters from the interior report wholesale starvation. Some of the cases are especially heartrending. Children are dying in the streets of Matanzas and babies have been found dead in their mothers' arms. Your correspondent has been through the province of Pinar del Rio and has seen whole villages of living skeletons, in bark huts, praying for death to release them from their suffering.

GENERAL MILES WILL GO.

President Sanctions His Plan to Visit the Scenes of War.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—General Miles has been notified of the president's approval of his projected visit to the seat of war in Europe. He will leave Washington early in May, probably taking passage on the St. Paul from New York. At Paris the general will board the Oriental express and go through without stop to Constantinople. His future movements will depend entirely upon the progress of the war, but it is his intention to keep as near as possible to the scene of actual hostilities, so that he may be in either camp.

General Miles will be accompanied by Captain M. H. Maus of his personal staff, and they will carry full credentials from the government.

Final Stand at Thermopylae.

LONDON, April 27.—The Greek government has decided, according to a special to a special dispatch from Athens, that if the Greeks are defeated at Pharsalos, the army is to retire to Thermopylae, and there make a final stand.

ADOPTS THE GOLD STANDARD.

After Four Years of Investigation Japan Decides to Discard Silver.

On March 1 it was cabled from Yokohama that Japan had decided to adopt the gold standard at a ratio of 32½ to 1, the new standard to go into operation in October.

This act, on top of many previous ones, moves Japan completely out of the ranks of the semi-civilized and into those of civilized and progressive nations. It was not taken hastily, but after two years' consideration of an exhaustive report made by the Japanese currency commission, appointed in 1893.

This commission found that, while certain capitalists, especially those employing many laborers, were benefited by the falling silver standard, the wage earners were injured from the fact that their wages did not rise as fast as did the prices of what they had to buy. The report pointed out what every rational trader ought to know—that a silver standard country can trade and compete with gold standard countries only after paying the loss on exchange in foreign trade. However, as the greater part of Japan's trade was with China and India, the two countries of Asia still using the silver standard, the disadvantage on this account was not considered great.

The silverites have lost with Japan some of their best capital. Of course they will tell us how "British gold" was used to bribe the government into betraying its people into the hands of the money power. They cannot, however, much longer tell us that we are unable to compete with Japan because she uses the silver standard.

The truth is that Japan got tired of being a second rate nation and of working with second rate tools, and, after careful investigation, concluded to get rid of free coinage at ordinary ratios, which drives gold out of the country as fast as it can be coined and which re[illegible] the single silver standard, and [illegible]

DEFECTIVE PAGE

WHAT IS MONEY?

Subject Clearly Explained by a College President at a Farmers' Convention.

The following is part of the synopsis printed by the Milton (Wis.) Journal of an excellent address by President Whitford of Milton college before the farmers' convention at a recent meeting at Milton. It contains some very lucid statements of money and of the power of governments to fix value:

First.—Two separate and distinct values are assigned to money, one being the intrinsic or market value of the article used; the other the legal or face value, indicated by the stamp or device pressed upon the article. In some well known instances what is popularly called money has only one of these values.

Second.—The common practice of tribes and nations in selecting such articles or commodities for money is to adopt two kinds or grades of them, one having greater market value according to its weight, for use in the larger exchanges in trade; the other having lesser value, for the smaller exchanges. This practice furnishes the first essential condition for a system of bimetallism.

Third.—Only that money is basic and widely and permanently used which is made of precious metals, very generally gold and silver. Other and perishable commodities are finally abandoned or held redeemable in these metals.

Fourth.—The market value of these metals, not their face value, constitutes the original and continuous quality by reason of which they are almost universally accepted as basic or primary money. Government or custom can add a quality, not inherent, but temporary, to such metals and other articles used as a medium of exchange. But the real measure thus declared to be effective and lasting must be the one established by the laws of trade, not by the edicts of government.

Fifth.—Government itself cannot fix or control the market value or price of any metal or other commodity, whether used as money or in the practical arts. So it cannot make fiat money and compel the people to circulate it a great length of time as money of any sort.

Sixth.—Any coins or other money whose market value is less than their face value always soon expel from circulation all coins or other money whose market value is greater according to their weight, unless the former are redeemable in the latter. Whenever a coin shows even a slight inferiority of its market value to its face value, it tends at once to crowd out of use even a coin whose two values are equivalent.

Seventh.—Gold has been adopted by the principal civilized nations as primary money or the standard of values because of its greater market value, its less weight for a given sum of money and its least fluctuation in market value of any of the precious metals.

Eighth.—Coins like silver, whose market value is less than their face value, can be kept circulating at the same time with gold coins even in somewhat large amounts only by being redeemable in the same denominations with the gold. The same is true of paper money, which has no appreciable market value.

Weyler's Paper Promises.

Our "Greenbackers" should rejoice over the fact that another paper money experiment is being tried. "If greenbacks put down the rebellion in the United States, why shouldn't they prove effective weapons against Cuban rebels?"—reasons General Weyler, who is flooding the coast towns of Cuba with artistically engraved promises to pay on one side of a piece of paper and a picture of a well developed tobacco plant on the other side.

The experiment is bound to be successful, for the notes are made legal tender in the worst way. Any shopkeeper who refuses to accept these promises for their face value is subject to instant imprisonment in jails where confinement means almost certain death. Of course under the circumstances the notes are accepted. Weyler, however, forgot to decree that prices should not be raised, and the Cuban shopkeepers are mean enough to try to defeat the experiment by raising prices. So far they have only doubled prices, but each one is trying to see how high he can put prices, and the end is not in sight.

Come to think of it, high prices, constantly growing higher, have defeated all past experiments with paper money. Perhaps Weyler, by correcting this little defect, may yet demonstrate that Greenbackers are right and that cheap money, by proper legislation, can be made just as good as money made from costly metals. What a boon plenty of money would be to mankind! Success to Weyler's experiment and death to the traitor who tries to prevent its success by raising prices or by refusing to accept Weyler's handsome promises!

Two Republican Suggestions to Congress.

The retirement from circulation of United States notes is a step to be taken in our progress toward a safe and stable currency which should be accepted as the policy and duty of the government and the interest and security of the people.—President R. B. Hayes in His Annual Message to Congress Dec. 6, 1880.

The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and to a safe balance in the treasury. Therefore I believe it necessary to devise a system which * * * will present a remedy for those arrangements which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions.—President William McKinley in His Inaugural Address March 4, 1897.

Two Colored Lies.

One of the Chinese coins is called a "li." Had the result of the election in the United States been different last November, our largest silver coin would have been a "lie."

THE SNOBBERY OF EDUCATION.

The College Girl Who Affects an Air of Superiority.

Editorially in the April Ladies' Home Journal, Edward W. Bok expresses himself vigorously in deprecation of the tendency to introduce a dangerous element of snobbery into education. He notes the pervading "I know so much" air that is encountered on all sides and the feeling that a line is being drawn on a so-called educational basis. Mr. Bok contends that "an educational process which sharpens and polishes only a girl's intellect, and either deadens or neglects her heart or soul is a sorry imitation of what an education really stands for and is. The practice followed by some girls who have been at college of holding their heads above those who have not is a foolish proceeding, and smacks of the most repulsive kind of snobbery. It is never safe for us to assume that we know more than the people around us, whether we are college-trained or not. The longer we live in this world the more we become convinced how little we know. The people most humble in their opinions are generally the best educated. It is an art which only a few of us learn: to be reticent of our own opinion when every one around us is expressing his. Yet this is one of the attributes of the well educated. Silence often speaks louder than speech. But the girl fresh from her books and college does not always perceive this. She is apt to assume, for example that people are uneducated if now and again they speak ungrammatically. But she does not know that the most vital truths ever spoken or written, the truths which have done mankind the greatest good, have not always been those which would have borne grammatical dissection. Their good lay in what was said, rather than in the way in which the sentences were constructed. It is when we are young that we believe that all that is worth knowing is printed in books. When we are older we find that the deepest truths are never written. It is well enough for a girl to hold up for herself a standard in grammar or anything else. But she is unwise when she believes that her standard is the one by which she must judge and measure others. She has no right to do so in the first place. And in the second she is far more apt to be wrong in her deductions than she is to be correct."

McClure's Magazine For May.

The May number of McClure's Magazine is especially abundant and interesting in the matter of portraits of famous people. In illustration of a paper by Miss Tarbell on the remarkable work of G. C. Cox in photographic portraiture, there are truly speaking likenesses of Donald G. Mitchell ("Ik Marvel,") Walt Whitman, Eleanora Duse, Henry Ward Beecher and others; and a series of life portraits of Daniel Webster exhibit that most august and impressive of great men at close intervals from middle life to the year of his death. Some of the Webster portraits have never before been published, and all have interesting histories, which are set forth in notes by Mr. Charles Henry Hurt.

An article that everybody will read with eager interest is Ray Stannard Baker's account of the pursuit and capture of Booth, after his assassination of Lincoln, and of his death and burial. There has been more or less written on this subject before, but Mr. Baker is a relative of Col. L. C. Baker and Lieutenant L. B. Baker, the two men who, as government detectives, were specially charged with the pursuit and capture and who themselves disposed of Booth's body. The paper is based upon information derived by the writer directly from them and never before published, and it gives undoubtedly, the fullest and most accurate account of Booth's last days and death that has yet appeared. After lying for a number of years under the stone floor of the old penitentiary at Washington, Booth's body, Mr. Baker discloses, is now buried in Baltimore.

Other features of this number of McClure's are a most intelligent and comprehensive review of the second administration of Mr. Cleveland, by Carl Schurz; an account of Grant's disheartening search for service at the beginning of the war by Hamlin Garland, and fiction of the most stirring and romantic quality by Conan Doyle, Robert Louis Stevenson and Rudyard Kipling.

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McClure's Magazine

For 1897

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RUDYARD KIPLING'S first American serial, "Captains Courageous." (Begun in November.)

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S "St. Ives." The only novel of Stevenson's still unpublished. (Begins in May.)

CHAS. A. DANA. "Recollections of Wartime." Mr. Dana was for three of the most critical years of the Civil War practically a member of Lincoln's Cabinet, and is probably better fitted than any other man living to give an authoritative history of this period from his recollections and correspondence.

PORTRAITS OF GREAT AMERICANS. Many of them unpublished. In connection with this series of portraits it is intended to publish special biographical studies under the general title of Makers Of The Union from Washington to Lincoln.

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TEN FAMOUS WRITERS

IAN MACLAREN. All the fiction that he will write during the coming year, with the exception of two contributions to another publication which were engaged from him long ago, will appear in McClure's Magazine.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS. A series of new animals stories in the same field as the "Brer Rabbit" and the "Little Mr Thimblefinger" stories.

RUDYARD KIPLING. Besides "Captains Courageous," Kipling will contribute to McClure's all of the short stories he will write during the coming year.

OCTAVE THANET is preparing for the Magazine a series of short stories in which the same characters will appear, although each will be complete in itself.

ANTHONY HOPE · BRET HARTE · ROBERT BARR
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These are only a small fraction of the great and important features of McClure's Magazine for 1897 the subscription price of which is only

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The S. S. McClure's Co., New York City.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON April 26, 1897.

The fool-killer might have found congenial work among the originators of the story that there was even a remote probability that any number of Republican members of the House would join with Jerry Simpson and the kicking Democrats in an effort to compel Speaker Reed to appoint the committees and to have the House meet daily and take up general legislation. The story once started was widely exploited to a continuation of the present policy which leaves them without occupation or remuneration, and probably found some believers. It is well known to every intelligent man around the capitol that the adoption of the policy to confine the legislation of the House to acting upon the appropriation bills that failed at the last session and the Dingley tariff bill was the result of numerous conferences participated in by every prominent republican who was at the time in Washington, and that the policy is today approved by at least nine of every ten republican senators and representatives and by president McKinley and his entire cabinet. When a majority of the Republicans in the House desire a change it can easily be had. Speaker Reed has publicly announced his willingness to obey the orders of a Republican caucus at any time, but he will pay no attention to attacks made by a combination of Populists, Democrats and a hand-full of disgruntled Republicans. It isn't his policy that is being carried out, but that of the Republicans of the House.

The indications are that the Dingley tariff bill will be reported to the senate about the first week in May. The sub-committee which has been carefully going over the bill, working night and day, has nearly completed its work.

Senator Mason, of Illinois, made a characteristic short speech in favor of his resolution to amend the senate rules so as to limit debate. The resolution was referred to the committee on rules.

Don Dickinson got a straight knockdown this week that he will not forget for some time to come. Postmaster general Gray asked for the resignation of Benard Goode, of Michigan, superintendent of the dead letter office, because he considered him incompetent. Goode was a protege of Don Dickinson, who put him in the office during the Cleveland administration, and Dickinson tried to get him kept by putting in the claim that he was, like himself, a gold Democrat. Some of the Michigan Republicans knocked the pins from under Don by telling him that they knew all about how good a gold Democrat he claimed to be: also all about his secretly working to carry the state for Bryan. Don threw up the sponge, and his incompetent protege made way for Mr. D. P. Liehhardt, who had been pushed out of the same office to make room for him.

The senate passed the left over agricultural appropriation bill without amendment and it is now in the hands of the president. The senate made several amendments to the Indian appropriation bill, which sends that measure back to the house.

Unless president McKinley decides to pardon him, E. R. Chapman, the New York broker who refused to answer questions put to him by the senate committee that investigated the charges that senators had speculated in sugar while the Democratic tariff bill was before the senate, will have to serve thirty days in the U. S. jail at Washington. A decision of the U. S. Supreme court has closed all other methods of his escaping imprisonment. Three other men, two newspaper correspondents and one broker, are under indictment for the same offense. If president McKinley declines to interfere in Chapman's case, the others will be speedily tried, but if Chapman is pardoned it is expected that the other cases will be noll prossed.

Pension commissioner Evans is being warmly congratulated on the selection of his first and second deputies from among those who are thoroughly familiar with the practice of the office. The first deputy commissioner is Mr. Jame L. Davenport, of N. H., who has an honorable war record and has been employed in the Pension Bureau for sixteen years; the second deputy is Capt. Leverett M. Kelly, of Ill., who has a splendid war record and who was chief of the certificate division during the Harrison administration. Commissioner Evans has announced his intention to restore every old soldier whose record for efficiency is good who was dismissed from the Pension Bureau under the Cleveland administration.

Hon. Theodore is acting secretary of the Navy, secretary Long having gone to Boston on private business with the intention of not returning to Washington until after the dedication of the Grant monument in New [illegible]

City Swindlers And Their Rural Prey.

WASHINGTON April 24th, 1897.

ED. JOURNAL:

There are thousands of people who live in the city by robbing people in the country. With the approval of the editor I propose to explain some of these robbing schemes and, perhaps help some readers to make money by saving it.

One reason why city swindlers are so thrifty is because those who have been duped by them are ashamed to expose their own simplicity in being "taken in," and also because the exposure involves trouble and expense.

The head of a notorious patent concern in Washington has been heard to remark that a "sucker" is born every minute and that he looks upon the inventor as his particular prey. There are on an average about 425 patents granted each week and the name and address of every patentee is published in the Patent Office Gazette. This gives the patent sharks in Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati and in other cities and western towns access to the ear of the inventor. They send him circulars so cunningly prepared that he thinks they have been written expressly to him and they confirm his opinion that he has a fortune in his patent. Their proposition is to sell the patent on commission, usually 10 per cent, but the inventor must advance from $2 to $20 for advertising. If the inventor is green and gullible he will send them money, which he would better burn, but if he is sensible, he will burn their circulars. These people never sell patents, never even try to sell them and whether they "strike" you for $2 or $20, the bulk of the money will go into their pockets. Some of them may pretend to try to sell the patent in order that if you bring suit against them they may defeat you by showing an advertisement, but do not be deceived by their pretence that they wish to work for a commission. To unmask their game, offer them instead of the money in advance, that you will double, triple, quadruple their commission, or even give them ninety-nine dollars in a hundred and see how quickly they will let you alone. This will prove to you conclusively that these people have no intention, means, or prospect of selling your patent, but are after the fee in advance only. I do not believe there are any honest patent sale agents no matter what they publish, claim and swear. The men who go into that business must go into it to deceive and to get money on false pretense. Patents are not sold by agents, or in that way. The large majority of invention that are sold are disposed of to neighbors, friends, partners or backers of the inventor before patent is granted or while application for patent is pending. Then after the grant of patent the inventor and his assignees sell by territory or form companies to manufacture or sell on royalty. But the large majority of patents granted never bring anything to the inventor or owner, but are like the larger half of all human ventures—failures.

Another scheme is to urge the American patentee to get European patents, and there is one western firm that pretends to bear one half the expense of $40 for procuring a German design patent or Gebrauchsmuster provided they can have the privilege of selling the foreign patent, claiming to have unequaled facilities for selling. The suggestion of sale is only a bait. What they call half expense or $20 is four times as much as the German Gebrauchsmuster costs, and nine times in ten it is not worth a cent, for they will never sell it, or think about it after they get the $20.

Do not be deceived with the references that these people give. They will refer you to the commercial agencies Dun & Bradstreet; but these agencies only affirm that they have a commercial rating, that they have money, they do not tell that they got it by the deception which they are practicing on you. Many men with good commercial rating ought to be in the State's prison. Do not be deceived by their references to distinguished men—senators and members of congress. It is well-known that some senators and congressmen in Washington will sign almost any paper that is brought them provided it is not a subscription list or a check.

The number of patents granted in the United States alone numbered on April the 13th, 580,837. All that were granted 17 years ago have expired and become public property. Not even the catacombs of ancient cities afford a more suggestive lesson to the moralist than the archives of the U. S. patent office, for here are buried the wildest hopes and struggles of a most progressive people.

Not half as many patents have been granted by any other country. What does this mean but that [illegible] been granted? It means also that American inventive genius, so called, has been over-stimulated and lured by offers of prizes, medals, riches and by fictitious tales about the value of patents. Very few patents and still fewer inventions bring the owner wealth. They more frequently ruin than enrich.

Our government is very remiss that it does not lay its powerful hand on these schemers, and stand between rapacious swindlers and the ignorant citizen. There is hope that the present administration will make a record in suppressing frauds. A good start has been made in placing the Dean Brokerage lottery on the fraud list. The appointment of Hon. Butterworth as head of the patent office is understood by many to mean that patent lotteries, prizes and so called sale agencies must go.

Inventors and owners of patents who have been swindled by patent sharks of any kind should send their complaints direct to the postmaster general at Washington. He will have the case investigated, and if it can be proved, the swindler will be placed on the fraud list. To shout "stop thief" is a duty that every man owes to his country and to his kind.

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List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota inventors this week, as reported by C. A. Snow & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C.—W. H. Dennis, Minneapolis, Acetylene-gas-generating lamp; L. E. Dye, Morris, Magneto-telephone; M. P. Elgen, St. Paul, Hydrant; H. Erickson, Amiret, Metallic railway-tie; E. Ferriss, Pullman Avenue, Lantern; E. T. Gilson, Minneapolis, Self-supporting card; A. M. Hay, Duluth, Apparatus for manufacturing gas; L. C. Holt, Rochester, Sieve box or shoe; E. Pane, Duluth, Tobacco-pipe; F. C. Spencer, Staples, Pedal for velocipedes; H. Stelhaur, Minneapolis, Fire-escape; E. J. Thurber, Logan, Hay-stacker. For copy of any patent send 6cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

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MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE

First pub. March 25, 1897.
Last pub. May 6, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated September 10th 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota September 13th, 1892, in book 61 of mortgages pages 625 to 629 whereby John E. Luthen and Gertie J. Luthen, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to the Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee northeast quarter of section eight (8) in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) of range forty (40) except one half (½) acre in southwest corner released for school purposes, in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $350.40, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $97.87, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $448.27.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, May 8th, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & Co. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [50-4]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First pub. April 22, 1897.
Last pub. June 3, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated January 27th, 1891, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota January 30th, 1891, in book 42 of mortgages page 182 whereby John Boh and Julia A. Boh, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee southwest quarter of section four (4) in township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-six (46) and lots three (3) and four (4) block forty (40) original townsite of Crookston, Minnesota, in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof $571.91, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage to $121.59 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $693.50.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy Saturday, June 5th, 1897 at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee
H. C. GILBERT & Co., [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [50 8]

TO W. R. DUNN,

You are hereby notified that on the 8th day of May 1893, in proceedings to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes pursuant to that certain real estate tax judgment, which was entered in the District court, in and for the county of Polk, in the Fourteenth Judicial district in the state of Minnesota, on the 22nd day of March A. D. 1893, the following described piece or parcel of land which is situated in Polk county in the state of Minnesota, to wit: lot six (6) of block nineteen (19) in Sampson's Woodland addition to Crookston, was bid in to the state to satisfy the amount for which it was adjudged liable in said judgment, interest and costs, for the sum of one dollar and fifty-nine cents; that the above described real estate has become, and now is, the absolute property of the state: that on the 20th day of July A. D. 1896, the above described real estate was sold by the undersigned county auditor of Polk county as directed by the state auditor, in accordance with section 101 of chapter 11 of the general statutes of 1878, and the several acts of the state legislature of the state of Minnesota amendatory thereto, for the sum of seven dollars and fifty cents: that the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from such sale (exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice) is seven dollars and fifty cents with interest on said amount at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from said 20th day of July A. D. 1896, until such redemption is made, and that the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from such sale will expire sixty days after the service of this notice, and proof thereof has been filed in the office of the county auditor of said county.

Witness my hand and official seal this 9th day of April A. D. 1897.

JOHN GLEASON,
[SEAL.] County Auditor, Polk County, Minn.
(1-1)

TO ANDREW ECKLUND,

You are hereby notified that on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1893, in proceedings to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes pursuant to that certain real estate tax judgment, which was entered in the District court, in and for the county of Polk, in the Fourteenth Judicial district of the state of Minnesota on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1893, the following described piece or parcel of land which is situated in Polk county, in the state of Minnesota, to wit: lot 2, block 19, Sampson's Woodland addition to Crookston, was bid in to the state to satisfy the amount for which it was adjudged liable in said judgment, interest and costs, for the sum of two dollars and five cents; that the above described real estate has become, and now is, the absolute property of the state; that on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1896, the above described real estate was sold by the undersigned county auditor of said Polk county, as directed by the state auditor, in accordance with section 101 of chapter 11 of the general statutes of 1878 and the several acts of the state legislature of the state of Minnesota amendatory thereto, for the sum of nine dollars and ninety cents; that the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from such sale (exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice) is nine dollars and ninety cents, with interest on said amount at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from said 20th day of July, A. D. 1896 until such redemption is made, and that the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from such sale will expire sixty days after the service of this notice, and proof thereof has been filed in the office of the county auditor of said county.

Witness my hand and official seal this 9th day of April A. D. 1897.

JOHN GLEASON,
[SEAL.] County Auditor, Polk County, Minn.
(1-1)

TO WM. W. WICKLUND.

You are hereby notified that on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1893, in proceedings to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes pursuant to that certain real estate tax judgment, which was entered in the District court, in and for the county of Polk, in the Fourteenth Judicial district of the state of Minnesota, on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1893, the following described piece or parcel of land which is situated in Polk county in the state of Minnesota, to wit: lots three and four, block 19, Sampson's Woodland addition to Crookston, was bid in to the state to satisfy the amount for which it was adjudged liable in said judgment, interest and costs, for the sum of three dollars and eighteen cents; that the above described real estate has become and now is, the absolute property of the state; that on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1896, the above described real estate was sold by the undersigned county auditor, of said Polk county, as directed by the state auditor, in accordance with section 101 of chapter 11 of the general statutes of 1878, and the several acts of the state legislature of the state of Minnesota amendatory thereto, for the sum of seventeen dollars and twenty-eight cents; that the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from such sale (exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice) is seventeen dollars and twenty-eight cents, with interest on said amount at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from said 20th day of July, A. D. 1896, until such redemption is made, and that the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from such sale will expire sixty days after the service of this notice, and proof thereof has been filed in the office of the county auditor of said county.

Witness my hand and official seal this 9th day of April A. D. 1897.

JOHN GLEASON, [illegible]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Polk.

In Probate Court, Special term, April 12th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of William Steinmeyer deceased.

Whereas, certain writings purporting to be duly authenticated copies of the last will and testament of William Steinmeyer late of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, deceased, and the probate thereof in the county court of Milwaukee county state of Wisconsin have been delivered to this court:

And, whereas Margarethee Steinmeyer has filed therewith her petition, representing among other things that said William Steinmeyer lately died in said county of Milwaukee testate, possessed of certain real estate, situated in the county of Polk state of Minnesota on which the said will may operate, and that said petitioner is widow of said deceased and the executrix of his said last will and testament and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be to her issued thereon;

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the probate office in said county on Saturday the eighth day of May, A.D. 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons interested may appear for, or contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota, the twelfth day of April, A. D. 1897.

By the Court,
OLE E. HAGEN.
[1-4] Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First pub. March 25, 1897
Last pub. May 6 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated December 20th, 1894, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, January 3rd 1895, in book 71 of mortgages, page 174 whereby Ole H. Bergdahl and Torond H. Bergdahl, his wife, mortgagors mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee southeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred and forty eight (148) of range forty (40) in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $92.57, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting with interest as provided in said mortgage to $31.20 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $123.77.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, May 8th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & Co [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [50-4]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. District Court.
County of Polk.
Frank W. Rollins, Plaintiff.
vs
Nicholas Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Andrew McKinney as the administrator of the estate of John A. Mundigal deceased, Anna Mundigal, The House & Sons Malting Co., Louis Borchers, A. Abrahamson, Alfred Hoffman, Joseph Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Theresa Hoffman, Peter Hoffman, Hattie Hoffman, Elizabeth Boch formerly Elizabeth Hoffman and W. H. Pringle as the administrator of the estate of Nicholas Hoffman, deceased, Defendants.

Upon reading and filing the verified petition of the plaintiff in the action above entitled representing, among other things that Theresa Hoffman, Peter Hoffman and Hattie Hoffman, defendants therein, are minors; that the summons has been served upon each of said minors who all reside in the state of North Dakota by publication thereof, that more than twenty days has elapsed since the service of said summons upon the said defendants and that none of them have made application for the appointment of a guardian ad litem in this action, that there is no general guardian of said minors in this state and that said minors are none of them in this state, and praying that some suitable person be appointed as guardian ad litem of said minors and representing that Martin O'Brien, Esq., an attorney and counsellor of this court is a suitable and competent person to be appointed guardian ad litem of said minors in said action, now, therefore, it is ordered, that said petition be heard by the court and the undersigned, the judge thereof, at the chambers of the court in the city of Crookston in the county of Polk upon Monday the 26th day of April 1897 at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon thereof:

Ordered further that the said defendants show cause at that time and place if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted and why the aforesaid Martin O'Brien, Esq., or some other suitable person should not be appointed guardian ad litem of said minors;

Ordered further that notice of said hearing be given by the publication of this order according to law in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota.

Dated April 1st 1897.
A. A. MILLER. FRANK IVES,
Plaintiff's Attorney. Judge.
[52-3]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First pub. March 25, 1897.)
(Last pub. May 6, 1897.)

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale, dated January 16th, 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county Minnesota January 20th 1892, in book 57 of mortgages, page 451 5 whereby Ole J. Berg and Julia Berg, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee east half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-two (32) and north half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three (33) in township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty (40) in said Polk county by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $384.56, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $63.16 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $448.72.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, May 8th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt interest attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, Mortgagee
H. C GILBERT & Co. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [50-4]

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE Minneapolis Times is giving president J. J. Hill of the Great Northern R. R. a lot of free advertising. So far it has succeeded in showing that Mr. Hill is one of the shrewdest railroad managers in the country—and he is a Minnesota product.

STRONG'S Advocate at East Grand Forks says that the saloons over there are allowed to run wide-open 24 hours in each day and Sunday's included and yet they kick because they haven't time enough. Some men would not be satisfied if they were going to be hung.

C. M. SCOTT has accepted the position of city editor of the Grand Forks Herald, and entered upon his duties on Monday. Scott is an experienced newspaper man and we predict that that excellent paper will shine forth more resplendent than ever.

THE civilized world is looking on with bated breath while brave little Greece is trying to get from under the thumb of the barbarous Turk—and sincerely hoping and praying that Greece will win. Some of the great foreign powers are becoming uneasy and the prospects are that they may be drawn into the row very soon.

THIS week affairs in the Turco-Grecian war seems more complicated than ever and it begins to look as though some of the great foreign powers would be drawn into the muss before the affair is fully settled. At last accounts the Turks seemed to be getting the best of it, which is contrary to the wishes of all christian nations who have hoped to see plucky little Greece win out in the struggle. Greece seems to have made a bad mistake by attacking the Turks in fortified positions.

THE THIRTEEN TOWNS, one of the brightest of our local county exchanges has entered its 14th year with clear skies and favorable breezes. In the past four years its destiny has been in the hands of A. W. Foss, who for the two years previous to '92 was a valued employe on the JOURNAL. Mr. Foss, when he first bought the Towns, made a very marked improvement in it, and has kept up the pace ever since, adding to the paper a new power press and engine to aid in the good work. The JOURNAL wishes it unbounded success.

THE Thief River Fall Press has another libel suit in prospective—and this time it is with a county commissioner of the new county of Red Lake. The Press took occasion to criticize the action of the board on their action in the seed grain matter and now one of the board threatens to sue that paper for libel. "Oom Paul" has been through one action with county commissioners and proved to be a bad man to handle, and we would advise that county com. to go a trifle slow and be sure of his ground before he tackles "Oom Paul" Ware. We know nothing about the merits of the case, but we are willing to bet that Paul knows pretty well what he is talking about, as he is far from being reckless.

What the Boys are Saying.

The JOURNAL has received many very flattering notices since it attained its majority, among which we subjoin the following samples:

The Duluth News-Tribune says:—"We congratulate the always excellent POLK COUNTY JOURNAL upon attaining the twenty-first year of its existence. Such an age proves that a paper has the right to live and flourish.

And Bro. Osborne in the Glyndon News says:—Bro Cooke's POLK COUNTY JOURNAL is "going on" twenty-one, from the 9th of April, counting the one year of existence in Audubon. Our best congratulations. Cooke is a good fellow, and his paper gets the good of it."

And the Thirteen Towns says:—The POLK COUNTY JOURNAL is now "old enough to vote." This week it enters the 21st year of its usefulness. Editor Cooke is the pioneer newspaper man of Polk county, coming to Crookston when the place contained only a collection of a few frame shanties, and started the JOURNAL which has flourished and seen its home likewise prosper and grow to its present size and influence aiding diligently in the work. The JOURNAL will always have our best wishes."

The Warren Sheaf comes at us thusly:—The POLK COUNTY JOURNAL entered upon its 21st year with this week's issue. Bro. Cooke is publishing a good readable paper, and it is an old stand-by of Crookston, which it has seen grow from less that 150 to more then 5000 inhabitants."

Clean up the Yards.

Very many of our citizens have already attended to this important duty by cleaning up their premises, removing the unsightly manure piles, ash piles and the debris of all sorts, but some, and enough to affect the health of the city, seem bound to await positive orders from the health officer before they can get a move on. It is high time that this important work was done and the board of health should see that it is done at once, before the hot weather comes on.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

D. McMillan was up from Edna on Tuesday.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL and get all the news.

W. W. Attix, of Mentor, was in the city on Wednesday.

Judge Montague went over to East Grand Forks on Tuesday.

J. P. Foote went north on the St. Vincent line on Tuesday.

Representative Wm. Marin was up from Fertile on Tuesday.

Bruce Harris is teaching a term of district school in Russia.

Will Vannet took the noon freight for Fertile on Wednesday.

D. P. R. Strong was over from Grand Forks on Tuesday evening.

Frank Gravel will take up his residence at the hotel Crookston this week.

Rev. Kite went over to Grand Forks to conduct services on Sunday last.

Miss Cora Legnee went to Grand Forks on Wednesday to visit with friends.

J. E. Morrisey took a trip out into the country as far as Louisville on Tuesday.

A. C. Wilkinson returned this week from a brief fishing trip to the trout-brooks of Wisconsin.

J. O. Sargeant went down to Climax this week to work on a big hotel that is being built there.

The Crookston Fire Department is practicing daily to be ready for the annual tournament in June.

Max Ericsson is up this week on a business trip. Mrs. E. came along to enjoy a visit with old-time friends.

Benjamin Royal was united for life on Monday evening to Emma Hebert, Judge Geo. H. Holt officiating.

Nels Maus was up from Neilsville on Wednesday attending to business and chatting with his old-time friends.

Two families of Polish emigrants arrived on Tuesday morning to build up good homes in the Northwest. And still they come.

M. W. Jenson, the McIntosh miller, was in the city last week. Says farmers out that way are well along with their seeding.

Jake Andrist finished painting the Hamm brewery building on Tuesday. It is a fine looking job and speaks well for his skill as a painter.

Supt Jenks was in the city on Monday with several of the Great Northern magnates from St. Paul. They went south to Barnesville in the morning.

The logs are expected in earlier than usual this spring and a bigger cut than ever is on the way. The mill will probably run steadily till freeze-up next fall.

The Great Northern train on the new time was half an hour late on Monday morning. The new time-table brings the mail a little too late to be exactly handy.

W. J. Murphy was in the city on Wednesday, looking up the matter of the proposed new water-works. He was consulting with the council committee Wednesday evening.

Typhoid fever often results from neglect to clean up filthy dooryards. It is far cheaper to clean up your premises than it is to pay doctor's bills—and a great deal more enjoyable.

T. H. Shevlin, of the Shevlin, Carpenter Lumber Co., arrived from Minneapolis on Wednesday morning on his way to St. Hilaire where the company has just put in a big saw-mill.

F. R. Stevens, of Angus, was married on Tuesday at the Commercial hotel to Lillie Ford who recently secured a divorce from her husband, Charles Ford, on the ground of desertion.

W. C. Andrew, representing Wright, Barrett & Stillwell, was in the city on Monday and left that evening for Ada. Andrew is a quiet sort of a man, but manages to make lots of sales just the same.

Tuesday afternoon was one of those windy days that you read of but do not like to see very often. It was a good thing in the overflowed section, helping to dry up the excessive moisture rapidly.

Judge C. O. Christiansen went to Fertile on Wednesday. The judge is selling more farms this spring than anybody. If you want to sell a farm; if you want to buy a farm be sure and see Christiansen.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the wind blew altogether too hard for comfort and apprehension is felt that the soil may drift where the land is very sandy. No serious damage has been reported as yet however.

Col. Naff: "Did you notice that Ben Strawbridge has returned from his fishing (?) trip to Wisconsin? And say, he did not bring a single fish with him and I'll bet his "fishing" was not done in the watery element."

The Great Northern R. R. will make division headquarters at Fargo, and may move the Barnesville shops there. This will make Fargo about 100 families better off and take that number away from Barnesville.

The rumor that Octave Odette, of Gentilly, had been murdered up in the pineries seems to be a false alarm. He sent his winter clothing home a short time since, but up to Wednesday had not showed up at home, hence the rumor.

The mail has been late every day since the change in time on the Great Northern which is very annoying to the business men of the city. It would be a vast improvment to have it changed to the Northern Pacific road and steps have been taken to effect the change.

One more reminder that spring is here is seen in the presence of the genuine old-fashioned house-fly that has appeared in great numbers. He seems to be just as big as he was last fall and just as affectionate, and now the busy housewife is thinking and talking of screens.

It is the unexpected that always happens. That street light on the corner of Fourth and Elm streets was doing business at the old stand again on Wednesday evening. That electric lamp-lighter must be well again. Eight or ten nights off is a pretty long furlough for a street lamp though.

M. R. Brown returned from St. Paul on Sunday morning, and owing to the urgency of the case the committee appointed by the governor to distribute the $10,000 appropriation among the flood sufferers, met on Sunday, organized and proceeded to business. They propose to see that the money is judiciously expended.

Judge C. O. Christianson moved his office this week from the Anderson block to the room over the Merchants National bank that several years since was occupied by John Kauppe. The judge will do a real estate and loan business and attend to cases before the U. S. land office.

I. I. Hillestad, one of the prominent merchants of Fosston, was in the city on Tuesday. Says that he saw Carl Halvorson, the missing man from McIntosh in Fosston on Friday of last week, that Mr. H. was in his store and purchased a few articles. This would seem to destroy the suicide theory.

The change in the time on the Great Northern makes the arrival of the mail so inconvenient that Postmaster LePage has taken steps to have the mail brought from St. Paul via the Northern Pacific that gets in somewhat earlier than the Great Northern. This change would be a welcome one as the present state of affairs is very inconvenient to business men.

The regular quarterly business meeting of the Congregational church took place at the church parlors on Wednesday evening, where the reports of the various church and Sunday school officials were in order. The affairs of that church are in a very encouraging condition considering the times, and the members look forward with hope to a more prosperous future.

On Tuesday afternoon, at the residence of the bride's parents on Elm street occurred the marriage of Miss Josephine Kirsch to W. E. Rowe, the Rev. Fr. Murphy officiating. The bride is a well known young society lady of our city while the groom is a prominent young attorney with a brilliant career before him. The JOURNAL adds congratulations and best wishes with their hosts of friends.

James Hance came down from Louisville on Wednesday to arrange for proving up on his claim. Says that he commenced sowing wheat on his farm on April 10th and finished this week. He says that nearly all his neighbors are through with their wheat-sowing and are now busy with oats and barley. The land was never in better condition to work.

The burglar who did a stroke of business at the office of the Plaindealer in Grand Forks last week turns out to have been a bum printer who had been in the employ of the paper for a time, and who had had a row with the manager, and thus attempted to even things up according to his own notion. The most of the money was recovered but the checks had been destroyed, which was no loss to the Plaindealer. The affair was allowed to drop.

A lively dog fight that took place on Main Street near Fletcher's on Tuesday called out from 150 to 1,500 men, boys, little girls and kids to witness the fracas. Jim Greenhalgh's dog, Jack, was tackled by a large yellow dog about twice his size, and Jim's kids were dancing around in the very ecstasy of terror for fear "Jack" would be ate right up, but "Jack" just grabbed the big dog by the ear and just naturally hung on until the big country dog said that he'd had enough, and—that ended it.

The 78th anniversary of the order of Odd Fellows in the United States was celebrated by Crookston Lodge I. O. O. F. in an appropriate manner. On Sunday morning the lodge attended divine services at the Congregational church in regalia. There were about 50 present and Rev. Herman P. Fisher preached an eloquent sermon on the duty of a true and noble manhood showing the necessity of christianity to make men all they were designed to be. There was a large attendance every available seat being taken.

"Keep off the walks with bikes." That's what the ordinance says and chief Gonyea say he shall enforce the law without fear or favor. We notice that on the business streets the bicyclists seem to pay attention to the ordinance, but on the outside streets, "that's different" they seem to think, at any rate they seem to ride on the sidewalks good and plenty on residence streets. Some day somebody will be hauled up and be made to pay the fine and then they will not feel so fine—and no pun either.

Farewell services, for the present officers of the Salvation Army will be held at the barracks on Sunday evening. This does not mean that the army will disband but that new officers will be sent here to carry on the work. The present officers have done very efficient work here and won the good opinion of all with whom they have come in contact and they will bear away with them to their new field of labor the best wishes of many friends for their future success in their field of action. We have not learned who their successors are to be.

ON the question of how to save the fur seals the Review of Reviews takes the ground that President Jordan's recommendations should be heeded at once, and that without waiting for England's sanction the United States should absolutely prohibit American citizens from engaging at any season of the year in the taking of seals in the open sea. The Review also urges that, if other means fail to make pelagic sealing unprofitable, all the young female seals on the Pribilof Islands should be branded in such a manner as to make their fur valueless. The females being thus protected, the herd would maintain itself.

The Greco-Turkish war, the Cuban insurrection, and the sealing question are the principal topics covered by the May Review of Reviews, in editorials, special articles, and magazine and book reviews, together with cartoon and other illustrations.

In the Review of Reviews for May the editor discusses the outbreak of the war between Greece and Turkey, and the failure of the "concert of Europe," which he ascribes to Lord Salisbury's "process of parley."

Eggs For Hatching,

From fine black Langshang. Single comb white and brown Leghorns for sale cheap 75c for 13—20 eggs for $1.00. Address. JOHN AASE, Crookston, Minn.

A Prophetess Confounded.

One of the most diverting tales told in connection with the art of anagram making relates to a certain Dame Eleanor Davies, wife of Sir Joshua Davies, says a writer in Lippincott's Magazine. She lived in the time of Charles I and was a constant croaker and foreteller of evil. At length she made herself so obnoxious to the government that she was cited to appear before the court of high commission. She fancied that she was gifted with prophetic powers, because the letters of Eleanor Davies formed the anagram "Reveal, O Daniel." This was not a good anagram, as it used the "l" twice and did not employ the "s" at all.

She resisted all the efforts of the bishops to bring her to reason, but was at last entirely defeated by a witty dean, who hoisted her with her own petard by making another anagram, not so complimentary to her prophetic insight; "Dame Eleanor Davies—never so mad a ladie!" This caused her to doubt the reality of her own inspiration, and so utterly disconcerted her that no more was heard of her.

The Reason Why.

A lady happened to remark to an athletic friend that it was very strange that most of the bad bicycling accidents seemed to happen to women—and could he account for it—were they more "foolhardy?" "Not at all," he replied. "The real reason is, I think, that women cannot judge distance. Now, from his earliest youth up a boy is trained through his games to accurately measure yards and feet. You will see a woman rush in between two carts where a man could tell you to a certainty that it would be impossible to avoid an accident. It is just the want of a trained eye that does the mischief."—Philadelphia Ledger.

LEGISLATIVE 400

MEASURES THAT WERE FORTUNATE ENOUGH TO BE IN IT

When the Session Closed Only a Few Less Than Gotham's Swell Society List—A Goodly Number of Important Bills Passed, But Some Did Not—Brief Review of the Work of the Session by Correspondent Cowen.

ST. PAUL, April 27.—[Special].—The legislator has gone but the legislation remains, and by it alone can his quality be judged. In the house there were introduced 1,034 proposed laws, and the senate received 680. Altogether 395 bills met the approval of both houses and were sent to the governor, who vetoed half a dozen and formally approved the remainder. Of the bills that reached the governor 190 had originated in the senate and 205 in the house. Among the 1,714 bills introduced in both houses many of them were duplicates, being introduced simultaneously in house and senate in order to advance them more quickly toward their goal. This fact tends to the overthrow of all suggestions that either house favored its own measures to the undue disadvantage of bills from the other body. The net result of the session is the enactment and approval of 390 more or less important laws, and adjournment saw the end of the work. This is very unusual, for it has almost invariably been the case that large numbers of bills, often hundreds of them, were still awaiting action when the statutory hour for adjournment arrived. The senate this year had a number of measures still pending, but in the house the calendar and general orders were both cleared, several committees reported that all bills referred to them had been returned to the house with adverse or favorable reports, and the work of the session was completed. This was largely due to the efficiency of the clerical force.

With business reasonably well cleared up, the legislature has its record to stand on, and it remains for the people to decide whether the legislation secured was what they needed and desired. In real importance the tax laws would probably rank first although in interest the reapportionment law would first come to mind. This latter law was, as has been several times stated, clearly a matter of compromise, but some form of reapportionment was so necessary that the people will readily forgive so large a legislative body because of the general desire for fairness indicated in the passage of the law. With 63 senators and 119 representatives, the old capitol will be more than ever crowded, but the newly settled counties will be better able to secure future legislative action, having greater representation.

The Reeves mine tax bill failed of passage in the senate, after a hard struggle through the house, and Mr. Reeves' later attempt to crowd through a second bill failed. As the old cent a ton tax was repealed, the mining companies will, for at least two years, pay taxes on their assessed valuation. This will bring in a larger return than the old plan, but Reeves, Jacobson and other friends of the tonnage tax principle still maintain that the receipts would have been greater had their pet measure gone through.

All four bills for a gross earnings tax on express, sleeping and drawing room car, freight line and equipment and telephone companies went through both houses and were signed by the governor. That one which was introduced by Mr. Dyer, and was originally a copy of part of the Ohio law for taxation of express companies, will need to be interpreted by the courts, for amendments were made by the senate that bear various constructions. The intention was clearly to provide for a 3 per cent gross earnings tax on all express business done within the state, after deducting amounts paid to railroad companies, this deduction being needed to avoid double taxation, as the railroads already pay a tax on their gross earnings, which include receipts from express companies. The senate amendment made it read a tax on business "between points within the state," and some have taken this to exclude business that goes out of or comes into the state, while others maintain that it will not affect this business, but will be a tax on all express matter carried inside the state boundaries. It will be decided by the courts. It is estimated that about $12,000 will be annually received from this tax. From the freight line companies, which have heretofore just about escaped taxation, about $8,000 will be secured, but from the other laws it is estimated that there will be no change in the amount raised or else it is impossible to estimate it. The Foss inheritance tax, as finally passed, provides a 1 per cent tax on large bequests to near relatives or 5 per cent on property otherwise bequeathed.

This legislature was easy on the railroads, for few railroad laws were passed, although the Douglas distance tariff and a few other somewhat drastic laws were attempted. The Dyer law requires the maintenance of station agents where $15,000 business is done annually; the Miller law provides penalties in case express companies fail to make reports required by law, and what was known as H. F. 18 requires that pending an appeal from the railroad and warehouse commission the railroad company must deposit a bond to cover all excess of charges which may arise in cases where the courts sustain the commission. But two other railroad bills became laws, although more than 50 were proposed and some others were meritorious.

A very important bill in every legislature is that fixing the tax levy, and in view of the reduction of the assessments during the last year it took close figuring to avoid any increase, but that was accomplished and the state tax levy is still 1.5 mills. In making this possible a good deal is expected of the valuation method of taxing the iron mines, and the further advantage in the new Thorpe law authorizing the state board of equalization to raise assessments in any county when their judgment indicates a necessity for so doing. This law will help the receipts from all large corporations, whose influence with their local assessors will no longer be final but can be overturned by the state board.

Notwithstanding the fact that for once all the temperance elements were united the legislature did not see fit to pass the county local option bill, practical politics being the real reason for its defeat. None of the great parties just now seems ready to take up the matter so it may rest for a few months at least.

One of the features of this legislature has been the number of investigations into public and private matters, and there was a good sized expense account attached to nearly every one of them. The most important, especially in its possible results, was that into the title of the Mountain Iron mine lands, which the joint investigating committee declared still belonged to the state. This was instituted on the suggestion of State Auditor Dunn that the known facts in the case seemed to warrant an investigation, which was held in executive sessions and was apparently very thorough. A bill was passed appropriating $10,000 to pay the expense of reclaiming this and other state lands adversely held by other parties, and the governor, state auditor and attorney general were made a commission to select a special attorney and direct the prosecution of the claims of the state. This same commission is expected to look after the forfeited Duluth and Iron Range railroad land grant and any other similar lands they may discover. The Mountain Iron property is generally valued at $12,000,000, and those Duluth and Iron Range lands aggregate 600,000 acres, much of it valuable pine and mineral land, so that the successful prosecution of the state claims to these properties would be of wonderful financial benefit to the public funds. Then there were investigations of the public accounts and expenditures, of the management of the stock yards, of sugar beet culture in Minnesota, of the Soldiers Home, and of insolvent banks. The $5,000 expended in these various investigations will be considered money well spent, if the matters can be carried through as desired. For instance, that would be counted as a trifling expense if the state could regain actual possession of the $12,000,000 Mountain Iron mine. Not the least exciting, in its subsequent proceedings, was the investigation of the site for the Fourth insane hospital, but it ended with the whole matter in statu quo, as a lover of legal latin would say.

It was to be expected that, after the business experiences of the past two or three years, there would be legislation regarding banks and financial institutions generally. The general banking law was changed in many particulars, with the national banking law as a model and stringent provisions added. Greater safeguards were thrown about savings institutions and it was made more economical to close up the affairs of building and loan associations, when the necessity for such action arises. Many other bills on this general subject became laws but these were the more important of those endorsed by both houses and also by the governor.

The most desired law regarding the courts was that repealing the struck jury law, and it went through early in the session. Thus the fees for certificates of declaration of full citizenship were reduced to $1. Both of these seem to be decidedly popular laws.

One of the new laws seeks to facilitate settlement of insolvent estates. It authorizes the transfer of assets to creditors in partial or complete settlement of their claims, when it is apparent to the district judge that better results may be in that manner obtained. This law brings out competition between creditors by providing that such sale of assets to creditors shall be on proper advertising for bids.

An insurance law of importance to widows is that introduced in the house by Mr. Snyder and promptly passed, which provides that regular insurance to the amount of $10,000 shall be exempt from attachment for debts of the deceased husband.

A board of drainage commissioners has been created and they will have charge of the system of drains and canals in the Red River valley. This is, for that section of the state, one of the most important laws enacted.

An interesting exhibition of patriotism called for the passage of the law requiring that the American flag shall float above every polling place on regular election days. One election law whose enforcement will be watched with interest is that introduced by Mr. Snodgrass, permitting the use of ballot machines, and it is understood the first use of these machines in Minnesota will be in the city election in St. Paul next spring. For a time it was believed the governor would veto the bill, but he finally signed it after the legislature had adjourned. The use of such machines is said to result in a great saving of election expenses.

Senator Hodge is the author of the law to make effective the famous Anderson unused railroad land tax constitutional amendment which was adopted last fall.

In an industrial way the Schmidt law to rebate the state's royalty on leased iron mines when the ore is smelted in the state is expected to lead to much manufacturing in and around Duluth, and that new industry is expected to benefit the general business of the state.

Other laws are important but these were the more prominent features of the work of the session. Their effect on the politics and politicians of the state will become apparent as the months pass and the next campaign opens.

B. S. COWEN.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Dave Miller was in from Angus on Saturday.

J. B. Merrill was up from Fisher on Saturday.

W. B. Dawley spent the Sabbath in the city.

The cyclists were out in force Monday evening.

E. E. Abbott was in from Mentor on Saturday.

E. C. Murney was in from Euclid on Saturday.

S. C. Bagley was down from Fosston Saturday.

Felix Fournet went down to Fisher on Saturday.

James Rosanen came up from Fisher Friday evening.

Wm. Bloom and Chris Hoch went out on a wild goose chase on Friday.

Mrs. T. E. Adams is up from Melrose this week visiting with old-time friends.

The ice is all gone from Maple Lake and the fishing is said to be excellent.

No mail on Sunday owing to the change in time on the Great Northern road.

John Ghoosen was down from Euclid on Saturday last to enjoy city life a few hours.

M. R. Brown left on Thursday with a carload of fat cattle for the Chicago market.

Tom Morris and Al. Gates were out on Friday after wild geese—and Al. is alive yet.

Prof Wishard came down from Euclid Friday evening to spend the Sabbath in the city.

Joseph Smith went up to Red Lake Falls last week to look after his farming operations.

Sheriff Lawrence went out on the east side this week on business connected with his office.

D. D. Horton was down from Maple Bay last week. Reports some seeding commenced.

The week opened bright and beautiful—just the kind of weather the farmers are wishing for.

Friday was a sour, lowery day somewhat cold but a nice day for teams to work at seeding.

A few commenced to make garden last week and this week that kind of work is universal in the city.

Ex-Sheriff Andrew Steenerson was up from Climax last week shaking hands with old friends in the city.

L. W. Clark left for Climax on Tuesday morning were he has the contract for building a large hotel.

Hans Larson has bought the E. O. Flanders place north of the city and will try how farming goes awhile.

Mr. A. McGregor returned last week from a trip to Vermont, made necessary by the death of his brother.

Wheat was 62 cents on Friday last. Just enough of a change to break the monotony that had reigned so long.

Mrs. Gilbert M. Walker came up from Minneapolis on Sunday morning and will visit in the city for awhile.

S. S. Stadsvold, one of the prominent citizens of Fosston was in the city on Saturday enroute home from a trip to St. Paul.

Charlie Misner has had his barber pole nicely repainted which makes a wonderful change in the appearance of things down there.

Ben Strawbridge has returned from his fishing trip to the wilds of Wisconsin, and now look out for some large fish-stories.

Representative Goar came up on Saturday from his winter's sojourn in St. Paul. It is said that he made a good representative.

Farmers in eastern Polk county have their wheat nearly all sowed, and the ground is said to be in better shape than ever before.

W. J. Murphy came up from Minneapolis this week to consult with the committee from the council on the proposed new contract.

The Flyer resumed its regular run from Fosston on Monday—and the people along that line are now rejoicing in a daily train again.

Robert Johnson, one of the efficient deputies in the county treasurer's office, who has been ill for sometime was able to be out again on Saturday.

To restore gray hair to its natural color as in youth, cause it to grow abundant and strong, there is no better preparation than Hall's Hair Renewer.

"No more riding of bicycles on the sidewalks," says chief of police Louis Gonyea, and he means business too. If you must ride on the walks watch out for Louis.

The governor appointed M. R. Brown and A. C. Rhinehart members of the committee in Polk county to distribute the state fund among the flood sufferers.

The buds on the box alder trees are beginning to swell, indicating that very soon the leaves will begin to appear. Must be full time to plant gardens and flower seed.

A. E. McDonald has rented the house on Jerome's addition that was built by Charley Vine a few years since, now owned by Geo. McLean Sr., and will move into it soon.

The report was going the rounds last week that S. M. Dainerd, the new sheriff of Red Lake county had skipped out. It is said that financial troubles were at the bottom of it.

Geo. Beatty, who has conducted a restaurant on Main street, about oppisite the Minnesota house, has evidently skipped the tra-la-lee. It is said that there is a woman in the case.

A. J. DeLance has purchased a fine five year-old mare to replace the one that was killed in the runaway last Saturday. Says he is bound to keep that cream business running at all hazards.

E. G. Storaasli and M. O. Sortedahl have purchased of Christian & Strander that portion of the abstracts pertaining to Red Lake county and will open an abstract office at Red Lake Falls.

Rose Evelyn Knestrick, the dramatic reader and impersonater will give an entertainment in the Baptist church this evening. Our exchanges, wherever she has been, all speak very highly of her entertainments.

John Heldstab appeared on the streets this week with his dray all newly painted up, with a new harness on that line team, and now John is strictly in it. He is bound to have a nice rig if he don't lay up a cent.

R. A. Wilkinson came up last week to look after spring's work on the farm. His wife accompanied him for a visit with relatives and old-time friends while Wilk is sowing and dragging and planting the crop.

The assessors, from the various towns in the county, met at the auditor's office for instructions on Saturday. The withdrawal of Red Lake county made a noticable difference in the size of the crowd.

Capt. L. S. Hancock, of Euclid, was seen wandering about the city on Friday. Twas said that he was looking for horses and found a nice team at Collins' stable. If you buy 'em of Collins, they are all right.

The work of fixing up the bridges at Grand Forks is being pushed as rapidly as possible. The wagon bridge seems to have suffered worse than either of the railroad bridges being rendered unsafe for travel.

Dept. Sheriff Losey undertook a new line of business last Friday. He took charge of the Palace restaurant by virtue of a certain chattel mortgage and will see how he likes that kind of business—at least until the day of sale.

Red Lake county has got into a snarl already. It is said that Register Swanson of that county will net the neat little sum of from $6,000 to $8,000 for copying the records for the county. If they begin like that where will they end?

Capt. E. O. Davis returned from St. Paul Sunday morning where he has been for a week or ten days in the interest of his patent shoe. He has had many good chances to sell his right but can make more money selling the shoes.

The gentle voice from the "central" is conspicuous by its absence this week, meantime a gruff, bass voice responds at the phone when you ring up "central," all because Miss Susie Lowe is this week visiting with friends at Red Lake Falls.

Martin Sands was in from Sandsville on Saturday to attend the assessors' meeting at the court house. He says that the farmers along the Red River in Polk county have not suffered as severe losses by the overflow as has been commonly reported.

On Monday last A. J. DeLance said to a JOURNAL reporter: "I expect to start the drill on wheat tomorrow. The land is in excellent condition and with no more rain I expect to have my wheat all in the ground in a few days.

Jake Francis: "I have had numberless inquires about that house we advertised for sale in the JOURNAL last week" all of which goes to show that there is a good demand for houses this spring and that the JOURNAL is an excellent advertising medium.

Dept sheriff Marvin Losey sold one farm on Tuesday morning at the front door of the court house in accordance with the law in such case made and provided. It was a case of abandonment on the part of the man who made the loan.

The ladies of the Episcopal church society give an entertainment tomorrow evening at the residence of Mrs. Winne, corner of Ash Street and Houston ave, to which invitations have been issued. Miss Knestrick will furnish the literary part of the entertainment.

The literary entertainment given by the High School on Friday evening was well attended, and highly enjoyed. An attractive program was rendered and Rev. Hermann P. Fisher gave his lecture, entitled, "The Literati of Boston and vicinity.

The street commissioner started a grader on the streets last week putting them in excellent condition. This year it is quite an easy matter to keep the streets in good shape but last spring it cost almost as much as it would have done to have gravelled them and was not half as beneficial.

The Great Northern R. R. authorities are saying that it will only require about a month to put the Halstad branch in good repair. At one time it was thought that the ravages of the high water on that branch would require about three months to repair.

Conductor J. E. Nelson has been promoted to the position of agent for the Great Northern R. R. at Devils Lake. Ten years ago in April, Jim took the position of conductor on the road and in that time has become one of the most popular conductors on the line—everybody knows "Jim," and everybody likes him

The Grand Forks Plaindealer office was burglarized one night last week to the tune of $41.00 in money and nearly $200.00 in checks. The chief of that city is hot on the trial of the burglars and expects to round 'em up at an early date. It is supposed to be somebody well acquainted with the office.

The inquiries for land continues brisk and the sales are frequent. Should the coming crop and prices justify the present prospects our land at the present prices is a bonanza to all who buy now, as the prospects now all indicate a sharp rise in the near future. Now is the time to buy when you can get bed-rock prices of all dealers.

The colt, mentioned elsewhere in this issue as badly injured in the runaway on Elm street on Saturday, died of its injuries Saturday night. From the first it was apparent that it could hardly recover but DeLance did all that he could to save its life and, with the aid of a skillful veterinarian worked faithfully over the unfortunate animal.

The seeders and drills have been very busy thus far this week getting the wheat into the ground as rapidly as possible and it will be pretty well along by the first of May. The land is in excellent condition with the exception of that which was overflowed and that will soon be dry enough to sow—if we don't get more rain soon.

Julius Blume, of Ulen, Clay Co., came up to the city last week to consult Dr. Just on account of some kind of a misunderstanding in the big toe. The doctor discovered that a tumor was the cause of the trouble and proceeded to amputate the big toe—which cured the tumor, but Mr. B. won't have tumor big toes. He will go on crutches for awhile.

Jas. A. Stroble came down from Angus on Friday evening to be in attendence at the assessor's meeting on Saturday. Said that seeding would be well commenced by next Monday, when the ground will be in excellent shape for seeding. They had a big rain up there on Thursday last that delayed operation somewhat.

The relief committee appointed by the governor to distribute the $10,000 appropriation by the legislature to the flood sufferers is composed as follows: M. R. Brown and A. C. Rhinehart, of Polk Co., P. H. Konzen, of Kittson Co., A. Grindeland, of Marshall Co. and O. H. Myran, of Norman Co. The committee met in this city on Saturday to organize and formulate plans for action.

Bill Welch drove up to Red Lake Falls on Sunday last, returning on Monday. Says all along the route farmers were busy seeding, even though it was Sunday, and judging from appearances, he thinks the wheat will all be in the ground, up that way, by the first of May. Says the ground is working up in good shape and all the farmers that he talked with are very much pleased over the prospects.

There are 14 prisoners now confined in the county bastile, including the four recently brought from East Grand Forks charged with the murder of Thos Breen. These four prisoners seem to be taking it easy considering the gravity of the crime with which they stand charged, and to look at them one would hardly class them among hardened criminals. At any rate they do not appear to be borrowing very much trouble.

Will Olds had to yield at last and go to the great cycle show in Minneapolis last week. He had planned to go all along but Frank Hawkins, his partner, was taken sick, lots of work in the shop, so Will thought he'd have to give it up, but after the show got started and he got reports of the great fun they were having down there, he just could not stand it and away he went to take in the great doings. Will is an enthusiastic cyclist.

The case of Cowling vs Manton for a coal bill, mentioned in our last issue was decided in favor of Mr. Cowling. Mr. Manton undertook to bring in as an offset an unpaid board-bill of the Crookston base ball team, of last summer, and his honor Judge McLean took occasion to give the base ball management a bit of very good advice, and that was to get a hustle on them and raise the money to pay that board bill and square it up. Good idea.

Eben Lancaster: "You would be surprised to see how much snow there is around in spots on the prairie. Every little grove has from two to four feet of it and many drifts are yet to be seen lying around farm buildings. I was out in the country buying cattle last week and saw many farmers seeding—and snow drifts enough scattered about to last till it is all gone. I find that there are lots of cattle in the country yet notwithstanding the great numbers sold off last fall and winter."

John Lester has moved his laundry business back to his old stand on the corner of Fourth street and Broadway where he will be prepared to attend to all work in that line promptly and well. He has secured a patent on a very ingenious shirt front that will last almost a life time without washing—and yet a man has a clean shirt bosom all the time. It is a disk-shaped affair having eight fronts—four on each side, this will go eight times as long as the ordinary front without washing.

That electric lamp-lighter in the Third ward doesn't seem to be recovered from his illness yet—at any rate the lamp on the corner of Fourth and Elm streets continues to be dark every night, and we suppose the taxpayers have to pay just as much for darkness as light. Sometime, by and by, when the city council gets time to take the matter up it will perhaps shed great light on the subject if they will investigate the matter. It will be needed during the rainy nights, next fall. P. S. It was lighted up on Tuesday night.

Commissioner Chas. McArty came in on Monday morning in search of a young farmer who last week disappeared from his home near McIntosh, under very mysterious circumstances and it was hoped that possibly he might have come to this city where he has friends. He had not been seen here, however, and his whereabouts are as yet wrapped in deep mystery. Mr. Halvorson was a bachelor about 35 years old, owned and worked a good farm and was considered to be in good circumstances. He had always borne a good reputation, had no bad habits and his sudden disappearance is a great puzzle. He left his home on Tuesday April 20th early in the evening with his every day working clothes on but a better suit that he had is also missing, and it is thought he may have taken it along.

On Saturday morning as A. J. DeLance was delivering milk he hitched his team in front of Ben Clement's residence on Fourth St., and went into Mr. Clement's to deliver milk. Just as he got inside a boy came along on the sidewalk riding a tricycle that so frightened the team that they broke away and ran away. They ran down Fourth to Elm, along that to Fifth St. where on Collins' corner they collided with a telephone pole, throwing one of the horses to the ground injuring her severely internally. She was so badly hurt that she could not be gotten up and a stone-boat was procured and she was taken to Lancaster & Arries stable where Dr. M. Leguee did all that could be done to relieve the intense sufferings of the poor animal. It was a four-year old mare colt, one that Mr. DeLance thought everything of.

Hip Disease

Was My Little Girl's Trouble—Abscess on One of Her Limbs—Hood's Sarsaparilla Healed the Wound and Built Up Her System.

"Years ago my little girl fell and dislocated her hip. Doctors set the bone, but it worked out again and an abscess came on one of her limbs. The doctor said it was caused by dead bone, and he took out four inches of bone. He came to see her every day and washed the wound, but it would not heal. Finally the doctor gave up coming. Then I gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla and it proved to be worth its weight in gold. It built up her system, healed the wound and she is now able to walk. She has gained 15 pounds in weight since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. SYLVIA RICHARDS, Rogers, Michigan.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Polk County Journal 4-28-97.

"One price only—the same to all—and plainly marked on every article."

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worth of merchandise from the three stores, and priced to give you extraordinary savings. To be sure they are not all new goods, but the liberal low prices helps that. Lack of space does not permit our quoting prices, but you may rest assured that the reductions will be liberal.

First day of sale Monday, May 3. It will end on Wednesday, May 12, which will give you just ten days to make selections.

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We have added to our already large stock of Groceries, etc., a full line of Armour's choicest cured meats, "Golden Brand" Hams and Breakfast Bacon. These goods are the finest on the market and our prices are right.

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And the time for sowing seeds is near at hand. If you reap the harvest you must sow the seed, and to make sure of good seed buy them of SLOCUM the Robert Street Grocer He will show you a complete line of Flower, garden and field seeds, at reasonable prices.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

A GREAT SUCCESS.

THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS OF JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO.

In Spite of the General Stagnation in Business This Firm's Clients Continue to Increase—Honorable Methods and Intelligent Enterprise Result in Public Confidence—an Interesting Testimonial.

[From Baltimore News, Thursday, April 15th 1897.]

Washington, D. C., April 15th.—In these days when depressed conditions mark almost all enterprises it is not remarkable that the success of one man should attract such general attention. The wonderful strides made within the past year or two by the well-known patent firm of John Wedderburn & Co. have been noted by the most experienced business men with astonishment, but an investigation of the methods which Mr. Wedderburn has employed furnishes the key to the mystery. Heretofore the patent business has been conducted on a comparatively small scale and by the use of methods which in these days must be said to be antiquated. Thus the entire expense of maintaining a patent agency has been borne by a small number of clients whose fees have been levied upon by the attorneys for a very considerable profit. Under such conditions it is not remarkable that but little progress should be made.

Mr. Wedderburn has brought to his aid the most approved modern methods. His office in Washington is within a few feet of the patent office and his force of more than 250 clerks is distributed through three large buildings. This little army of employees is made up of the most skillful experts that generous salaries can hire and only work of the highest possible character is permitted to leave the office.

In addition to his unusual facilities Mr. Wedderburn has placed his business before almost every inventor in the United States through the medium of the newspapers. He has in addition provided an endowment from which a handsome award of $150 in cash is made monthly to the inventor of the simplest and best device forwarded to the company. This award is similar in character to those made by the famous scientific societies of America and Europe, and is intended to enable the inventor fortunate enough to secure it either to develop his patent and place it on the market, to protect it in foreign countries, or to purchase a scholarship in one of the great industrial trade schools where the use of tools is taught in a thoroughly scientific manner and from which an inventor may graduate fully equipped to pursue his investigations in any direction of modern applied science and entirely competent to make with his own hands all the appliances, models, etc., he may require. The awarding of this handsome sum in cash is made monthly by a most distinguished board of prominent public and business men composed of United States Senator William M. Stewart, Chairman, Representative Claude M. Swanson, of Virginia, Mr. John C. Eckloff, cashier of the Second National Bank of Washington, Mr. Frederick E. Woodward of the well-known firm of Woodward & Lothrop, and Mr. A. C. Moses of the great business house of Wm. B. Moses & Sons. With their interests in the hands of such a board of awards it goes without saying that the inventors of the country feel entirely satisfied with the decisions rendered each month.

Mr. Wedderburn's method of conducting the patent business has drawn forth many expressions of approval from prominent public men hundreds of whom are his personal friends. Quite recently so distinguished a public man as vice-President Stevenson addressed the following letter to Mr. Wedderburn:

"United States Senate Chamber,
"Office of Vice-President.
"Feb. 2nd, 1897.

"John Wedderburn & Co.,
Washington, D. C.

"Gentlemen: You have been so highly spoken of to me by my friends as men of strict integrity and prompt in all business matters that I do not hesitate to commend you to such of my friends who may need the advice and assistance of a reliable attorney.

"Very truly yours,
A. E. STEVENSON,
"Vice-President United States."

Scores of senators and representatives have gladly availed themselves of Mr. Wedderburn's recognized ability and integrity to refer to him the business of their constituents sent to them for reference to reputable attorneys."

It is perhaps natural that Mr. Wedderburn's success should be envied by some of his would-be rivals whose business has suffered by comparison with the enterprise, publicity and guaranteed [illegible] his profession is so impregnable, however that even his most unscrupulous detractors have been unable to successfully assail him.

"Mr. Wedderburn's advent in the important field of patent soliciting," said Leslie's Weekly in a recent issue, "has done more than any other one thing to kill off the so-called 'no-patent-no-pay' attorneys, who have been the bane of the guileless inventor from time immemorial. These attorneys pretend to secure patents on contingent fees, but they protect themselves by compelling the inventor to deposit in some bank either sufficient cash or good security to guarantee the payment of the fee as soon as the patent is allowed. This being done, the 'no-patent-no-pay' attorney devotes all his energies to securing a patent in the shortest possible space of time. As the government always strenuously contests every claim of a patent, these unprincipled solicitors waste no time in controversy with the examiners in the United States patent office, but promptly yield every point down to a single claim, which if the government concedes, they make the basis of an application for allowance. The result is that the inventor, instead of securing a broad patent, covering his device at every point to protect him against infringement, obtains a one claim patent that is absolutely worthless and which he could not dispose of at any price."

Mr. Wedderburn is most vigilant in protecting the interests of his clients. A few weeks ago certain patent attorneys anxious to injure his business began to circulate malicious and defamatory reports regarding his method of doing business. The purpose of these slanders was to cripple his enterprise and strike a blow at the interests of his clients. Mr. Wedderburn at once filed a suit for damages of $25,000 against C. A. Snow & Co., and this suit is now pending in the courts of the District of Columbia. Mr. Wedderburn declares that he will spare no expense to protect himself and his clients at all times and under all circumstances.

Writing under date February 4th, 1897, J. Stirling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, says: "The everlasting desire of patriotic statesmen to be generous at public expense and have the honor of making presents to their constituents out of the public pocket, seems to be legally irrepressible. That generosity which costs one no self-denial is easily gratified, and it seems to be a great satisfaction to give away things that belong to other people.

"If the promiscuous and gratuitous distribution of seeds is to be continued there should also be an appropriation for the gratuitous distribution of garden implements and fertilizers. The parent who will bestow upon his landless child seed to plant, ought to also furnish implements and utensils with which to plant. Practical paternalism in Government now furnishes the seeds, and logically it ought to furnish likewise the plow and the harrows, and mowers and reapers and threshing machines.

"The friends of this system no doubt look forward to a time when the Government will distribute through its Congressmen and the Agricultural Department, settings of eggs of new varieties of domestic fowls, or new importations of bovine, porcine or equine animals. Why not."

For Sale Cheap.

A good five roomed house with good cellar and wood-shed. Lot 25x140 ft. with good barn. Property located on Main Street between 6th and 7th sts. Will sell cheap for cash or will take good team as part payment. For further particulars address, MRS. JACOB FRANCIS, city.

May Ladies' Home Journal.

The May Ladies' Home Journal uniquely reflects the sentiment and spirit of spring. In an old-fashioned garden fairly exalts the season's fragrant flavor, as do other contributions in prose and verses. Hon. John Russell Young recalls the notable incidents—fetes, receptions and pageants, etc.—of general Grant's memorable tour of the world, and ex-president Harrison gives highly interesting glimpses of the president's home and home life in an article on The Domestic Side of the White House—the concluding one of his admirable series. Edward W. Bok editorially presents the really practical side of the crusade against the slaughter of birds for their plumage, and forcible protests against the pernicious habit of spitting in public places. A reminiscent article by Mr. Ramond Maude, "My mother as I recall her," gives some delightful glimpses of the personal side of Jenny Lind, especially of her home life.

Herbert D. Ward's serial, "The Burglar who moved Paradise," reaches its conclusion, maintaining its quaint humor to the end. Also in the lighter vein are, remarkably well-drawn character sketch, "Old Gabe Carter's Company," and the second of "The Colonel and Me" papers. Dwight L. Moody in his Bible Class lesson, writes on "Faith" with characteristic directness. Besides Mrs. S. T. Rorer's most helpful articles on cooking and her solution of puzzling household problems, are valuable papers on traveling with children in summer, unique moderate cost outings, girl's letters, summer gowns, waists, bodices and parasols. The wild garden and Rockery, and many others brimful of practical wisdom. In brief, the May Journal contemplates directly and practically every feature of home life, and appeals to every member of the household. Among its notable art feature are the dainty cover by Howard Pyle, and Alice Barber Stephen's drawing of The Woman in the Home the third of her American Woman series. By the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar per year; ten cents per copy.

The story of the pursuit, capture, and death of J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Lincoln, has been told a number of times and in several ways; but McClure's Magazine for May will give a version of it which promises to be the first really full and accurate one. It is written by a relative of Col. Baker and Lieut Baker, the detectives who organized and led the pursuit, effected the capture, and disposed of Booth's body after his death; and it embodies their account, never before published, of all these transaction. The article will be fully illustrated.

In McClure's Magazine for May, General Carl Schurz will review the second administration of Grover Cleveland. In addition to General Schurz's exceptional capacity for dealing with topics of this kind, there is, to give special interest to his review, his own rather intimate relation with the Cleveland administration. The article will be embellished with a new potrait of Mr. Cleveland, taken for this special use.

The story of General Grant's rebuffs and disappointments in his first effort to get employment in the war—a story as romantic as anything invented by the fertile fancy of the elder Dumas—will be told by Hamlin Garland, from new documents and material, in the May McClure's.

Cash.

The highest market price paid for barley and oats. See Theodore Greenhalgh, one door north of the Germania hotel. [14tf]

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

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1877. 1897.

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Polk County Journal,

Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

WHAT GAGE SAID.

PROPHESIED IN 1891 THE PREDICAMENT OF OUR TREASURY DEPARTMENT IN 1893.

His Often Quoted Address of 1894—Important as Outlining the Present Views of the Secretary of the Treasury—Importance of Credits—Real Money Versus Promises to Pay—Makeshift Legislation—Summary of Defects of Our Currency System.

The new secretary of the treasury, Lyman J. Gage, is not a novice either in the theory or practice of financial affairs. Long before most bankers and business men were greatly concerned about our national finances he saw danger ahead and prophesied what would—and what did—happen, unless certain changes were made in our unscientific and unsound financial system.

On Feb. 19, 1891, Mr. Gage read a paper before the Sunset club in Chicago. After explaining how silver and gold money had been evolved "by the free play of human choice, ending in consensus of action, and never by conventional agreements made in advance," he discussed our own monetary conditions. He pointed out how the United States, by accepting both metals and by allowing its creditors to choose either, kept together the two metals, whose values were diverging rapidly. To the question, Cannot the government continue this policy indefinitely and thus "forever preserve a higher value to the silver coin than its equivalent in silver bullion?" he replied that it could not. "The proportion of silver payments to the government," he said, "will steadily increase until the treasury department will be obliged to either pay in silver or buy gold in exchange for it. With free coinage of silver," he added, "this result will be the sooner reached." Nothing could be clearer or sounder than this. It is precisely what happened.

In the autumn of 1894 he took part in an elaborate discussion of the money question at the Commercial club of Chicago. His address at this meeting is often referred to and is now of much interest, since it contains what he says are still substantially his ideas in regard to currency reform. We quote below the greater part of this address:

"In speaking upon the subject of our money system one must be aware that in whatever he may say he will excite the hostile criticism and draw forth bitter invective from some one or more of the various factions who are seeking to establish on new and experimental foundations our much disturbed financial structure.

"Through our heterogeneous system the public mind has seemingly lost the power to discriminate between real things and the shadows or signs of things. It is necessary that disguises be pulled aside and that real facts appear.

"There is, in truth, only one real money—viz, metallic coin. It may be composed of gold or silver. It might be of something else, but it is not. Greenbacks, treasury notes and national bank notes are but promises to pay. In the nature of things they can be nothing more. They pass as money, perform the functions of money, often more conveniently than money itself. Because of this confusion comes, and we are led astray. Seeing that the greenback is uttered by the government; that it has, by the legal tender quality imparted to it, the power to pay debts, and that it circulates with all the power of money, discrimination ceases—we call it money—and the idea that government can create money by its sanction or fiat becomes rooted in the mind. The distinctions just pointed out are, however, fundamental distinctions. They should be taught in the schools. They are simple, easy to be understood even by a child.

"We admit that on many occasions paper money, whether greenbacks, treasury notes or national bank notes, is more to be desired than gold. Yet more to be desired than either, as proved by the daily conduct of men, is a credit balance in a solvent bank. For, to secure this better form of good, people voluntarily give to the banker these promises to pay—yea, even gold itself—for a credit to an equal sum upon his books. With an entry upon their passbook as evidence of the transaction they claim to have "money in the bank." In popular language, the claim is well enough, but, correctly speaking, it is positively untrue. They have parted with their money, if money they had. It belongs to the banker; it is no longer theirs.

"The consideration they have received is an agreement from the banker to meet their requisitions upon him from time to time. If the banker is faithful to his obligations they have made no bad bargain, for all these things—greenbacks, treasury notes, national bank notes and, to use the popular language, money in bank—are in their nature and essence one—viz, they are forms of credit. Their value, each and all alike, lies in the ability of the owner to convert them at last into the only real form of money now existent—metallic coin. And to push the question a little farther, the only value of the metallic coin lies, not in the coin as a coin, but in the power of the metal the coin contains to exchange for other things.

"It should here be noted that while our silver dollar is real money its power to exchange for other things is more than doubled by another and artificial value imparted to it through the law, which gives it power equal to the dollar in gold to pay customs dues. Having an equal value in this direction, the quantity being limited, it has equal value in all directions, but the difference between the metallic value of the silver dollar and this arbitrary value lies in the realm of credit. What I have so far said lies at the foundation of the subject and must be first understood.

"We have now current in the United States available in the purchase and sale of commodities and for the payment of labor services the following agencies:

"First, g[old] coin, silver coin—real money.

"Next, greenbacks, treasury notes, national bank notes and bank checks. The last four to be classified together as forms of credit.

"Their respective legal relationships to real money, however, are not alike. The national bank note and the bank check may both be satisfied by the tender of greenbacks or treasury notes, while the last two are redeemed only in coin or in payment of public dues.

"In passing it may be well to note the relative use of these various agencies in the practical operations of commerce and trade. No better place to determine this can be found than the counter of a bank, and the following statement of the amount of each received by a bank in this city on a recent day will indicate their relative importance in that direction:

Gold coin	$9,885
Silver coin	15,826
Gold certificates	4,045
Silver certificates	98,120
Legal tender notes and greenbacks	82,172
Treasury notes	25,406
National bank notes	84,263
Total cash	$269,816
Checks, drafts, bills of exchange	$5,838,945

"Percentage of cash to total credits, 5 per cent.

"The lesson to be drawn from these figures is this:

"Much the larger part of all our commercial exchanges are carried on by bank checks or other instruments of private credit. These instruments all relate to a certain form of money, in place of which they for the moment stand. If uncertainty intervene as to what this related thing—this money—is, or is to be, distrust and confusion enter in. The mighty agency of personal credit is shaken. Commercial exchanges fall off, trade languishes and industry declines.

* * * * * * *

"The greenback was issued to pay debts, not to acquire value, or, if value was received, such value was either consumed or converted into value not available in the market. The greenback paid soldiers and government employees; it bought powder and munitions of war. The existence of a greenback is the evidence of a debt not paid. It is a lien upon the future.

"A national bank note, on the contrary, is the evidence of some existing value which lies somewhere as collateral for its redemption. To transfer such values is the only ordinary and proper occasion which calls for their issue. The volume in which they will appear marks the rise in prices or an increasing quantity of existing things. Like the bank check, they will be in active service when trade and commerce are active. Thus they enjoy the principle of elasticity, wholly lacking in any possible form of direct government issue. The method of their retirement is wholly different and subjects the trade and commerce of the country to less dangerous strain.

* * * * * * *

"There is no reason why the government should act as warehouseman for either gold or silver. Such a function is outside its proper limit of action. But we are faced by the condition, and it is the bete noire of the treasury. The enormous amount of $500,000,000 of silver, represented by $338,000,000 in silver certificates, added to the $150,000,000 purchased by the government under the Sherman act, constitutes a standing menace to every business interest.

"Our whole monetary system is the resultant of makeshift legislation and unscientific compromises. It is time that reform began. I do not assume to offer more final remedies. In my own opinion the greenbacks should be permanently retired. The silver purchased under the Sherman act should be gradually sold and the treasury notes redeemed and canceled. Some well guarded system of bank note circulation, broader and more elastic than the present national bank act provides, should be inaugurated. Such bank notes should be redeemable at a central place and be redeemable in gold only.

"To sum up, the defects of our present currency system are: 1. A confusing heterogeneity which needs simplification. 2. The greenback controverts the principle of paper money—viz, that every note injected into the commercial system should represent an existing commercial value. 3. The treasury note is a standing evidence of a foolish operation, the creation of a debt for the purchase on a falling market of a commodity for which the purchaser has no use—it lies open to the just charge of being both idiotic and immoral. 4. The national bank note nearly conforms to the true principle of paper money, but the unreasonable requirements for security paralyze its efficiency and operate to destroy its elasticity. 5. The silver certificate encourages the use of silver to a larger extent than consists with the safe preservation of that metal on a parity with gold.

"Would a national commission help to promote reform? There is reason to hope that it would be of great service in that direction. Such a commission, if rightly selected, would throw a flood of light upon these involved questions. The information it might gather would be of immense value to all our people and would guide us to wise legislation.

"Emotion and sentiment are not safe guides in matters of science. A clear apprehension of true principles will lead to correct action."

Tom Watson Accepts the Verdict.

In a letter printed in the New York World of March 9 Thomas E. Watson, ex-candidate for vice president, says:

If there was any clear meaning in the verdict of last November, it was that there should be no free and unlimited coinage of silver at the old ratio of 16 to 1.

Condensed Japanese History.

The Japanese government has adopted the gold standard. The Japs are the most progressive people of the east. All progressive nations are on the gold basis.—Pomeroy (O.) Leader.

[...] The attempt [of] Japan [to maintain] a mint ratio that was different from the market ratio was a failure and resulted in denuding the circulation of gold. Bimetallism had failed in Japan as elsewhere.

The decline in the value of money had in Japan the effect it always has had of robbing the laborer and enriching the capitalist. The miserable pittance paid to the wretched operatives must, at no distant period lead to a social revolution unless the rate of wages be considerably improved.

In 1872 a family consisting of five members of the lower middle class could subsist on 70 yen a year. In 1893 the cost of living had risen to 180 yen a year. During a period of 22 years the silver yen declined very nearly one-half in its gold value, about two-fifths in its power to buy merchandise and about one-fourth in its power to buy labor.

The gold value of the exports from the United States and England to Japan was over $18,000,000 in 1882 and nearly $31,000,000 in 1896, while the imports of the two from Japan were over $29,000,000 in the first year and less than $31,000,000 in the last year.—Fred Perry Powers in Sound Currency For March 1.

Cheap Confederate Money.

A southern firm advertises 15 varieties of Confederate bills for 25 cents, also a "rare collection of 50 different bills and shinplasters for only $2." Apparently the firm has millions of dollars worth of this money for sale cheap.

What a pity that our old fogy constitution is in the way! But for it the cheap money advocates in any state where they have a majority could buy up this whole Confederate outfit and start in business at once. The amount of prosperity and happiness that could be extracted from this old paper mine would depend upon the size (population) of the state fortunate enough to secure the monetary outfit.

For instance, it would probably give Nevada more than $1,000 per capita and would at once transform her from one of the poorest to one of the wealthiest of states. Instead of sagebrush and prizefights she would teem with granaries and warehouses. Down with a constitution which prevents state home rule in monetary affairs and the manifold blessings of cheap money!

Better Banking Facilities Needed.

Discussing the poor credit and banking facilities of the west and south before the last meeting of the American Economic association, Mr. Thomas G. Shearman said:

In the 11 southern states it is impossible that one-tenth of the farmers could have any bank accounts or could ever draw checks in payment for their retail transactions. In the recent campaign the successful candidate received the votes of 23 states, the defeated candidate the votes of 22. The 23 states hold 92 per cent of all bank deposits and depositors. Deducting from the other 22 states the silver states and a few large cities, the remaining vast agricultural section of the country, having 40 per cent of the population and 75 per cent of the area, has less than 4 per cent of the bank deposits and depositors. This suggests what was the real grievance of this mass of voters, although they did not themselves understand it. Their banking facilities are proportionately only one-sixteenth of the rest of the country.

Wyoming's Common Sense Action.

By defeating an unqualified free silver resolution and substituting a resolution in favor of free coinage of gold and silver by international agreement, the Republican legislature of Wyoming taught a lesson of common sense and practical politics to all the states of the northwest. The free coinage of silver on any other basis than that of actual value is a delusion which was effectually disposed of last November.—New York World.

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We ship to any part of the United Stated on approval, and if not as represented you need not accept it. All of our wheels are fully guaranteed for one year and compare favorably with bicycles sold for $100.

Write at once enclosing 2c stamps for descriptive circular. We also sell a medium grade bicycles for **$25**, equal to any $50 bicycle on the market,

American Machine Company, Flint, Michigan,

SCANDIA-AMERICAN BANK,

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital $50,000. Surplus and undivided profit $30,000

Transacts a General Banking Business. Steamship Tickets bought and sold at lowest rates...
Special attention to Collections. County, Town and School Orders bought

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. HENDRICKSON, President. H. STEENERSON, Vice President.
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Plain and Ornamental Painting, Paper Hanging Sign Writing, Kalsomining and Decorating.

Shop on Ash Street near Old St. Louis Hotel.

RED RIVER VALLEY
IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED
FARMS
FOR SALE ON LONG TIME
AND EASY PAYMENTS.
REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE
E. M. WALSH,
Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President. WM. ANGLIM, Vice President. J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

—OF—

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital $100,000.

General Banking Business Transacted.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Town and School Orders [bo]ught. Money to Loan on Farms

CHRISTIANSON & STRANDER,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.
CHOICE FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchaser.
Office on Robert Street CROOKSTON, MINN

DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

George Upton left on Tuesday morning for his homestead at Moose where he will put in a crop of pumpkins and mellons.

S. C. Bagley, has gone out to the Clearwater to see after the drive which has been started. Up to this week the ice in the lake had not gone out.

Andrew Hanson, formerly the educator of Brandsvold youth, has accepted the school southwest of Fosston, on the Bagley farm, and will commence work the first Monday in May.

Last week Raney Goodman, a brother of John Goodman of this place, purchased the relinquishment from Frank Foster of his rights to the claim at Bagley Dam and made entry on it Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Spears and Master Albert, of Red Lake, spent a few days in town this week on a visit. Mrs. Spears states that maple sugar crop is very light this spring in that part of the country.

Dr. McKinnon took the train for Mentor last Saturday to visit a patient there, a young son of Joseph Tagley who is recovering from a broken leg; he found the little sufferer doing well and returned Sunday.

T. T. Sater left last Tuesday for Minneapolis. From there he will go to Spokane, Wash., thence into the mining country north from there, in search of a new business location. Mrs. Sater and the family, will remain here for the present.

The foreman of the section crew on this end of the line has been getting the track in shape here for several days past. He gives the information that over 7,000 new ties will be put in this spring between here and McIntosh to replace old decayed ones.

Messrs. Chas. and Edward Plumb, who have been quietly awaiting spring in their place adjoining Vaaler & Ekeland's have commenced to prepare for business again. They will put a glass front in the building and are adding a good sized bakery on the rear. When completed, they will have a much larger and more conveniently arranged store and bakery than before they sold out the other corner. They expect to be ready for business in about two weeks and will invite their former customers to call upon them and renew acquaintance. These gentlemen have always been popular here and need no introduction.

Engineer Jewell brought the mixed up yesterday and was welcomed along the road by his friends. This was his first trip since the accident at Donaldson when he came so near ending his career. "Duke" is a favorite all along the line and everyone is glad to see him on duty again.

John Fairbanks and Chas. Morrison drove in from Red Lake agency on Tuesday. Mr. Fairbanks going as far as Detroit and Mr. Morrison expecting to remain at White Earth until the former returns that far on his way home.

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

G. N. Courtright transacted business at Crookston last Friday.

Miss Minnie Vannet commenced teaching in the Scott district Monday.

Maggie Vannet was home from Edna to spend Easter with her parents.

Fritz Barholz has commenced hauling stone for the foundation for the new addition to his hotel.

Hans Anderson came up from Waseca county Wednesday morning to look after his farming interests near here.

THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, was twenty-one years old last week—old enough to vote. The JOURNAL improves with age.

J. W. Ross, the Grand Forks architect, was in town last Friday drawing plans for the new addition to the Fertile house.

Ole Vraa, of Houston county, arrived here last week with his family and will become a resident of Polk county. He has bought the Axel Anderson farm in Woodside.

It is claimed that some of the farmers who received money from the state to aid them in purchasing seed grain have used the money for other purposes. It bears investigation.

In the Hanson-Swanson dog case, tried before Justice Wannevold, of Sundahl last week, a verdict was found for the plaintiff in the sum of [illegible] $25 and cost. The case will be appealed to the district court.

The new wind thresher stacker patented by Sam Felsing of Maple Bay has been tried and worked to perfection. It only takes about half the power to run it as the ones now being used. It is also much handier than the others by reason it folds up and is therefore more convenient to cart around.

C. H. Carlson and family returned last Friday to Fertile from Frankfort, Tennessee, where Mr. Carlson went some four years ago and has resided ever since. Mr. Carlson has become convinced that Northern Minnesota is good enough for him and will take up his residence here, having resumed partnership with Mr. John Holton in the mercantile and machinery business.

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.)

Thos. Erwin went to Crookston Monday on business bent.

Born, on Monday, April 19th, to Mrs A. C. Merrill, a son.

Prof Hetler has organized a band among the school boys at McIntosh.

C. U. Webster Sr., and daughter, Mrs. Theodore Gakstad were at Crookston on probate business Monday.

Hugh Thompson of East Grand Forks was called here Monday by the illness of his brother.

John A. McDonald, of Mallory, was in town Wednesday and while here dropped into the Bulletin office to set up the cigars on that little girl who came to grace his home April 14.

Mrs. Hugh Thompson and baby and Miss Lulu Thompson of East Grand Forks, have been visiting this week with the family of Adam Thompson.

Bert, the 10-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Rose had the misfortune to fall and break his right arm one day last week. Dr. Leslie was called and set the injured member and the little sufferer is doing as well as could be expected.

Dr. Dunlop of Crookston was called here Monday to consult in the case of Adam Thompson. It was found necessary to perform an operation for apendicitis. Drs. Warren and Dunlop performed the operation and Dr. Robertson administered the chloroform. The operation was very successful and the patient is now on the high road to recovery.

From a Special Correspondent.

Mrs. F. Hughs and son Joe., spent Sunday with friends at the Marais.

Adam Thompson who has been dangerously ill, is slowly improving

S. Robinson and Harry McConnell drove to Grand Forks, Sunday afternoon.

A new meat market is about to be opened in the city by parties from Grand Forks.

M. Byrne drove over from Grand Forks Monday, and reports the roads in good condition.

The musicale given in the opera house last Friday, was a grand success, and Miss West may be justly proud of her pupils, and the assistants Misses Tipple, McKercher, Brewster and McAskil. The following parts deserve special mention: duete, "Beautiful Moonlight" by Miss Hanson and Miss Olson; the selections rendered by little Minn McAskil were heartily received; a touching and beautiful solo by Lenora Koch; the Misses Brewster played two piano duets from "Talli Matti" and "Rubenstien" in a very talented manner; Misses Jennie and Annie McAskil may well be proud of the manner in which they sang "Two Merry Girls;" Adeline Brester brought down the house with her song and dance; the posing, physical culture and drills were "Out of Sight." The teachers are to be congratulated upon the success of the entertainment.

Mrs. Ames Merrill is the proud mother of a young son.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured.

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free. [illegible]
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. [illegible]

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Euclid Items.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Rev. S. Currie returned to Wilder Friday evening.

Prof. A. D. Wishard spent Saturday and Sunday at Crookston.

J. W. Wheeler, of Crookston, spent a few hours in town last Thursday.

Robert Purvis, of Crookston, was in the vicinity the fore part of the week "pushing" the G. N. Ry. lands.

Messrs. Raymond and Sumlet, of Crookston were up Tuesday trying to increase their monument business.

Asst. County Supt. Gooler spent a short time in the village Tuesday, having ridden from Crookston on his wheel.

Rev. J. Dobias, of Tabor, spent Tuesday night in the village on his way to Red Lake Falls to attend Presbytery.

Seeding has been progressing in full blast during the past week and the present prospects favor an average crop in the fall.

Miss Orrel Jerrne, of Warren, accompanied Miss Nellie Chapin home last Friday evening and remained until Monday morning.

Mr. Norman Beebe came up from Lake Crystal, Saturday to look after his farming interests here. He was accompanied by Mrs. Beebe and their little grandson.

Mrs. P. Stuhr and Mrs. J. S. Chapin spent the latter part of last week at Red Lake Falls. Mrs. Stuhr visited relatives while Mrs. Chapin attended the Red River Presbytery.

E. C. Murney drove to Crookston Saturday and returned driving a fine new gray team hitched to a new carriage. While at Crookston he ordered a set of false teeth for the horse he traded to Geo. Rose and expects them to arrive by the first freight.

The farming population of Euclid has been increased by another estimable family, that of Mr. L. Gibhardt, of St. Peter, who arrived the fore part of the week. Mr. Gibhardt will locate on N W ¼ Sec. 13, but at present the family are making their home in the house belonging to Mrs. C. Nelson at the edge of town, where they will remain until buildings are erected on the farm.

LIFE IN THE DESERT.

The Arabs Are Abstemious and Enjoy the Luxury of Silence.

"In the Desert With the Bedouin" is the title of an article in The Century, written and illustrated by the English artist, R. Talbot Kelly. Mr. Kelly says in his article: Desert life induces habits of abstemiousness. Rising with the sun, a mush of camis, or mare's milk, and a small cup of black coffee are the only refreshments generally partaken of. The day is spent following one's pursuits, and, with the exception of an occasional cup of coffee and some very light "snack," one has no meal of any kind till after sundown. One quickly becomes accustomed to long fasting and abstinence from any form of drink, and the simple dinner at night is more keenly enjoyed in consequence. Though plain, the food is excellently cooked, and usually consists of a huge tray of rice, over which is poured a dish of semaa, or liquid butter. Round the tray are pigeons stuffed with nuts and spices, and the pyramid of rice is surmounted by a lamb or kid, frequently cooked whole. Boiled beans, and perhaps a few fresh herbs, appear occasionally, which, with the usual flat loaves and a large dish of riz-hil-laban, or boiled rice pudding, complete the meal. Salt is seldom seen—a distinct privation—except on the first day of your visit, and drinking water is often scarce. After dinner a huge fire of corncobs, or sticks and camel dung, is lighted in the tent, about which we gather and enjoy the after dinner cup of coffee and a smoke, and, should we be in the mood, talk.

The Arabs have one excellent point of etiquette. Talk for talk's sake is not expected. Ever ready for a yarn, they eagerly respond should you wish to converse, but the luxury of silence is not denied if one's mood be thoughtful.

The idea of a fire in one's tent may strike some of my readers as a superfluity, but the nights are often intensely cold, and after bathing in the sun all day, with the thermometer at 95 to 100 degrees in the shade, the sudden fall of temperature to little above freezing point is very trying, and, in spite of fire, blankets and a thick ulster, I have frequently been obliged to [illegible]

Free Seed Farce.

Southern Florist and Garden:—The entire system of seed distribution is a farce, and receives the support of very few intelligent people outside the legislative halls. People have been led in many instances to expect great things from the seeds received from this source, and disappointment has been the result in thousands of cases.

Express Gazette, Cincinnati, Ohio: —For any government to undertake to supply seed in the free and easy manner that the existing laws of congress permits is a travesty on common sense. The honest farmer does not ask it. He can buy his seeds just as well and easily, too, as he does his reapers, his mowers, and his plows. If the government should supply the seeds that brings forth the fruit and the vegetable, it might be asked with equal truth to supply the instruments that are used in promoting vegetation.

W. F. Massey, N. C. College of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C:—Now, why should the government send me seeds which I can buy at any seed store, any more than a suit of clothes that the clothiers are ready to furnish me with for a price? If seeds were sent to me as a station investigator, and the seeds were such as are not obtainable in the commerce, there would be good reason for the sending. But to send common seeds to individuals all over the land is a sort of pauperizing of the public that can do no real good.

One of the largest contractors for the supply of seeds on the Government contract, says;—"I am convinced that the strength of the advocates of free seed in the House of Representatives rests largely upon misconception—that is, that the members of Congress think their rural constituents feel flattered and honored by the receipt of a package of seeds. Now, from our own knowlege in filling the Government contract this year, I believe the majority of recipients, instead of being pleased, will be disappointed, because they will in many cases obtain seeds of varieties which they do not care to grow in their gardens."

Cultivator and Country Gentleman, of Albany, N. Y., says:—"If congessmen wish to make presents of seeds to their bucolic and other constituents, they should do so at their own and not at Uncle Sam's expense. The sending out of seeds of particular kinds for trial in various sections of the country, to be acknowledged by reports when results have been noted, is a practice which may result in great benefit to agriculture; but the dealing out of ordinary vegetable and flower seeds (costing the donors nothing) by congressmen to every Tom, Dick and Harry who chooses to apply for them (and to many who do not), entailing extra labor and expense on the post-office department is a mighty poor business. It is well known that many persons write for seeds and then sell them, which is theft of the meanest kind, though one of the many bad results which might be expected to accrue from irrational appropriations."

A dispatch from Paris, Texas, says; —"The postoffice here has a white elephant on its hands in the shape of biennial supply of garden seed that has been sent out by Congressman D. B. Culberson to his constituents. There are seed in the consignment for parties who have been dead for fifteen years and for others who have removed from this section nearly as many years ago. The quantity of seeds sent to this office for distribution is enormous."

Dr. Humphreys Says.

Dr. Humphreys says as "77 is to Grip, so is No. 10 to dyspepsia. The first dose relieves, its persistent use cures. 25c at all druggists.

It ought to Interest You

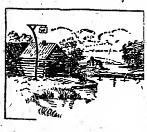
to know that the Wisconsin Central lines fast trains leaving St. Paul and Minneapolis daily for Ashland, Milwaukee and Chicago, reaches almost all the important cities in Wisconsin. If you intend making an eastern trip consult your nearest ticket agent, who will give you complete information relative to the Wisconsin Central trains.

JAS. C. POND,
General Passenger Agent.
Milwaukee, Wis

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
[illegible]

Pennsylvania Fox Hunting.

While there is a general impression that Americans do not go in for fox hunting as do the Englishmen, it is by all odds the most popular winter sport in Pennsylvania. There are, in the southeastern counties, as fine packs of hounds as can be shown in England, though fewer in number, and some horses that hold their own against the best of English importations over as "stiff" a country as that hunted by the famous Quorn pack, of which the Earl of Lonsdale is master. At a recent run 150 couples of hounds were out and about 200 riders. Just now there is consternation among owners of the Pennsylvania hounds because of an outbreak of rabies in the Strafford Hunt kennels, which has necessitated the killing of the entire pack of 25, many of them dogs imported from noted English packs. A rabid cur bit one of the hounds a few weeks ago, and this dog, after a recent run, attacked other occupants of the kennels. So all were killed as a matter of safety. There is fear that other hounds in other packs have been bitten, and that an outbreak of hydrophobia throughout the hunting district may follow. All possible precautions to prevent this disaster have been taken, and hounds which have been exposed are to be isolated for a time.—New York Times.



Fifty Years Ago.

Who could imagine that this should be
The place where, in eighteen ninety-three
That white world-wonder of arch and dome
Should shadow the nations, polychrome...
Here at the Fair was the prize conferred
On Ayer's Pills, by the world preferred.
Chicago-like, they a record show,
Since they started—50 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

have, from the time of their preparation, been a continuous success with the public. And that means that Ayer's Pills accomplish what is promised for them; they cure where others fail. It was fitting, therefore, that the world-wide popularity of these pills should be recognized by the World's Fair medal of 1893—a fact which emphasizes the record:

50 Years of Cures.

ROBBED BEN FRANKLIN.

His Description of the Stolen Garments and the Man Who Took Them.

The following advertisement is taken from the Pennsylvania Gazette, No. 532, wherein the reader of Feb. 22, 1738, was informed that The Gazette contained the "Freshest advices, Foreign and Domestick. Printed by B. Franklin, Post Master, at the news printing offices near the Market. Price, 10s. a year. Where advertisements are taken in, and Book Binding is done reasonably, in the best manner:"

STOLEN on the 15th Instant, by one William Lloyd, out of the house of Benj. Franklin, an half worn Sagatheo coat lin'd with silk, four fine homespun shirts, a fine Holland shirt ruffled at the Hands and Bosom, a pair of black broadcloth Breeches, new seated and lined with leather, two pair of good worsted stockings, one of a dark color, cambrick Handkerchief, marked with an F in red silk, a new pair of Calf skin shoes, a Boy's new Castor Hat, and sundry other things.

N. B. The said Lloyd pretends to understand Latin and Greek, and has been a schoolmaster; He is an Irishman, about 30 years of age, tall and slim: Had on a lightish colour'd Great Coat, red jacket, a pair of black silk breeches, an old felt Hat too little for him, and sewed on the side of the crown with white Thread, and an old dark colour'd wig; but may perhaps wear some of the stolen cloathes above mentioned. Whoever secures the said Thief so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have Thirty Shillings reward and reasonable charges paid by B. FRANKLIN.

Egg Feeding Snake.

There is one species of snake, in the genus deirodon, which feeds exclusively upon the eggs of small birds. Its teeth are very small and are soon lost. The eggs are swallowed whole, and when passing through the gullet are broken by a device somewhat similar to the gizzard.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., April 28, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on June 18th 1897, viz: James Hance, H. E. 13770 for the n.e.¼ sec. 26, township 152, range 46.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Benoit, Narcis Mireault, John P. Goregen, Filbert Mathew, all of Buot, Polk county, Minnesota.

13-8 SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. In Probate Court.

Special term, April 22nd, 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Nicholas Boffman, deceased:

On reading and filing of the petition of W. H. Pringle administrator in Minnesota of said estate setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debt outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions of lots thereof: the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell all of the real estate of said decedent in Minnesota. And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debt, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell all of said real estate;

It is therefore ordered, That all persons interested in said estate, appear before this court on Friday the 21st day of May 1897, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office in Crookston, in said county, and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said W. H. Pringle to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 22nd, day of April, A. D., 1897.

By the Court,
OLE E. HAGEN,
Judge of Probate
(8-6)

New Spring Stock Now Ready

Prices Lower than Ever.

EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN. Main Street.

Prize Winning Poultry

BUGG & PASEMAN.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Breeders of Fancy Poultry.

Light Brahmas. Barred Plymouth Rocks.
White Cochins. Partridge Cochins.
Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas,
Silver Spangled Hamburgs.

Stock has won prizes wherever shown.
Eggs per setting, from $1.50 to $2.50. Stock for Sale at all times.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY MAY 6, 1897. NO 4

New York Store

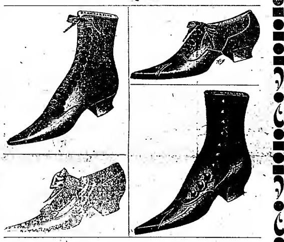
Invites Attention of the Ladies to a Fine Line of

Summer Goods,

That are Selling at Wonderfully Low Prices.

This Week

We Make a Specialty of our Shoes which are Selling at



WHOLESALE PRICES,

To Reduce Stock.

FOR BARGAINS, Give us a Call.

A. CHABOT.

TARIFF BILL READY

THE REPUBLICAN SUB-COMMITTEE COMPLETES ITS WORK.

Now Goes to the Full Committee, But May Meet Delay There—Jones of Nevada Has the Deciding Vote Regarding Its Disposal.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Senator Allison, chairman of the Republican subcommittee which is preparing the tariff bill for the senate, had a conference during the day with the Democratic members of the senate committee and arranged with them a programme for getting the bill into the senate. According to this agreement the bill will be reported to the full committee at once, and it will then be passed on to the senate as soon as the Republicans make it manifest that they have a majority favorable to its being reported. Mr. Allison renewed the effort to secure consent to having the bill reported after the meeting without conditions, but the

Democrats Refused to Accede.

They would only agree not to insist upon holding the bill in committee for detailed inspection after the Republicans had shown they had a clear majority favorable to the bill. Senator Allison accepted these terms.

This arrangement will throw the responsibility of deciding the length of the time the bill shall be held upon Senator Jones of Nevada, silver Republican, who holds the balance of power. He was opposed at first to an immediate report, but the indications now are quite decisive that he will not lend himself to

Any Prolonged Consideration

of the bill in committee. He has practically said as much to his friends. The Democrats expect that the bill will be held in committee for two or three days, but do not count upon retaining it for the two weeks, which is the time first asked for. After it is reported the bill will be allowed to lie upon the table for 10 days or two weeks before being taken up for debate.

There is determined opposition on the part of a number of Eastern senators to the proposition to place hides on the dutiable list.

The Tariff Bill Reported.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The tariff bill has been reported to the senate. It will be called up May 18.

INCREASED TAX ON BEER.

Raised Fifty Cents Per Barrel by the Senate Sub-Committee.

CHICAGO, May 4.—A special to The Tribune from Washington says:

An additional tax of 50 cents a barrel on beer has been voted into the senate tariff bill by the Republican sub-committee. The present rate is $1 a barrel, and the additional 50 cents will bring the treasury about $17,000,000 annually on the present rate of consumption. Lower rates on lumber and wool are there also, as well as a tariff on hides and a reduction of the internal revenue tax on spirits. The sugar schedule is substantially the same as that in the Dingley bill, so far as results are concerned, but will make changes in phraseology and in the relative taxation of low grade and off color sugars.

TARIFF DEBATE AT BERLIN.

Germany May Retaliate When the Dingley Bill Passes.

BERLIN, May 4.—In the reichstag Count von Kanitz, the Agrarian leader, interpellated the government on the subject of the proposed new United States tariff. He asked if the government wished to continue the agreement of 1891, and said the Dingley bill implied less an increase of American customs revenue than the successive expulsion of European imports from American markets. Continuing, Count Kanitz remarked: "The industry most prejudiced is the German sugar trade. We should not exaggerate the consequences to ourselves of abrogating the most favored nation treatment, but we could give a preference to Russian against American petroleum; place obstacles in the way of imports of maize, raw copper, hams, sausages and cotton from the United States, and the government, it is hoped, will take such measures as will tend to the advantage of our industry, commerce and agriculture and of the whole country."

Declined to Instruct Reed.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The house, by a vote of 123 to 58, declined to pass a resolution ordering the speaker to proceed at once to the appointment of committees of the house.

CONDITION OF WHEAT.

The Winter Variety Verging Upon the Sensationally Low.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The Orange Judd Farmer report of wheat condition throughout the country was bullish as regards winter wheat and bearish concerning spring. It indicated winter wheat as verging upon sensationally low condition, but the spring wheat area promising to exceed by 1,250,000 acres that of the previous season. It was considered, however, as on the whole bullish. The visible supply was also a favorable presentment for the bulls. The reduction for the week was 1,789,000 bushels, compared with 2,127,000 bushels on the similar days a year ago. The decrease last week, although so much smaller than last year's ... [illegible]

A BATTLE IN CUBA.

Insurgents Defeat the Spaniards, Inflicting a Heavy Loss.

NEW YORK, May 1.—A dispatch to The World from Havana via Key West says: A fight within a few miles of Santa Clara Friday night and Saturday morning between a Spanish column under Colonel Aguirez was defeated by Colonel Barrios with a loss of nearly 125 killed and wounded. The contending forces numbered 800 men. The Cubans drove the Spaniards back after several machete charges. A small rapid fire gun that the Cubans carried did great execution in the ranks of the Spaniards. The latter also lost four officers.

An expedition was landed last week near La Grande near Santa Clara. Eight hundred Spanish [illegible] tried to capture the expedition. One of the hotchkiss guns [illegible] landed mowed the Spaniards down as they advanced to the attack. They stood for a few moments [illegible]. It is said the Spanish loss was 98 and the Cubans much less.

CUBA PACIFIED AGAIN.

Weyler So Cables the Queen Regent—Reforms Decree Signed.

MADRID, May 1.—The queen regent at a cabinet meeting signed a decree providing for the application of the agreed-upon reforms for the island of Cuba. Her majesty's action was due to the receipt of a cable message from Captain General Weyler announcing that the western part of the island is completely pacified. A mail steamer was detained 24 hours at Cadiz in order to carry the decree establishing the work of reform which will begin in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara.

LORD SALISBURY REFUSES.

Does Not Wish to Open the Bering Sea Case on Account of Expense.

LONDON, May 3.—The foreign office has mailed the reply of the Marquis of Salisbury to the request from Washington for a re-inquiry into the Bering sea fisheries disputes. It is reported that the British premier's reply is in the negative on the ground of expense. Washington asked for a prompt reply, which was hurriedly drawn up and dispatched this week.

MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

Searching Parties Progressing Slowly at Guthrie.

GUTHRIE, O. T., May 1.—Five more bodies were recovered during the day from the debris left by Wednesday's disaster in West Guthrie. Scores of organized searching parties are at work, but progress is slow, since tons of debris must be dug over in the search. It is believed that the rushing waters of the Cimarron conceal many corpses. The Cimarron is two miles north of the city, and when the flood came the waters of the Cottonwood joined it. It is literally jammed with wreckage and the bodies of dead animals. Over 1,500 homeless people are being cared for by the city.

Water Slowly Receding.

PEMBINA, N. D., May 3.—The flood situation is not much changed. For the past few days the water has fallen slowly, not more than a few inches in 24 hours. The water in the river appears to be running fast, but the fall is scarcely noticeable on the flooded streets and lands along the river between here and Bowesmount.

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

The One Erected by Daughters of the Confederacy at Dallas Unveiled.

DALLAS, Tex., May 1.—The Confederate monument erected through the efforts of the Daughters of the Confederacy of Dallas, has been unveiled. It is of Texas granite, the shaft being 50 feet high, and the monument honors both the private and the chief. On the top of the column stands the private, and at the base are four pedestals on which are life sized statues of Jefferson Davis, R. E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and Sidney Johnston.

Canadian Divorce Decision.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 3.—The supreme court has given a decision for the justice department deciding that a man or woman who leaves Canada to go to the United States for divorce without intending to live there afterwards, marrying and returning to Canada, can be prosecuted for bigamy.

A Surplus for April.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures for the month of April shows that the total receipts were $37,812,135, and the expenditures $32,072,097, leaving the surplus for the month $5,74,038, as compared with a deficit for the month of April, 1896, of $4,704,488.

These figures show a gain in the receipts from customs, as compared with April, 1896, of $12,638,620, or over 100 per cent.

Indicted Officials Released.

CHICAGO, May 4.—All the indicted officials of the Globe Savings bank, with the exception of ex-President Spalding, gave bonds and were released from custody. Spalding's bonds foot up nearly $320,000 and he cannot furnish that amount of surety.

Colonel Vassos Recalled.

ATHENS, May 4.—The Greek government has recalled Colonel Vassos from Crete. He will be replaced in command of the Greek forces in the island by Colonel [illegible]

CONTINUE THE WAR

NEW GREEK MINISTRY SEEMS TO FAVOR SUCH A COURSE.

Best Officers in Crete Recalled and Ordered to the Frontier—Result of the Battle at Velestino Encouraging to the Greeks.

LONDON, May 4.—The chief points of interest in the situation are:

First, that the decision of the ministers who have returned from the Greek frontier seems to be in favor of a continuance of the war, and, second, that fighting continued almost incessantly at Velestino from last Tuesday until Sunday, with the result that General Smolenski has been prevented from actually assuming his new duties as chief of staff. As a further result, the Greeks at Velestino have managed to retain their positions, but they are too much fatigued to follow up their success. Altogether 14 officers have been recalled from Crete to be sent on to Thessaly and this also is a proof of the intention of the new cabinet

To Continue the War.

The movement is actuated by necessity. All the best officers are being sent to the front, nor is there any intention yet displayed to evacuate Crete. The Turkish army is advancing in three columns on Pharsalos, while an additonal column is operating in the direction of Volo. As the Volo column could easily attack Velestino in the rear, the Greek position is very precarious. Everything points to an inevitable retreat by the Greeks to Domokos.

The diplomatic situation continues obscure, with a constant interchange of dispatches between European cabinets and an incessant interviewing of ministers.

BATTLE OF VELESTINO.

Field of Conflict Covered With the Bodies of Turkish Soldiers.

LONDON, May 4.—The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Velestino, under date of Saturday, says: In the battle here yesterday, which continued throughout the day, 12,000 Turks made repeated assaults on the Greek positions at the railway junction. They were finally driven from the field.

The chief feature of the engagement was a brilliant charge of 1,500 Circassian cavalry in order to capture a field battery, which was supported on each flank by strong bodies of Greek infantry. The Circassians nearly reached the guns, but, swept by a flanking musketry fire, they were forced to retreat, the battery shelling the retreating horsemen with such execution that the wheat fields were covered with the bodies of men and beasts.

The Greek troops have entirely recovered their morale and their splendid efforts here prove how great an effect able commanders like General Smolenski and General Jannikosta can produce upon troops. The Greek losses were chiefly due to the infantry fire.

RUMORS OF AN ARMISTICE.

Reports Differ Materially Regarding the Diplomatic Situation.

ATHENS, May 4.—Colonel Tosamedos, minister of war, and M. Theotokis, minister of the interior, are said to be favorably impressed with the situation at Pharsalos, both as respects the positions of the troops and the plan of defense.

Rumors conflict materially as to the diplomatic attitude of Turkey. According to one report, Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander in Thessaly, has asked an armistice of five days; according to another, an armistice exists by the tacit acquiescence of both commanders; while a third story describes Edhem Pasha as only awaiting reinforcements for an attack upon Pharsalos, to be followed by an attack upon Volo.

It is also said to be probable that Admiral Tamatello is preparing to prevent a possible attempt of the Turks to seize Volo by the coast roads.

M. RALLI HOPEFUL.

Reports From the Front Highly Satisfactory to Him.

LONDON, May 4.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "I had an interview with M. Ralli, who told me that the report sent by the ministers of war and the interior from Pharsalos was in most respects highly satisfactory. He said they had wired him from Pharsalos that the front line of the army was in battle array and the Turkish attack imminent. All preparations possible had been made for heroic defense, and the spirit of the army was much better than before, owing to the change in the supreme command. M. Ralli declared that the victory at Velestino was the most splendid achievement of the war, the Greeks capturing an enormous quantity of arms, ammunition and horses."

French Sailors on Shore.

VOLO, May 4.—A majority of the inhabitants have migrated from this port to Athens and the Island of Euboea. The town is calmer, owing to the arrival of the Greek squadron and French, British and Italian warships. Two hundred French sailors are patrolling the streets in order to reassure the inhabitants. [illegible]

RATES FOR ENDEAVORERS.

A One Way Rate of $25 From Chicago to San Francisco.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Western passenger officials are rejoicing over the settlement of the troubles regarding rates for the convention of the Christian Endeavor society at San Francisco in July.

The Southern Pacific had held out for a round trip rate of $50, while the other Western roads would not consent to round trip rates, because they feared manipulation by the scalpers. Last Saturday a proposition was telegraphed the Southern Pacific that a one way rate of $25 from Chicago to San Francisco be adopted. To this proposition a reply has just been received from General Passenger Agent Goodman of the Southern Pacific, accepting the $25 rate of the Western roads. This gives the Endeavor people lower rates than they would have had otherwise.

TENNESSEE EXPOSITION.

The Big Show at Nashville Formally Opened to the Public.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 1.—The Tennessee centennial exposition was formally opened during the morning in the presence of an immense crowd of people, including ex-Vice President Stevenson, Governor Stevens of Missouri and other notables. In spite of constant rain for a week, delaying and retarding work in every department, the centennial city was practically complete. Though some of the buildings, including the government building and some of the special state buildings, will not be fully completed for some days, every building to contain exhibits is ready for occupation and contains exhibits.

HOG CHOLERA CURE.

Iowa Decides to Try the Plan of Secretary Wilson.

DES MOINES, May 1.—Both houses of the legislature have passed a law asked for by James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, causing the governor to accept the rules of the department of agriculture to stamp out hog cholera. It is proposed to select one or more counties where the disease is the worst, inspect all hogs, kill those affected and keep diseased hogs out. The federal government pays all expenses. The law takes effect immediately. It will be executed by the agricultural bureau of animal industry experts. If successful it will be applied generally.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, May 4.

WHEAT—Cash, No. 1 hard, 74⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 73¼c; No. 2 Northern, 7[illegible]c; No. 3 spring, 67⅛@68½c; May No. 1 hard, 74⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 73⅝c; July No. 1 Northern, 72¼c; September No. 1 Northern, 65⅝c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 4.

WHEAT—May closed, 71⅜c; July 71⅛c; September, 64⅝c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 73⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 72⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 70⅜c.

Poultry, Butter and Eggs.

CHICAGO, May 4.

Live poultry steady; turkeys, 8@9c; chickens, 7c; ducks, 9c.

Butter steady; creameries, 12@13c; dairies, 9@12c.

Eggs steady; fresh, 8¼c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, May 4.

HOGS—Market 10c lower, in sympathy with Eastern decline. Range of prices, $3.40@3.75.

CATTLE—Strong and active; better demand this week for fat cattle, stockers and feeders; market cannot be over supplied with good cattle.

Sales ranged at $3.70@3.85 for stockers; $3.00@3.25 for cows; $2.75@2.85 for heifers; $4.25 for steers.

SHEEP—Market strong; good demand for good sheep and lambs. Sheared muttons, $3.75@4.25; sheared lambs, $4.00@4.75.

Receipts: Hogs, 200; cattle, 25, calves, 25; sheep, 25.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, May 4.

HOGS—Market fairly active, shade lower than opening.

Sales ranged at $3.80@4.00 for light; $3.75@3.95 for mixed; $3.45@3.92½ for heavy; $3.45@3.60 for rough.

CATTLE—Market steady.

Sales ranged at $3.75@5.15 for beeves, $1.90@4.35 for cows and heifers; $3.20@4.30 for Texas steers; $3.45@4.40 for stockers and feeders.

SHEEP—Sheep and lamb market 10@15c lower.

Sales ranged at $2.75@4.75 for native sheep; $3.50@4.70 for Westerns; $3.50@5.40 for lambs.

Receipts: Hogs, 16,000; cattle, 2,000; sheep, 15,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, May 4.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—May, 71⅛c; June, 71⅜c; July, 70⅛c; September, 68¼c.

CORN—May, 24c; July, 25⅛c; September, 26¼c.

OATS—May, 16⅝c; July, 17⅛@17⅜c; September, 18⅛@18¼c.

PORK—May, $8.52½; July, $8.62½.

These May Go Abroad.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The president now has under consideration the claims of aspirants for two of the most important European missions, Russia and Spain. While it is not known definitely who the nominees will be, there is reason to believe [illegible]

WALES' GOOD NATURE.

It Averted Threatened Trouble During His Canadian Tour.

Stephen Fiske describes the Prince of Wales' visit to America in the Ladies' Home Journal and relates these interesting incidents of his tour through Canada: "The Catholics had gained a little victory over the stern Duke of Newcastle at Quebec, and now the Orangemen demanded to be allowed to present addresses to the prince and to be received separately from their Catholic fellow citizens. The duke consulted with Governor General Head and refused to permit this distinction. At Kingston an Orange demonstration was prepared, and the royal party did not land from the steamer. The Orangemen chartered another steamer and pursued the prince to Brockton, but again he was not allowed to go on shore. At Coburg a party of 50 Canadian gentlemen took the horses from his carriage and drew him through the pretty hamlet. At Toronto the mayor apologized for the display of Orange flags. The prince was hooted and hissed when he attended church, and serious riots were feared.

"All trouble was averted, however, by the good humor of the prince himself. He was taking a drive with the duke, and the Orangemen hastily hung a banner across the road so that the royal party had to drive under it. Newcastle was indignant and ordered the coachman to turn back; but, lo, another Orange banner had been hung to cut off the retreat. Then the prince laughed heartily, took off his hat to the flag and was cheered by the Orangemen. However, the duke was not mollified, and the journey to Niagara falls was expedited. The prince first saw the great falls on Sept. 15. A number of riding horses had been provided by the Canadian government, and he mounted at once and rode to view the falls from various points."

James Crichton, better remembered as "the Admirable Crichton," could read, write and dispute in 12 different languages. He was an expert swordsman, a civil and military engineer, a mathematician, a dramatist, and although but 28 years old at the time of his death he was the master of all the science and learning of his age.

CAPTURED BY TURKS.

War Material and Provisions to the Value of 4,500,000 Drachmas.

LONDON, May 3.—The Athens correspondent of The Standard says: The ministers of war and of the interior arrived at Pharsalos at noon and immediately received the troops. Thus far, it is estimated, the Turks have captured war material and provisions to the value of 4,500,000 drachmas. It is reported that as the result of the queen's letter to the czar, Russia will intervene in favor of Greece.

Ready for a Fight.

ATHENS, May 3.—A dispatch from Lamia says: For 24 hours the whole body of Greek troops near Pharsalos and Domokis has been drawn up in order of battle, but so far there has been no fighting. The inhabitants of Pharsalos have abandoned the town in fear of a Turkish attack and an exodus has begun from Domokis in the direction of Lamia, the refugees pitching their tents in the open country.

Clamoring Against the Princes.

LONDON, May 4.—The Athens correspondent of The Times says: The newspaper clamor against the three princes continues, but the majority of the educated people regard the possibility of revolution with dismay and are prepared to support the dynasty should the danger become imminent.

Utterly Bad.

"Yes," spake they of the one who had gone, "he was utterly and hopelessly bad. His wickedness might have been forgiven had it been accompanied by any redeeming trait, but he had none. He couldn't even tell a funny story."—Indianapolis Journal.

The white carnation is regarded in England as an emblem of disdain. This idea was probably suggested by the upright habit of the flower, which nods and waves haughtily in the breeze.

Paralyzed Him.

"Marriage," said the young passenger, "marriage always steadies a man. In fact, he seems to have more control over himself."

And the weary looking man with the armful of bundles could only say to himself: "Control of himself! Great Scott!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THE ORIGINAL DEMONETIZATION OF SILVER WAS EFFECTED BY JEFFERSON'S ORDER.

He Was at All Times Opposed to Cheap Money and Repudiation of Debts—Believed That Coinage Ratio Should Stick Close to the Market Ratio—Favored Use of Both Metals, but Showed a Moderate Preference For Gold—Could Not Have Stood on the Chicago Platform.

Thomas Jefferson was a patriot and a statesman of the highest order. It is proper for all true Democrats to celebrate his birthday, April 13, and to commemorate his many excellent qualities, but why should those who voted in 1896 to repudiate debts and to cheapen our dollar by attempting to fix an artificial ratio between gold and silver widely different from the market ratio meet to honor, or dishonor, Jefferson's name? Is there anything in his writings or his conduct to indicate that he would have been a cheap money and repudiation Democrat?

In 1783 Mr. Jefferson wrote:

> The proportion between the value of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether. * * * Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportions altogether, to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce and to take an average from them.

Does this sound like the silver plank of the Chicago platform?

In a letter to Mr. Hamilton in February, 1792, Mr. Jefferson expressed his opposition to cheapening the dollar or reducing the monetary unit. He said of the dollar:

> I very much doubt a right now to change the value, and especially to lessen it. It would lead to so easy a mode of paying off their debts * * * Should it be thought, however, that congress may reduce the value of the dollar, I should be for adopting for our unit, instead of the dollar, either one ounce of pure silver or one ounce of standard silver, so as to keep the unit of money a part of the system of measures, weights and coins.

The original "demonetization of silver" was effected by the following order from Thomas Jefferson:

> DEPARTMENT OF STATE, May 2, 1806.
>
> SIR—In consequence of a representation from the directors of the Bank of the United States that considerable purchases have been made of dollars coined at the mint for the purpose of exporting them, and as it is probable further purchases and exportations will be made, the president (Thomas Jefferson) directs that all silver to be coined at the mint shall be of small denominations, so that the value of the largest piece shall not exceed half a dollar.
>
> JAMES MADISON.
>
> ROBERT PATTERSON, Esq.,
> Director of the Mint.

Except 1,000 pieces, no more silver dollars were coined till after Andrew Jackson retired from the presidency.

It is clear from Jefferson's writings that he favored the use of both metals, but only at their natural ratio in the world's markets. He seems to have had an instinctive fear that people who wished an "easy mode of paying off their debts" would attempt to fix our coinage system independent of the world's markets. His policy at all times was to stick close to the natural ratio.

His desire to ascertain the market ratio between gold [illegible] silver and adopt that as the legal [illegible] is shown again in his supplemen[illegible] [illegible]otes, Works, edition of 1853, volume 1, page 170, written in 1783 or 1784, when he suggests that the committee of the states be instructed:

> To appoint also proper persons to inquire what are the proportions between the values of fine gold and fine silver at the markets of the several countries with which we are or may probably be connected in commerce, and what would be a proper proportion here, having regard to the average of their values at those markets and to other circumstances, and to report the same to the committee, by them to be laid before congress.

Jefferson framed and had passed by the Virginia assembly a law by which the value of the paper money of America was settled "in sterling money or the lawful money of England."

If Jefferson had been compelled to choose between the two metals, he would undoubtedly have taken gold. In his "Notes" he observed that the high price which Spain paid for gold had a tendency to draw away gold and to leave us only silver. He thought, therefore, that "we might with safety lean to a proportion somewhat above par for gold."

Free silver Democrats are not Jefferson Democrats. They should either abandon their false doctrines or worship at another shrine.

Good Money Is Good Anywhere.

While a government can within its territory define that which shall constitute a legal tender in satisfaction of contracts past and future it cannot by legislation fix the purchasing value of its money, for money is a commodity, and its value is determined in the markets of the world under the laws of trade, and the laws of trade, like the laws of nature, are stronger and more farreaching than any constitutions or statutes. The best money is the money of greatest purchasing power, and that money has the maximum of purchasing power which is exchangeable at par, not only in the country from whose mint it is issued, but also in the markets of the world.

Peru Follows Japan.

Peru is the latest addition to the list of countries planning to get on to a solid gold basis. If silver keeps up its present rate of progress, there will be nothing left for gold to conquer in 1900. Of course the need for silver legislation will then be greater than ever, and the silverites must work accordingly. They will then have the herculean task of converting the whole world back to silver.

Our Own Experience.

In this country since 1865 the wage earner has received his pay in dollars which have on the whole steadily appreciated in value, so far as general commodities are concerned, so that the purchasing power of his wages has nearly doubled, while interest on capital has steadily fallen and now averages scarcely half what it was.

Failure of the European Concert.

That very promise of parley which Lord Salisbury idealizes as a "Federation of Europe" is what has wrecked and devastated America within the past two years. It has caused the massacres in Crete, and led to uprising and bloodshed in Syria; and now, instead of ending by keeping the peace and demonstrating its efficiency, it has brought about the clash of arms which Salisbury blames entirely upon poor little Greece. The fact is that although a European concert working harmoniously and disinterestedly for the welfare of mankind would be eminently desirable, no such thing exists. Under cover of the pretense of external harmony, every one of the six great powers has been rapidly increasing its navies, and in every way possible strengthening its armaments, through the jealousy and antagonism it feels toward one or more of the other members of the "Concert." We must agree heartily with Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bryce, Sir William Harcourt, and the great liberal party of England, in believing that little Greece has done the world a service by preparing to draw the sword against the Ottoman Empire; both in Crete and in Macedonia. It is an infamous shame that there should be warfare in the Turkish Empire; for Greece, Crete and Macedonia ought to be allowed in peace to develope their resources and attain a position among the prosperous communities of the civilized world. The whole fault rests with the so-called European Concert of the great powers, which has not in the past two years been wisely or sincerely conducted.—From "The Progress of the World," in May Review of Reviews.

How Grant Saved Two Nations from War.

Hon. John Russell Young, a former United States Minister to China, regards General Grant's part in arranging a treaty of peace between China and Japan as one of the shining achievements of his career. Writing of "When Grant Went Round the World," in the May Ladies' Home Journal, Mr. Young says Prince Kung, then sort of Regent for China, in his conversation at Peking with General Grant, talked with earnestness upon the relations between China and Japan. This led to a message from the Prince to the Mikado, an extraordinary incident little known in the histories, and the whole business in time to be so managed by the General that war between the two nations was postponed. "At Nikko, Japan, General Grant met the Japanese Minister who came by the Mikado's command to discuss with him the message he had brought from Prince Kung and Li Hung Chang. Count Ito, secretary of the Interior, Count Saigo, the Minister of war, Count Inouye, Foreign Minister, and Mr. Yoshida, the Japanese envoy to Washington, composed the embassy. They sat in a little temple (the afternoon sultry, a thunder storm rattling over the hills), and discussed the issue. In the end was a letter addressed to Prince Kung and the Japanese Prime Minister, containing suggestions which were accepted by both governments. It was a basis of peace not to be broken for many years. So it will be seen that there were useful days as well as days of pageantry in Japan. General Grant in time became not alone the friend but the companion of the Mikado and his counsellors."

America's Share in the Cuban Shame.

During the forty years that have since elapsed all the interested powers have recognized expressly or impliedly the position that was then publicly assumed by our government. So, however unpleasant it may be, we must admit that when the consular representatives of France and of England in Cuba say, as I have heard many of them say, in commenting upon the unparalleled horrors of the situation that the government and people of our country are directly responsible for all the bloody crimes that are committed in the name of warfare, they are right. I believe that our share of responsibility for all this blood guiltiness is a heavy one. We have announced our peculiar rights as to Cuba; we have said to other nations that they must keep their hands off; we block the way and stop all interference, and assist Spain the while to encompass her ends by the activity of our fleet and the exertions of our federal officers.—From "The Real Condition of Cuba Today," by Stephen Bonsal, in May Review of Reviews.

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7:35 a m	*No 77 passenger for Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and St. Vincent	8:1[illegible] a m
8:00 p.m	*No 78 passenger for Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh, Fosston	3:3[illegible] p m
10:30am	*No 82 Mixed train for Ada and Barnesville	11:30am
8:50 p m	*No 81 Mixed train for Fisher and Grand Forks	4:0[illegible] p m
	No 87 Mixed train for St. Hilaire branch, Monday, Wednesday and Friday only	9:00 a m
6:[illegible]0 p m	No 88 Mixed train from St. Hilaire branch, Monday, Wednesday and Friday only	
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OCTAVE THANET is preparing for the Magazine a series of short stories in which the same characters will appear, although each will be complete in itself.

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These are only a small fraction of the great and important features of McClure's Magazine for 1897 the subscription price of which is only

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON May 3, 1897.

President McKinley returned from his trip to New York much benefited by the temporary change of scene and very much pleased with his reception in that city and with the ceremonies attending the dedication of the monument to Gen. Grant, in which he was a distinguished participant.

The Republicans of the senate finance committee will present the amended Dingley tariff bill to the full committee the first of next week, and the date upon which the bill will be reported to the senate depends entirely upon the tactics of the Democratic members of the committee. They say that they have no intention of delaying the reporting of the bill longer than is necessary for them to digest the amendments, but there are circumstances which have aroused the suspicion that they do not intend to hurry themselves in "digesting" the amendments. However, it isn't exactly fair to accuse them in advance.

Republicans generally are pleased that the Kentucky legislature has elected a Republican senator, but those from Kentucky who are applicants for Federal offices are especially pleased, because all Kentucky appointments had been held up on account of the legislative deadlock. Although the vote of Senator Deboe will not make a Republican majority in the senate and was not needed to insure the passage of the Dingley tariff bill, he will get a warm welcome from his Republican colleagues in that body.

Both branches of congress met yesterday, but in accordance with the agreement made last week adjourned without transacting any business until Monday. There was not a large attendance in either House or Senate, as many senators and representatives have not yet returned from New York.

When Secretary Gage took charge of the treasury department he found a rule in force by which all official letters prepared in all the bureaux of the department for the signature of the secretary or of any of the assistant secretaries, must be first sent to the chief clerk. This rule was made so that Logan Carlisle, who was chief clerk, could examine every important official letter sent out by the treasury while his father was secretary, but Secretary Gage couldn't see that any good purpose was served by such a method, so he promptly abolished the rule as soon as his attention was called to it, and the present chief clerk is almighty glad of it, as he thinks he has quite enough to do without attempting to supervise all the official correspondence.

At the Grant birthday celebration of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., Pension Commissioner Evans made a speech in which he clearly outlined the policy he intends to pursue in the management of the Pension Bureau. He said: "In my official position I find myself confronted by grave responsibilities. But, I want to say, I shall endeavor to do my duty to the old soldiers. I am not here to send spies out through the land to see how I can prevent giving pensions to old soldiers. I simply want the government to do its duty by the old soldiers, the men who saved this nation. I want to grant to them such pensions as the law allows. We do not want any hair splitting over these pension cases, but at the same time we do not want to let the machine run away with us. As a public servant I shall strive to do my duty both by the government and my old comrades, with a full appreciation of the responsibilities involved in the performance."

The representatives of Hawaii in Washington have become alarmed at the fight that is being made on the reciprocity treaty, and Mr. Thurston, who is in this country as a special commissioner from the government of Hawaii has presented a long and carefully prepared statement to the Senate Finance committee opposing abrogation of the treaty. According to Mr. Thurston, the debtor and credit columns between the United States and Hawaii since the reciprocity treaty has been in effect stands as follows: Hawaiian duties remitted on American products $21,000,000; profits made by Americans from freights, commissions, ship building, insurance, sugar, and merchandising $52,251,396, existing property acquired by Americans $43,731,544, making a total of the accrued benefits to the U. S. of $116,982,940. And against this he charges $55,896,241 the amount of duties remitted by the United States on Hawaiian products which gives a balance in favor of the U. S. of $61,083,699. As it is the general belief that the annexation of Hawaii is only a question of time, it is not likely that the reciprocity treaty will be abrogated, although most persons regard Mr. Thurston's figures as much exaggerated as to our financial benefit thereunder. There are weightier reasons than dollars and cents why this country must either own or control Hawaii.

How an Empress Reduced Her Weight.

Extreme plumpness would be avoided if the rocking chair were given up. If women were less lazy they would not grow so stout. No woman can reduce her flesh who lacks courage. The woman who is inclined to be stout can gain a pound quicker in a day than the slender woman can in a year. It is said that when the beautiful empress of Austria discovered that her waist was growing larger and that her beautifully modeled chin was losing its curve, she the finest horsewoman in the world gave up riding and took long walks every day and in all sorts of weather. To grow thin you must exercise. Walk if you can, but better still, work; keep mind and body busy. Above all renounce everything that comes from the confectioner. Eat moderately of underdone meat, green vegetables, salads and those fruits that are slightly acid. Drink but little, bathe regularly, taking tepid baths. Constant work will do more to reduce one's flesh than anything else.—May Ladies' Home Journal.

Charity in Judging Character

Hasty judgment of the actions of others is dangerous and often unjust. We measure too much by some superficial appearance, and condemn hastily, when, if we but knew and understood the motives and reasons, we would warmly approve. We sometimes say of some one, "That pain, sorrow or loss has not deeply affected him." But we do not know. It is like the death of a few of the soldiers in front of a regiment. The broken ranks close up again into the solid phalanx and the loss is not apparent. There may be no disorganization, no surrender, no craving for pity, no display of despair. It is like the calm, dazzling play of the waves warmed by the morning's sun after a night of storm and disaster. There is no sign of the wreck, the tide has carried the debris away far out on the ocean, the treacherous water has swallowed all signs and tokens of the night's awful work. We see only the fairness of the morning, not the suffering of the night. Let us be charitable in our judgment and condemn not when we do not know.—William George Jordan in May Ladies' Home Journal.

The First White House Bathtub.

In an article on "The Domestic Side of the White House," in the May Ladies' Home Journal, ex-President Harrison gives this interesting view of the home portion of the executive mansion: "Properly speaking," he says, "there are five bedrooms in the executive mansion, though by the use of two dressing-rooms and of the end of a short hall that formerly opened to a large north window but has now been closed up to make a small bedroom, the number may be increased to eight. There are no suitable servants' quarters. Those provided are in the basement, and only those opening to the south are habitable. The north rooms open upon a damp brick area and are unhealthy. One of the basement rooms having a southern exposure is fitted up as a billiard room, but very plainly.

"It is said that provision for a library for the white House was first made during Mr. Fillmore's term. Neat cases are arranged about the room and most of them are filled with books—old editions of historical and classical works. There is no catalogue, and the library has not been kept up.

"President Adams introduced billiards into the White House, purchasing the first table, balls and cues at a cost of sixty-one dollars, paying for them out of his own pocket. President Van Buren was charged by a political adversary and scathing critic as being the first of our presidents to discover that the pleasures of the warm or tepid bath are the proper accompaniments of a palace life. For it appears that our former presidents were content with the application when necessary of the simple shower bath. Mr. Van Buren's critic then refers with high approval to the salutary side of Mr. Adams' heroic habit of bathing in the Potomac 'between daybreak and sunrise.'"

All who remember Mr. Stephen Bonsal's brilliant services last winter as Cuban war correspondent of the New York Herald will be interested in his statement of "The Real Condition of Cuba To-day," which appears in the May Review of Reviews. This is the latest authentic summing up of the Cuban situation that has been given to the press, and it should be read by all who care to know the facts—horrible as many of them are—connected with the heroic struggle for liberty which Gomez and his brave compatriots are making. Mr. Bonsal's article gives us a realizing sense of the truth that we have an Armenia at our very doors.

Attractive Home-Made Furniture.

A window-seat may be made so that the lid will lift. Then use it as wished for dresses or wraps. Plain pine lumber is quite good enough. Make the box to suit the size of the window. A sofa to stand in another part of the room, may also be made like a box. Divide it into compartments so that you can put papers and other things in the different spaces. Both should have castors. The window-seat may be at least six inches higher than the sofa. The top may be upholstered, padded with excelsior, hair or cotton and then covered with dark, mixed material. Any of the Turkish cotton goods or the new ticking will answer the purpose. At the ends of the sofa have two rolls. These rolls may be fastened, giving the appearance of an old-fashioned rolled arm sofa. Five feet long and two and a half wide would be a very good size.—May Ladies' Home Journal.

Eggs For Hatching,

From fine black Langshang. Single comb white and brown Leghorns for sale cheap 75c for 13—20 eggs for $1.00. Address. JOHN AASE, Crookston, Minn.

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Mention this Paper.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., April 28, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on June 18th 1897, viz: James Hance, H. E. 13770 for the n.e.¼ sec. 26, township 152, range 46.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Benoit, Narcis Mireault, John P. Goregen, Filbert Mathew, all of Hnot, Polk county, Minnesota.

[3-8] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. In Probate Court.
County of Polk. }

Special term, April 22nd, 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Nicholas Hoffman, deceased:

On reading and filing of the petition of W. H. Pringle administrator in Minnesota of said estate setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debt outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions of lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell all of the real estate of said decedent in Minnesota. And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debt, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell all of said real estate;

It is therefore ordered, That all persons interested in said estate, appear before this court on Friday the 21st day of May 1897, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office in Crookston, in said county, and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said W. H. Pringle to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper, printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 22nd day of April, A. D., 1897.

By the Court,
[3-5] OLE E. HAGEN,
Judge of Probate.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First pub. March 25, 1897.
Last pub. May 6, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated September 10th 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota September 18th, 1892, in book 61 of mortgages pages 625 to 629 whereby John E. Luthen and Gertie J. Luthen, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to the Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee northeast quarter of section eight (8) in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) of range forty (40) except one half (½) acre in southwest corner released for school purposes, in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $350.40, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $57.87, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $408.27.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, May 8th, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President. mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & CO., [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [50-4]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First pub. April 22, 1897.
Last pub. June 3, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated January 27th, 1891, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota January 30th, 1891, in book 42 of mortgages page 182 whereby John Boh and Julia A. Boh, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee southwest quarter of section four (4) in township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-six (46) and lots three (3) and four (4) block forty (40) original townsite of Crookston, Minnesota, in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof $572.01, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $121.50 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $693.50.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy Saturday, June 5th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & CO., [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [50-8]

To W. R. DUNN,

You are hereby notified that on the 8th day of May 1893, in proceedings to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes pursuant to that certain real estate tax judgment, which was entered in the district court, in and for the county of Polk, in the Fourteenth Judicial district in the state of Minnesota, on the 22nd day of March A. D. 1893, the following described piece or parcel of land which is situated in Polk county in the state of Minnesota, to wit: lot six (6) of block nineteen (19) in Sampson's Woodland addition to Crookston, was bid in to the state to satisfy the amount for which it was adjudged liable in said judgment, interest and costs, for the sum of one dollar and fifty-nine cents; that the above described real estate has become, and now is, the absolute property of the state; that on the 20th day of July A. D. 1896, the above described real estate was sold by the undersigned county auditor of Polk county as directed by the state auditor, in accordance with section 101 of chapter 11 of the general statutes of 1878, and the several acts of the state legislature of the state of Minnesota amendatory thereto, for the sum of seven dollars and fifty cents; that the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from such sale (exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice) is seven dollars and fifty cents with interest on said amount at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from said 20th day of July A. D. 1896, until such redemption is made, and that the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from such sale will expire sixty days after the service of this notice, and proof thereof has been filed in the office of the county auditor of said county.

Witness my hand and official seal this 9th day of April A. D. 1897.

JOHN GLEASON,
[SEAL] County Auditor, Polk County, Minn.
(1-4)

To ANDREW ECKLUND,

You are hereby notified that on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1893, in proceedings to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes pursuant to that certain real estate tax judgment, which was entered in the district court, in and for the county of Polk, in the Fourteenth Judicial district of the state of Minnesota, on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1893, the following described piece or parcel of land which is situated in Polk county, in the state of Minnesota, to wit: lot 2, block 19, Sampson's Woodland addition to Crookston, was bid in to the state to satisfy the amount for which it was adjudged liable in said judgment, interest and costs, for the sum of two dollars and five cents; that the above described real estate has become, and now is, the absolute property of the state; that on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1896, the above described real estate was sold by the undersigned county auditor of said Polk county, as directed by the state auditor, in accordance with section 101 of chapter 11 of the general statutes of 1878 and the several acts of the state legislature of the state of Minnesota amendatory thereto, for the sum of nine dollars and ninety cents; that the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from such sale (exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice) is nine dollars and ninety cents, with interest on said amount at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from said 20th day of July, A. D. 1896 until such redemption is made, and that the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from such sale will expire sixty days after the service of this notice, and proof thereof has been filed in the office of the county auditor of said county.

Witness my hand and official seal this 9th day of April A. D. 1897.

JOHN GLEASON,
[SEAL] County Auditor, Polk County, Minn.
(1-4)

To W. W. WICKLUND,

You are hereby notified that on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1893, in proceedings to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes pursuant to that certain real estate tax judgment, which was entered in the district court, in and for the county of Polk in the Fourteenth Judicial district of the state of Minnesota, on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1893, the following described piece or parcel of land which is situated in Polk county in the state of Minnesota, to wit: lots three and four, block 19; Sampson's Woodland addition to Crookston, was bid in to the state to satisfy the amount for which it was adjudged liable in [illegible]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Polk. } ss. In Probate Court. Special term, April 12th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of William Steinmeyer, deceased.

Whereas, certain writings, purporting to be duly authenticated copies of the last will and testament of William Steinmeyer late of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, deceased, and the probate thereof in the county court of Milwaukee county state of Wisconsin have been delivered to this court:

And, whereas Margarethee Steinmeyer has filed therewith her petition, representing among other things that said William Steinmeyer lately died in said county of Milwaukee testate, possessed of certain real estate, situated in the county of Polk state of Minnesota on which the said will may operate, and that said petitioner is widow of said deceased and the executrix of his said last will and testament and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate and that letters testamentary be to her issued thereon;

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the probate office in said county on Saturday the eighth day of May, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons interested may appear for, or contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota, the twelfth day of April, A. D. 1897.

By the Court,
OLE E. HAGEN,
[1-4] Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First pub. March 25, 1897
Last pub. May 6 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated December 20th, 1894, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, January 3rd 1895, in book 71 of mortgages, page 174 whereby Ole H. Bergdahl and Torond H. Bergdahl, his wife, mortgagors mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee southeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred and forty eight (148) of range forty (40) in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $92.57, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting with interest as provided in said mortgage to $31.20 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $123.77.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, May 8th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & CO. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [50-4]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss District Court.
County of Polk. }

Frank W. Rollins, Plaintiff,
vs
Nicholas Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Andrew McKinney as the administrator of the estate of John A. Mundigal deceased, Anna Mundigal, The House & Sons Malting Co., Louis Borchers, A. Abrahamson, Alfred Hoffman, Joseph Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Theresa Hoffman, Peter Hoffman, Hattie Hoffman, Elizabeth Boch formerly Elizabeth Hoffman and W. H. Pringle as the administrator of the estate of Nicholas Hoffman, deceased, Defendants.

Upon reading and filing the verified petition of the plaintiff in the action above entitled representing, among other things that Theresa Hoffman, Peter Hoffman and Hattie Hoffman, defendants therein, are minors; that the summons has been served upon each of said minors who all reside in the state of North Dakota by publication thereof, that more than twenty days has elapsed since the service of said summons upon the said defendants and that none of them have made application for the appointment of a guardian ad litem in this action, that there is no general guardian of said minors in this state and that said minors are none of them in this state, and praying that some suitable person be appointed as guardian ad litem of said minors and representing that Martin O'Brien, Esq., an attorney and counsellor of this court is a suitable and competent person to be appointed guardian ad litem of said minors in said action, now, therefore, it is ordered, that said petition be heard by the court and the undersigned, the judge thereof, at the chambers of the court in the city of Crookston in the county of Polk upon Monday the 30th day of April 1897 at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon thereof.

Ordered further that the said defendants show cause at that time and place if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted and why the aforesaid Martin O'Brien, Esq., or some other suitable person should not be appointed guardian ad litem of said minors;

Ordered further that notice of said hearing be given by the publication of this order according to law in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota.

Dated April 1st 1897.

A. A. MILLER, FRANK IVES,
Plaintiff's Attorney. Judge.
[52-3]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

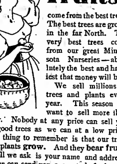
(First pub. March 25, 1897.)
(Last pub. May 6, 1897

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale, dated January 16th, 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota January 20th 1892, in book 57 of mortgages, page 451-5 whereby Ole J. Berg and Julia Berg, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee east half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-two (32) and north half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three (33) in township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty (40) in said Polk county by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $381.56, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $63.16 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $444.72:

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, May 8th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY,
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, Mortgagee
H. C. GILBERT & CO. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [50-4]



come from the best trees. The best trees are grown in the far North. The very best trees come from our great Minnesota Nurseries—absolutely the best and hardiest that money will buy. We sell millions of trees and plants every year. This season we want to sell more than ever. Nobody at any price can sell you as good trees as we can at a low price. The thing to remember is that our trees and plants grow. And they bear fruit. All we ask is your name and address, so we can send you a great deal of valuable information free. Tell us where you live, and we will tell you about our trees.

THE JEWELL NURSERY CO.,
LAKE CITY, MINN.

GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS

CANNOT BE MADE FOR

$1 per Dozen

And I am not turning out cheap work.

My work is all first-class, and my prices reasonable: You cannot get first-class goods for third-class prices.

P. E. LYNNE,
Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

HUMPHREYS'

No. 1 Cures Fever.
No. 2 " Worms.
No. 3 " Infants' Diseases.
No. 4 " Diarrhea.
No. 7 " Coughs.
No. 8 Cures Neuralgia.
No. 9 " Headache.
No. 10 " Dyspepsia.
No. 11 " Delayed Periods.
No. 12 " Leuchorrea.
No. 13 Cures Croup.
No. 14 " Skin Diseases.
No. 15 " Rheumatism.
No. 16 " Malaria.
No. 19 " Catarrh.
No. 20 Cures Whooping Cough
No. 21 " Asthma.
No. 24 " General Debility.
No. 26 " Sea-Sickness.
No. 27 " Kidney Diseases.
No. 28 Cures Nervous Debility.
No. 30 " Urinary Diseases
No. 32 " Heart Disease.
No. 34 " Sore Throat.
No. 77 " Colds and Grip.

DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MANUAL OF DISEASES MAILED FREE.

Small bottles of pleasant pellets, fit the vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid upon receipt of price, 25 cents, except Nos. 28, and 32 are made $1.00 size only. Humphreys' Medicine Company, 111 William St., New York.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL

"THE PILE OINTMENT."

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK

CITY BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

Aug. Miller & Co., TANNERS.

FUR DRESSING AND DYEING A SPECIALTY.

We dress all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, harness and shoes.
We pay good price for black steer, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes.
We also take orders for coats and robes making, and cleaning and repairing of old furs.

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

A. A. OLDS,

Plain - and - Ornamental - Painting,

Paper Hanging, Decorating and Kalsomining.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

As Memorial Day comes on Saturday this year, it must be observed either on Saturday or Monday. It is probable that it will be observed on Monday in Minnesota.

THE Duluth News-Tribune predicts that M. J. Dowling will succeed Joel P. Heatwole as congressman from the Third Minnesota district. Well, Dowling is a good man, too.

THE Greeks do not seem to be holding their own in the controversy with the Turks, and it now looks like their attempts to haste Turkey would end in a dismal failure. They seem to be getting the worst of it at every point.

PRESIDENT HILL of the Great Northern road still continues to deny that he has any financial interest in the Northern Pacific road, or any control whatever over its destinies. There are those, however, who imagine that he has, somewhat.

PRESIDENT WINTER, of the Northern Pacific Railroad company has tendered his resignation. Although it was not accepted at once it is said that it will be, and rumor says that Dan. Lamont will be his successor. The Minneapolis Times insists that Lamont is a J. J. Hill man.

A RUMOR is current that Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior, is to resign on account of the demand of his private business. Several names are suggested as those likely to succeed him. The most prominent, however, is that of H. Clay Evans, the present Commissioner of Pensions.

DAVE LIGHTBRUNE, of the Ada Index, who has been Deputy Insurance Commissioner for the past four years was let out last week to make room for a Minneapolis man. Dave has many warm friends who will regret this change. We learn that he will return to Ada and assume personal charge of the affairs of the Index.

WELL, what next? After assigning Tams Bixby to every office imaginable, within the gift of the president, the Washington representatives of the great state dailies are now booming Tams for governor of Minnesota—two years from now! Well, that's what might be termed long range consolation.

THE village of Ada is making a vigorous kick at the recent change in trains on the Great Northern, whereby Ada only gets one train a day, and that one a mixed train. They held a great indignation meeting and past some red-hot resolutions, and then referred the case to the board of Railroad Commissioners with a view to be reinstated on the Great Northern line.

IF the newspaper brethren of M. J. Dowling could have the say-so be would be due to have something nice next time. One would make a congressman of him and now comes Ed. Paradis, of the Midway News who says: "If Dowling would let up on the idea of becoming secretary of state and pitch in for clerk of courts, he'd get that, and all the boys would help him to get it," or words to that effect. If Mr. Dowling prefers to be secretary of state we see no reason why he should not make an attempt to get it—he is certainly qualified.

HON. H. CLAY EVANS, Commissioner of pensions, has his guillotine well sharpened, and now in active operation. The Pension office has twelve divisions, over which there is a chief, assistant chief, and section chief, in each division. The Cleveland administration had carefully eliminated all Republicans and soldiers from these positions, and filled them with genuine cuckoos. Mr. Evans has decapitated ten of the principal chiefs this week, and will continue actively at work until he has cleaned the nest. Most of these have been discharged outright so far, who have came in contact with his ax, and he says he intends to make a clean sweep.

IN his Midway News Ed. Paradis suggests the possibility that C. A. Pillsbury may be an aspirant for C. K. Davis' position next time and intimates that all Mr. Pillsbury has to do to get to be U. S. senator is to announce himself, and then he proceeds to read St. Paul a lecture because St. Paul did not take Paradis' advice in the last senatorial campaign and elect Pillsbury instead of Nelson, and says that St. Paul may live to regret her action "when Pillsbury beats Davis in the race." From all that, one would suppose that Paradis imagines that what St. Paul or Minneapolis ... regardless of the wishes of the balance of mankind—and that's where he makes his mistake. While Mr. Pillsbury is one of the shrewdest business men in the state, Senator Davis is one of the leading statesmen in the United States and the state of Minnesota is proud of him. That he happens to live in St. Paul cuts no ice—in Washington he is never alluded to as "the senator from St. Paul," but as "the senator from MINNESOTA," and it is a well known fact that today Minnesota has the proud distinction of having two of the brainiest men in the United States senate that that distinguished body contains, and she will be wise to her own interests if she keeps them there as long as they will consent to stay. Charles A. Pillsbury may be, and probably is distinctively a Minneapolis man, but C. K. Davis is not distinctively a St. Paul man. He is a Minnesota man in the broadest sense of the term.

Support Home Industries.

In a certain thriving little village in Marshall county, there are two Republican newspapers, good ones, as good as the patronage will warrant if not better. In that same little village lives a lawyer, who has in times past often come before the public as an aspirant for office upon the Republican ticket and those same papers have always been indefatigable in their efforts to see that he was duly elected—and he generally has been. They have also often suggested his fitness for some state office and have given column after column of space to show up his capacity for official positions. Well, that was all right, and no more than they should do by a fellow-townsman if he was worthy and one would think, after his own home papers had said so much in his favor that all the legal business in their line that he had, would naturally go to his home papers but last week we chanced to pick up a Populist paper printed in another village in Marshall county and were surprised to see therein five or six long legal notices—the legal rate for publication of which must have aggregated something over $100.00 and that attorney's name attached to them. Of course this is none of our personal business and we only mention it to point the moral of this article: that the way to build up a city or village is for the business men all to patronize home industry. In this particular case there is a double obligation—as there generally is in every case, but even if there was no political consideration every business man should patronize his own home papers for the papers do more to build up a city or village than any other instrumentality and fully deserve all the patronage the home city or village has to give. They pay out hundreds of dollars every year for setting articles praising their locality, from which they derive no more direct benefit that other citizens who never pay a cent for the work and they are certainly entitled to all the work in their line there is to do, at least.

A Singular Accident.

On Tuesday afternoon Earnest Roisch hitched up his team and took Frank Hamel out in the country to look at Frank's farm. On the way back Earnest noticed that the off horse seemed to be getting very tired or sick and spoke to Frank about it, but she kept going all right, enough till they had reached a point about half a mile from Frank Jerome's old place, and were travelling along on a smooth road when suddenly the horse went lame in one hind foot. Looking over the dash-board to see what was the matter, Frank said: "why she has broken her leg!" Earnest stopped the team and both got out to examine the injury when it was discovered that both hind legs were broken off just above the fetlock. Earnest stripped the harness off, led the horse off the road, procured an ax and killed the horse to put it out of its misery. It was a fine four-year old mare that had never done any hard work and appeared to be sound and healthy.

Salesmen wanted.

To sell the largest stock of Northern Grown Fruits, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, etc., in the West. Steady work. Pay weekly. Three plans. Write at once for terms.

THE JEWELL NURSERY CO.,

[4-11] Lake City, Minnesota.

Agents Wanted

for Dr. Talmage's "The Earth Girdled" or his famous tour around the world. A thrilling story of Savage and Barbarous lands. Four million Talmage books sold, and "The Earth Girdled" is his latest and greatest. Demand ... enormous; — everybody wants this famous book. Only $3.50. Big book, big commission, a gold mine for workers. Credit given.—Freight paid.—Outfits free. Drop all trash and sell the king of books and make $200 per month. Address for outfit and territory

PEOPLE'S ... Market St., ... Philadelphia, Penna.

BIG IMPROVEMENTS.

The Walker Saw-mill Has Been Thoroughly Re-fitted and Refurnished Throughout.—Electric Light Plant Added

Will Make a Big Cut This Season, Running Day and Night.

A JOURNAL reporter interviewed Martin Lally as to the status of affairs at the big Walker saw mill, and that gentleman said that the improvements put in this spring were many and radical, among which were a number of labor-saving devices, and improved machinery that would add at least 50,000 feet per day to the sawing capacity. The old mill could cut 150,000 feet in a day of 24 hours, and he thinks their present capacity will be 200,000 feet.—"Yes," said he, we are going to run day and night when we get started, and we expect that our labor-saving devices will render us independent of strikes, for all we have to do will be to keep up steam and "big harvest wages" wont affect that any."

A Fiendish Murder.

The Grand Forks Plaindealer of Saturday May 1st has the following account of a brutal murder near Larimore early on Saturday morning:

"A man named August Norman, about 27 years of age, has been off and on working for Knut Hillestad, a well-to-do farmer, living eight miles from Larimore, but he had settled with Norman and had no more work for him. Mr. Hillestad had gone to a farm a few miles away yesterday morning to work it and remained there over night. During yesterday afternoon Norman came to his house, where his wife and children were and said be was going to remain over night. There was no objection, so at night he went to bed with the oldest boy, Peter about 15 years of age. Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning he got up and went down stairs, going to the bedroom of Mrs. Hillestead, the door being unlocked. He told her he had come to ruin her and kill the family, but she fought him off for a time. He then locked her in the room and said he was going to murder the children. He ran upstairs, secured a razor somewhere and cut Peter's throat, then ran down stairs and went into the room occupied by Thomas, a boy of 13, and cut his throat, also striking him on the head with some blunt instrument. He then cut the throats of Adolph and Arthur, both boys of 11 and 3 years of age, killing them instantly, but did not injure the two little girls, aged 7 and 5. After this fearful work he went back to the room in which he had locked Mrs. Hillestead and told her he would not kill the two little girls if she would accede to his demands. She did so to save their lives, and he remained in the room until nearly 4 o'clock this morning. He then picked up all the lamps and lanterns and carried them out in the yard, so the children could not get a light, then took one of the horses from the barn and left the country. Mrs. Hillestead, as soon as she recovered went to a neighbor's and gave the alarm. Word was sent to Larimore and Coroner Rounsevell called to the house, while a posse started in pursuit of the murderer. He said he killed the boys because they were no good anyway, and also told Mrs. Hillestead that he was not through yet and was going to get even with some other people he had it in for. He said that he was not crazy, but simply wanted to get even with Hillestead for not giving him work."

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

C. G. Rapp was down from St. Hilaire this week.

Atty. G. E. Carr was in from Stephen this week.

The Valley Roller mills resumed grinding this week.

Miss Mamie Bullan will teach a term of school near Euclid.

Mrs. McLeod, of Hallock, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. R. Clements.

Dept. Sheriff Losey went over to East Grand Forks on Tuesday on legal business.

Euclid was represented in the city on Tuesday by John Ghosen and wife.

Henry Nolan is lowering his Robert street building to a level with the side-walk.

Chas. Greenhalgh welcomed the arrival of a bouncing baby boy at his home on Saturday.

The Red River Lumber Co. is shipping lots of lumber this spring. It goes out by the train load.

Dept. Sheriff Bates, of Duluth, was up this week after Herbert Coates, a forgar, and found his man at Fisher.

J. S. Stadsvold has moved his jewelry business into the room in McKinnon block, formerly occupied by the post office.

Nut Arnold, the barber at the Hotel Crookston, went to St. Paul ... where he goes into a hospital for treatment for throat trouble.

Mrs. M. G. Leggee went to Grand Forks on Tuesday to see her daughter, Mrs. Howard Stevens, who was suddenly taken ill.

The Cleveland house has been thoroughly re-modeled and on Friday evening the genial host will give a genuine old-fashioned house-warming.

Next week we will commence the publication of our new story entitled "Felix Marchant." It is a story of western life, a story of thrilling interest which all will enjoy.

St. Hilaire is to have a new, first-class hotel in the near future. J. S. Markham, of Aitken, has been up there looking the ground over and has decided to build.

Theo. Myers came down from Euclid on Wednesday as a witness in the Teal case on in justice court. Mr. Myers says he will sow 300 acres of wheat this spring and has it nearly all in.

See the new ad of the New York store on 1st page of this issue. All summer goods will be offered at very close figures during this month. Don't fail to get their prices.

Charlie Misner will take out a corn in just four minutes with his unexcelled corn remedy. Or will sell you a bottle of corn remedy that you can use at home if you prefer it that way. See Charlie for full particulars.

Hans Morberg entered complaint against Jas. E. Morrisey, as president of the Crookston Gun Club for shooting within the city limits. It looks like a case of spite-work more than anything else.

Atty. A. A. Miller has been troubled with something akin to La Grippe for a week or so. Took a severe cold about the time he went to Hudson, couple weeks ago and it proved very obstinate but seems to be wearing off slowly.

Chas. Teal Sr. brought suit against R. Casmey for some road work in the year 1895. The case was brought before Judge Holt on Wednesday morning but a change of venue to Judge McLean's court was asked and granted. The case was decided in favor of Mr. Teal.

On Monday night about dark fire was discovered in the fuel room in the basement of the hotel Crookston and the department was summoned. They responded with their usual promptness and a few gallons of Red Lake River water soon discouraged the fire which had got quite a start.

H. G. Fargo was in from Euclid on Wednesday and gave this office a pleasant call. Says farmers are well along with their seeding and thinks the wheat will all be in this week. Says the ground is in excellent shape for seeding this spring, and farmers are taking full advantage of their opportunity.

Comrade J. B. Blanchard, a former resident of this city, arrived on Wednesday morning looking about 100 years (or so) younger than he did when last here. Since he left here be has been all over the world—or that part of it that is comprised of the southern states, has spent some time in Ohio and Michigan and lived last winter in Duluth. He has two fine lots in Sletten & Cromb's addition to this city that he offers for sale at a very low figure.

For some unknown reason the St. Paul Dispatch and the Minneapolis Evening Journal failed to show up on Tuesday morning. Since the recent change in time on the Great Northern road our mails have been anything but regular and it is usually 9 or 10 a. m. before any mail can be got out of the post office. It is given out that another change will occur next Sunday whereby the train on the Great Northern will arrive at 7 a. m. which will be indeed a welcome change.

Up till four o'clock on Tuesday the murderer of the Hillestead boys had not been caught but the officers of the law were hot on his trail. He was seen at Michigan city on Saturday afternoon by three parties who knew him and it was there that the officers first got on the trail. It is thought that he is trying to reach Jamestown, where his wife lives. The bodies of the two boys killed were buried on Sunday and the other two boys, now in the hospital at Larimore, are reported just alive and in a very precarious condition, though it is possible that the oldest boy may pull through. Mr. and Mrs. Hillestead are in a condition bordering on insanity and the doctors fear that they may go crazy. If the brute who did this horrid deed is caught by the enraged citizens who are pursuing him he will be shown little mercy, and will never have to go through the formula of a legal trial.

For Sale Cheap.

A good five roomed house with good cellar and wood-shed. Lot 25x140 ft. with good barn. Property located on Main Street between 6th and 7th sts. Will sell cheap for cash or will take good team as part payment. For further particulars, address ... H. ... FRANCE, city.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

A commercial club has been organized at Hutchinson.

Seventy-two cases are now before the state board of pardons.

April in Minnesota was warmer and dryer than the average.

The First Methodist church of Sleepy Eye has been dedicated.

The village of Lyle has raised the license fee from $500 to $1,000.

Arbor Day was extensively observed this year by the schools of the state.

Saturday, April 29, will be observed as Memorial day in Minnesota this year.

Wisconsin defeated Minnesota in the fourth annual intercollegiate debate at Minneapolis.

The Odd Fellows grand lodge will consider the question of beginning work on the state home.

Secretary Beck has issued a circular explaining the methods of the Minnesota Dairy Board of Trade.

The Lutheran congregation at Hanley Falls is making preparations to build a church this summer.

L. Z. Rogers, ex-senator, and founder of Waterville, is dead. He has been in ill health for several years.

Governor Clough has appointed Hon. G. E. Qvale of Wilmar, as the new judge of the Twelfth district.

An order has been issued establishing a postoffice at Bancroft, Freeborn county, Joseph C. Holden, postmaster.

B. H. Timberlake of St. Paul has been appointed deputy state insurance commissioner, vice D. S. Lightbourne.

The annual convention of the Epworth League of the St. Paul district was held at St. Paul Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Seventy-five married inmates of the Soldiers' Home at Minnehaha have been discharged to make room for unmarried veterans.

The date of the state convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence union has been changed from June 16 and 17 to June 23 and 24.

William Dawson has been sued by Assignee A. B. Stickney to recover property alleged to have been transferred before the assignment.

Dr. Charles L. Green of the state university has been appointed a member of the state board of health in place of the late Dr. Millard of St. Paul.

In Morrison county 13,000 acres of railroad lands have been listed with the assessor, in accordance with the law passed by the recent legislature.

Thursday and Friday the retail hardware-dealers of the state held their annual convention at the capitol. The hall of the house of representatives was used.

Mrs. Charles W. Eichorn and Miss Lydia Boettcher, sisters, were burned to death in the home of Mrs. Eichorn in St. Paul Park. An oil stove exploded.

The town of Lincoln, 18 miles west Little Falls, was saved from destruction by forest fires only by rain. The population moved out, and household goods were badly scattered.

Adjutant General Muehlberg will issue his annual orders for the regimental encampments at Lake City about the middle of May. The encampments this year will be held late in June.

The Minnesota Iron company has sold to the Illinois Steel company all the Mesaba ore the latter can use this year. It may amount to 1,000,000 tons and will involve from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000.

Fire originating in the linotype room of The Evening Herald building at Duluth ruined the plant of linotype machines and accomplished $30,000 damage, practically all of which is covered by insurance.

A trim government steamboat has been launched at Pokegama Falls. Colonel Jones was present and named the craft General Poe. The steamer is 72 feet long, 17 feet beam and draws from 14 to 18 inches.

Captain Harries' report of internal revenue collections in Minnesota for 1896 shows that 42,969,411 cigars were made in the state, and that 842,561 pounds of tobacco were used by the factories, of which there are 550.

The state normal school board has decided on continuous sessions at the Winona and Mankato schools. No pupils, taking the full course will be allowed to attend more than nine months a year, and teachers will be limited to the same length of service.

State Auditor Dunn has rented the state hospital site at Anoka for two years. No timber is to be cut and no new land is to be broken. The sale was made in parcels, and the total amount rented for was $930 cash. Auditor Dunn looks upon the renting of the site as a net gain to the state.

Secretary Alger has signed an order awarding to the American Hoist and Derrick company of St. Paul the contract for constructing fifteen 12-inch gun carriages for emplacements or fortification works. The price for each carriage is $5,155. It is not decided yet where the guns will be placed, but it is quite probable that they will go to the Pacific coast.

The Avon school case has been decided at St. Cloud, the court (Judges Searle and Baxter) declaring that no sectarian, religious exercises are permissible in the public schools under the law. The suit was an injunction to restrain the use of the school house for the purpose of giving any religious instructions or conducting exercises peculiar to the distinctive teachings, creeds or beliefs of any religious faith, and particularly from teaching the catechism of the Roman Catholic church.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS

Wednesday, April 28.

The Winnipeg Liberals elected two candidates for parliament by large majorities.

Four persons were drowned and 15 more injured by an electric car accident at Portland, Or.

The Ohio mining property on the Mesaba range has been acquired by the Rockefeller interest.

Piers and vessels at Newport News, Va., have burned and loss of life is rumored. The damage is $2,000,000.

Mississippi river levees have broken in Illinois and Missouri, inundating large tracts and drowning several people.

The general executive board of the Knights of Labor has formally declared war against the American Federation of Labor.

The board of regents of the University of Michigan has given President Angell, minister to Turkey, a leave of absence until Oct. 1, 1898.

Thomas Redmond, alias "Texas Tom," formerly a well known race track follower, has been sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of John Stuart at Chicago.

Thursday, April 29.

Secretary Bliss has denied a report that he will resign.

A new Southern Passenger association has been formed.

Colonel Jesse E. Peyton, "the father of centennials," is dead.

Forty people are reported to have been killed by hailstones in Mexico.

Queen Victoria has started on her return journey from Cimiez to England.

The international Y. M. C. A. decided upon Denver as the next meeting place.

The petition containing charges of heresy against Rev. John Watson, D.D., was rejected by the London presbytery.

The senatorial contest in Kentucky ended by the election of W. J. Deboe, Republican, to succeed Senator Blackburn, Democrat.

Friday, April 30.

War talk is being indulged in by Japan regarding Hawaii.

Great Britain has taken another step in the process of bringing Oom Paul to terms.

Marshal Field of Chicago is to marry the widow of General Sheridan, says rumor.

About a thousand changes have been made in the tariff bill by the senate committee.

Spain's queen regent has signed the Cuban "home rule" decree, Weyler assuring her that Cuba is pacified.

War between Mayor Starkweather of West Superior and the city council has begun in earnest.

Three steamers landed 800 Irish girls, most of them between 18 and 22 years of age, at New York Thursday.

The president and members of his party from the Grant celebration at New York have returned to Washington.

Saturday, May 1.

P. Nicholas, president of the defunct Bank of Commerce at New Orleans, has been convicted of the embezzlement of $20,000.

The Westinghouse Airbrake company at Pittsburg has posted a notice in its foundry announcing a reduction in wages ranging from 20 to 90 cents a day.

The plant of the Maryland Steel company located at Sparrows Point, Md., will resume operations in full next Monday after an idleness of three years.

The Chinese government has decided to establish and to fortify a naval station at Kisochau, on the south side of the Shan-Tung promontory, on the Yellow sea.

The New Hampshire Banking company at Nashua, N. H., has suspended. Solomon Spalding, father of Charles W. Spalding of the broken Globe Savings bank of Chicago, is president of the institution.

Monday, May 3.

Senator Jones of Nevada will support the tariff bill, but demands increased duties on wool and a few other articles.

Ex-Governor Albert G. Porter of Indiana is dead. Governor Porter was minister to Italy under President Harrison.

Judge Sanborn of the United States circuit court has denied an application for the appointment of receivers for the central branch of the Union Pacific railroad.

A. D. Hubbard, state president of the Kansas A. P. A., is under arrest, accused of having embezzled about $10,000 while acting as receiver in the Snow-Hamilton printing litigation.

Captain Edward Murphy, formerly of the American steamer Laurada, was arrested at Port Antonio, Jamaica, on his arrival there from New York by order of the Jamaica government on two charges of filibustering.

Tuesday, May 4.

The triennial congress of American physicians and surgeons is in session at Washington.

Senator Earle of South Carolina is pronounced by his physician a very ill man, but immediate danger is not apprehended.

The Atlantic and Pacific railway was sold at Gallup, N. M., for $12,000,000. Chairman Walker of the Santa Fe was the only bidder.

News has been received of another substantial victory for Cubans under General Robi. A dynamite gun did terrible execution.

F. Richter & Sons of Milwaukee, foundry and machine shop, have made a voluntary assignment. They were the original promoters of the beet sugar enterprise at Menominee Falls, which failed Saturday.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

H. C. Misner was in from Euclid on Saturday.

H. S. Berg was in from McIntosh on Monday

The Shevlin Lumber Co., of St. Hilaire, talks of opening an office in this city.

E. M. Walsh drove out to Louisville last Friday.

I. I. Hillestead came down from Fosston on Monday.

Brown Duckstad was up from Fertile on Saturday.

Atty. C. E. Boughton was in from Red Lake Falls on Friday.

Arbor Day was duly observed by the city schools on Friday.

A. J. DeLance bought a fine horse at Collins' stable last Saturday.

James Rosaaen and H. B. Laaghlia came up from Fisher on Monday.

Max Ericsson and wife returned to their home in St. Paul this week.

Will we soon have a treeless city? All the trees in town are leaving.

A. K. Austin went down to Neilsville last week on a business trip.

C. J. Kops, the piano man from Grand Forks was in the city last week.

Dr. Legnee went up to Euclid on Friday in the interest of suffering equines.

C. F. Page was in from McIntosh on Monday interviewing congressman Eddy.

Rev. Herman P. Fisher went to Ada Monday evening to deliver a lecture.

Lancaster & Arries shipped two carloads of cattle on Thursday via N. P. R. R.

Max Ericsson went out to Mentor on Saturday to spend the Sabbath at Maple lake.

Early sown wheat is up and growing nicely. The prospects for a big crop is bright.

Henry Nolan went down to Fisher on Saturday to look after a bit of contract work.

J. P. Foote returned from Fargo on Monday morning, where he spent the Sabbath.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Fisk welcomed the arrival of a baby boy at their home on May 1st.

J. G. Cornwall came down from Stephen to shake hands with congressman Eddy.

Monday was a pretty hot day for teams that were working in the field doing the seeding.

F. J. Cernousek was down from Tabor on Monday to call on Congressman F. M. Eddy.

T. A. Harris went up to Stephen last week to take the job of raising several large buildings.

So far this week the weather has been hot enough to satisfy the most exacting tastes.

Geo. Easby came down from Euclid on Saturday to spend the Sabbath with friends.

Engineer Sebastian moves into Mr. Columbus' house on the hill near the N. P. bridge this week.

Ben Strawbridge ran down to Barnesville last week. This was not a fishing trip—exactly.

Col. Legget spent the day at the experimental farm on Monday, leaving for home in the evening.

Leonard Peterson went up to Euclid on Saturday to put electric bells in H. C. Misner's new house.

The Great Northern land agent, Geo. Purvis has gone for a business trip to St. Paul and Chicago.

County Supt. I. I. Kaasa, and his deputy, Lew Gooler, are in the country visiting schools this week.

The mail came up on Sunday via the Northern Pacific road. This beats waiting 24 hours for mail.

Geo. Beatty, who was said to have vamoosed the ranch not long since returned to the city on Monday.

The Gun Club are practicing again regularly. Lawrence Larson won the belt at the shoot on Saturday.

Dave Huggard last week sold a quarter section in Tabor for $1800 which is cheap for that kind of soil.

A. J. DeLance reports his wheat all sown by Saturday night of last week and now for oats and barley says he.

A. W. Foss came down from Fosston on the Flyer on Monday morning and continued his trip down to St. Vincent.

The Great Northern train seems to be getting used to the change in time and has arrived pretty prompt this week.

Will Munch has so far recovered from his recent accident, whereby he lost an arm, as to be able to be out again.

Mrs. Birkholz, of Grand Forks furnished the music for the Columbia club hop on Friday night of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hayes of Neilsville were called upon to mourn the loss of their little three year old son last week.

Tom Harris is engaged in putting in new sills into Sauke's building on the corner of Second street and Broadway.

Chas. B. March was a good bit under the weather last week. Seems to be around all right this week, however.

Wm. Emlaw returned this week from a visit to the old home in Canada—glad to get back to civilization again.

R. J. Woodham went down to Neilsville this week to take charge of the funeral ceremonies of Mr. J. S. Hayes' little boy.

L. I. Benoit went out into the country on Monday to spend the night with his brother, returning Tuesday morning.

Harvey Misner and Harry Chapin rode down from Euclid on their ponies on Saturday to spend the day with little Harold Misner.

Cashier Andrew Hanson started this week for a trip to Virginia for the benefit of his health. Intends to be gone a month or so.

Louis Lohn came down from Fosston on Monday to shake hands with congressman Eddy, and talk over matters and things political.

Chris Wiedenhoeffer was up from Fisher on Monday. Together with Gunder Krostue he came up to pay his respects to Congressman Eddy.

The force that has been transcribing the Red Lake Co. records has been cut down to only two. the balance returning to Red Lake Falls.

Ben Strawbridge persists in rushing the season. He wears the only straw hat in the city—when you see a straw hat coming that's Ben every time.

The street sprinkler made its appearance on the street on Monday and its work was very much appreciated. The streets were getting quite dusty.

Jack McGlogan was visiting old-time friends in the city last week. He is now chief line-man, for the Great Northern on the western division.

S. W. Vance returned last week from a trip to Chicago, bringing with him his family who have been traveling in the south for eight or ten weeks.

If the hair has been made to grow a natural color on bald heads in thousands of cases, by using Hall's Hair Renewer, why will it not in your case.

This week will see most of the wheat in Polk county in the ground in good shape. There may be a few localities along the Red River that are too wet yet.

J. E. O'Brien went to St. Paul last week to attend a meeting of the Hardware Dealers' Association. He was honored by being chosen a member of the board of directors.

A squad of a score or so of young ladies, chaperoned by Ben. Strawbridge, were hiking on Houston ave. in the gloaming Monday evening, and having an end of a good time.

Col. Naff is off for a brief furlough and may not return to this field of labor again. While here the Col. has made a host of warm friends who will wish him well wherever he goes.

The voice of the assessor is again heard in the land and everybody is busy figuring out how much he has (not) got. It is wonderful how much men (don't) own at this time of the year!

In the spring of the year the horses need toning up and a good condition powder is as much of a necessity as oats. If you want the best condition powder in this market see W. D. Bailey who has one that is unexcelled.

Ole Christianson, of Lowell, accompanies A. P. Hanson on his southern trip. Ole will investigate the fairy tales that Iver A. Krohn has been telling and see for himself what there is to it.

Appearances seem to indicate that Ada will win in her contest for better railroad service, and the prospects are that a change for the better will take place at an early day. The present state of things is unendurable.

A number of base-ball enthusiasts were looking up the prospects for reorganizing a winning team for the coming season on Saturday. They met with so much encouragement that a first-class base-ball team is among the early probabilities.

W. J. Murphy was up last week conferring with a committee from the council in relation to a contract for electric lights and a water supply. An effort will be made to secure artesian water for the use of the city instead of river water as at present.

Col. Cobham Post will hold an important session on Friday evening of this week, at which time the question of taking up the deposit at the bank to pay on the lot recently purchased will come up. There should be a full attendance to act upon this important matter.

Robbie Scott and Maurice Rosenthal rode over to Grand Forks and returned on Saturday, arriving home about midnight, meantime scouts had been sent out after them but found them not. The boys showed up in good form but somewhat tired.

Marshall County Leader:—T. A. Harris, of Crookston, a practical house mover was in town Monday sizing up the Headquarters Hotel and what other buildings there are here that need moving or raising. He will probably come up later in the season and do some work here.

Frank Cernousek, when in the city on Monday told a JOURNAL reporter that the wheat sowing in the town of Tabor is nearly all done and the farmers are now busy sowing oats and barley. The prospects are bright for a big crop and the farmers are all inspired with great hopes.

James Dainerd was down from St. Hilaire last week. Speaking of his brother Sam's sudden departure he thinks that Sam got nervous needlessly, having got into hot water he got rattled for fear he could not pull out all right. He predicts that Sam will show up again after a bit and fix matters up all right.

Edward George has sold his law library and business to A. R. Holston and will go to Rochester for a time until he decides where to locate for the future. Mr. George has been for some time one of the prominent attorneys of this city, and his many friends will unite with the JOURNAL in best wishes for his future welfare.

Iver A. Krohn came up from Garden on Tuesday and reports wheat nearly done and other work well along. Said he: "I never saw the ground work up so beautifully as it does this spring, and I see no reason why we should not get big crops this fall. I wish I was as sure of big prices as I am of big crops."

A man named James Fletcher lost his foot at Fisher on Saturday morning. He was attemping to get on board the mixed train at that place and fell with his right foot on the rail. The foot was crushed and later on the limb was amputated just below the knee. At last accounts the man was doing as well as could be expected.

The entertainment given by Rose Evelyn Knestrick at the Baptist church on Thursday evening was fairly well attended and very enjoyable. Miss Knestrick also read for the Episcopal ladies' society at Mrs. Geo. Winne's on Friday evening. Her entertainments are very highly spoken of.

The Red River Lumber Co. is putting in an electric light plant of its own. This looks like they intend to run the big saw-mill night and day this season—and we learn that they have logs enough to do so if they choose, and it is also said that such is their intention. This will make things lively for the summer in that part of the city.

The change in the Great Northern time table is so unsatisfactory to the patrons of the line that in order to give satisfaction the road will have to make another change. The towns along the line as far south as Glyndon are almost isolated and universal dis-satisfaction prevails. These towns are clearly entitled to better usage, but will they get it? That is the all-important question to them just now.

J. B. Roome dropped in on Tuesday to say "howdy" and report progress. Says the seeding in the town of Roome is nearly completed so far as wheat is concerned and the rest will soon be finished. The ground was never in better shape for seeding and the result will be that the grain will be so well put in that we should get one of the best crops we ever raised in the valley.

Supt. Hoverstad: "How are we progressing on the experimental farm? Well, we are getting along nicely, considering the amount of money appropriated to this branch. We are doing the best we can, but there are several important experiments we would like to make this summer that we shall be compelled to forego for lack of means. The ground is in fine shape and we shall finish our seeding all in due time."

The building occupied by the Duluth Evening Herald took fire and was nearly destroyed this week. The fire broke out on the upper floor and had good headway before the department reached the scene. The Herald composing room was on that floor and among other thing destroyed was five type setting machines that cost $8000 each. The Herald loss is estimated at $20,000. Insured for $20,200.

We received a box of choice flower plants from the Jewell Nurseries on Monday. JOURNAL readers who desire anything in the nursery line need have no hesitancy about sending their orders to the Jewell Nursery at Lake City, Minn., as the concern is in every way thoroughly reliable, and guaranty perfect satisfaction in every particular. They are an old and perfectly reliable concern and have done lots of business in this county.

Ben Gireaux came up from Russia farm on Monday to do a little trading. Rather than take a team out of the seeding he took the morning N. P. train at Maria station returning by the freight at noon. Says he completed sowing 200 acres on Monday morning. Only for a few hours delay by frost one morning last week would have had it done Saturday. Says the soil is in excellent shape to work this spring, and the wheat in his town is nearly all sown.

C. Vandrin was in from Gentilly on Monday and gave this office a pleasant call. Says he has his wheat all in and is now busy with his oats and barley. The cheese factory will commence its summer's work about the 10th. This year it will be managed by a man from New York who will keep the reputation up to the old standard—which was among the best. Says the wheat is nearly all in and that the soil was never in better shape for working.

Congressman F. M. Eddy arrived on Sunday morning, remaining until Sunday evening. Very many called at his room at the hotel to confer with him in relation to matters of interest pertaining to this district. Mr. Eddy is fully alive to our interests and will in the future as he has in the past, do all that he can to attend to the wants of his constituents. He will return to his labors at Washington at an early day.

C. Vandrin, who was in from Gentilly on Monday said to the JOURNAL man that the habit that some farmers have of selling off their yearlings was a disastrous one, for at that age there is very little profit in cattle for as two year olds they are at their best for beef and farmers need all there is in it for them. "Why," said he, I am told that Mr. Brown cleared $800 this spring on 63 head of cattle he fed through the winter." He thinks farmers who sell yearlings are too short-sighted for any use.

F. J. Duffy was over from East Grand Forks last week to look after a matter of importance to himself. It seems that he, together with Harry Ives, of the St. Hilaire Spectator, was the victim of a "hold-up," recently, right in this city, in broad day-light, and he now wants to know why this is thusly. It seems that last January, after the county board had awarded the county printing somebody happened to think that Duffy and Ives had been unaccountably left out in the deal and so, as an after consideration, these paper were added to the list entitled to share in the loaves and fishes. Later on a number of taxpayers got up a remonstrance and the orders, amounting to about $500 apiece in each case were held up awaiting a hearing in the case. Hence these tears.

August Normau, the man who committed the atrocious murder near Larimore, N. D., last Friday night, was known in police circles here. Last fall or early winter he was boarding at the Opland house together with a woman whom he called his wife. The landlord becoming suspicious that Norman intended to jump his board bill, caused him to be arrested whereupon it developed that he had no means, and he was ordered to leave the city, which he did, going to East Grand Forks. The woman in the case was sent to her father's home some place in North Dakota, and it transpired that she was not really his wife. Norman seems to have been a thoroughly bad lot and he will no doubt be caught and expiate his crime at the end of a rope so far as such a crime can be punished in that way.

Dr. Humphreys Says.

Dr. Humphreys says, us "77 is to Grip so is No. 10 to dyspepsia. The first dose relieves, its persistent use cures. 25c at all druggists.

Gained Very Fast

Always Had Headache, Boils, and Felt Tired Out—Throat and Stomach Trouble—Feeling Well Today—Hood's Sarsaparilla Did It.

"In the summer I was taken sick and part of the time was unable to be about. I could not retain food, my throat was sore and there were boils on me most of the time. My head was always aching and I felt all tired out. I failed to find any medicine that would help me until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken one bottle and half of the next one I began to feel better and improved very fast. I gained flesh and today I am well." SAMUEL HEADY, Box 32, Boon, Mich.

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the one True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

Polk County Journal 4-29-97.

"One price only—the same to all—and plainly marked on every article."

Change Growth Progress

No progress without growth, no growth without change. We saw a chance to make our business greater and better by changing our methods. We've improved it—for the bigger the business grows, the more nearly perfect, we can do it. This means a money losing now and then to startle the town, and turn more buyers this way.

After going through books and stocks—the new management has grouped in lots, about

$20,000

worth of merchandise from the three stores, and priced to give you extraordinary savings. To be sure they are not all new goods, but the liberal low prices helps that. Lack of space does not permit our quoting prices, but you may rest assured that the reductions will be liberal.

First day of sale Monday, May 3. It will end on Wednesday, May 12, which will give you just ten days to make selections.

Fontaine & Anglim.

Palate Ticklers

We have added to our already large stock of Groceries, etc., a full line of Armour's choicest cured meats, "Golden Brand" Hams and Breakfast Bacon. These goods are the finest on the market and our prices are right.

SPRING IS HERE,

And the time for sowing seeds is near at hand. If you reap the harvest you must sow the seed, and to make sure of good seed buy them of SLOCUM the Robert Street Grocer. He will show you a complete line of Flower, garden and field seeds, at reasonable prices.

Slocum's Crocery

PRINTING Of Every Description done at this Office. City Styles at Lowest Prices.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

A BRAVE REVENGE.

"John Thomas," said a beautiful young lady as she threw up the sash of the window at which she was standing, "tell that dirty boy to get off the stoop at once."

John Thomas, the liveried footman, who was arranging the mats in an elegant coupe before the door, at once moved toward the boy in obedience to his lovely mistress' command.

But the boy, evidently a bootblack, spared him the trouble by arising at once and walking slowly away.

He was a poor, emaciated, forlorn looking little fellow, with his clothes hanging about him in tatters and his bare toes peeping through the wide cracks in his ill mated shoes, but he had as much pride in his humble way as the fair lady at the plate glass window had in hers, and there was an unmistakable look of wounded dignity on his begrimed face as he turned it for an instant in the direction of the speaker.

"I'll not soil their stoop with my rags again," he thought as the clear, cutting tones ceased and the window slid softly down to the sill.

But, having reached the next pavement beyond, he paused and again turned his eyes to the lady's face.

She was extremely beautiful, reminding him of one of the bright prints he had been wont to admire at a down town bookseller's, and for some moments he feasted his eyes on the charming picture before him.

"A cat may look at a king," was his inward comment. And, leaning against a neighboring lamppost, he watched until she descended the broad stoop, entered the carriage and was driven away. Then, with a sigh and a shiver, for it was a cold, windy morning, he slowly shuffled away.

It was some years ago, before boys' lodging houses or other hospitable retreats were thought of, and, like many another bootblack and newsboy of that period, when without means he was compelled to find food and shelter as best he could.

On this morning he had arisen with aching bones from the interior of an empty hogshead, where he had managed to pass the night, and after taking a long look at the rolls and coffee he could not buy had wandered, he scarcely knew how or why, into the present aristocratic locality.

Hungry, tired and cold, he scarcely had the spirit to look about for another job, but midway down the block he espied two gentlemen engaged in conversation, and with an effort he quickened his steps toward them.

"Have a shine, sir?" he asked, glancing up at the elder of the two, a stout old gentleman, faultlessly dressed and carrying a gold headed cane.

But a cool "Clear out!" accompanied with a wave of the gold crested stick, was his only reply.

"Those young rascals ought to be suppressed by the police as a nuisance," he heard him remark to his companion as he turned away.

At another time he would have returned the old gentleman's opinion with a sarcasm as cutting as his own, but now he was quite too discouraged and miserable to reply, and, sitting down this time on the curbstone, gave himself up to his own dismal thoughts.

"Might have know'd better'n ter come over here among the swells anyway," was his inward comment, but it went no farther, for he was now accosted by a big countryman, who, in his homespun rig, looked fully as out of place on the avenue as the young bootblack himself.

"That's a boothlackin arrangement, ain't it?" said the man, nodding at the box and brush.

The boy nodded in return.

"Well, then, buh, you up and gloss my shoes, will you?"

This buh was only too glad to do, a faint smile flitting over his face the while.

In a few minutes the "cowhides" were, as the owner declared, "all right," and, surveying them complacently, he fumbled into the depths of his great pockets for the change.

"You're what they call perwesshunal bootblack, hain't you?".

"Zactly."

"Then, by jiminy, yer a poor specimen uv the craft; look as though you hadn't tasted cowflesh in a month."

"Yer right there, boss. No more I have."

"Thought so," was the rejoinder, "and here's 15 cents fur ter buy yer breakfast."

"You are a bully cove," was the boy's reply as he pocketed the money. "When you come this way ag'in, I'll shine you up for nothin."

Fifteen cents at such a time was as good as a fortune, and away sped the boy to purchase a breakfast.

There is nothing which reflects so directly on the entire system as a good breakfast, particularly when there is a strong northeastern wind sending its icy breath to the very marrow of one's bones.

And so the knight of the blacking brush found it on that chill November morning, all his former spirits returning as the last morsel went ravenously down his throat.

With a bound he was off down the street, and soon, as luck would have it, turning in the pennies as fast as he could reasonably desire.

* * * * *

It was near 8 o'clock that same evening, and our young friend, standing beneath the light of a street lamp, was turning over in his mind whether he had best spend a portion of his earnings in a theater ticket or save it for the morrow when some one lightly touched him on the shoulder.

Turning suddenly, he beheld the ebony visage of a young colored waiter with whom he had a slight acquaintance.

"How are you, Sh[illegible]?" he asked patronizingly.

"Oh, berry well, t'ank 'o, but I'z in a powerful hurry, an I cum over dis way to hunt some pu[illegible] to do me a favor."

"All right, sh[illegible]. Then I'm the one yer arter. How [illegible] you gittin ter guv?"

"Just a shillin, an it's only to tote a note to a young colored lady dat lib wif some white folks a piece up town. She's actin in the 'pacity ob chambermaid, an her name am Sophroni Johnson."

"Well, give us the change an the letter, an I'm off."

"Whew!" exclaimed the boy as he started off with the letter in his pocket and the directions in his head. "The very house they druv me from this mornin. Wonder if the nigger 'ill order me off the stoop?"

As the young "colored gemmen" had said, it was "only a piece up town," the house being on Fifth avenue, just above Sixteenth street.

But as the boy neared the corner of the street a piercing cry of "Fire! Fire!" reached his ear. Hurrying on to see whence it came, to his amazement it proved to be the very house to which he was bent on his errand as letter carrier.

The fire alarm had been sounded, and a crowd was rapidly gathering before the door, and in among them the bootblack was soon standing.

In some way the fire had gained a headway before its existence had been discovered, and the flames were already darting upward through the wide halls and into the second story. The staircase was wrapped in a wreathing cloud of smoke, and little flashes of crimson light appeared in its midst, and on the pavement just beyond stood a gray haired man, with clasped hands and a face stricken with terror.

Our young friend recognized him at once. It was the same old gentleman who had told him so gruffly to "be off" that morning, and in an instant he took it all in—that he was the father of the beautiful young lady he had seen at the window and that some one was perishing in the flames.

"My child! My pet!" he was saying piteously to himself. Then, turning excitedly to the gathering crowd, he exclaimed in tones that sounded above the din of the murmuring throng about him:

"A hundred dollars to the one who will save my grandchild! Who will save my grandchild?"

"I will," responded a shrill voice at his side, no other than that of the poor bootblack of the morning.

"You are only a child?" he began.

But the boy, pointing to the twirling flames above him, interrupted hastily:

"Tell me where the child is, and for God's sake be quick."

"In the second story back, in a little crib."

"Some of you fellers boost me onter that ledge above the parlor winder," said the boy to the gaping bystanders, "an I'll have it down in a twinklin."

Quickly they did his bidding, and in less time than it takes to relate it he had clambered to the front chamber window, and, effecting an entrance, disappeared amid the choking smoke that was fast filling the room.

He soon found the crib, and, taking the little sleeper in his arms, wrapped it up, head and foot, in a blanket he tore from the rosewood bedstead at its side. Then, pulling off one of the sheets, he endeavored to tear it into shreds, but in vain. It was made of the strongest and finest linen. His knife, however, was in his pocket, and, hastily whipping it out, he cut it into a number of strips.

Then tying them together by way of a rope he fastened it about the middle of the child.

"Here it is!" he shouted, and at once proceeded to lower the child into its grandfather's outstretched arms.

A great cheer sounded up from the multitude below, and the firemen, seeing the lad's precarious position, ran for a ladder. But every instant the danger increased, and he could now feel the seething fire almost catching him in its merciless embrace.

"I must jump!" he shouted. And a hundred hands reached out to catch him as he gave the leap.

But with all the eagerness of those beneath him they missed their reckoning, and he fell heavily to the ground.

Tender hands raised him, but there was no recognition in the still, white face.

A deep gash across the forehead pointed to the most serious wound he had received, and, without once opening his eyes or giving the least sign of consciousness, he was borne to a neighboring hospital.

It was many days before he recovered his senses—weeks before he could walk. But when this stage had been reached he was the recipient of good things. The $100, which seemed a fortune in his inexperienced eyes, was certainly his. But better than this was the news that the parents of the child he had saved intended to take his future in their charge.

Since, he has become a man of high position and unquestionable ability, and, whenever he is asked how he came by the scar on his forehead his answer invariably is, "I received it when I was a bootblack, and I call it my 'revenge.'" —New York News.

German Court Gowns.

Some of the American women presented at the Berlin court tell extraordinary tales of the gowns worn there by German women of rank. One of the rules of the court prescribes the length of the court trains, which have to be of white satin and are preserved in some of the German families as valuable heirlooms. One satin train of the required length and color will serve for a long series of presentations, and some of them bear unmistakable evidences of long use. Another notable feature of the Berlin court functions is the extraordinary hour at which they are held. The presentation commences at 7 o'clock and lasts only until 9.—San Francisco Argonaut.

WHEN GRANT VISITED JAPAN.

Most Imposing Pageant of His Tour Was in The Flowery Kingdom.

There was no pageant in General Grant's journey round the world more imposing than the reception given by the Mikado at Japan's capital," writes John Russell Young in the May Ladies' Home Journal. "The United States Steamer 'Richmond,' bearing General Grant and his party, steamed into Yokohama, the harbor of Tokyo, escorted by the 'Ashuelot' and a Japanese man-of-war, on July 3rd 1879. There was assembled a fleet of war ships of other powers. At noon the Admiral's barge, flying General Grant's flag as ex-president and conveying the general and wife, Prince Dati, Minister Bingham and Minister Yoshida, slowly pushed for the shore, and on the instant every naval vessel manned its yard sand fired the American National salute. The day was as beautiful as days of which we dream —a blue, cloudless sky, a soothing, lapping sea. The sudden transformation from this sleepy, lazy, silent summer day, into the turbulence and clangor of war, the roar of cannon, the music—every band playing an American air—the manned yards, the officers on deck in full dress and saluting the barge as it passed, the cheers of the multitude thronging the shore, the fantastic day fire-works, the cannon smoke banking into clouds, the barge moving with slow, steady stroke, all formed a brilliant and extraordinary scene. As the Admiralty steps were approached there in waiting stood the Imperial Princes, the ministers and the high officials of the realm, in the splendor of their rank and station. As the general stepped on shore the Japanese guns thundered their greeting. the bands played "The Star Spangled Banner," and Mr. Iwakura, the venerable prime minister, advanced and taking the general's hand, in the name of the emperor welcomed him to Japan. Reaching Tokyo after an hour in the train, the city authorities met us with an address, and the Mikado's state carriage, through a continuous double line of infantry standing at 'present,' conveyed the general to the Imperial Palace of Enriokwan."

Man's Most Vulgar Habit.

"If men were compelled to wear skirts for a period I think they would insist more than they now do that their fellow-men should stop the nasty habit of spitting in public," writes Edward W. Bok in the May Ladies' Home Journal. "There is no practice of man which is more distressing to women than this disgusting habit. Women constantly complain of it, especially in our larger cities, where sometimes the sidewalks are scarcely fit for them to walk upon. They revolt at the practice, and they are right in so doing. Yet year in and year not the habit not only continues, but increases, and the protection of cleanliness, to which every woman walking upon our streets has a perfect right, is denied her. In New York City the board of health has taken the matter up on the grounds of public health, and the police department is lending its co-operation in the enforcement of an ordinance directed against the evil. No action taken in New York for years is so highly to be commended, and the ordinance should quickly extend to other cities and be put into force. It is an undertaking which public opinion will sustain in whatever part of the country it is attempted. Every community should be urged to try the experiment. The time is ripe when every decent man should take some steps to see to it that the nastiest and most vulgar of all American habits should be entirely stopped. New York City has started the reform. Let the boards of health of a few of our other large cities take up the question and the reform, which appeals to every clean-minded men and woman, will soon spread. It is a work in every way calling for the attention and action of board of health and all bodies and citizens interested in the health of communities. The spitting habit is an absolute menace to the public health. Smaller communities need not wait for the larger cities. The decent men of the smallest community can come together, awaken interest in the matter and see that a prohibitive ordinance is passed. And if the men are slow in seeing their duty it is to be devoutly hoped that the women will take the question in hand and see to it that this disgusting habit receives that necessary public attention which it has lacked in the past."

Cash.

The highest market price paid for barley and oats. See Theodore Greenhalgh, one door north of the Germania hotel. [14tf]

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

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Polk County Journal,

Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.
[Adapted from Nast's cartoon in "Robinson Crusoe's Money."]

EVOLUTION OF MONEY.

Unwarranted Government Interference Prevents Easy Transition From One Substance to Another.

Money is simply a commodity that is generally recognized as a universal equivalent, and its degree of goodness or efficiency consists in the unanimity of the recognition of the fitness of the commodity used as money to perform the essential functions of money. Many commodities have been used as money, and they have remained in use as long as they met the essential requirements of money among the people where used, or until some other commodity appeared the fitness of which commended itself to the intelligence as being superior to the commodity then being used.

As people have advanced in discriminating intelligence they have discarded inferior commodities and adopted in place thereof something that was superior. These changes kept taking place until finally gold and silver became the commodities that were recognized by the people of most countries as being the best for use as money. Sociological transition is constant. Change is the natural order of things, and changes come about naturally and are therefore effected easily, if the natural process is allowed to go on undisturbed. Troublous friction ensues only when there is obstructive governmental interference to delay or defeat the natural order of things.

In our own day the stagecoach has been supplanted by the steam railroad, and stagecoaches have practically become a thing of the past. The tallow dip was succeeded by lamps filled with burning fluid or oil, and lamps by illuminating gas, and gas by electricity. These and many other changes were accomplished with no serious disturbance whatever, and so it would be with commodities used as money in the absence of governmental obstruction. There would be no threatening money question in this country today, endangering the continuity and perpetuity of all business activity, if the United States was not engaged in the banking business.

Among civilized people the days of usefulness of silver as money, except in subsidiary forms, are numbered, and silver is going out of use as surely as have the stagecoach and the tallow dip, and for exactly the same reason—civilization has outgrown the conditions which necessitated its use. No money has ever come into use at the behest of government or because of statutory enactments, but solely because of recognized ability to perform the functions of money.—Austin W. Wright in Sound Currency.

A New Financial System.

The demand now heard from merchants and manufacturers and bankers and other intelligent observers in every part of the country is not for some repairs to our financial system, but for a new system. No government paper can be free from objection, because its volume and redeemability will depend in part upon the opinions of congress and in part upon the opinions of the president. No one can be certain that these will be correct in all years to come. If we could be sure that they would always be correct, we could not be sure that the government would always be able to maintain a sufficient reserve for the redemption of the notes. If the weight of a pound and the length of a yard were liable to be changed at any time by congress, the uncertainty could hardly be so dangerous as the present uncertainty regarding the unit of value. This explains why so many of the men who do the business of the country, not alone in the north and east, but also in the south and west, demand the withdrawal of the government notes.—Iron Age.

Japan In a New Light.

Now that Japan is on the brink of replacing her currency on the exclusive gold basis, we presume that we shall no longer be worried with fearful visions of her growing industrial supremacy, which was alleged to be due to the silver standard. It was affirmed that whatever goods Japan sold in this country, being paid for in gold, practically doubled the seller's income when the proceeds were converted into silver. And this tremendous advantage the Japanese now relinquish.

A Standard of Value.

Our monetary standard is nothing but a measure of values. Upon its stability depend growth and prosperity. It must be recognized as the very best—abroad as well as at home—if our active commercial intercourse with the leading nations of the world is to continue and develop.

Co-operative Banking For Farmers.

The American Agriculturist of April 4 again discusses editorially the "entire feasibility of co-operative banking among farmers." "This can be done," it says, "by slight modifications of the system of co-operative savings fund and building associations or co-operative banks, which has proved so remarkably successful in American cities. These institutions now hold over $500,000,000 of deposits and are a thoroughly demonstrated practical success. The Saxon Land Credit association (a report upon which can be obtained by writing to the secretary of state, Washington) is a modification of the Raiffeisen system, which in Prussia and Germany has achieved the same success among the working farmers of those countries that the co-operative banks have achieved in our American cities. The people's banks of Italy and neighboring countries, based upon much the same plan, have had marvelous success. A report giving further particulars upon the Saxon Land Credit association has been published by the department of state for free distribution, in which Consular Agent Peters says with a truth that can never be questioned:

What American farmers require to relieve them of the present financial strain under which they are living is the power to borrow at the lowest possible interest consistent with their securities and the financial conditions in the great centers of the world. So long as they must borrow from the local money lender they must pay a high rate of interest for accommodation. It is this high rate of interest under which our farmers are now striving and failing that is responsible for the general unrest and dissatisfaction. Remove the high rate of interest, give them the same opportunity to use their credit as men engaged in other business, exchange the present mortgage on the farm for one with a reasonable interest, which the farmer can pay and have something left for the savings bank, and we will restore happiness and prosperity.

This question has been solved by the farmers and landholders of Europe, and the solution of the problem did not consist in the issue by the government of a mass of debased currency circulated among the people at a fictitious value. The end was reached by the farmers and landholders by their own force and co-operation, by the founding of associations which in time became a power in the land, and whose financial strength was measured by millions of undoubted securities which the public was only too glad to invest in.

Is This Result Desirable?

Should this country alone attempt free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, it would thereby give notice that we are ready to exchange for all comers a quantity of gold which is valued at $1 in every civilized country for a quantity of silver which represents in the markets of the world about 50 cents.

In a very short time all gold would disappear. It would be hoarded to await a premium or shipped to countries where it is more appreciated. Only silver would remain our circulating medium. We would be on a silver basis. Our standard would be a dollar worth little more than 50 cents in every country but our own.

All values would quickly adjust themselves to this depreciated dollar and would fluctuate with its changing value in international exchange.

Government Currency.

The reason bank circulation has been decreasing through a term of years, and why it is inelastic, remaining almost without change from season to season, is that the security for it is a deposit of government bonds. The bank capital is in the treasury instead of in business. The profits on circulation decline as the bonds increase in value or the rate of interest declines, and the redemption process is slow and ineffective. The dangers of the government currency and the deficiencies of the bank currency are now pretty well recognized, and every day shows increased earnestness in the demands of business men for a complete and permanent cure.—Iron Age.

Locating the Disease.

"We cannot afford to advertise our anxiety for the free coinage of silver any more," the Philadelphia North American (Rep.) declares. "Unless some of the nations want free coinage at our ratio or thereabout, it is idle as well as humiliating to be importuning the great nations to create a market for our silver. For that is the kernel of this nut, and but for the desire for a market there would be no talk about free coinage of silver here."

Three Facts.

(1) The money supply of this country and of the world at large is not contracting, but increasing rapidly; (2) the low price of farm products is caused by increased production, not by contraction of the currency; (3) free coinage of silver would not improve the condition of any one and would be the cause of great hardships and privations to the wage earning classes and all persons of small means.

Pioneer Days in the White House.

"Congress first assembled in the new Capitol on November 17, 1800; and John Adams, then President, took up his abode in the Executive Mansion," writes ex-President Harrison of "The Domestic Side of the White House" in the May Ladies' Home Journal. "Neither the Capitol nor the Executive Mansion was fully completed. The proportions of the house seemed to Mrs. Adams as grand and superb. The plan was taken from the palace of the Duke of Leinster in Dublin. 'If they will put me up some bells and let me have wood enough to keep fires,' wrote Mrs. Adams, 'I design to be pleased.' But, though literally in the woods, no one could be found to cut and cart firewood. The few cords of wood that had been provided had been expended to dry the plastering. A Pennsylvania wagon, secured through a Treasury clerk, delivered a cord and a half of wood, 'which is,' wrote Mrs. Adams, 'all we have for this house, where twelve fires are constantly required, and we are told the roads will soon be so bad that it cannot be drawn.' "The society ladies were impatient for a drawing-room in the Executive Mansion and this when Mrs. Adams had 'no looking glasses but dwarfs,' and not a twentieth part lamps enough to light the house. There was no inclosure, and she made a drying-room for her clothes of the great East Room. The original cost of the White House is said to have been a little more than three hundred thousand dollars, and something more than that amount was expended in restoring it (after its destruction by fire in 1814), and in the building of the north and south porticos."

A Priest at the Shambles in Cuba.

Shortly after the sunrise gun you hear the first signal of the gruesome spectacle—a military band playing valse music. Then you see three or four companies of infantry troop out of the sallyport and form on the esplanade three sides of a square, the fourth side being the rampart of the fortress. Then follows another procession—a troop of soldiers in skirmishing order, and in their midst three or four peasant boys, with their arms tied behind their backs and their legs hobbled, come shuffling down toward the wall facing which they are to die. Over them is borne, horrible mockery and sacrilege, the image of the Prince of Peace, of our Saviour crucified, and one of His shepherds stands by to lend by his presence at the shambles the dignity of an act of state to what is simply cowardly murder. Across the water you can see the boys kneel, you can see the murderous platoon advance, you can almost hear the word of command, and in a moment those who were men and brothers lie writhing on the ground, mutilated beyond recognition.—From "The Real Condition of Cuba To-day," by Stephen Bonsal, in May Review of Reviews.

Do we Need a New White House.

"Much has been said and written about the inconveniences and inadequacy of the Executive Mansion, and many plans have been proposed to remedy its real or imaginary defects," writes ex-President Harrison in the May Ladies' Home Journal. "Some have proposed to abandon the house as a place of residence, to give it wholly over to official uses, and to build a new home for the President; others suggest to make the house strictly and solely a place of residence, by removing the offices to a suitable new building. It would be a great shame I think, to divert this stately and historic house to another and a meaner use than that to which it was set apart when Washington laid its corner-stone. With the offices out of it some better provision for the accommodation of the domestics, and another large room, with a suitable exit, to relieve the overcrowded receptions, the house would be adequate and altogether creditable."

The editor of the Review of Reviews declares that the charter of the Greater New York, as passed by the legislature, is "a practical impossibility." "Its object purports to be a transfer to New York of municipal business which has heretofore been done by the state legislature at Albany. But immediately after passing the charter, the state legislature took up and proceeded to indorse several enormous jobs, erecting special commissions of politicians named in the bills,—one to carry out the boulevard system in the upper part of New York, and another to control a great trunk sewer scheme in the new northern district of the city. The charter definitely provides for the carrying out of just such projects by the regularly constituted machinery of the city government. The limitation of the Mayor's power of removal to six months makes the charter, in Dr. Shaw's opinion, a huge piece of folly. "With that limitation removed [illegible] the instrument would [illegible] would not [illegible] practical purposes [illegible]

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County News

From our Exchanges

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.)

The school observed Arbor Day in an appropriate manner.

Archie McKinnon, of Crookston was in town Monday on business.

Mrs. Theo. Gakstad and daughter are visiting at Stephen and Northcote.

Fred H. Herrick has accepted a position with R. B. Griffith, Grand Forks.

Mrs. B. F. Nesbitt left Thursday for an extended visit to Vicksburg Mich.

Jolly, whole-souled Frank Creamer, of Crookston was a caller at this office Thursday.

Mrs. H. Thompson and little daughter returned home to East Grand Forks yesterday.

Lulu Thompson who was visiting in town for several days returned home to East Grand Forks Tuesday morning.

Mrs. C. C. Knappen and Master Car Knappen are spending a few days visiting friends in Minneapolis and Northfield.

Mrs. W. J. Hammond gave a party in honor of Miss Lulu Thompson Saturday evening. Cards were the order of the evening. Refreshments were served.

Dr. Leslie was called to Key West Monday to set an arm for Archie, the eight-year old son of Mrs. Steen. The little fellow fell from a load and broke his left arm.

Mrs. Warren, mother to Mrs. Stack and John Warren, who has been very sick for some time appears to be some better now although she is, as yet unable to speak. She is very aged.

Frank Hamilton is learning to ride a bike and when asked how he got along he replied: "Oh, I can spit now without falling off and I hope soon to be able to lift my hat when I meet a lady without taking a header."

East Grand Forks Items.

[From The Courier.]

Gilbert Walker and wife, of Minneapolis, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Barnes.

Miss Gina Lee arrived in the city Saturday from Crookston and will teach a three-months term of school near here.

Attorney A. G. Burr and his sister were called to Bottineau this morning by news of the serious illness of their father.

The steamer Grand Forks came back to her moorings last night after her first business trip of the season. She brought up a load of wood from Ole Bang's.

Two full-grown eagles flew into town yesterday and lighted upon the big board fences alongside Russell & Doll's and Dan Sullivan's. They were captured by Mike Healey.

According to John F. Brandt, Jas. E. O. Brien of Crookston did excellent work in helping to organize the Minnesota Hardware Dealers Ass'n at St. Paul this week and was elected a member of the executive committee.

There was quite a crowd at the Great Northern depot Saturday night, when the Churches Ferry train arrived. The impression prevailed that Sheriff O' Connor would have the Larimore murderer in custody, but the crowd was disappointed.

A colored individual tried to make a victim of Oscar Wick, the well known nurseryman, on Saturday when he visited Mr. Wick's DeMers avenue office and tried to obtain a large amount of grass-seed, saying that it was for a popular West Side business man. Mr. Wick was suspicious and said he would call up the West Sider by 'phone, whereupon the colored man disappeared in a hurry. The telephone soon revealed the fact that he was a fraud.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured.

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props. Toledo O. Sold by druggist, price 75c.

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

Paul Carpenter left Saturday for Crookston where he will spend two weeks in the head office of Larson & Carpenter.

The work in all grades is progressing rapidly although the staff are considerably hampered by the crowded condition of the classes.

In the Robt. Dudly contest his attorney, F. Street, has received the decision of the secretary of the interior which affirms the decision of the Crookston land office in his favor.

The Fosston public schools have acquired an enrollment of over 300 names and the number is continually growing. The kindergarten, for which, when it was first talked of it was believed that not more than forty scholars would be secured, has an enrollment of fifty.

A farmer living south of Mr. Clough's who has lately bought his farm there and built a two story dwelling is in the habit of walking in his sleep. A few nights ago he had somnambulistic spell that resulted unfortunately as he fell down the stairs in such a way that one foot went through a window cutting his leg badly. Dr. McKinnon dressed the wound the next morning after he had lost considerable blood.

Frank Street left Tuesday afternoon for Bemidji where his sign is up. Mr. Street is an able supporter of the interests of Beltrami county and will undoubtedly receive the support of the residents in a material manner. Mr. Street is an experienced lawyer and is a valuable addition to Beltrami's celebrities. His courage in staying by his county to the last moment was the only thing that rescued the county from its present dependent circumstances.

Next Sunday evening a review of the past year's work will be given at the Congregational church when reports will be made. Rev. Blomquist has completed his first year as pastor of this church during which time he has done much to build up its strength and has gained the esteem and regard of the people of Fosston. It is to be hoped that he will remain with us. Plans for the future will also be discussed at this service and a full attendance of the congregation is expected.

Ivar Erickson is down from his valuable claim near Black Duck lake this week. Mr. Erickson rejoices in the arrival of a bouncing ten pound boy at his home on the 12th of this month, and laments the loss of a team of horses and several cows. The stock is supposed to have died because of eating hay that was cut immediately after a storm during which a great quantity of yellow dust fell on the leaves. Mr. Erickson says that it looked about like sulphur but does not know what it really was. Fortunately he did not have over six tons cut at that time. It was an unfortunate mishap, but Iver has some stock left, and, best of all, good grit, and does not seem discouraged at his ill luck.

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

Architect Ross was down from Grand Forks Monday with the plans for the new hotel.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Tytegraf, of Godfrey, Monday, twin boys. All concerned are doing well.

Fritz Barbolz has commenced moving his old building and making ready for the construction of the new hotel.

The township will soon commence the construction of a new bridge over the river at the old mill. An appropriation will be asked for from the county to help defray the cost of building it.

The 78th anniversary of the I. O. O. F. occurred Monday and the members of our local order with their families and sweethearts celebrated the occasion at their hall in the evening in a fitting manner.

Will Heldrich joined his wife here the first of the week for a few days visit with relatives and friends.

H. B. Budd, James Carey, Helge Flage and Mr. McArthur were over from Eden Sunday viewing the sights and scenery.

John Tuff has bought the corner lot on Washington avenue where the livery barn formerly stood from Knute Haugen. Consideration $1,000. We understand Mr. Tuff will commence the erection of a building soon.

The new channel cut by the Sand Hill river near John Scott's place is causing the farmers no end of trouble in that vicinity and around Beltrami. Over forty men with teams have been working there this week to change the stream to its original course but so far without avail. The whole country around there is covered with water several feet deep and it will cause great hardship to the farmers there if the new channel cannot be stopped up.

Three young men, Peter Peterson, Syver Hougan and Ed. Iverson, of Maple Bay, were out sailing Sunday on the lake when the high wind upset their sail-boat when about in the middle of the lake, and all came near drowning. Hougan started to swim to the shore for a row-boat but only got a few rods when he gave up and returned to the overturned boat. Then Iverson tried it and succeeded after a strong effort. A boat was then secured and the two others rescued after being in the water about half an hour. The sail boat was kept from sinking by the mast sticking in the bottom of the lake and just keeping the bottom of the boat above the water.

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Maple Bay Items.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

The steamer "Favorite" made its first trip to the Bay last Sunday.

Several fishing parties were here from Fertile first of the week.

S. D. Felsing has built a sidewalk in front of his store which adds much to its appearance.

Miss Estelle Hunter commenced a three month's term of school near Erskine last Monday.

A little boy has come to the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Felsing.

Mrs. M. Gronvold has been quite sick for the last few days.

S. D. Felsing has just purchased a fresh supply of fruits and candies and is doing a good business these days.

Work on the telephone from Fertile to Maple Bay was commenced first of the week.

Angus Items.

From our Special Correspondent.

Robbie Miller drove to Crookston on Monday for his aunt.

Mrs. McAvoy spent Thursday in Crookston.

F. R. Stevens and Mrs. Ford went to Crookston on Monday evening and were united in the bonds of matrimony at that city on Tuesday. Their many friends wish them happiness.

A. E. Brush went to Crookston on Thursday evening.

Ole Tanson is working for Andrew Anderson.

F. Stroble moved his threshing rig home on Thursday.

George Tauson Jr., of Crookston, spent Saturday visiting the old folks.

Annie and Self Tauson spent Sunday at home.

Tabor folks are busy hauling lumber for a new school house.

D. Christofferson is on the sick list.

Miss Leora Davies spent Sunday at home.

Walter Ballou, of Euclid, visited in town on Sunday.

W. D. [illegible] of Warren, visited [illegible] Friday.

[illegible] ling from Warren on Sunday in time for church.

W. Lemen visited S. S. Trickey in Sandsville on Sunday.

Miss Jennie Miller is keeping house for Andrew Anderson.

Mixing Politics and Business.

Politics is a better thing for a young man to have knowledge of than to actually experience. He should know what politics means, so that he can vote intelligently and conscientiously. One thing is certain; active participation in politics and business do not go together.—Edward W. Bok in May Ladies' Home Journal.

ICE CAVES.

In California With Their Product as Clear as Crystal.

In Modoc county, Cal., is an immense field of lava covered with a beautiful forest of conifers, which is inhabited by deer, bear, panther, lynx, coyote, porcupine and numerous fur bearing animals whose pelts are of value to the trapper. It was in these lava beds that the Modoc Indians made their stand against the government troops some years ago and were with very great difficulty destroyed. It is here that the ice caves are found, and from them the Modocs drew their water supply while besieged by the troops.

One never having been over a lava field can form but little idea of the chaotic manner in which the ingenious workmen have left the products of their labor. The only order observed is disorder of the most exaggerated kind, wherein every mass of rock has been twisted or raised or depressed or arched over some cavern in a different way from that of its neighbors. The caves scattered throughout these lava beds are of very varying shapes and dimensions. Some are mere covert ways, with an arch of stone thrown over them. Others are immense chambers some yards from the surface, another kind is sunk quite deeply and may be in a series of chambers united by a corridor that opens at the surface, while another kind seems to go directly to the center of the earth without stopping.

It is here that the stores of ice are found, which is formed from water that filters in annually from the melting snows above. Every winter the lava beds are covered with a fall of snow which varies from two to ten feet in depth. The temperature over this region in the coldest weather is often 20 or more degrees below zero, so that any water that might be in the caves is frozen solid, unless the caves' mouths should be entirely covered with snow, which is not often the case. Now, when spring comes and the snow melts, the water percolates through into the cold storage chambers beneath and is there congealed by the prevailing cold. It is in this way that the ice has been made and stored for years. And were these caves accessible to market they would furnish the purest of ice to many cities for years to come.—Popular Science News.

SONG.

I would that my love were a lily fair
And I would that I were a sunbeam bold,
Still to be dressing her flowery hair
All day long with my airy gold.

Or would that she were the dew that lies
In th' rose and I the rose tree were,
To fold my red leaves over her dyes
And make my sweetness a part of her.

Would I were a breeze that is where it will
And she a leaf in some lonely place.
How I would cling to her, sing to her, till
She gathered me up in her green embrace.

Or would that she were a fawn so goy
And I within some lowly bed
Where oft her silvery feet would stray
And dimple the turf above me spread.

Nay, leave th' sunbeam the light that's his
And leave the lily her airy gold,
And give me my maiden, just as she is,
To kiss and sing to, to keep and hold!

—New York Ledger.

Fifty Years Ago.

This is the cradle in which there grew
That thought of a philanthropic brain;
A remedy that would make life new
For the multitudes that were racked with pain.
'Twas sarsaparilla, as made, you know
By Ayer, some 50 years ago.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

was in its infancy half a century ago. To-day it doth "bestride the narrow world like a colossus." What is the secret of its power? Its cures! The number of them! The wonder of them! Imitators have followed it from the beginning of its success. They are still behind it. Wearing the only medal granted to sarsaparilla in the World's Fair of 1893, it points proudly to its record. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record.

50 Years of Cures.

"Not Exactly Right."

Thousands of people are in this condition. They are not sick and yet they are by no means well. A single bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla would do them a world of good. It would tone the stomach, create an appetite, purify and enrich the blood and give wonderful vigor and vitality. Now is the time to take it.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists. 25c.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss

In the Probate Court, Special term May 4th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Gould C. Johnson, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Martin Rockstad administrator of the estate of Gould C. Johnson deceased, representing among other things that he has fully administrated said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined and petition heard by this court, on Saturday the 29th day of May, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in Crookston, in said county.

And it is further ordered that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 4th day of May, A.D., 1897.

By the Court,
OLE E. HAGEN,
Judge of Probate.

14-71

A Snap.

I have for sale a farm of one-half section, lying on the river, six miles east of the city, two hundred acres under cultivation, good buildings that cost owner $2000, good fences on portion of it. If taken within 15 days, I will sell this choice farm for $3,300, $1,000 cash down, balance on time. For full particulars call at the First National bank, Crookston, or address

J. W. WHEELER.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss

In probate court, special term. April 29th, 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Hattie S. Comings, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of John Zerfass Jr. administrator of the estate of Hattie S. Cummings deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard by this court, on Friday the 28th day of May A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock p. m., at Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 29th day of April A. D. 1897.

By the Court,
OLE E. HAGEN,
Judge of Probate.

14-71

CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO.

Fournet Block.

Caskets, Coffins, Burial Supplies.

Prices Reduced 25 per cent.

This cut represents our new Sterling Hearse.

$3.50 Per Trip to City Funerals.

Twelve years' Experience in the business with thorough training in the Science of Embalming. Our new Undertaking room is now stocked complete.

R. C. WOODHAM,
Embalmer and Funeral Director.

New Spring Stock Now Ready

Prices Lower than Ever.

EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN. Main Street.

Prize Winning Poultry

BUGG & PASEMAN.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Breeders of Fancy Poultry.

Light Brahmas.	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
White Cochins.	Partridge Cochins.
Buff Leghorns,	Black Minorcas,
Silver Spangled Hamburgs.	

Stock has won prizes wherever shown. Eggs per setting, from $1.50 to $2.50. Stock for Sale at all times.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY MAY 13, 1897 NO 5

Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

New York Store

Invites Attention of the Ladies to a Fine Line of

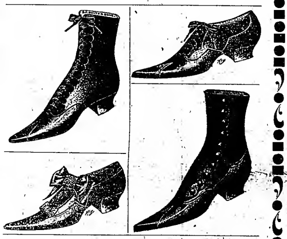
Summer Goods,

That are Selling at

Wonderfully Low Prices.

This Week

We Make a Specialty of our Shoes which are Selling at



WHOLESALE PRICES,

To Reduce Stock.

FOR BARGAINS, Give us a Call.

A. CHABOT.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

Stillwater gambling houses have been ordered to close.

The Minnesota Dairy Board of Trade will hold its first sales at St. Paul on May 25.

The Willmar Gun club is making extensive preparations for a tournament May 17.

The Southwestern Minnesota Dairy Produce Exchange will hold a butter sale at Mankato May 17.

At Anoka a 10-year-old boy named Swart lost both eyes by the explosion of a cartridge he was handling.

The stable of J. D. Smith at Madison was burned Saturday evening, together with 12 valuable horses.

The fish commission's annual expedition to Pike river for fry to distribute through the lakes of the state was a failure.

Fred Davis, ex-county surveyor of Duluth, will appeal from the verdict which found him guilty of padding his bills in the county.

Martin Wiltgen's livery barn at Mankato, occupied only about two weeks, burned with 28 horses. Supposed incendiarism.

Mrs. Francis Talcott of St. Cloud, found by a will of her lately deceased husband that he had $20,000 in bank that she knew nothing of.

Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution hold their state meeting May 22 at the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian church, St. Paul.

The May term of the United States court at Duluth is juryless, the fund from which they are paid having been exhausted. Jurors were notified not to attend.

The department of public instruction has begun the work of revising the school code of the state. The new code will include the laws of the last three legislatures.

Judge Henry C. Belden of the district bench of Hennepin county has resigned, and Governor Clough has appointed E. M. Johnson of Minneapolis, as his successor.

The Great Northern sold more land last week than it sold during any month since last July. Traverse and Wilkin counties will get a goodly share of the resulting immigration.

A state beet sugar and sheep rally is scheduled at Madison, Minn., for May 19. Several prominent men of the state, including Colonel Leggett and Professors Shaw and Hays of the state agricultural school, will attend.

Governor Clough has appointed the state board of examiners for barbers, under the law passed by the last legislature. The board will consist of Jay V. Matthews of Fergus Falls, M. E. Murray of St. Paul and Paul Pettitt of Minneapolis.

The governor has appointed the following regents for the state university: M. R. Todd, president, vice Senator Yale, term expired; ex-Lieutenant Governor E. E. Rice, Willmar, vice Congressman Heatwole; W. M. Liggett, reappointed.

The annual state conference of the Evangelical association was held at Blue Earth City Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 60 ministers, representing every church of that denomination in Minnesota being present. The deliberations will hold over Sunday.

Military Storekeeper Converse has forwarded new uniform outfits to Companies A and C of the Third regiment, Duluth; D of the Third, Zumbrota, and H of the Second, Luverne. The state buys its uniforms from manufacturers in Michigan, paying $8 per uniform.

At Inver Grove Martin Welch was driving with a load of wet screenings, and turning a corner on a hill, the wagon tongue stuck in the bank, overturning the vehicle. In falling, the wagon box fell across Welch's chest, and the wet screenings poured over his head, smothering him.

The State Agricultural Society has hung up purses for races at the state fair as follows: Trotting Races—2:40 class, purse of $700; 2:28 class, $800; 2:18 class, $800; 2:13 class, $1,000. Pacing Races—2:30 class, $700; 2:19 class, $800; 2:18 class, $800; 2:07 class, $1,000. Running Races—Half mile, $150; three-quarters mile, $175; one mile, $200, and second one mile race, $200.

THE PARIS HORROR.

TWO HUNDRED PEOPLE PERISH AND AS MANY MORE INJURED.

City Plunged Into Deepest Mourning by the Appalling Catastrophe — Social Leaders of France and Europe Numbered With the Missing—Of Those Who Escaped Many Had Their Clothing Burned Off.

PARIS, May 5.—The terrible fire at Grand Bazaar de Charite, erected for the annual charity fair, of which all the most prominent society ladies of Paris are patronesses, has thrown the French capital into mourning. The conflagration, which broke out in the Kinematograph booth, near the stall of the Duchess d'Uzes, while from 1,500 to 2,000 people were present, is believed to have caused the loss of over 200 lives.

As this dispatch is sent, 111 charred corpses have been recovered, together with 12 portions of bodies, the identity of which may never be established.

The building in which the bazaar was held was a temporary structure which burned like tinder, and the flimsy decorations aided in the rapid spread of the fire. The flames licked most of those who escaped, and dresses were burned from the backs of their wearers, who

Tore Off Their Blazing Hats

as they rushed from the building, their heads singed to the roots of their hair. The clothing not burned off was literally torn off. The cries from within were cries never to be forgotten for intensity of anguish. The firemen courageously let themselves down from houses roundabout, but their efforts were too often fruitless. Holes were broken through the walls by navvies who happened to be working near.

It appears that the fire originated on the left side of the bazaar. The illuminating apparatus of the kinematograph exploded and set fire to the Turkish curtains and hangings. In a few moments the flames spread along the whole side of the bazaar. The public threw themselves instinctively to the right side of the building, which backed on the high wall of an adjoining edifice. The bazaar altogether had eight doors, three in front and one on the left side. In the rear were four, like French windows, which were specially reserved for the employes. The crowd near the main entrance were able to escape, but those at the other end, not knowing of the doors reserved for the employes, found themselves hemmed in.

Victims Crushed to Death.

As the fire spread the pressure on the right side, where there were no exits, kept steadily increasing. Here a number of victims were crushed to death. Suddenly, above the roar of the flames, were heard cries of terror and despairing appeals for help from the rear, where the unfortunates were being burned alive. The fire made furious headway. Cries of despair arose outside in the Avenue Montaigne, the Place Alma and the Rue Francaiso, adjacent streets. In all these thoroughfares there was a veritable flight of maddened people, mostly women without skirts, petticoats or hats, their feet naked and their clothing either burned off or torn off.

The amount of administrative negligence surrounding the catastrophe is almost inconceivable. The structure was so combustible that many of the victims, if not most of them, must have been burned alive without suffocation. No sort of inspection seems to have been made in advance by the municipal or police authorities or by the prefect of police.

M. Faure has received telegrams of condolence from Queen Victoria, the Emperor Nicholas, the Emperor William, King Humbert and other sovereigns, all couched in terms of the deepest sympathy.

A Few of the Dead.

So far as known the following bodies have been recognized:

Mlle. Henrietta Heinasdall, the Baronne Elizabeth St. Martin, the Vicomtesse Marie Bonneval, Sister Guinoux, the superior of the Sisters of the convent of St. Vincent de Paul at Rainey, Mlle. De Drancy, the Comtesse St. Pierre, the Baronne St. Didier, Mme. Laurent Casselin, Mlle. Chivgny, Mme. Florez, wife of the Spanish consul, the Comtesse Miramel, the Comtesse Brodervilie, M. Victor Cosselin, Sister Leonie Cuillaume, Mme. Haussmann, Mme. Schlumberger, the Comtesse Humolstein, the Marquise Des Maison, Mme. Ventemsnll, Mme. Hoebler, wife of the well known Russian banker, Mme. Poitevin, Mme. Jacques Haussman.

Among the seriously injured are the following:

The Duchess de la Torre, the Comtesse de Rainey, the Comte de Monte Clair, the Comte de Devisin, Mme. Maced, Mme. Recamier, Mme. de Laume, Mme. Hyster, Mme. Edouard Andre, Mme. de la Tour Dupin, Mme. Malezieux, M. Le Febvre, the Vicomtesse de Lucay, the Marquise de Lubersse.

Duchess of Alencon a Victim.

The most prominent victim of the disaster is the Duchess of Alencon, whose body has finally been identified. She was the sister of the empress of Austria and sister of the wife of Prince Ferdinand of Orleans. She was a duchess of Bavaria and was born in 1847 and married in 1868. Her daughter, Princess Louise, is married to Prince Alphonse of Bavaria, and her son, Prince Phillippe, is the husband of Princess Henrietta of Belgium. The former queen of Naples is one of her sisters. The duchess was a woman of great wealth and one of the most prominent ladies of France. The remains of the duchess were identified by her dentist, who examined the teeth of a charred body which was believed to be hers.

To Improve Pearl Harbor.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—An amendment was agreed to appropriate $50,000 for the improvement of Pearl harbor, Hawaii.

WAS A CAUSE OF FRICTION.

Repeal of the Transvaal Immigration Law Considered Important.

LONDON, May 10.—Great importance is attached to the decision of the Transvaal volksraad at a secret session held at Pretoria on Wednesday last, to repeal the Transvaal immigration law. The meeting was held to discuss the answer to be made to the dispatches of the British secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who demanded a repeal of the law. The law is repealed, but it is explained this step was taken, not because the measure was a breach of the London convention, but because it was distasteful to neighboring states. The Transvaal state attorney tendered his resignation in disapproval of the repeal. This action of the Transvaal government, it is said here, clearly indicates a back-down upon the part of President Kruger and the volksraad, and renders the chances of war remote. It is the most important concession yet made by the Transvaal, and removes the chief cause of friction, not only between the Transvaal and Great Britain, but between Cape Colony and the Transvaal.

It was on this point that Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch took almost the form of an ultimatum.

POSTAL CONGRESS MEETS.

Delegates Welcomed to the United States by the Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Universal Postal Congress met in the great hall of the old Corcoran art gallery. About 60 countries, comprising most of those in the postal union, were represented. Postmaster General Gary delivered the address of welcome.

PLACES FOR MINNESOTANS.

Henry A. Castle, Stanford Newell and Tams Bixby Taken Care Of.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The president has sent the following nominations to the senate:

Henry A. Castle of Minnesota, auditor for the postoffice department.

Stanford Newell of Minnesota, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Netherlands.

August F. George, receiver of public moneys at Crookston, Minn.; Tams Bixby of Minnesota, commissioner to negotiate with the Indians of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, etc., nations.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, May 11.

WHEAT—Cash, No. 1 hard, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, 76¾c; No. 2 Northern, 74¾c; No. 3 spring, 70¼@71¼c; rejected, 53¾@68¾c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 76¼c; No. 1 Northern, 76¼c; May, No. 1 hard, 56¾c; No. 1 Northern, 76¼c; July, No. 1 Northern, 75c; September, No. 1 Northern, 69¼c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 11.

WHEAT—May closed, 73¼c; July, 73⅛@73⅜c; September, 66½c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 75c; No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 74⅝c.

Poultry, Butter and Eggs.

CHICAGO, May 11.

Live poultry dull; turkeys, 8@9c; chickens, 7c; ducks, 9c.

Butter steady; creameries, 11@15c; dairies, 8@13c.

Eggs steady; fresh, 8½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, May 11.

HOGS—Market weak; quality good. Yards cleared early. Range of prices, $3.55@3.70.

CATTLE—Strong and active; more fat cattle, stockers and feeders wanted. Sales ranged at $3.80@4.00 for stockers; $2.75@3.50 for cows; $2.75@2.90 for heifers; $1.10 for steers.

SHEEP—Market strong; sheared muttons, $1.75@4.75; sheared lambs, $4.00@4.75.

Receipts Hogs, 100; cattle, 100, calves, 5; sheep, 50.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, May 11.

HOGS—Market active; averaging a shade higher; closing easy. Sales ranged at $3.75@3.97½ for light; $3.75@3.95 for mixed; $3.60@3.92½ for heavy; $3.50@3.60 for rough.

CATTLE—Market steady to firm. Sales ranged at $3.85@5.15 for beeves; $1.90@4.40 for cows and heifers; $3.15@4.40 for Texas steers; $3.45@4.00 for stockers and feeders.

SHEEP—Sheep market firm; lambs steady. Sales ranged at $3.50@4.75 for native sheep; $3.50@4.75 for Westerns; $[illegible]@5.56 for lambs.

Receipts: Hogs, 20,000; cattle, 2,500; sheep, 7,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, May 11.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—May, 74¼c; June, 74c; July, 72¾c; September, 68¾c; December, 70¼c.

CORN—May, 24½c; July, 21¼c; September, [illegible].

OATS—May, 17¼c; July, 17¼c; September, 18¼c.

PORK—May, $8.60; July, $8.62½; September, $8.85.

THE WAR AT AN END

POWERS OFFER AND GREECE ACCEPTS MEDIATION.

Greece to Recall Her Troops From Crete, Agree to Such Autonomous Regime as the Powers Dictate, and Accept Unreservedly Their Counsels in the Settlement of the War.

ATHENS, May 11.—A collective note from the powers on the subject of mediation has been presented to the Greek minister for foreign affairs, M. Skouloudis, by the Russian minister here, M. Onou. It is said that the Greek government has accepted the conditions imposed and has confided its interests to the care of the powers.

Active measures, it is further stated, have been taken at Constantinople to stop further advance of the Turkish troops under the command of Edhem Pasha.

Following are the terms said to have been agreed upon by the powers:

Upon a formal declaration by Greece that she will recall her troops and agree to such an autonomous regime for Crete as the powers in their wisdom shall deem best and accept unreservedly the counsels of the powers, they will intervene in the interests of peace.

LONDON, May 11.—The diplomatic pour parlers which have been proceeding all the morning, have been brought to a definite conclusion. Greece has formally adhered to the preliminaries of peace as agreed upon between the powers and the heads of the different legations have received positive assurances investing them with authority to treat with Turkey. The negotiations at Athens are regarded as concluded.

LONDON, May 11.—In the house of commons, the first lord of the treasury and government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, announced that instructions had been received from all representatives of the powers at Athens, saying that mediation between Turkey and Greece had been offered to the latter country, and had been accepted by the Greek government.

GREEK FLEET WITHDRAWN.

Turkish Troops Left in Entire Control at Volo.

LARISSA, May 11.—The Greek fleet has left Volo but the French, Italian and British guardships remain. The town is quiet and has been occupied by the Turkish troops. A considerable number of the latter have taken up positions on the surrounding heights. The bulk of the Ottoman army, however, has been withdrawn and is marching in another direction.

Quantities of arms, ammunition and a number of ambulances were captured by the Turks at Volo. All the heights commanding Pharsalos are now occupied by the Turks.

The Turkish officers complain of the non-resistance of the Greeks and declare it is not war but merely a military promenade.

CONSTANTINE TO BLAME.

Crown Prince Largely Responsible for the Greek Defeat.

LONDON, May 11.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Volo says: From the first day of the war, Crown Prince Constantine, in his capacity of chief censor, blocked all the news which the English correspondents sent from the scene of hostilities.

The Greek disaster was due primarily to Constantine himself. He destroyed the morale of the army by ordering the evacuation of Kurtsiovali and the retreat from Tyrnavos, and then he ran away in a shameful flight from Larissa, when the disgraceful scene was witnessed of a Greek colonel shrieking with terror.

ACCEPTED AS INEVITABLE.

Recall of Greek Troops From Crete Calmly Received by the Public.

ATHENS, May 11.—The recall of the forces from Crete has been received with resignation by the public. The Delyannis organs attack the government bitterly for appealing to Europe, but most of the papers accept this as inevitable, and violently attack the Ethnike Hetairia, asking it to render an account of its action.

The Greek army now occupies all of the passes from Lake Zynias, south of Domokos, to Gura on the east, the latter point being occupied by General Smoleuski's brigade. Skirmishes have occurred at Plaka.

Slap at the Crown Prince.

ATHENS, May 11.—On learning that the crown prince had appointed his dismissed chief of staff, Colonel Sapounzaki, and his aide de camp, Captain Hadjipetro, to the command of an artillery regiment, the government recalled both officers to Athens and ordered them to return immediately.

Choynski Awarded the Fight.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The 20-round fight between Choynski and Denver Ed Smith was awarded to Choynski in the fourth round on account of a foul.

Anti-Trust Decision Final.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The supreme court has denied the petition for a rehearing in the Transmissouri Freight association case.

MONOPOLY THE WINNER.

Bell Telephone Company Gets a Decision In Its Famous Suit.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Bell Telephone company won the case brought against it by the United States to annul the last Berliner patent. This decision has the effect of continuing the control of the telephone by the Bell company for 17 years, from date of the last patent, which was granted in 1892.

The government asked to have the patent of 1891 set aside on the ground that the delay of 13 years in the patent office was fraudulent and through the fault of the telephone company and that the patent issued in 1880, covered the same ground on which the new patent was applied for in 1891. The court, in its opinion delivered by Justice Brewer, held that there was no evidence of corruption or undue influence exercised over the patent office by the telephone company, and that there was no evidence that the delay in granting the patent had been brought about by the company. It held that whatever delay there had been was through the fault of the patent office, and by no fault of the company.

Justice Harlan dissented from the opinion. Justices Gray and Brown, it was announced, took no part in the case, presumably because they were interested.

CLEVELAND'S FORESTRY ORDER.

Senate Adopts an Amendment For Its Revocation.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The senate has agreed to an amendment to the sundry civil bill revoking the order of President Cleveland, made on Feb. 22 last, establishing forest reservations aggregating 17,000,000 acres. The debate brought out much criticism of Mr. Cleveland's order, Senators Pettigrew, Wilson, Turner, Rawlins and White speaking against it. Mr. Gray defended the course of the president, pointing out that it was the result of an inquiry authorized by congress and conducted by the national academy of science. Mr. Allison endeavored to have the amendment restricted so as to

Leave the Question of Revocation

to the president, but he was defeated by a yea and nay vote, 14 to 23. Mr. Gorman made a point of order against the amendment, but this, being submitted to the senate, was defeated, 23 to 25.

The sundry civil bill was passed late in the day. It carries an aggregate of $53,000,000.

HOUSE AT WORK AGAIN.

Consideration of Senate Amendments to the Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The house took up the Sundry civil appropriation bill for the consideration of senate amendments. The forest reservation amendment, revoking President Cleveland's order, developed considerable opposition and was debated until adjournment.

The senate debated the Morgan Cuban resolution.

House Refuses to Concur.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The house, by a vote of 100 to 39, refused to concur in the senate amendment to revoke President Cleveland's order as to forest reservations.

FREE HOMESTEADS.

Senate Passes the Bill in Favor of Actual Settlers.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The senate has passed the bill to provide free homes on the public lands for actual and bona fide settlers known as the "free homestead bill," yeas 42, nays 11.

KILLED THE TREATY.

Senate Refuses to Ratify the General Arbitration Agreement.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The senate, by the vote of 34 to 26, refused to ratify the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain negotiated by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote. The rules of the senate require a majority of two-thirds for the ratification of treaties. Hence four more affirmative votes would have been required to secure a favorable result.

A total of 69 votes was cast, leaving 19 senators who did not respond.

Arbitration Our Policy.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Senator Bacon of Georgia has introduced a joint resolution declaratory of the policy of the United States in favor of arbitration of international differences.

PASSENGERS CREMATED.

Mallory Line Steamer Leona Arrives in Port With Sixteen Corpses.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The Mallory line steamer Leona, which left her pier on Saturday, bound for Galveston, took fire at sea, put back and arrived in port with 14 corpses on board. The dead were 11 steerage passengers and 3 members of the crew, who succumbed to a terrible fire which occurred off the Delaware capes at an early hour Sunday morning.

Vetoed by Pingree.

LANSING, Mich., May 11.—Governor Pingree has vetoed the anti-cigarette bill, which makes boys under 17 years of age liable to imprisonment for smoking cigarettes. The governor says it is a parental, not a state duty, to correct bad habits in children.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Prevention of Aminal Diseases.

R. R. Clark in Farm Stundents' Review.

The study of physiology teaches plainly the necessity of observing hygienic principles. For three-quarters of a century the medical profession has been a unit in urging such practice. It has however required practical demonstration to convince the public, and the severe lessions taught by the various epizootics which from time to time, have attacked domestic animals, have impressed upon us the necessity of observing the laws which govern health.

The medical professioa has steadily, in spite of great opposition, brought about great sanitary reform, but much more remains to be done. Hygieae has been defined by Dr. Parkes as, "the art of preserving health or the study that aims at rendering growth more perfect, decay less rapid, life more vigorous, and death more remote."

In dealing with this subject we must consider the air, water and food—the stables animals are placed in, the soil they live on, the harness and saddlery they wear, and the labor they perform.

The introduction of a proper system of ventilation has been the means of eradicating diseases, that in former times carried off animals by hundreds, and saved the government and private stock owners, thousands of dollars. It is only within recent years, that the necessity of a supply of pure and wholesome water for domestic animals has been recognized. When water is to be stored, it is of great importance to have the reservoirs so situated that it will be impossible for water from barnyards and other objectionable places to drain into them. As the water is lowered during hot weather, the sides of the reservoir should be kept free from organic matters; thus the growth of all dangerous organisms which thrive in decomposing animal matter will be checked. For the distribution of water, iron pipes are preferable to lead. Many cases of poisoning have resulted from drinking water carried through lead pipes. So long as rivers continue to be used as receptacles for sewage, so long must diseases exist among animals that are compelled to drink such water. The general notion that all spring water are pure is not correct. Some are so highly charged with mineral matters as to be quite unfit for drinking purpose. We know the result on the digestive organs of horses that drink water containing a large quantity of lime. Hard water may produce derangement of the digestive tract and sympathetically of the skin; the harsh starking coat of horses drinking very hard water disappears when softer water is supplied. Water impregnated with sulphurous acids gives rise in cattle to many serious symptoms and even diseases of the bones in cattle. The quantity as well as the quality of water must be taken into consideration. Many diseases as colic and foundermay frequently be prevented by the right amount of water at the right time; excessive and irregular amounts and irregular periods should be avoided. In neither of these diseases is the treatment alway satisfactory, and even when satisfactory in so far as recovery is considered, it is frequently expensive. Heaves, hoven, chokes and impactions may be frequently prevented by looking carefully after the food supply.

Heaves is quite common among horses, causing much annoyance and lessing the value of the animal. It is easily produced, easily prevented, but incurable in most cases. In aged horses that have been hearty feeders on coarse, dry, musty foods, it is common to find heaves. A horse that has been fed on good prairie hay or a moderate amount of good tame hay, or allowed to run on the range, will rarely have the heaves, then, it is only necessary to use more care in feeding hay and grain.

A great many preventable diseases have their origin in the stomach and intestines; careful attention to the plain facts of hygiene would soon greately reduce this large number.

A very good illustration of this is hoven or bloat in cattle, in which a process of fermentation naturally slight is carried to a great excess and an immense volume of gas is generated in the first stomach. This disease is common among cattle at certain times of the year, and is frequently fatal. There are many ways of avoiding this trouble; such as to gradually accustom the cattle to a change in grain food or from one pasture to another. When changing to clover it is better to wait until the dew is off before turning in the animals. This method practiced for a few days, leaving the stock in longer each day, will prevent many cases of hoven.

One of the most common and serious of diseases which affect horse is called azutoria. This is frequently mistaken for colic; but is entirely distinct from that disease. It is easily prevented, but very often incurable. This disease usually attacks horses in the prime of life, and those in good flesh, very commonly the best in the stable. It rarely affects horses at pasture or standing in stable or those thin in flesh, it nearly always attacks horses in good flesh, and during a period of exercise following a period of idleness, previous to which the horse was doing more of less regular work on full ration. Horses that are already fat require but little grain to keep them so when idle. The obvious prevention of azutoria is simply to reduce the feed or to take away entirely the grain ration for the fat horses during such a period of idleness following a period of work.

Prevention is always more satisfactory than treatment after a disease has developed. It is cheap, easily applied, and sure.

The Biennial Breakaway.

From Beede's Budget.

The legislature adjourned April 21 without date and without regret.

It had been with us ninety legislative days, and left for home because it could not legally linger any longer.

A considerable number of the members of both houses rendered earnest and valiant service to the state, and the others were probably as good as the folk that sent them here.

If an honest man is the noblest work of God, an honest legislature is the noblest work of man. Neither has been wholly successful in his creations, but if we believe in the one we may have hope for the other. When the great body of our citizens are honest and above bribe-taking, then our legislators will be honest also. But it is hard for public officers to rise higher than public opinion, and so long as the people look with contempt upon the legislature, just so long we shall have contemptible men in it. There is no honor in being a burgress for the state of Minnesota, and except where political ambition or honors attained in other walks of life sustain a member, his actions are too readily simmered down to a financial basis. In the early days corporations purchased privileges that ought never to have been granted them, and thus see the example of thrift to members, so that if now they can get nothing without pay and must often pay to prevent what they don't want, they can reflect that they have brought the evil upon themselves and are being inflicted with the natural penalty. A few senatorial fights have also disgraced our state and lifted mortgages from the land of legislators, but this evil can be removed by popular elections. Until this change is made it will be as hard for a rich man to get into the senate without cash on delivery as for a camel to go through the eye of a needle.

A member who sells his vote ought, on conviction thereof, to be imprisoned for ten years and disfranchised for life. A few convictions would tone up things wonderfully, and soon we should hear the public speaking with esteem of our lawmakers, and when it became an honor to be a member of the legislature few would swap the honor off for cash.

There was not much money used in this session, as times are hard and there were but few measures with money power back of them to be bled. However, it is generally understood that some members accepted as low as $25, others as high as $100 and in a few instances more, while the average was about $50. Men of influence who could control a few votes with a little talk on the floor were tendered a few hundred dollars. It is claimed that some lawyer members were reached with retainers or promises of future patronage, and this is perhaps the most insiduous way of all.

But the members were pretty fair types of their constituencies, and if a considerable number of them were willing to sell their votes it only proves that the standard of honesty is not so high as it ought to be among the great body of our people. Nor has any party a monopoly of virtue. Republicans were said to be a little higher priced than pops, but that comes from practice and is not morally significant.

So we bid the boys adieu, trusting that those who have stood the test will continue in the faith, and that those who faltered in their trust will repent and be forgiven. They have gone with the shears and the stationery and waste basket, and the bills that never passed, and with an insane hospital pictured in their eyes and many will return no more forever, but their names are in the blue book as the years are passing by. They are undercover, and are safe.

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7:35 a m	*No 77 passenger for Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and St. Vincent	8:10 a m
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10:30 am	*No 82 Mixed train for Ada and Barnesville	11.20 am
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON May 10, 1897.

Republican senators are as a rule more inclined to study the amended Dingley tariff bill, which was reported to the senate by the finance committee this week, than to criticise it. The bill contains a number of surprises, but they know that Senators Aldrich, Allison and Platt, of Conn., who compose the subcommittee which drafted the amendments, had good reasons for every amendment they added, and that all three of them are staunch protectionists. The bill will be taken up for debate on the 18th of this month, and by that time the amendments will have been thoroughly digested. The bill was not accompanied by a report, but both majority and minority will make one later. Senator Allison says the addition of 44 cents a barrel in the tax on beer and the placing of a duty of 10 cents a pound on tea, both of which are only to be collected up to January 1st, 1900, were intended to supply revenue that will take the place of what will be lost by reason of advance importations.

The senate has filled its committee vacancies, passed the free homestead bill, and rejected the arbitration treaty.

Hon. W. J. Deboe, the new Republican senator from Kentucky presented his credentials and was sworn in this week. He received many warm congratulations.

Senator Foraker has no cause to feel ashamed of his maiden speech, although it was made on the spur of the moment, in reply to some remarks of Senator Gorman charging that the sundry civil appropriation bill, which failed to become a law at the last session and which was before the senate this week, carried extravagant appropriations. As an amendment proposed by Senator Foraker had drawn this scolding upon the senate, Mr. Foraker promptly replied. He began by calling attention to Senator Gorman's having shouted "extravagance" at the Indian appropriation bill, and to his having failed then, and again in this instance, to specify one single item that was extravagant or unnecessary. Then warming up Senator Foraker said: "So far as the tariff policy and the tariff bill referred to by the senator are concerned, let me say that they need no defense from me or from any other senator on this side of the chamber. In view of the experience this country has had during the last four years the tariff policy of the Republican party is speaking for itself more eloquently than any human tongue can speak. So far, Mr. President, as the pensioners of this government are concerned, the senator need not have the solicitude he manifests. They will be taken care of. They have never failed to be taken care of under Republican administrations. For the next four years it is the purpose of the legislation we propose that the government of the U. S. shall have a sufficient revenue to meet its ordinary expenditures, that it shall have a sufficient revenue to make it unnecessary to issue bonds to meet the current obligations; that it shall have a sufficient revenue to pay pensions to the men who are entitled to them, and it will have that revenue and those obligations will all be discharged."

Senator Shoup, of Idaho, says of the amended Dingley tariff bill: "I believe the committee made an honest effort to treat all sections of the country fairly and impartially. It is a well-recognized fact, however, that no bill will meet the unqualified approval of all parties. The west, in my opinion, has received favorable consideration. We did not receive quite all we had hoped for on wool, but on the whole I think the committee did the best it could and strained a point to do it. We had a hard fight on the lead schedule and were lucky to get what we did."

Following a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, that pension examining surgeons were not government officials, but simply agents to be hired and discharged at will by the commissioner of Pensions, Commissioner Evans will not recognize those positions as being under the civil service rules. Speaking of the matter Commissioner Evans said: "I cannot go back on a supreme court decision, and I shall not hesitate about removing the Democrats on all pension boards at once, and appointing Republicans in their places." More than 200 boards in the large cities will be affected by this conclusion, and about 600 Republicans will thereby get places on these boards.

Senator Wolcott has gone to New York where he will be joined by his fellow commissioners, ex-Vice President Stevenson and Gen. Pains and tomorrow they will sail for Europe, for the purpose of ascertaining by diplomatic negotiations the attitude of the European nations towards international bimetallism.

Speaker Reed got the laugh on those who were charging him with bossing the House and refusing to appoint the committees so that general legislation might be taken up at this session when the House by an overwhelming vote defeated a resolution instructing him to appoint the committees. Remember what this paper said about the policy of the House? Well, every Republican in the House voted against that resolution.

Swindling Patent Attorneys and Sale Agencies.

Notwithstanding the hard times, there is no decrease in the number of patents granted to inventors, so called. Indeed, it appears that hard times stimulate invention, or the effort to make money in some magic and easy way. Those who prey upon the credulity of the inventors know this, and they are especially at this time, inundating the rural districts with their roseate circulars promising sudden wealth in patents, and sending lists of "inventions wanted." There is no species of deceit that is more dishonest, heartless and hurtful, than these circulars of bogus patent attorneys and patent sale agencies, for they are luring tens of thousands of simple men and women from bread winning toil to a jack n'lantern pursuit of fortune, sure to end in loss, if not in ruin. Many of them are selling farms, cows, homes, and actually stinting themselves in the common comforts of life in order that they many pay a patent attorney who has promised them a patent and wealth.

The attorney demands his fees in advance, and, having got it, "the subsequent proceedings troubles him no more."

The inventor rarely gets a patent, and, if he does get it, he will find that it is worthless. The rapacity of these attorneys is not satisfied with the first fee. They "work" the inventor for all he is worth, and flatter him with glowing fictions about the value of his invention; and send him a medal, which they say has been awarded him by a Board of Experts. They assure the inventor that a fortune awaits him; if he only advertise in their paper, which they claim to be the largest in the world.

In this and other ways, the helpless inventor is further robbed. He sends $10 or $20 more to the dishonest attorney, or perhaps he will even send him several hundred dollars for European patents, not knowing that his invention is not patentable, or that if a patent is granted him, it will be so weak and flimsy as not to afford him protection and that no one acquainted with the progress that has been made in this class of invention would have the patent as a gift.

The following bill introduced by Senator Hansbrough, now before congress is intended to protect inventors against patent attorneys who award prizes and medals. It punishes the offence by heavy fine or imprisonment:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation, engaged in procuring prosecuting patent claims to offer or award to their business correspondents of clients any gift, prize, or a chance to win one, medal of honor, certificate of stock, or any other article or thing of real or supposed value, intrinsic or otherwise; and any person or persons violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall for each offense be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than six months nor more than one year.

Sec. 2. That all applications for patents which may hereafter be filed by or through an attorney, or any person representing himself as such, shall be accompained by an affidavit of such attorney or person that he has not violated the provisions of the first section of this Act, and that false swearing thereto shall constitute perjury.

Sec. 3. That in all cases where the government has heretofore or may hereafter receive fees for or on account of devices already patented in the United States the amounts thereof shall be promptly refunded to the respective payees.

Sec. 4. That the commissioner of patents shall, as early as practicable prescribe and promulgate rules for the admission and disbarment of attorneys practicing before the Patent Office, said rules to be subject to the approval of the secretary of the Interior.

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Sugar Cured Hams and Bacon.

Farm Students' Review.

The receipt given below for curing hams and bacons will be found to be very satisfactory for a mild cure. It not only gives the meat a mild flavor but leaves it soft in texture, and yet firm enough to keep well. The meat for curing should be thoroughly cooled before packing, but should not be frozen. That from a medium fat two hundred pound pig will be found the best, as there is more lean meat in it. The night before packing, rub all pieces of meat that are to be packed, with fine salt, and allowed to lie on table or shelf over night. The next morning rub each piece again with fresh salt, and pack as closely as possible in a clean barrel or jar, hams and shoulders in the bottom and side pieces on top. The first rubbing with salt is for the purpose of drawing out the blood. When the meat has all been packed, prepare the following pickle for one hundred pounds of meat. If there is more or less than one hundred pounds, the pickle should be made in proportion. Ten pounds common salt, two ounces salt petre, two pounds of brown sugar or two quarts of molasses, four gallons of water. Mix and pour over meat. If there is not quite enough brine to cover the meat, mix up a little more and add to it, as it is very important that all be covered. Weight down with a clean stone on a cover that will slide down as the meat is taken out.

In warm weather it is safer to boil the brine for ten minutes, removing all scum and allowing it cool before putting on meat. Bacon will cure in three to six weeks. Hams in six to ten weeks.

Extracts From Northwestern Farmer.

It is one of the inalienable rights of every farmer's wife to have a good vegetable and small fruit garden. Without it, it is impossible to make the farm table as attractive as it should be, and every housekeeper who takes pride in her home, loves to set a liberally supplied and attractive table. In fact, homes where the table is not attractive or homelike in other ways. With a good garden, a skillful housewife can set a good table with a very small outlay for such articles as cost the farmer cash. Nobody on earth can live so well, so independently and with less expenditure of cash, as the farmer who has a good garden and a good wife.

As the season progresses, the readers of "The Farmer" will have an opportunity to compare notes and swap experiences. Somebody has said, that "God could have made a better berry than the strawberry, but he never did." This is about right, and strawberries ought to be encouraged until they grow as big as teacups.

The day when it would pay to work a farm garden by the hand is past. With modern hand tools a market garden can be profitably worked by man power, when land is costly and it is important to grow as much as possible on a small acreage, but on the average farm it pays to give room and call in the horse and cultivator.

There are a few vegetables and fruits so easily grown, that it is a wonder that every family does not have them in plenty. Among them are pieplant, which comes in early and supplies an acid sauce for the table that beats calomel as a liver regulator, and sarsaparilla as a spring medicine. Asparagus, too when once started, cost little to keep the bed producing a family supply, and how little labor and space are needed to produce the early onions, lettuce, beets and radishes, all of which are wholesome and appetizing to say nothing of the fragrance of some of them.

The wise gardener does not experiment much. If he tries new varieties it is in a small way. With sorts that he knows will fit his conditions and soil, he is sure of good results, and life is too short to work a crop a whole year and harvest a failure. There is a fruit grower in Anoka county who has fourteen acres of strawberries. He devotes a small plat to experiments, and is trying two hundred varieties, but he does not plant anything extensively until he has tested it on his own soil and knows that it will be a winner under his conditions. This is sound sense.

Eggs For Hatching,

From fine black Langshang. Single comb white and brown Leghorns for sale cheap 75c for 13—20 eggs for $1.00. Address, JOHN AASE, Crookston, Minn.

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1897 TWENTIETH PEAR 1897

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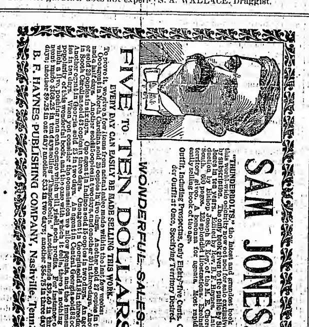

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss
County of Polk.

In probate court, special term, April 29th, 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Hattie S. Comings, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of John Zerfass Jr. administrator of the estate of Hattie S. Cummings deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard by this court, on Friday the 28th day of May A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock p. m., at Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 29th day of April A. D. 1897.

By the Court,
OLE E. HAGEN,
[4-7] Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss
County of Polk.

In the Probate Court, Special term May 4th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Gould C. Johnson, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Martin Rookstad administrator of the estate of Gould C. Johnson, deceased, representing among other things that he has fully administrated said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined and petition heard by this court, on Saturday the 29th day of May, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in Crookston, in said county.

And it is further ordered that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 4th day of May, A. D., 1897.

By the Court,
OLE E. HAGEN,
[4-7] Judge of Probate.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., April 28, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on June 18th 1897, viz: James Hance, H. E. 15770 for the n.e.¼, sec. 26, township 152, range 46.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Benoit, Narcis Mireault, John P. Goregen, Filbert Mathew, all of Illinot, Polk county, Minnesota.

[4-9] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. In Probate Court,
County of Polk.

Special term, April 22nd, 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Nicholas Hoffman, deceased:

On reading and filing of the petition of W. H. Pringle administrator in Minnesota of said estate setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debt outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions of lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell all of the real estate of said decedent in Minnesota. And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debt, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell all of said real estate:

It is therefore ordered, That all persons interested in said estate, appear before this court on Friday the 21st day of May 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the probate office in Crookston in said county, and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said W. H. Pringle to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 22nd day of April, A. D., 1897.

By the Court,
[3-6] OLE E. HAGEN,
Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First pub. April 22, 1897.
Last pub. June 3, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated January 27th, 1891, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds, of Polk county, Minnesota January 30th, 1891, in book 12 of mortgages page 182 whereby John Boh and Julia A. Boh, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee southwest quarter of section four (4) in township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-six (46) and lots three (3) and four (4) block forty (40) original townsite of Crookston, Minnesota, in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof $572.01, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $121.59 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $693.60.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold, at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy Saturday, June 5th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & Co., [SEAL]
Attorneys St. Paul, Minn. [50-8]

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Sold outright, no rent, no royalty. Adapted to City, Village or Country. Needed in every home, shop, store and office. Greatest convenience and best seller on earth.

Agents make from $5 to $50 per day.

One in a residence means a sale to all the neighbors. Fine instruments, no toys, works anywhere, any distance. Complete, ready for use when shipped. Can be put up by any one, never out of order, no repairing, lasts a life time. Warranted. A money maker. Write W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk 10, Columbus, O.

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come from the best trees. The best trees are grown in the far North. The very best trees come from our great Minnesota Nurseries—absolutely the best and hardiest that money will buy. We sell millions of trees and plants every year. This season we want to sell more than ever. Nobody at any price can sell you as good trees as we can at a low price. The thing to remember is that our trees and plants **grow**. And they **bear fruit**. All we ask is your name and address, so we can send you a great deal of valuable information **free**. Tell us where you live, and we will tell you about our trees.

THE JEWELL NURSERY CO.,
LAKE CITY, MINN.

GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS

CANNOT BE MADE FOR

$1 per Dozen

And I am not turning out cheap work.

My work is all first-class, and my prices reasonable: You cannot get first-class goods for third-class prices.

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Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

HUMPHREYS'

No. 1	Cures	Fever.
No. 2	"	Worms.
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No. 15	"	Rheumatism.
No. 16	"	Malaria.
No. 19	"	Catarrh.
No. 20	Cures	Whooping Cough
No. 21	"	Asthma.
No. 24	"	General Debility.
No. 26	"	Sea-Sickness.
No. 27	"	Kidney Diseases.
No. 28	Cures	Nervous Debility.
No. 30	"	Urinary Diseases
No. 32	"	Heart Disease.
No. 34	"	Sore Throat.
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Small bottles of pleasant pellets, fit the vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid upon receipt of price, 25 cents, except Nos. 28, and 32 are made $1.00 size only. Humphreys' Medicine Company, 111 William St., New York.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL
"THE PILE OINTMENT."

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

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On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully,
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FUR DRESSING AND DYEING A SPECIALTY.

We dress all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, harness and shoes.
We pay good price for black steer, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes.
We also take orders for coats and robes making, and cleaning and repairing of old furs.

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Plain - and - Ornamental - Painting,

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CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

This week the news from the seat of war indicates a back-down by Greece and an early close of the war. It looks very much like Turkey would devour Greece.

THE citizens of Red Lake Falls have organized an agricultural society for Red Lake county. This is a move in the right direction that shows commendable enterprise.

GOVERNOR D. M. CLOUGH has designated Saturday, May 25th, as Memorial Day. The G. A. R. Post at this place is making arrangements for the proper observance of the day.

"ALL things come to those who wait." Tams Bixby was "mentioned" for Land Commissioner, for the Treasury Department and for several other odd jobs, and gets to be an Indian chief—that is he is chief of the commission appointed to treat Indians. It is said to be a lucrative job anyhow.

ONLY eight days had elapsed after the legislature adjourned when the laws that had been passed were all printed and ready to circulate through the papers of the state. It was an immense work and to J. J. Dobson, manager of the N. W. N. U., is due a large share of the credit thereof.

LAST week we cited a case of a Marshall county attorney whose name appeared in a lot of legal notices published in a Populist paper, not published in his own village and now comes the editor of the Pop paper aforesaid and says that the attorney in question had nothing to do in the case "except to lend his name to an attorney outside of the state," in which case it is not as bad as it looked. We accept the amendment.

AFTER the JOURNAL had gone to press last week the news of the appointment of A. F. George, of this city, as receiver of the U. S. Land office in this city was received. Mr. George has been a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party ever since he has been in politics and the appointment gives universal satisfaction. Mr. George expects to have arrangements all made in time to take possession about June 1st.

THE Bell Telephone Co. has won in the case brought against it by the United States to annul its last patent, granted in 1891. The government asked to have that patent set aside on the ground that the delay of 13 years in the patent office was fraudulent, and that the patent of '80 covered the same ground. The court held that there was no evidence of corrupt influence by the Bell Co. This decision gives the Bell Co. 11 more years, being 17 years from 1891.

THAT the selection of C. C. Whitney for Supt. of state printing was a wise one he has often demonstrated and never more forcibly than he has in the prompt manner in which he got the laws of the last session ready for printing. That body had scarcely been out of the capital a week when the last of the laws was in the hands of the printer, thus enabling the people to see what the legislature had accomplished in the late session sooner by several weeks than ever before. C. C. is very evidently right onto his job.

Business and Wheat.

Minneapolis Tribune.

Is it possible that prosperity has been stealing upon the country unawares? For many weeks past the reports of the commercial agencies, though at times hopeful, have been on the whole pervaded by a lugubrious tone; but in their last week's review Dun & Co. break into the following joyous strain: "Nearly all will be astonished to learn that actual sales in April by leading business houses in the principal cities east of the Rocky Mountains average only about ten per cent less than in April, 1892, the year of the largest business hitherto, and were six per cent more than in the same month last year." This fact, the Review goes on to say, is especially encouraging in view of the great fall of prices within the past five years, and with exceptional floods and other retarding influences this year. Speculative business has been small, but legitimate business, as above shown is remarkably good. Failures also show considerable diminution, both in number and amount of liability.

The Tribune, in its last week's business article, gave a hint of the improved commercial conditions by quoting from a New York paper a statement to the effect that the city was filled with buyers from all over the country. The summary of Dun's reports indicate that the buyers were not there merely to see the sights, but that they actually bought which is a good proof that they had gauged the buying ability of their respective constituencies and were satisfied that they were fairly prosperous. Such facts as these speak louder than the most elaborate theorizing on the part of calamity howlers.

The wheat market during the week displayed great strength and increasing confidence on the part of holders and the trade generally in the stability of prevailing prices. The price of the July option got below 70 cents once or twice, on bear raids, but it speedily recovered, and the market closed strong, on Saturday, around the highest figures of the week. Advices from most of the winter wheat states indicate a small crop, with possibilities of still further damage. This, with our small visible and invisible supplies, and with reports of damage from both France and Russia, makes sellers very cautious, notwithstanding the favorable reports from the northwest.

In regard to this region indeed the reports could not be better. The spring floods subsided sooner than was expected, leaving the ground in excellent condition for seeding, which will be on the whole very little, if any delayed. The weather for several weeks past has been simply perfect for the sowing of wheat and the germination of the wheat plant, and advices are to the effect that the acreage of the three great spring wheat states will be increased to the extent of about 25 per cent.

This condition would ordinarily have a bearish effect upon prices, and even now it may be the factor that keeps wheat from selling in the 80s instead of the 70s. If the outlook were as poor in the northwest as it is the majority of the winter wheat states, wheat at one dollar a bushel in Minneapolis or Chicago would soon look very cheap.

The prospect is highly encouraging to the northwest. Of course, the crop is not yet harvested, and will be subject to the usual contingencies which sometimes blast the hopes of the husbandman, but the fact remains that a crop well started, with favorable soil and climatic conditions, almost invariably turns out well. The northwest this year faces the pleasing probability of a good crop and good prices: for it is hardly possible that even a phenomenal yield of spring wheat in this section can force prices down to the old low plane, with available supplies so nearly exhausted and the probability of a less than average crop in the rest of the world.

The only Flying-Machine that Has ever Flown.

The only flying-machine that has ever actually flown—that is, maintained and moved itself in the air by energy generated in its own mechanism—is one lately constructed, after years of laborious and disappointing experiment, by Prof S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The first full and the only authoritative account of this epoch-making invention will appear in McClure's Magazine for June, in a paper written by Prof Langley himself, and illustrated with diagrams and pictures made under his direction. This is probably the most important magazine paper ever published in this country.

Anthony Hope's New Zenda Novel.

The manuscript of Anthony Hope's new novel, the sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda," which is to begin publication in McClure's Magazine in September, is now in the hands of Mr. C. D. Gibson, who is to make a series of full-page illustrations to be published with the several instalments in McClure's. The title of the novel is "A Constable of Zenda," Those who have been permitted to look into it says that, while a sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda" and introducing the same people who made that so irresistible, it is entirely Complete and independent, and will be found by any reader a rare good story in itself. It simply runs over with romantic adventure.

Lock the Door.

Before the horse is stolen. Purify, enrich and vitalize your blood and build up your physical system before disease attacks you and serious sickness comes. Hood's Sarsaparilla will make you strong and vigorous and will expel from your blood all impurities and germs of disease. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic. Easy to take, gentle, mild. 25 cents.

Cash.

The highest market price paid for barley and oats. See Theodore Greenhalgh, one door north of the Germania hotel. [14tf]

Gone To Rest.

The sweet Sabbath bells were ringing out their welcome invitation to tired humanity to assemble for divine worship, as the soul of Bessie Montague took its flight to join the innumerable hosts in the realms of of bliss in the great beyond. The call to us was to meet the Blessed Master in His earthly courts—to her it meant a summons to meet Him in His heavenly abode—a summons to the great, white throne, and gladly the poor frail human body released the spirit to answer the solemn summons.

BESSIE MONTAGUE, the third daughter of Judge and Mrs. R. J. Montague, was born in this city on July 8th 1882, and this city has been her home during her short stay on earth, and by her gentle, loving disposition she had endeared many to her. Last fall consumption marked her for its victim and during the past winter she has been slowly fading away till at length the weary body gave up the struggle and the spirit returned to God who gave. Besides her parents and a loving band of brothers and sisters she leaves a host of friends to mourn her early death. The funeral which occurred at 10 a. m. on Tuesday was largely attended and the remains were laid to rest in Oakdale cemetery.

Caught.

The Grand Forks Plaindealer of Monday announced that a man supposed to be August Norman, the fiend who killed the Hillestad boys, was arrested at Towner at 3 o'clock on Monday. On Sunday Norman was reported to be in the neighborhood of Fessenden and when the report came that he had been caught at Towner the officials were in doubt about its being Norman.

The news of the arrest of Norman, the murderer of the Hillestead family, that was received on Tuesday was confirmed on Wednesday and unless the infuriated citizens of Larimore get hold of him there will be a legal hanging in Dakota later on.

American Watches.

Watch glasses are not made in America, and there is not much reason why they should be, as they are an astonishing cheap commodity, and the total consumption would not severely tax the capacity of one factory. A house in Maiden Lane which operates a factory at Goetzenbruck in Lorraine supplies a large portion of the watch glasses used in America. So minute are the gradation of depth and diameter that a complete stock requires more than one million of the fragile disks. They are sold to the jobbing trade at an average of less than one cent apiece, the price per gross being but $1,20. When it is considered that this price covers an import duty of 25 per cent advalorem, besides the cost of shipment from Germany and the importer's profit. it is hard to see how a watch glass can be produced at so small a cost even in a country where the laborer receives about one-third the wages paid in America.

The annual production of new watches in the United States is less than 2,000,000, and at $1.20 per gross the glasses would cost about $17,000, and is 20,000,000 glasses are used annually to make good the breakage in watches already in use the total consumption of glasses would reach a money value of but little over $200,000 per annum. At this rate America can well afford to leave Europe undisturbed in the monopoly of wach glass manufacture.

Excepting the watch glasses and the small jewels that are imported, cut and polished, for the bearing of higher-priced movements, the materials entering into the construction of an American watch are of American production. It is no longer necessary to send abroad for the steel used in making either the mainspring or the hairspring. An American watch is essentially an American achievement, and in every detail is a masterpiece of mechanism equal to anything the world is capable of producing.

It ought to Interest You

to know that the Wisconsin Central lines fast trains leaving St. Paul and Minneapolis daily for Ashland, Milwaukee and Chicago, reaches almost all the important cities in Wisconsin. If you intend making an eastern trip consult your nearest ticket agent, who will give you complete information relative to the Wisconsin Central trains.

JAS. C. POND,
General Passenger Agent.
Milwaukee, Wis

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

The county board is in session this week.

Commissioner Remi Fortier was in on Tuesday.

P. L. Renne is having his restaurant nicely re-papered.

J. V. E. Wyatt went down to Climax on Tuesday.

Geo. Vine was out along the Fosston line on Tuesday.

Arny Grundyson was up from his farm near Fisher on Monday.

Attorney A. A. Miller went over to East Grand Forks on Tuesday.

Wm. Erdmann has the contract for building a large barn near Warren.

C. C. Knappen, of Fisher, was at Hotel Crookston on Monday night.

Frank Montague has moved into rooms over J. E. O'Brien's hardware store.

L. I. Benoit is freshening up the front of his meat market by putting on a coat of paint.

W. J. Murphy was up from Minneapolis to attend the council meeting on Tuesday evening.

Col. Cobham Post is busy making arrangements for the proper observance of Memorial Day.

It is said that Fred Hall has accepted an offer to travel for a large clothing house of Chicago.

W. Waterstradt was married to Miss Caroline Eckstein on Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. Fr. Fritz officiating

Mr. Albert Edward and Mrs. Rose Swenson were united for life on Saturday evening at the residence of the bride in this city, the Rev. Houlgate officiating.

J. R. Clements is having the old kitchen, part to the Sherman house fitted up. It will be occupied by Louis Rivard as a wet goods dispensary.

John McLean starts to-night for a trip south of a month or so duration. He has his eye on some speculative property somewhere on the gulf of Mexico.

The commissioners appointed to distribute the state appropriation met in this city on Monday evening and divided the money for each commissioner district.

The city council met on Tuesday evening, spent some time discussing water-works and electric lighting, acted upon various bills and adjourned till Thursday evening.

Assessor J. E. Harris is getting his work pretty well along and will be all through on time. He commenced his work promptly on time and has kept steadily at it, which is the kind of work that counts.

P. C. Schmidt came up from Duluth on Wednesday morning returning on the evening train. P. C. was a member of the legislature from Duluth and was one of the brainiest members of the lower house. He informs us that he will be up again during the term of District court.

Mrs. J. J. Ide died on Monday, of consumption, at the family residence a few miles west of the city, and was laid to rest in the cemetery in the town of Roome on Wednesday. Comrade Ide has the sympathy of all the comrades and a host of other friends in his bereavement.

The prospects are that there will be a big crowd in the city on Monday next. We have seen what the Halstad branch can do in the way of a turnout and to this will be added liberal contributions from every other branch line, and many others will drive in. It will be a big day and fun galore. Everybody invited.

Big times in the city next Monday. The committees are all hard at work to get everyting in readiness. The opera house will be used for the speechifying while the other entertainments will be in the open air. Everybody come and enjoy the festivities of the occasion with us. Reduced rates on all railroads.

The McKinnon Bros. are very particular about their work and will employ none but the best of workmen. The fact that August Gustafson was one of their painters before he set up in business for himself is a sufficient guaranty for his work—which also speaks for itself.

The board of county commissioners of Red Lake county are stirring up the people by their methods of dividing up the school districts. John Power was down from Wylie on Monday to arrange with attorneys here to bring action against the board in a matter affecting the village of Wylie.

Reports of damage done to wheat sown on sandy land by the high winds of last week are conflicting. Some reports allege great damage done by the soil drifting while others say that very little has been done. It is a fact however that the soil is getting very dry and needs rain very badly. In some places especially where the soil is light and sandy.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS

Wednesday, May 5.

Rear Admiral Meade (retired) is dead.

Joe Patchen has been sold to J. W. Marks of Chicago for $15,000.

Pueblo, Col., will prohibit the kinetoscope exhibition by ordinance.

The Chicago drainage canal bill was passed by the Illinois house by a vote of 82 to 39.

The Iowa state dental association is in session at Des Moines. The attendance is about 100.

Ex-United States Senator Coke of Texas has suffered a stroke of apoplexy. His recovery is doubtful.

The 10th annual convention of the National Association of Railway Surgeons is in session at Chicago.

The fourth triennial meeting of the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons is in progress at Washington.

Fire at Caldwell, Noble county, O., destroyed $60,000 worth of property in the center of the business portion of the town.

Advices from upper East Tennessee and Southern Kentucky, show that a general strike in all the coal mines in that section will probably occur in the next few days. Already 2,500 are out.

Thursday, May 6.

Alderman Drew of Minneapolis, charged with accepting a bribe, has been acquitted.

In the British house of commons the miners' eight hour bill was rejected by a vote of 227 to 186.

It is semi-officially denied that the German imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, has resigned.

Charlemagne Tower of Philadelphia, the newly appointed minister to Austria-Hungary, has sailed for his new post.

Major General Nelson A. Miles, bound for Greece, was a passenger on board the American line steamer St. Paul.

Premier Greenway of Manitoba is active in a project to build an air line between Duluth and Winnipeg as a link in a new transcontinental railway.

Friday, May 7.

James F. Tyner of Indiana has been appointed assistant attorney general for the postoffice department.

Monroe Salisbury, the well known horseman, has been declared insolvent by the superior court of Alameda county, Cal.

The directors of the Chicago and Alton reduced the annual dividend on the stock from 8 per cent to 7 per cent per annum.

General Shafter, who it was once thought might be sent to St. Paul, has been assigned to the command of the Department of Columbia.

An attempt was made to wreck the incoming Cheyenne and Northern passenger train by misplacing a switch in the yards at northern entrance to Cheyenne.

Saturday, May 8.

Madison plumbers want an increase of 20 per cent in wages.

The United States revenue cutter Bear has sailed on her annual cruise to the Arctic.

A. G. Spaulding, known as the "father of the greenback," is dead at Buffalo, N. Y.

By the unanimous opinion of the judges Princeton won the annual debate with Yale.

Charles Button, a capitalist, and formerly of the wholesale drug firm of Greene & Button, dropped dead while entering his carriage at Milwaukee.

The liquidating trustees of the Standard Oil trust have declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, and an extra dividend of 7 per cent, payable June 15.

Actions brought by the Wisconsin Central Railroad company to eject about 40 settlers that have been fighting for the lands south of Ashland near Marengo and Sanborn are on trial in the circuit court at Ashland.

Monday, May 10.

General Wheaton formally retired from the army on Saturday, after 47 years of service.

Messrs. Stevenson, Wolcott and Paine, the monetary commissioners, have sailed for Europe.

The Mallory line steamer Leona, New York to Galveston, took fire at sea. Escape of the steerage passengers was cut off and 13 perished, together with three of the crew.

Mrs. Elizabeth O'Sheridan, aged 70, mother of Mary Grant O'Sheridan, a talented Madison (Wis.) poetess, was instantly killed by the cars at a railroad crossing near her home.

The Spanish queen regent has issued a decree authorizing the raising of £8,000,000 to be secured by the customs duties of Spain to meet the cost of military operations in Cuba and the Philippine islands.

Tuesday, May 11.

The mayor and city council of Auburn, Neb., have been sent to jail for contempt.

Grain receipts at Buffalo during April were 5,700,000 bushels, a very large showing.

Bishop Whipple of Minnesota has started for England to attend a conference of bishops.

Homestead settlers on Indian reservation lands have been notified of the extension of time of payments for another year.

According to the agricultural department crop report the condition of wheat is 80.2, against 81.4 last month, and 72.7 May 1 last year.

Fire wiped out the little village of Marshland, Wis. The postoffice, Will Bros.' hotel, Leath's telephone office, and other buildings were destroyed.

Mrs. W. Gould Brokaw of New York, niece of Frederick R. Coudert, has brought suit for divorce. Her husband is a wealthy society and club man.

A Patent Office Tale.

It was a January morning and colder than the north side of a snowdrift in Maine.

The man entered the west door of the Patent Office bearing unmistakable evidence of having been wrestling with a great grief.

He was duly sober, and looked as if he had been so ever since boyhood.

Slowly he approached the guardian at the door.

The guardian looked scared.

"Excuse me," said the man, "but can I get a patent here?"

"This is the Patent Office," replied the door guardian, guardedly.

"Then I can get a patent here?"

"I suppose so sir."

The door guardian was disposed to be polite.

"Can you give me one?" asked the applicant.

"Oh, no, sir; you will have to see the commissioner."

"I'm in a hurry, will you take it to him?" and he handed the guardian a package, which he took gingerly.

"What is it?" he inquired.

"It's something to save the mind and body of poor married men like I am," replied the man, beginning to have a wild gleam in his eyes. "It is something that will give him the rest in the morning his wife insists he shall not have. It is a new kind of kindling wood, with a time-lock arrangement on each bundle that will scratch a match and set it on fire at any hour in the morning he may set it for. All he has to do is to wind it up at night and put it in the fireplace with the coal placed around it, and then he doesn't have to do anything but sleep as long as he wants to in the morning and get up in a nice, warm room."

Then it was the guardian of the door knew the poor fellow had been crazed by his troubles, and he treated him with due consideration, and he promised to see the commissioner in person.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

A Snap.

I have for sale a farm of one-half section, lying on the river, six miles east of the city, two hundred acres under cultivation, good buildings that cost owner $2000, good fences on portion of it. If taken within 15 days, I will sell this choice farm for $3,300, $1,000 cash down, balance on time. For full particulars call at the First National bank, Crookston, or address

J. W. WHEELER.

Eggs For Hatching,

From fine black Langshang. Single comb white and brown Leghorns for sale cheap 75c for 13—20 eggs for $1.00. Address, JOHN AASE, Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE
First pub. May 13, 1897.
Last pub. June 24, 1897.

Default having been made in the conditions of that certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Andrew Sture and Marthe H. Sture, his wife, as mortgagors, to The Union Central Life Insurance Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Ohio, as mortgagee, which mortgage bears date the 11th day of January, 1893, is recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk, state of Minnesota, on the 10th day of February, 1893 at 3:20 o'clock p. m. in book 65 of mortgages, page 27-30, is upon the following described land in said county of Polk, to wit: The southeast quarter of Section eighteen (18) and the northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of section twenty (20), all in township one hundred and fifty-two (152) range forty-four (44), containing four hundred acres, and was given to secure the payment of the sum of sixteen hundred dollars with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum, payable annually on the first day of December in each year, according to the conditions of one principal note and interest coupon notes thereto attached, by failure to pay the annual interest falling due on the first day of December, 1896, and by failure to pay the taxes levied upon said real estate for the years 1893, 1894 and 1895; and whereas said mortgage provided as one of its conditions that in case of failure to pay any part of said interest when the same becomes due or to pay any taxes levied upon said real estate before the same becomes delinquent, the whole sum of money or indebtedness thereby secured shall thereupon become due and payable; and whereas said mortgage also provides that if such taxes are not so paid the holder of said mortgage may elect to pay the same and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of eight per cent per annum and said mortgage stand as security for the amount so paid with interest; and whereas said mortgagee pursuant to said provision did on the 2nd day of November, 1896 pay taxes then delinquent and unpaid for the years 1893 and 1894 amounting to $103.02, and on the 14th day of December, 1896 pay taxes then delinquent and unpaid for the year 1895 amounting to $8.17; and whereas there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice on said principal indebtedness and interest thereon to the date hereof and for said amount paid for taxes and interest thereon the sum of nineteen hundred and thirty-six dollars and twenty cents ($1936.20) and whereas because of said defaults and each of them the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded became operative, and no action at law or in equity having been instituted to recover said mortgage indebtedness.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises above described, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county of Polk, at the front door of the court house in Crookston, in said county on Saturday the 26th day of June, 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said indebtedness, the attorney's fee of $75, and the disbursements allowed by law.

Dated May 11th, 1897.

THE UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Mortgagee.
GEO. T. HALBERT, Attorney for Mortgagee.
504 Guaranty Loan Bldg., Minneapolis Minn. [5-11]

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

J. A. McAnulty was in from Tilden on Monday.

Nels Maus was up from Climax last week.

Norman Beebe was in from Euclid on Monday.

S. C. Bagley was down from Fosston on Monday.

Sheriff Lawrence was out along the east side last week.

O. L. Larson was down from Fosston on Monday.

J. P. Foote took a run out on the Fosston line Monday evening.

The city will be in gala attire for the festive occasion next Monday.

Otto Kankel was up from Fertile on Monday returning in the evening.

A. C. Rhinehart came over from East Grand Forks on Monday evening.

See ad. of the New York Store in this issue and try Chabot for bargains.

Napoleon Rapin went out to Mentor to spend the Sabbath at Maple Lake.

Mrs. A. D. Stephens is visiting friends in St. Paul and Minneapolis this week.

Auditor Gleason was kept at home a few days last week with an attack of quinsy.

Fritz Barholz, the genial landlord of the Fertile house, was in the city on Monday.

Attorney Holston has taken possession of his new office in the Rickett block.

D. S. Horwitz was over from Grand Forks on Friday looking up the piano trade.

Reports from Mallory indicate that everything will be completed in seeding this week.

Ed. Ranz has accepted a clerkship in the grocery department at Fontaine & Anglim's.

R. A. Wilkinson came up from St. Paul on Saturday to look after his farming operations.

The train from St. Paul on the Great Northern road was an hour late on Monday morning.

The Presbyterian church society contemplates building an addition to their church building.

And still they come. Almost every train brings more or less home-hunters and many are catching on.

Last Friday a load of evergreen trees appeared upon the streets and seemed to be finding a ready market.

Mrs. C. H. Jenks, of Grand Forks, was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Charles Shapleigh, in this city last week.

Att'y A. C. Wilkinson went to St. Paul last week on a case in the supreme court for Marshall county parties.

Gustafson & Andrist are giving a sample of what they can do in painting on the JOURNAL office building this week.

Paul Carpenter, of Fosston, is helping in the office of Larsen & Carpenter, while Carpenter is off on his Chicago trip.

See the new ad of Larson & Carpenter in this issue and when in need of agricultural implements patronize a live firm.

The Northern Pacific railroad will make a rate of one and one-third fare on round trip tickets to Crookston next Monday.

Mine host Markham, who is to build the new hotel at St. Hilaire, was in the city on Monday on his way to St. Hilaire.

If your carriage or buggy needs touching up let August Gustafson figure on it for you. He is a No. 1 carriage painter.

Fred Reynolds, one of the leading attorneys of Duluth, spent the Sabbath in this city with his mother and old-time friends.

Saturday afternoon heavy showers seemed to be in evidence to the east of us while here we got scarcely enough to lay the dust.

The Jolly Rovers intend to tackle the Warren club in the near future. They also have a prospect of a whack at the Fisher Club.

W. E. Slocum was on the sick list the latter part of last week. Was not able to be in his accustomed place in church on Sunday.

G. F. Carpenter left on Sunday evening for a business trip to Chicago, and may extend his trip to Tennessee before his return.

Miss Knestrick, the elocutionist, was entertaining the people of Grand Forks last week. She is very highly spoken of by the press over there.

If "practice makes perfect" the fire laddies of our city ought to attain that desirable state this summer for they are out every pleasant evening drilling.

Mrs. A. E. Koeppe and family arrived from Los Angeles, Cal., last week to make their future home with the Koepps brothers in this city.

P. H. Konzen was in from Hallock on Monday to attend a meeting of the commissioners to disburse the state appropriation to the flood sufferers.

Ed. Chapin received a box of flowers from the old home in New York last week. In the box were some choice apple and peach blossoms.

E. D. Childs went down to St. Paul last week in the interests of the city in the matter of electric lighting, which question is now before the city council.

Baldness is often preceded or accompanied by grayness of the hair. To prevent both baldness and grayness, use Hall's Hair Renewer an honest remedy.

If you are going to paint see August Gustafson and let him figure with you before you let the job. First-class work and reasonable rates guaranteed.

F. E. Hertz has been appointed surveyor of logs and lumber in the place of Andrew Elken, whose term had expired. Andy is looking for something better later on.

Frank Brown went up to Warren on Monday to arrange for establishing a place for the sale of Valley Roller Mills flour. Says that they had good two hours rain up there.

Strawberries seem very plentiful and are certainly quite cheap in this market. Last Saturday they were selling at 13 cents per box, each box supposed to contain a quart.

Forest fires were reported to be raging extensively in the vicinity of Duluth latter part of last week, which may account for the superabundance of smoke that prevailed here.

It is said that Red Lake Falls has secured a saw-mill, and that the work of building it will soon be commenced. This ought to make quite a boom for that enterprising little village.

Sunday evening the atmosphere was so chilly that those who had garden vegetables up were apprehensive of frost, but later in the evening it began to clear up dispelling all fears of frost for that time.

Dr. Nelson was up last Thursday to see about his divorce case. At last a mutual understanding in relation to division of property between the parties has been reached and a decree granted.

Mr. Elias Swenson has rented the Montreal house and will try hotel-keeping for a time. The house is being re-painted. Mr. S. is said to be an experienced hotel man and will no doubt do well.

The Red River Lumber Co. is shipping large quantities of lumber by both the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railroads. They are looking for larger sales this year than for several years past.

The Great Northern train knocked a heifer off the track in the yards, near the station in the Fifth ward on Thursday evening breaking a leg for the animal. Of course it was a thoroughbred of some breed.

Fred Hall started on Thursday evening for a short trip to eastern markets after a stock of summer clothing for Fontaine & Anglim. Before you order your summer suit wait and see what Fred gets.

Postmaster LePage is boasting over the receipt of a box of maple sugar direct from the Green Mountain state which (the sugar) is said to be too sweet for anything. In this case it is indeed "sweet to be remembered."

John Power was in from Wylie on Monday shaking hands with old time friends. Says that seeding in that section will all be completed this week. The high winds of the last half of last week did no damage to the fields already sown.

The 17th of May, Norwegian Independence day, will be celebrated in this city in proper manner. The speakers will be Hon. H. Steenerson, Hon. P. M Ringdal and Rev. John L. Erickson. A big time is expected.

L. W. Clark wrote up from Climax on Saturday that he had the foundation for the new hotel all ready and expected to go to work raising the building on Monday, when he would put on a larger force and rush things.

Monday night was cold enough for a frost which we had probably got only for a light rain during the night. While any frost that we might get at this time would not damage grain any it would be discouraging to early gardens.

Billy Davis, the only original Seely Billy, arrived early this week and he didn't do a thing but hire out to Nap. Rapin right away quick. Billy has the reputation of being not only one of the best mixers in the state but a genial all-round good fellow.

T. A. Hart, a Great Northern brakesman was killed at Sauk Centre on Friday of last week while engaged in switching. He fell from the top of a box car on the rail and a number of cars ran over his body crushing the life out of him instantly.

The result of the action brought against the Gun Club by Hans Morberg, account of which was given in last issue, was acquittal, and the city has the costs to pay. In all such cases there should be a way to make the plaintiff "cough up" for the costs.

The house-warming at the improved Cleveland house on Friday evening, was well attended and a great social success. His guests do say that Joe. Koelmel knows how to entertain in the latest style of the art.

Ex-county commissioner Norland will take the place, as sheriff of Red Lake county, left vacant by Sam Dainerd. Among the many aspirants for the position was ex-sheriff Jack Kivel, formerly of Marshal county, now a resident of Red Lake Falls.

The Northern Pacific commenced last week running through trains to Winnipeg for the first since the floods came on down that way. The condition of the road was such that for a few days the trains were an hour or so late every day.

The land office has been notified from Washington that payments on land taken in the Red Lake Reservation can be deferred till next year, and no contests for non-payment this year can be brought against the occupants of said lands.

If you have got any more rheumatism about your anatomy than you need, and wish to dispose of any quantity of it see Charlie Misner. He has found a good market for all the surplus rheumatism there is in the city and guarantys to dispose of it.

While the good people of Crookston were at dinner on Tuesday a fine soaking rain set in, and all nature smiled a glad welcome to the much needed refreshment. It was the best rain of the season. The most moisture we have had since the snow went off.

Rev. Herman P. Fisher was passing round among his friends, samples from a box of genuine maple sugar just received from the old home in the old Bay State. We are told that this sample indicated the presence of maple sugar—assaying s'teen ounces to the pound and was very sweet.

On dit that the big saw-mill will start on or about next Monday, the 17th. We are informed the hands have all been notified to be ready on Monday. The calculations are for a much larger cut this year than ever, and if the mill starts up next week it will give a longer season than ever before.

The janitor of the school house on the hill made a fire in the stove on Monday morning and a chart that had fallen against the stove took fire and for a time things were lively in that neighborhood. A few pails of water judiciously applied put out the fire and restored tranquility directly.

J. M. DeLance:—"Our wheat is up and growing nicely and we will soon have our barley and oats all in. Then all we have to complete our spring's work is a patch of millet and we shall sow 25 or 30 acres of that for our dairy herd. This has been a splendid season for farmers to get their spring's work done."

August Gustafson was the boss painter on the Hamm brewery building and that job is an excellent advertisement for him. He is a careful, pains-taking workman, thoroughly competent and all work trusted to him will be done strictly upon honor. If you have a job of painting try him once.

Mrs. George Banzy came down from Mentor on Saturday and spent the Sabbath with friends in the city. She says that the reports of wheat being blown out of the ground in the vicinity of Mentor are very largely overdrawn, while the winds been very high she has heard of no serious injury to wheat. On the contrary wheat is all looking finer than ever before in that neighborhood. They are needing rain however. Mrs. B. left for her home on Monday evening.

Joe. Mathews, last fall had in his garden on the hill some fine thrifty apple trees that were due to bear this year, and he also had some cherry trees that he was experimenting with to see what could be done with them in this climate. He informs the JOURNAL that this spring when the snow went off he discovered that the bark had been eaten off almost entirely by the mice and the trees destroyed. Some berry bushes were also ruined in the same way. The snow inside his garden fence was 10 or 12 feet deep.

P. J. LaChapelle says that he don't like to plant potatoes only in the dark of the moon but he has to as he was too busy locating the country over with land-hunters to finish his potatoes planting when the moon was black enough to suit him, so he is finishing now in the light of the moon. He says he has several Pennsylvania parties on the string who are anxious to get good farms, and P. J. is anxious to get the country well settled up even though he has to plant a few potatoes off-color—as it were.

Northwestern Farmer:—The speculative bobbing up and down of wheat prices does not mean much to the farmer. The little cloud of war in the south of Europe is too small to raise prices and a general war would only affect prices temporarily, as with modern arms and facilities for transportation, it would be necessarily a short, sharp and decisive conflict. Such a war would cripple our customers abroad for years, and would be a calamity to the farmers of the United States. What the world wants is peace and prosperity. When people are able to buy what they want and need, the farmer will have his innings.

Wonderland for '97 is the title to a new pamphlet just issued by the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., descriptive of the country through which its road runs from Duluth to Portland, Oregon. It is well written and nicely gotten up, profusely illustrated by fine cuts of the various cities along the line, also of many scenes in the Yellow Stone Park and at other interesting points. In it you see the great mountain peaks of the Cascade range and get something of an idea of their vastness and grandeur. It is a very interesting little book to read and can be had for six cents, to pay postage, sent to C. S. Fee, St. Paul.

Northwestern Farmer:—A few days ago the supreme court of the United States delivered a decision which places railroad pools and combines under the Sherman law against trusts. There was consternation in the railroad camp for a few days, but the excitement soon died out when it was discovered that there were still plenty of ways to evade the law and maintain the rates. But meantime a good many friends of trusts showed their colors and not a few newspapers were found on their side. There are some people who believe there are good trusts, and such generally cite the Standard Oil Company and Rockefeller's gifts to a great university.

A reader of the JOURNAL, after our last issue, procured of Chas. Misner a bottle of "sure death to corns" and was to "apply it each night before retiring for four night and the fifty night to bathe the corn in water as hot as he could endure," when the corn would drop off. The first application was made on Saturday night, the next night the corn not bothering the patient the remedy was forgotten and on Monday morning the itching of the corn reminded the patient of the existence of the corn, but instead of putting on the corn cure an application of hot water was made and the corn came out very promptly and has given no more trouble.

The Standard Oil Company deliberately and mercilessly drove out of business thousands of men in order to grasp the control of the oil business. Since getting it they have given the public good service at reasonable rates, because the controlling spirits have been sagacious enough to foresee disaster in case extortion was attempted, but when new men come into control, what guarantee has the public that it will not rob with as bold a hand as the coal trust, for instance. All trusts are un-American. They are like the gentle bulls that some day are sure to rip up their owners who trust them too far. The only way to handle a gentle bull safely is by a ring in his nose, and a stout stick in the ring. Trusts ought to be handled in the same way. They are safe when the people have the upper hand and control. During one of Grant's administrations, a southern lobbyist wrote to a friend that he had found in Washington, "a bigger man than Old Grant." The United States don't want any man or corporation to exist in this country that is bigger than the president and congress.

Painful Eruptions

Continued to Spread and Discharge Until Blood Was Purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My sister was afflicted with eruptions around her ears which kept getting worse and spreading until they became very painful. The sores would discharge and were exceedingly disagreeable. We made up our minds we must do something for her and we procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She continued taking it until she was entirely cured." NADIA DUNNING, Concord, Wisconsin.

"After having tumors removed I was very weak. I had a headache all the time and a dreadful tired feeling. My daughter urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I did so, and after taking three bottles I was relieved of these troubles." E. V. ASTLE, Merrimack, Wisconsin.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

WISCONSIN TRAGEDY.

What May Prove to Be a Quadruple Murder Committed.

MILWAUKEE, May 8.—What may prove a triple or even a quadruple murder was committed on the farm of Alexander Harris of the town of Waukesha. The victims were Mr. Harris, who was killed outright; Mrs. Harris, who was seriously hurt, but may recover, and Nelson McHolt, a hired man, and Helen Desbach, a servant girl, both fatally wounded. The bloody work was done by William Ponch, a former employe of Mr. Harris.

The supposition of the authorities is that the man is either insane or that he committed the terrible deed in order to hide evidence of another crime. The manner in which the murders were committed showed plainly that he had been deliberate in arranging his plans, and had carried them out to the letter.

The entire detective force of the Milwaukee police department are scouring the outskirts of the city, under the supposition that the murderer headed this way. He is described as about 5 feet in height, 20 years of age, wears a mustache, and has blue eyes.

NORMAND IS CAPTURED.

Rancher Near Towner, N. D., Gets the Drop on the Larimore Murderer.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., May 11.—August Normand, who cut the throats of Knute Hilstad's children on May 2 two of whom died instantly, was captured 42 miles southwest of Towner by Charles Thrnen, a ranchman. Thrnen knew Normand and started to look for him. Monday morning Normand came to the Gumelius camp and asked for breakfast. His request was granted and he ate ravenously. He turned his head once, and Thrnen covered him with his Winchester, and Normand gave up. He was tied to a saddle on a horse and taken to Towner.

Normand admits his identity and that he murdered the Halstad children. He says also that he expects to die for his crime. He will be brought here for safe keeping.

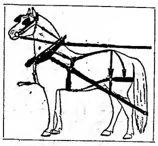
Systems That Made Great Men.

Doubtless the early Calvinist was pretty austere in his life. Doubtless the Puritan sometimes looked as if all vivacity were washed out of his face. I confess that his Sabbath was a trifle too grim. But the age in which he appeared and the work he was commissioned of God to do demanded such stern preparation and living. But what men that system did produce—men of heroic mold, men of the martyr spirit, genuine men! You could trust them, you could lean hard against them. They were great fearers of God, but had precious little fear of man or the devil.—Christian Intelligencer.

At Slayton, Judge Brown sentenced Howard Hunt to 11 months in state prison for stealing a suit of clothes; Thomas Heelan 1 year for stealing $3 worth of coal from a school house; Dick Lee, 3½ years for stealing 40 pounds of butter. The latter broke jail twice while waiting for trial. John C. Hannmesser was given 5 years for embezzling $2,000 from the Hubbard & Palmer Grain company.

The county commissioners of Cass county, recently appointed by the governor, have located the county seat at Walker. The following county officers were appointed by the board of commissioners: Auditor, C. Griffith of Gull river; treasurer, W. W. Bryant of Cass; register of deeds, J. T. Gardner of Walker; sheriff, George L. Hardy of Gull River; surveyor, James Canfield of Kabakona; superintendent of schools, G. Bernard of Walker; attorney, B. F. Hartshorn of Walker.

The state investment board has adopted rules governing the granting of loans to municipal organizations of the state under the new law passed by the legislature. The law provides that loans shall not be made for amounts to exceed 7 per cent of the real estate valuation. On this basis the board fixed the maximum amounts to be loaned in each case as follows: 3 per cent for valuations of $50,000 or less; 4 per cent for $50,000 to $100,000; 5 per cent for $100,000 to $200,000; 6 per cent for $200,000 to $300,000, and 7 per cent for all over $300,000.



Our Complete line of

Farm Machinery

Is the Best that Money will Buy.

We are making an extra effort on our Stock of

Buggies, Carts and Harness

This Season and we think we can give you better values for your money in these goods than any one.

We invite you to give us a call. "Merits Always Wins."

Larsen & Carpenter,

Crookston and Fosston, Minn.

Palate Ticklers

We have added to our already large stock of Groceries, etc., a full line of Armour's choicest cured meats, "Golden Brand" Hams and Breakfast Bacon. These goods are the finest on the market and our prices are right.

SPRING IS HERE,

And the time for sowing seeds is near at hand. If you reap the harvest you must sow the seed, and to make sure of good seed buy them of SLOCUM the Robert Street Grocer He will show you a complete line of Flower, garden and field seeds, at reasonable prices.

Slocum's Grocery

PRINTING Of Every Description done at this Office. City Styles at Lowest Prices.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

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CHAPTER I.

"It's a pity our horses should each cast a shoe today. It looks as if we should have a night ride of it on the plain."

As Felix Marchant said this he gave his cartridge belt a hitch and glanced eastward, where the wagon trail leading from the glorieta was lost to view in the windings of the pass.

"If the blacksmith had something less than a cavalcade of troop horses to shoe ahead of ours, we might get away in time to make the stage station before camping," he continued discontentedly. "But things being as they are we've got to wait and start when we can. We'll have to get along as far as we're able today, go into dry camp and strike the Peloncillos tomorrow. It's an interesting tract of country to cross—the San Simon plain. Indians, rustlers, reptiles and alkali, they're all on the programme. But we can't afford to lose any more time than we have to here. We must push through and take things as we find them."

The scene was southern Arizona and the time a bright September day in the seventies. In the hot sunshine of early afternoon but little life was astir about the adobe houses and dusty parade ground of Camp Bowie. A sentinel pacing his beat and the officer of the day were in sight, a half dozen Mexicans lounged listlessly in front of the post trader's store, and at the officers' quarters three or four garrison ladies, entertained by a young lieutenant, sat in the shade on a cottage veranda. The hammer of the post blacksmith, on whose motions Felix and I were waiting, rang in slow time through stillness unbroken by other sound than the random bray from some tethered mule or straying burro. On the sloping plateau below the military post a Mexican wagon train was drawn up to one side, and the swarthy teamsters lay asleep under the wagons, while the oxen, watched by a herder, grazed down the pass. Every feature of the landscape was sharply defined in light and shade, and through the thin, transparent, upland air the most distant peak looked near. The scene was full of the repose, the genial warmth, the illumination, of early autumn in Arizona.

While our horses stood before the blacksmith shop Felix and I strolled in the military burial ground, idly reading the names and dates on the wooden slabs set thickly about amid dusty grass and wild flowers and the fresh earth of new mounds. Beneath the name on every whitewashed headboard, in long rows, there faced us with awful uniformity the inscription in black letters, "Killed by Indians," and it brought to our minds more forcibly than anything else perhaps could have done that we were in the focus of ambuscade and massacre, the rock walled route of savage foray through long centuries, the picturesque and dangerous Apache pass.

We had ridden into Camp Bowie early that morning, coming from the San Pedro valley through the southwesterly opening of the pass. Within the canyon our way had lain amid graves, some marked with headboards or crosses, some showing only as mounds of earth or stone, and what mortal record could tell how many bodies of dead men we rode over, buried in times of Indian troubles obscurely under the trail to hide them from savage desecration? Trail and graves and grassy bottoms, shut in by seamed and fissured walls of red rock grown thinly about with gnarled pines and clumps of scrub oak—the brightness in sunlight, the gloom in shadow—told mutely their story of the Apache, of ambuscade and treacherous attack, of murder and torture which through untold generations have made this mountain pass of ominous name a veritable valley of death.

The wheels of the massive family carriage of Senor Don Ramon Velasquez Bustamante had imprinted the trail in advance of us that morning, coming from the southwest, and he had halted at Camp Bowie. Now, after his noonday meal, the stout don was lying at full length on a cowskin baceta spread on the ground in the shade of the carriage, peacefully enjoying his siesta. His mules, a little distance away, grazed on the hillside in the care of a servant, Manuel, who reclined near them beneath a tree and caught cat naps between their excursions.

While Don Ramon slept his daughter, Carmen, attended by her little Indian maid, Dolores, wandering about within sight of the carriage, came near the burial ground. She was a charming picture of Mexican beauty, this senorita from the Santa Cruz valley, sauntering in the sunlight amid the grim surroundings of the lonely pass. Spanish blood steeped in southern sunshine flowed pure in her veins, and the traits of her birth and station were manifest in the unstudied grace, the mingled pride and gentleness of her bearing. Influences of race and climate had molded this young girl into those contours which in colder northern regions come only with maturer years. Her face, with its clear, pale olive tint, was set off most becomingly by the black lace mantilla worn over the heavy braids and coils of her dusky hair, and there was a suggestion of slumbering fire in the sleepy fall of long lashed lids over magnificent dark eyes.

As Carmen took her way past the cemetery she looked curiously over the low wall at the mounds and headboards and frankly at the two caballeros, Felix and myself, with our riding costumes of California jean much overlaid with cartridge belts and the dust of Arizona trails. After we had left the burial ground she passed within the wall, where, looking back, I saw her gathering wild flowers among the graves.

It was the middle of the afternoon before we could get our horses from the blacksmith. Saddling and mounting them, we rode toward the easterly mouth of the pass. As we crossed the parade ground an Indian courier, dusty and travel worn, rode a tired horse from the trail up to the quarters of the commanding officer, and before we were out of sight of Camp Bowie I saw an orderly going in haste across the parade ground toward the soldiers' barracks. Then a rocky point shut off the backward view, as we followed the wagon trail that winds along the steep canyon side down to the San Simon plain.

As we emerged from the pass a wide, open valley lay before us, slightly depressed toward its middle and rising again toward its faroff eastern boundary, the foot of the Peloncillo mountains, which stretched north and south parallel with the Chiricahua range which we were leaving. Stein's peak rose loftily ahead, and our trail, the overland stage route across the plain, marked by telegraph poles and their wires, led well to its right. We carried our rifles across our saddle pommels, as we rode the bay Missouri horses, Bill and Tip, which had borne us many a hundred miles in the Apache country. A single blanket and oilskin "slicker" were strapped behind each saddle, and a flour sack rolled in Felix's blanket held our provisions, bought at Camp Bowie. With canteens freshly filled with water before starting out, we felt that we had made all reasonable preparations for comfort and safety and entered on our journey with light hearts.

North and south the plain extended seemingly without limit. The summer had been rainy, and the grass and plants of the arid region had grown exuberantly. On delicate stems the razor blade heads of the grama grass waved in the breeze above the curly bunches from which they rose, and the plain was spangled with wild flowers. There were mimic thickets of the taller, coarser grasses, patches of sagebrush and greasewood and here and there a space of barren alkali ground. Low clumps of thorny mesquite trees dotted the landscape, miniature and grotesque groves of the larger yuccas and cactuses appeared, and growing near the ground were seen the prickly pear, the spiky soapweed and the trailing vine and odoriferous yellow fruit of the wild pumpkin.

Animal life was not lacking in the scene. A band of antelope fed in the distance, and jack rabbits bounded away at our approach and then sat upright and motionless, holding erect their prodigious, black tipped ears as they watched us out the corner of their eye. Slender, striped gophers ran lithely through the grass, to crouch, in an attitude of attention, at the entrance of their holes, and the chameleon lizards darted hither and thither with surprising swiftness. High in the air hawks and eagles swam in circles, with extended, motionless wings, and at one place, where the carcass of an ox lay by the wayside, a flock of buzzards were contesting the carrion with two coyotes. On the left, ahead, in a depression of the plain, a playa, or prairie lake, caused by the summer rains, glittered brilliantly blue in the sun.

The trail, worn hard and smooth by the travel of centuries, was an excellent roadway, and we pushed forward at a good pace, varying the fast walk and the trot to which our horses were accustomed by an occasional short gallop. Late in the afternoon we turned from the trail to the playa, 200 yards away. Near at hand, the water, so blue in the distance, revealed itself as turbid, and its recession through evaporation had left it surrounded by a wide, flat margin of hardened mud, deeply imprinted by the feet of birds and animals and white with alkali. Spreading as it did over ground that was almost level, the lake was astonishingly shallow, and the horses had to be ridden into it, far from the edge, to find water deep enough for them to drink comfortably. Swarms of pallid, alkali fed mosquitoes rose about us, and the horses, tormented by their bites and not liking the water, stamped and pawed and moved about, drinking slowly, a little at a time.

Don Ramon had driven out of the pass an hour after us, but he traveled faster than we, and his ponderous carriage rolled along the trail as we sat on our horses at the lake. A water keg, swinging below the rear axle, showed that he was prepared to camp that night on the plain. The pair of Spanish mules, flanked by a led animal, drew the vehicle easily at a trot and, passing the playa, rapidly widened the distance from us. Manuel was driving the team, and beside him sat the Indian maid Dolores. As the carriage drew past the water sheet Don Ramon looked watchfully, perhaps suspiciously, at us from the window, and over his shoulder appeared for a few moments the fair face, the dark eyes and somber hair of Carmen.

The sun was an hour above the western mountains as we rode out of the water and resumed the trail. The mosquitoes followed and continued to annoy us until a friendly breeze blew them to leeward. The horses, refreshed by the halt and the water, moved with a brisker pace than before. We were nearing the middle of the plain, and the mountain ranges that bound it on the east and the west were equally in view. To the south, in the Chiricahuas, smoke was rising from unseen fires, to several places on distant peaks and wooded mountain sides. As we rode on, noting all signs and movements around, far and near, as those need do who ride on Arizona prairies, it was seen that the smoke from some of the places rose strangely in spires and puffs. The sight of these mysterious signals was a sudden and unpleasant revelation to Felix and me. Each, by the same impulse, examined the cartridge in his rifle barrel and whirled the cylinder of his revolver to make sure that the weapon was in working order.

Felix spoke first.

"Indian fires," he said. "The Apaches are out. They're rendezvousing in the mountains about the San Simon plain."

I nodded, and he continued:

"I thought something was up when that courier rode in so much of a hurry into Camp Bowie. He probably brought news that the renegades have crossed the border. It wasn't to be expected they would let this moon go by without an outbreak."

"What about these renegades?" I asked. "I thought General Crook had got all the Apaches killed or safe in reservations."

"He didn't get them all," said Felix. "There were some 40 warriors of Cochise's old band, led by a chief named Skin-ya, who refused to come upon the San Carlos reservation and went across the border into Sonora. There they have been lurking since, keeping near the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. They pass to the one side or the other of the border, according as the Mexican or American troops get after them, and go on the warpath as often as they want horses and the excitement of killing white people. On their raids they are usually joined by Indians who steal away from the San Carlos and the Warm Springs reservations."

"Those fires certainly look as if the Indians were moving," I remarked. "What are we going to do about it?"

"I size up matters this way," said Felix. "The renegades have been coming up from Mexico in little parties, so as to divide their trail, and are gathering in the Chiricahua mountains. The fires are to bring them together and notify the reservation Indians where to join them. There is a full moon this week, and within a day or two—tonight, as likely as not, after moonrise, or tomorrow at daybreak—they will sweep the San Simon plain northward on their way to the Gila river. They will manage the business with the greatest cunning. One thing they are certain to lay out to do. That is to capture the east and the west bound overland stages so as to keep the news of their outbreak from getting out as long as possible. They will time their attack so as to corral them both. They're watching the plain from the mountain tops now like hawks. They've had their eye on us ever since we left the pass, and if we are on the plain when they move they won't slight us in their round up. What we've got to settle right away is this: Shall we go into camp at fall of darkness, as we have intended, or make a long night ride for the San Simon stage station?"

I knew Felix and that his judgment was to be trusted.

"I'll leave the matter with you," I said. "I know nothing better for us than to carry out the plan we have arranged and camp down on the prairie. We want to keep our horses fresh in case we should have to run for it, and it would be well not to exhaust the animals by a long night ride."

"That's just my idea of the best thing to do," said Felix. "Suppose we manage it this way: We'll stop a little before sundown and have supper. As soon as it grows dark we'll saddle up, push on and go into camp, off the trail, two or three miles ahead. The Indians once

She looked curiously over the low wall.

started must hurry along, for they know that the first tidings of their outbreak will bring the soldiers after them, and they won't spend much time hunting us in the dark. We'll get through that way if at all."

So it was agreed upon that we should follow this plan of operations. Soon we came to a clear, grassy space on the prairie. Here we stopped and picketed the horses out to graze. Bread we had, and a few dry branches of mesquite made a fire sufficient to frizzle some slices of bacon and to boil coffee in a pot extemporized from an emptied peach can. We fell to our supper with a good appetite just as the sun was going down behind the Chiricahua range. By the time we had eaten our meal and smoked a pipe darkness had fallen. The stars were out, and the distant mountains were lost in darkness as we saddled the horses, mounted and rode onward upon the trail.

The night was wonderfully fair, and the luminous stars shone with soft brightness through the misty blue of the high, cloudless sky. In the dusk the plain took on a new aspect. Its mesquite and other larger vegetation looked strange in shade and darkness and, with our motion, seemed themselves to move and change their places. Myriads of fireflies flashed above the darkened earth. The shriek of a coyote came from the direction of the plaza, which, still in sight, several miles away, threw back a reflection like dull, molten lead. Owls hooted from unknown regions of the night, and there were other calls and cries abroad which we could not identify.

We rode in silence at a fast walk for three quarters of an hour and then turned off the trail to where some clumps of mesquite stood in a space of open prairie. Here we unsaddled our horses and tied them to mesquite trees, giving them the length of their rope that they might graze freely. Then, with our saddles for pillows, Felix and I lay down on the ground to sleep, back to back, each rolled in his blanket, with rifle beside him and revolver by his head.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

FIELD FOR WHEAT.

Asiatic Consumption of The Cereal May Boom the American Farm.

Some Startling Figures Presented by James J. Hill to Robert P. Porter—Russia Cannot Meet Us.

The Philadelphia Enquirer prints the following interesting interview Robert P. Porter had with James J. Hill the Northwestern railroad magnate:

Speaking in round figures the farmers of the United States are about one hundred million dollars per annum short in the value of their wheat crop. This, with corresponding low prices for other commodities undoubtedly contributes much to our distress and is the reason for the discontent in the agricultural districts of the country. The temporary rise in the price of wheat helped the cause of honest money last fall in the wheat-growing country of the great Northwest and Pacific states more than anything else. A permanent rise in the price of wheat, in combination with a tariff framed in the interest of American industry and labor, would not only bring about renewed prosperity, to the nation but help to allay the feeling of discontent among the farmers and drift them away from the dangerous and ruinous vaguries and theories advanced by the populists. I say one hundred millions short, because assuming a good normal wheat crop to be 500,000,000 bushels, we find that an increase of 20 cents per bushel on the average price of wheat during our three worst years (about 50 cents per bushel) whould yield American farmers one hundred million dollars additional revenue on that one crop, to say nothing of the results of such an increase in the price of wheat upon other crops. The swing of the pendulum from the high prosperity of 612,000,000 bushels of wheat selling for $613,000,000 in 1891, to extreme adversity in 1895, when 467,000,000 bushels of wheat sold for less than $238,000,000, is a severe plunge, which we hope will not soon be repeated. An average of 500,000,000 bushels of wheat and a steady demand at 70 or 80 cents a bushel, giving an aggregate of $350,000,000 to $400,000,000, ought to do much towards the restoration of prosperity.

How can this be brought about? The surest way is by finding a new market for our wheat. Is it possible to do this? Let us take a bird's eye view of the facts and find out. Yesterday I spent nearly three hours at the Netherland hotel discussing this subject with James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway, and probably the best informed man in the United States on the practical side of this important and far-reaching subject. Mr. Hill has just returned from England, and leaves today for the northwest full of hope for the future of the great wheat-producing regions of the country. The subject has not been approached from the stand-point of the United States alone, but of the whole world. Mr. Hill has sent competent investigators to Japan, China, India, Australia and the Argentine Republic and he has at his command all the essential facts in the problem. He knows exactly the lowest possible cost of producing wheat in Russia, together with all the possibilities and cost of transporting it from the wheat fields to the new markets of the Pacific now and after the great Siberian railway is completed, with a terminal at Port Arthur and Vladivostock. He also knows that Russia is today, and has been for many years our principal wheat competitor in the world's market, and is the only country to be feared in this new market which is rapidly springing up and which will soon relieve the Pacific coast of its entire surplus of wheat.

There is something very fascinating to me in this idea of supplying Asiatic countries with wheat flour. When in Washington three months ago I chanced to meet one of the principal newspaper proprietors of the country—a careful, thinking man. He was gloomy beyond description in relation to the American farmer. There was positively no hope, no chance for him. The only hope for the country was for us all to return to the simplicity of our fore-fathers. We can all live on $5 a week in the United States—live comfortably, as he used to live a generation ago. Then we might be able to compete with Asiatics, and with the cheap labor in silver countries, which is paid a few pennies a day and raises wheat to complete with the American farmer. The silver talk was humbug, so was the tariff, so were all the proposed panaceas. Five dollars a week was the only remedy, the only hope. For a moment, I must confess, it crushed all the optimistic philosophy out of me. I never thought, however, that it would so soon rally and become buoyant over the idea of supplying these very Asiatics with our wheat, and by this process having relieved ourselves of from a quarter to a third of possibly a half of our surplus, stiffen the price and give the American agriculturist once more a living remuneration for his wheat crop.

"It can be done. The surplus wheat crop has of late years been rapidly drifting westward. While wheat acreage has declined in the states that once raised one hundred millions surplus. It has about quadrupled in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Pacific states.

"Why, when we bought the St. P. & P. R. R.," said Mr. Hill, "fifteen or more years ago we carried 2,000,000 bushels of wheat. Last year we carried 70,000,000 bushels."

That tells the story. In this region the greatest proportion of the surplus wheat crop may be found, and here wheat can be profitably raised cheaper than in any part of the world, save Russia, which has a slight advantage in the raising only, but loses it, of course the moment the question of getting it to market is considered. Taking England as 100, the relative cost of production of wheat is about as follows:

	United States.			
England	West'n States	N'west & Pacific	Russia	India.
100	70	57	54	66

The date for the Argentine Republic is of so recent date that it can hardly be compared with safety. It does not cut any figure in this Asiatic trade, because we have the absolute advantage in conveying the grain to its destination. It is generally admitted by all who have examined the question that while many factors have contributed to reduce the price of the world's wheat an important element in the situation since 1880 has been the settlement and exploitation of fertile areas of virgin soil in the United States, which can thus be made to produce a given quantity of wheat (when cheapness of transportation is considered) at a lower cost than would be incurred in raising the same quantity in the older fields of production.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the development of the wheat-growing industry in Russia has been the lack of facilities of transit. Until comparatively recent times the whole of the grain was conveyed in the interior on the canals and rivers. The cultivation of wheat for export was accordingly confined mainly to the neighborhood of navigable rivers with which the country is richly endowed. Russia however is improving in this respect, and her railway freight charges are decreasing, though on grain they are probably three or four times as much per ton mile as ours. The exports of wheat have steadily increased from Russia since 1870 in five-year periods, running from 266,000,000 bushels the first peroid or about 50,000,000 bushels per annum to 600,000,000 bushels the last period, or about 120,000,000 bushels per annum. Then the last five years Russia has stood square alongside the United States in exportation of wheat.

Unless Mr. Hill is entirely wrog in his calculations, Russians cannot meet us in the Asiatic market. If, therefore, we are able to awaken a desire for wheat flour in this part of the world, the market is ours and can only be reached by the Pacific coast. It was first necessary to find out the exact point where our Asiatic brethren would buy wheat flour instead of rice flour. After much trouble this fact was ascertained. Then the exact cost of producing wheat and converting it into flour at a profit was figured out. Then the transportation had to be adjusted accordingly. Here the Japanese line of subsidized steamships have to be used, and a rate of $3 per ton, possibly as low as $2 per ton from Seattle to Japan and Asiatic ports. Then orders for flour began to pour in. At first in small lots of 5,000 bags, now comes orders for 30,000 and 40,000 bags. More steamers than the original contract calls for have been put on, and even then, no steamer has sailed from Seattle for Japan without leaving upon the wharf flour which it could not take. One steamer, Mr. Hill told me, left 2,000 tons of freight—all flour. A market for from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels from our Pacific coast has thus been actually established—wheat, remember, in the form of flour, thus giving employment to American flouring mills, to the manufacturer of bags and other industries. At the very moment, therefore, when we have reached, as it were, our darkest days in American agriculture, when all looks ominous and the outlook dark and gloomy because of the apparent overproduction of our staple farm products, a new market capable of great developement, suddenly looms up in far Pacific and American enterprise and energy proposes to invade a population of 450,000,000 and give them a taste of wheat bread.

And a mere taste will do it. Said a Chinese trader to Mr. Hill, when asked what will become of the rice industry if his countrymen take to wheat flour, "In my province, of Amoy there are 80,000,000 population. An ounce of wheat flour a day for each Chinaman would require 10,000,000 bushels of wheat, about all your Pacific coast surplus for the population of this one province." After deducting two bushels per head for seed, the average consumption of wheat per head of population in the United Kingdom is about six bushels. If the Asiatic population took to eating bread like Britons, they would require from 2,500 to 3,000 millions bushels of wheat to keep them supplied, or more than the total cereal production of the United States. At one bushel per head it would require our entire wheat crop, 450,000,000 bushels. If therefore, we can only induce our Asiatic brethren to take kindly to wheat flour as a luxury—just as we use cake for example—it will relieve the Pacific coast surplus, and add 20 cents a bushel to our wheat of commerce. On this basis, we can, by continued low freight send 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels of wheat in the shape of flour from the Pacific coast.

Is not this of importance to American agriculturists?

The Legislature And The Dairy.

Northwestern Farmer.

Some needed legislation relating to Minnesota dairy interests was done at the last session, but most of it was that suggested by the State Dairy and Food Commission. The bill for a system of state instruction, under direction of the Experiment Station, which was favored by the State Dairyman's Association was turned down. One amendment brings the penalties for violations of the law under which the State Commission acts, within the jurisdiction of the municipal and justice courts. This means swift justice, while waiting for the grand jury to indict as formerly, meant slow justice or escape. The milk license system is also extended to all towns of 1,000 or more population. The standard of cheese has been raised from 40 to 45 per cent of fats to total solids and the pure food seal will mean a full cream cheese. The new law provides that all sellers of skim cheese shall post in a conspicuous place a sign, "Skim Cheese Sold Here." This gives the buyer notice of what he is buying, and increases the value of the genuine, by reducing competition without preventing anybody from buying skim cheese, if he wants that kind. The new law also covers injurious adulteration of spices, jellies, candles, molasses, syrups, etc. It is a fact that it is almost impossible to buy a pure article in any of these lines. Hereafter, manufacturers are required to label their products with name and location of factory, and mark it as adulterated or mixed. The penalty is a fine of $10 to $50 or thirty days in jail. These wholesome provisions take effect January 1st 1808. A bill forbidding adulteration of cider, and another relating to adulteration of cereals were killed.

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Transacts a General Banking Business. Steamship Tickets bought and sold at lowest rates....

Special attention to Collections. County, Town and School Orders bought

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. HENDRICKSON,..............President. H. STEENERSON..........Vice President
E. P. PIERCE.........2d Vice President. L. ELLINGTON......................Cashier

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Plain and Ornamental Painting, Paper Hanging Sign Writing, Kalsomining and Decorating.

Shop on Ash Street near Old St. Louis Hotel.

RED RIVER VALLEY

IMPROVED
AND
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FARMS

FOR SALE
ON
LONG TIME
AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE

E. M. WALSH,
Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President. WM. ANGLIM, Vice President J. W. WHEELER, Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

— OF —

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital $100,000.

General Banking Business Transacted.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Town and School Orders [illegible]ught. Money to Loan on Farms

CHRISTIANSON & STRANDER,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

CHOICE FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchaser.

Office o[illegible] Robert Street CROOKSTON, MINN

DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

Dr. J. Warninger and daughter, Miss Lillian, took the train for McIntosh on Monday morning. The doctor finished his business and returned on Tuesday, Miss Warninger remaining for a visit until Thursday.

Oscar Olson, returned from Red Lake yesterday. The Cormornat drive of logs which was managed by Mr. Shasgreen is on the lake as is also the Meehan drive which was farther down the river they are now separating the logs at the entrance to the Black Duck river.

W. J. Hillgoss was shaking hands with his friends here last Saturday, coming up on the mixed and returning on the same train. Mr. Hillgoss quit the surveying party that is locating the line of the Fosston extension to Duluth, in March and is now at his former work of cruising and expects to go out to Montana in a few weeks. The remainder of the surveying crew are still at work on their way to Duluth.

Mr, Anderson, the White Earth stage driver, brought in word Tuesday that he had met the sheriff of Becker county who said he had ,met a man, answering somewhat the description of Charley Halverson the missing King farmer, on the road through the reservation; that he carried a bundle on a stick and appeared to act strange. The sheriff lost sight of the man soon after passing him on the road. Wm. Halverson and his father are following up the clue but it is not yet known with what success.

Charley Morrison came in from Red Lake agency yesterday and states that extensive fires are raging in the pine woods north of Four Legged lake on the reservation. Mr. Morrison and companion had a narrow escape while driving through the burning district. A large tree that was burning fell directly across the road if they had not seen it commence to fall and pulled up their horses quickly they probably would have been killed. As it was the tree killed a dog belonging to Charley that he valued very highly.

Over a hundred men turned out last Sunday, started from the residence of Charles Halverson and dividing up in parties of four, search the country thoroughly for miles around without finding any trace of the missing man. Halvor Thoen, of Litchfield, Minn., father of Wm. and Charles Halvorson, was in town on Wednesday. He feels the peculiarly trying situation very keenly and fears that his son is not alive wherever he may be, but yet has hopes for better news. Mr. Thoen will remain with his son Wm. until somthing definate is learned as to the whereabouts of Charley.

Parties returning from the country last Sunday morning reported that the Sand Hill river was full of members of the finny tribe known as suckers. The report aroused the sporting instincts of Eric Masters, who borrowed two gunny sacks and a pitchfork and started for Sand Hill river. He was out of luck, or is a poor shot with a pitchfork, for after two hours of fishing he had the same number of fish as when he started, but he had lots of fun spearing at flitting shadows and punching holes in the river, but finally run out of patience and resorted to the silver hook, and with much persuasion and fifteen cents he got a fine string of six little suckers from a farmer and returned home rejoicing, fully convinced that "suckers" are easier Caught in town with a glib tongue than they are in the country with a pitchfork. Eric Masters was not the only one who went fishing the first of the week. Geo. Houghtaling went looking for suckers too, but with differant weapons and better luck. Instead of a pitchfork he took a Winchester rifle and after walking twice around Sand Hill lake he succeeded in shooting a fine fish of an unknown species about six inches long, weighing five ounces. Some of the boys say it was spotted and had four legs.

Agents Wanted

for Dr. Talmage's "The Earth Girdled" or his famous tour around the world. A thrilling story of Savage and Barbarous lands. Four million Talmage books sold, and "The Earth Girdled" is his latest and greatest. Demand enormous; — everybody wants this famous book. Only $3.50. Big book, big commission, a gold mine for workers. Credit given,—Freightage paid—Outfits free. Drop all trash and sell the king of books and make $300 per month. Address for outfit and territory,

PEOPLE'S, 3941 Market St.,
[4-9] Philadelphia, Penna.

East Grand Forks Items.

[From The Courier.]

A cigarette ordinance similar to that of Grand Forks received its first reading by the East Side council last night.

A team belonging to the evergreen peddler took a little run through Third street this morning, but did no damage.

The Northern Pacific will build an elevator similar to that of the M. & N., on the river bank just north of the bridge.

Murderer Normand is well remembered by Chief of Police Hurst, who conceived a mighty poor opinion of him last fall.

M. C. Kimberley, general superintendent of the Northern Pacific passed through the city this morning on his way to Winnipeg.

The Jolly Rovers of Crookston will try to wipe the diamond with the Rivals of Grand Forks next Saturday. They will succeed nit.

When the East Side aldermen get started on the question of sport it is a difficult matter to keep up with them. In the language of the cycling world they are hot dogs.

After the adjournment of the city council last evening the aldermen held a social session, Members of the local press who attended are unanimously of the opinion that the pace was pretty swift while it lasted.

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

Will Heidrich spent Sunday in Fertile.

Banker Hanson visited Crookston Monday,

Congressman Eddy was in Crookston Monday and was besieged with office seekers.

J. P. Foote, of Crookston, was in town Tuesday.

Attorney Walseth transacted business at the county seat Wednesday.

Will and Maggie Vannet visited with their parents here over Sunday.

Charley and C. O. Kaukel came down from Terrebonne yesterday for a few days visit with the old folks.

P. O. Christianson has resigned his position with Holton & Carlson, and will take a much needed rest before taking up some other business.

The interior of the Cong. church presents a neat appearence since the painters have been at work. The Ladies Union is doing noble work,

Aug George, of Crookston, was yesterday appointed Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston by President McKinley. Mr. George is well qualified to fill the position and the appointment gives good satisfaction.

The Northern Pacific has raised the three cars which went into the Red river below the passenger depot at Grand Forks and placed them on trucks. The engine will not be moved until the railroad gets a little firmer.

The new channel in the river by John Scott's place has been overcome and the river again flows in its old bed much to the appreciation of the farmers in that section of the country. Seeding will commence there this week.

A report comes from Spring Creek that the wholesale slaughter of prairie chickens is being indulged in by some of the young men of this town. This is the nesting season for the prairie chicken and it is dead wrong to disturb the old birds at this time of the year.

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.)

The curfew bell will be rung hereafter at nine o'clock.

George O'Rielly, of Crookston, tarried in town awhile Tuesday.

James Roseaan is beautifying his

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

ROYAL

BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

residence property on DeMers Avenue.

Adam Thompson is gaining strength every day we are glad to say.

A cute little lassie arrived at the home of doctor and Mrs. Leslie Saturday last.

W. E. Rowe, one of Crookston's able young legal luminaries, was in town Wednesday.

The literary society held its first regular meeting at the Methodist church on Friday evening of last week. Rev Koch officiated as chairman. An interesting literary program was rendered.

At the meeting of the town board lost Saturday. Thos. Erwin was awarded the contract for building the bridge across the two washout west of town, for the sum of $532,55. The only other bid in was that of Nolan & Maria for $6,40,00.

Deputy Sheriff Bates, of Duluth, and Chief of police Best, of Fargo, came here Tuesday to identify two men named Herbert Coates and Chas. Wilson, wanted in Duluth and Fargo for forgery and larceny Constable Johnson had arrested the men on Monday and held them awaiting identification. They proved to be the men wanted. Coats was taken to Duluth to answere to a charge of forging checks on the North-Western Elevator Company and Wilson to Fargo for stealing a bicycle. Coates who is a brother-in-law of A. H. Smith, manager of the Elevator Co., has it seems been convicted of forgery but was out on parole and was up to his old tricks again. While at Fargo he and Wilson borrowed two bicycles and were seen riding them west of Fisher but the wheels can not be found, a reward is offered for their return.

Euclid Items.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Peter Stuhr is taking an enforced rest on account of a badly sprained ankle. While trying to hold an unruly colt last Thursday, the halter strap broke causing him to fall in such a manner as to injure his ankle as stated.

Mr. L. G. Gooler, Asst. County Supt. of schools, spent the fore part of the week in this vicinity looking after the duties of his office.

The Belgium school opened Monday in charge of Miss Leora Davies. Prof. Wishard will be forced to take charge of our entire school until the end of the term.

Miss Kate Stuhr is over from Red Lake Falls visiting friends and relatives.

Elsie Mead, the little daughter of Jas. Mead, of Red Lake Falls, came over last Saturday to visit at the home of her uncle, Peter Stuhr. Sunday last while playing in a buggy, she fell, catching her left arm in the seat and breaking both bones of the forearm.

Mrs. S. S. Chapin visited at Warren the fore part of the week.

Charlie Misner came up from Crookston last Wednesday and spent the day in town.

Mrs. N. S. Messick, who has spent the entire fall and winter with her daughter, Mrs. E. B. Ballou, returned to her home at Red Wing Friday evening.

Mrs. Freeman and daughters returned to their home at Argusville, N. D. Monday evening.

[Arrived too late for last issue—Ed. JOURNAL.]

Rev. C. E. Kite, of Crookston, was a guest at Rev. Currie's Monday.

Mr. Paul Carpenter came up from Crookston Tuesday.

Miss Belle Borrill, of Warren, is visiting with friends in Euclid.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kenan, of Warren, came down Tuesday to spend a short time at the Buffington farm.

Mr. I. U. Jennings was up from Crookston the latter part of last week.

Robert Casmey, Theo. Myers and C. Teal were at Crookston Wednesday of last week on legal business.

Mrs. Jas. Mead. of Red Lake Falls, is over visiting relatives.

Messrs. Stewart, Arnold and Hall, cattle buyers from Grand Forks were in the vicinity the fore part of the week.

Mr. Norman Beebe and Mr. Gebhardt represented our village at Crookston Saturday.

Robt. Lelek, of Crookston, stopped off a few moments Tuesday to talk groceries.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

Dyspepsia.

You have tried "77" for Grip and Colds—now try "10" for Dyspepsia. For sale by all druggists, 25c.

Angus Items.

From our Special Correspondent.

Annie Tausan was at home on Sunday.

Mrs. J. M. Palmer spent Monday in Warren.

The farmers are about through seeding wheat.

Ray Perkins spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

Libbie Davies drove to Euclid with her sister, Leora on Sunday.

Dave Huggard was in town Friday looking after his farm.

I. U. Jennings, of Crookston, was in town on Friday on business.

Miss Carrie Bullock arrived on Monday to commence school in District 59.

Nick Ault, of Bray, was in town on Tuesday after cattle to herd for the summer.

Mr. Roth, travelling salesman for Griggs, Cooper & Co., was in town on Saturday.

J. Bery says that they want two teachers to teach school in the sod school house in the town of Allsund.

There will be a town meeting on the 18th to consider about buying two pile drivers.

J. F. Montgomery took Artie Evans to Warren on Wednesday evening to the doctor.

While Artie Evans was dragging Wednesday afternoon his team ran off and he fell on the drag an cut himself above the eye. It took six stiches to sew up the cut.

After....
Taking

a course of Ayer's Pills the system is set in good working order and a man begins to feel that life is worth living. He who has become the gradual prey of constipation, does not realize the friction under which he labors, until the burden is lifted from him. Then his mountains sink into molehills, his moroseness gives place to jollity, he is a happy man again. If life does not seem worth living to you, you may take a very different view of it after taking

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.
First Pub. May 13, 1897.
Last Pub. June 24, 1897.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of two hundred twenty-three and fifty one hundredths ($223.50) dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Per Eric Olson and Catharine Olson, (his wife), mortgagor, to Iver Pederson mortgagee, bearing date the 19th day of May, 1891, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 25th day of May, 1891, at 10:45 a. m., in book 49 of mortgages, on page 368 and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice, is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The west half of the southwest quarter (w½ of sw¼) of section four (4) in township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north of range forty three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian containing eighty (80) acres more or less according to the government survey thereof in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, or his deputy at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the 25th day of June 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 11th A. D. 1897.

IVER PEDERSON, Mortgagee.
ALLEN J. GREER, Attorney for Mortgagee, Lake City, Minn. [5-11]

Prince and Peasant.

Prince Christian of Denmark, had he been only a king instead of a prince, would certainly outrival the story of Alfred of old and the cakes. One day he had to review some troops at Bierre, a country town of small dimensions. Riding home, tired and thirsty, he stopped at a farmhouse to beg a drink. The old farmer's wife bade him welcome and eater. As she was at the moment pancake making, she asked him if he would like some. "Very much, indeed," replied the prince, and soon he was comfortably seated, enjoying his humble fare at the kitchen table.

Having finished his meal, he asked the old dame how much he owed her. "Nothing at all," was the answer. On his persisting that he would prefer paying, she patted his shoulder affectionately, saying: "You are a soldier, my son, and soldiers are always 'hard up.' I never take anything from them." He suggested he was not quite so "hard up" as the generality of them. "Oh, I know better!" and with a knowing wink and a nod she turned to her pancake making. "It is quite true, good mother," said the prince, laughing heartily, "for, you see, my grandfather happens to be the king." "What?" cried his astonished hostess, dropping her whisk and nearly upsetting the frying pan in her fright. A second or two she gazed at him speechlessly, then remarked naively, "I should have asked you into the parlor, shouldn't I?"

BORRERIN BACK AN FO'TH.

Ma an Mis' Hays hed long ergreed
 Ter borrer back an fo'th
Them little things 'at women need
 W'ere one 'ud do fer both.
So ma she kep' a candle mold,
 Mis' Hays a coffee grinder,
An ma a w'eel, Mis' Hays a reel,
 Flax heichels, brakes an winder.

An, oh, wut leaps my glad heart lope
 W'en Marthy Ellen'd come
An ast fer a piggin o' sof' soap
 Er candles to take hum,
Fer then I'd see 'er back ergain
 An walk so good an slow
Thet quarter mile 'ud las' aw'lle—
 An hour o' bliss er so.

She'd come fer pork. I'd go fer bread
 Er empt'in's fer a r'isin,
Er hanks o' yarn er spools o' thread,
 An wut wuz mos' surprisin
Wuz the way she'd look so kind o' peart
 W'en she'd see me comin, too,
An allus say in 'er cunnin way:
 "W'y, hello, Jim! That you?"

Waal, Marthy's gone, an ma is dead
 Fled are the happy years.
A Kanuck is on the Hays humstead
 A-farmin it on sheers;
But I allus think o' the good ole times
 W'en me an Marthy both
Hed blissful days an ma an Mis' Hays
 Wuz borrerin back an fo'th.
  —J. L. Heaton in "The Quilting Bee."

In many parts of Central and South America sensitive plants are so numerous that the course of a man or animal through the undergrowth may for an hour be traced by the wilted appearance of the foliage.

There are 3,027 knots of ocean distance between Cherbourg and Fire island.

CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO.

: Fournet Block. :

Caskets, Coffins, Burial Supplies.

Prices Reduced 25 per cent.

This cut represents our new Sterling Hearse.

$3.50 Per Trip to City Funerals.

Twelve years' Experience in the business with thorough training in the Science of Embalming. Our new Undertaking room is now stocked complete.

R. C. WOODHAM,
Embalmer and Funeral Director.

New Spring Stock Now Ready

Prices Lower than Ever.

EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN.
Main Street.

Prize Winning Poultry

BUGG & PASEMAN.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Breeders of Fancy Poultry.

Light Brahmas.	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
White Cochins.	Partridge Cochins.
Buff Leghorns,	Black Minorcas,

Silver Spangled Hamburgs.

Stock has won prizes wherever shown.

Eggs per setting, from $1.50 to $2.50. Stock for Sale at all times.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY MAY 20, 1897 NO 6

Historical Society MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

New York Store

Invites Attention of the Ladies to a Fine Line of

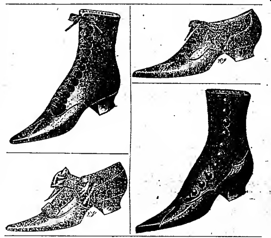
Summer Goods,

That are Selling at

Wonderfully Low Prices.

This Week

We Make a Specialty of our Shoes which are Selling at



WHOLESALE PRICES,

To Reduce Stock.

FOR BARGAINS, Give us a Call.

A. CHABOT.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

Willmar has granted a telephone franchise.

A new bank has been opened at Walnut Grove.

A crematory is to be built at Forest cemetery, St. Paul.

Minnesota crop conditions continue generally favorable.

A new postoffice has been established at Leon, Beltrami county.

Over 1,000 marriages of couples who reside in Minnesota were solemnized in West Superior last year.

The contract has been awarded for the construction of the girl's dormitory at the state agricultural school.

Attorney General Childs will bring action against the Duluth Boom company to recover valuable lands.

The Minnesota State Medical society will be banquetted by the Minnesota Valley Medical association June 17 at Mankato.

Frederick Williams of Minneapolis, sent to Stillwater for seven years for the murder of H. W. Thomas, has been paroled by the board.

Bert Foster, United States express messenger, was knocked down and robbed at Albert Lea. He was unconscious for several hours.

The Minnesota prison board has granted nine paroles and also made arrangements for the experiment of manufacturing twine out of wire grass.

All the railroads of the state have now filed lists of unsold lands with the state auditor, but they will refuse to pay taxes without a decision of the courts.

Roland H. Hartley has been appointed private secretary to Governor Clough of Minnesota to succeed Tams Bixby. Mr. Hartley is a son-in-law of the governor.

The sixth annual national convention of the Keeley League will be held at the Lyceum theatre, Minneapolis, Aug. 24, 25 and 26. About a thousand delegates are expected.

The St. Louis county grand jury's report scores the system of poor relief in vogue, by which it is alleged St. Louis county spends more money for relief than Ramsey or Hennepin.

Mathew Harmer of Dodge Center, aged 86, is dead. He was married 65 years ago and was the father of 17 children. His wife, 11 boys and 3 girls survive him. He was a pioneer.

The Southwestern Minnesota Exchange held its first butter sale at Mankato Monday. Over 13,000 pounds were disposed of, most of it bringing within 1½ cents of the New York quotations.

The unveiling of the magnificent Fjelde statue of Ole Bull and its presentation to the city of Minneapolis occurred at Loring Park Monday. Alexander Bull, son of the noted artist, was present.

C. N. Crittenden of New York is to donate $1,000 for the establishment of a rescue home for unfortunate girls in Minneapolis. There are 44 homes of this kind in the United States under the Crittenden regime.

W. L. Boxwell and wife, living two miles from Howard Lake, were brutally murdered Saturday night. The work was done with a club and an ax, evidently after a very hard struggle. Robbery was the supposed object.

A man found in Buffalo creek, at Browntown, with his throat cut, had in his pocket $471 in currency and a certificate of deposit of $2,625 on the First National bank of Rochester, Minn., payable to John Bowen.

Over a hundred residents of Minnesota during territorial days met at the Merchants hotel at St. Paul and organized a society. All who were residents of the territory are eligible to membership. Colonel Allen presided at the meeting.

The Mesaba Mountain Iron company has made returns to the auditor of state of the ores removed from that property during April. The total amount of the various ores was 22,486 tons, and the royalty to the state amounts to $7,117.

Albert Scheffer, president of the Allemannia bank of St. Paul, has been indicted by the grand jury, the charge being a personal overdraft of $6,475. Scheffer was a prominent politician, and once made a fight for the gubernatorial nomination.

A CHANGE OF FRONT

GLIMPSE OF THE HAND RUSSIA IS PLAYING

Causes Germany and Turkey to Get Out of the Game—Mobilizing of the Bulgarian Army, at Russia's Instance, Results in Telegraphic Orders to Edhem Pasha to Cease Hostilities.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 18.—There was a sudden and unexpected change in the political situation shortly before noon. Russia quietly showed her hand and thereby forced Germany and Turkey out of the game, to all intents and purposes. Turkey, supported by Germany, has been practically defying Russia, France, Austria, Great Britain and Italy, insisting upon the annexation of Thessaly in addition to huge war indemnity, and seemingly was determined to march upon Athens. The ministers have received official advices from Sofia, announcing that orders had been issued for the partial mobilization of the Bulgarian army, possibly at the instigation of Russia. There was a hurried consultation of the ministers. The war party was for further defiance, but in the end pacific counsels seemed to have prevailed, for at 11:35 a. m., orders were telegraphed to Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief in Thessaly, to cease hostilities.

The peace negotiations will now be undertaken in real earnest and the Greeks will most likely be spared any further humiliation.

Germany Comes In.

BERLIN, May 18.—It was announced that the German ambassador at Constantinople has finally been instructed to co-operate with the other ambassadors in the efforts to secure an armistice between Turkey and Greece.

REPLY OF THE SULTAN.

No Armistice Until Certain Conditions Are Complied With.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17.—The porte has replied officially to the note of the powers and declines to agree to an armistice until the following conditions are accepted:

The annexation of Thessaly, an indemnity of £10,000,000 (Turkish), and the abolition of the capitulations. The porte proposes that plenipotentiaries of the powers should meet at Pharsalos to discuss the terms of peace, and declares that if these conditions are declined the Turkish army will continue to advance.

The demand for the annexation of Thessaly is based upon the fact that the province was originally ceded to Greece on the advice of the powers with the object of ending brigandage and Greek incursions into Ottoman territory, the porte believing at the time that the cession would attain these objects, but the recent incursions of Greek bands and the events immediately preceding the war have proved to the contrary. This is the substance of the reply.

BOTH SIDES LOST HEAVILY.

Turkish Force Numbered 50,000 and the Greeks About 35,000.

LONDON, May 18.—The Daily Telegraph's special correspondent with the Turkish forces in Thessaly says: "Edhem Pasha has moved from point and finally occupied Domokos. The Greeks have sustained a crushing defeat."

LONDON, May 18.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Athens sends the following official account of the fighting at Domokos:

Over 50,000 Turks simultaneously and continuously attacked our whole line. Our artillery and infantry did splendid work. Twice all the regiments of the enemy wavered and fled, though their attack was soon renewed with fresh forces, which in turn we were able to hurl back.

The stubborn resistance and splendid vigor of our troops finally compelled the enemy to give way altogether. All the attacks on our left were similarly repulsed.

On our right we did not fare so well. The first attack of the enemy we repulsed, but they massed in immense forces for the next attack. Our first line wavered and was broken, and the wing would have been turned but for the timely arrival of the reserves.

Still the enemy had gained ground which it was then impossible to regain, and we therefore fell back on Bonsi.

The Turks had 50,000 troops, with 80,000 reserves. Our force was only 35,000. We have lost heavily, but the enemy must have lost thousands.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The president has appointed Brigadier General James W. Forsyth to be major general to fill the vacancy caused by General Wheaton's retirement.

Piutes at War.

CALIENTE, Cal., May 17.—News has just reached here that Piute Indians are at war with one another near William Shipsey's ranch, which is in the foothills of Piute mountain.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Programme of the San Francisco Convention Outlined.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—The local committee having in charge the preliminaries for the 16th International Christian Endeavor convention, which will be held in this city July 7 to 12 next inclusive, is leaving no stone unturned to insure its success. Already most of the arrangements are complete except as to minor details. While unexpected delay has caused some anxiety, now that the matter is finally settled, applications for hotel accommodations are pouring in daily, and arrangements will soon be perfected. The programme for the convention promises to be one of the best ever provided. Its chief features are as follows:

The convention will open on Wednesday night, July 7, with meetings in eight of the large churches in this city, and one meeting each in Oakland and Alameda. Thursday morning simultaneous welcome meetings will be held in Mechanics and Woodward pavilions. In the afternoon twenty or more churches will be used for denominational rallies. Friday morning practical addresses and open parliaments upon the fundamental principles of Christian Endeavor will be provided. The afternoon will be given to a "school of methods. "Christian Endeavor Fellowship" will be the general subject for Friday evening. Saturday morning the state secretaries are to be heard. from in a symposium on the topic "How May We Make the Committee Work in Local Societies More Effective?"

M'KINLEY PULLED THE CORD.

Philadelphia's Monument to Washington Unveiled.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—The monument erected by this city in honor of Washington was unveiled here in the presence of a large and notable gathering, including the president, vice president and cabinet officers. The ceremonies were impressively simple. Bishop Whitaker opened with prayer and Major William Wayne followed with an appropriate address. Then came the unveiling by President McKinley and the resultant clamor augmented by the national salute of 21 guns by the artillery and by the foreign and American war vessels in the Delaware. This concluded, President McKinley spoke briefly. The oration was then delivered by William W. Porter. The formal presentation of the memorial by the society to the city was made by Major Wayne to Mayor Warwick, and then the mayor transferred it to the Fairmount park commission, which body exercises jurisdiction over the great pleasure ground.

BIG STRIKE OF TAILORS.

Nearly Twenty Thousand Men and Women Are Idle.

NEW YORK, May 18.—There was no outward manifestation of excitement at the headquarters of the striking tailors. William Cohen, business agent of the Brotherhood of Tailors, of which the strikers are nearly all members, said: "In this city, Brooklyn and Newark, 18,000 men and women are on strike, 10,000 of them in this city, where 1,000 shops on the East side are closed. This strike affects the entire clothing manufacturing trade. The reason of the strike is the failure of the contractors to live up to the agreement."

POUCH'S BODY FOUND.

Murderer of Farmer Harris Suicided After Reaching Milwaukee Suburbs.

MILWAUKEE, May 18.—The body of William Pantz or Pouch, as he was commonly known, who murdered Farmer Harris and wounded his wife, the hired man and Miss Vesbach, a domestic at the Harris home, near Mukwanago, a week ago, was taken from Hale's pond at Prospect Hill during the morning. The body was easily identified although it was badly bloated. There was a bullet hole in the neck. Pouch evidently waded into the pond and shot himself. His bicycle irons, which he took from his legs when he abandoned his wheel, were found in his pocket.

SOLDIERS THE VICTIMS.

Railroad Disaster in Russia in Which Scores of Persons Perished.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.—A terrible railway disaster befell a military train between Rockennof and Eliva, on the Valki Jurjev line. Sixteen cars were smashed. Two officers and nearly 100 soldiers were killed and 60 others were seriously injured.

Queensland Wants Immigrants.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—John D. Russell, commercial agent of the Queensland government is here on behalf of the colony of Queensland, and hopes to induce a goodly number of farmers and skilled artisans to emigrate.

Senator From Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 15.—Stephen R. Mallory was elected United States senator on the 25th ballot. The vote was: Mallory 53, Chipley 44, Call 1. Chipley led after the roll call on this ballot, but changing of votes gave the election to Mallory.

Not Because of Brutality.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 17.—The city government forbade any bull fight to be given Sunday. The authorities claim the bulls provided for the fights are so poor they do not justify the price of admission.

CONDITIONS IN CUBA

WORSE THAN EVEN THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE SUPPOSED.

Hundreds of Americans Starving Without a Chance Even to Protest—President Said to Be Waiting for Some Overt Act on the Part of Spain.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The senate committee on foreign relations had the Cuban question under consideration on the basis of the report of the subcommittee appointed to confer with the president and Secretary Sherman. The report was prepared by Senators Davis and Foraker, the Republican members of the sub-committee, Senator Morgan, the Democratic member, declining to participate in it. The report consisted of a concise statement of the contents of official reports from American consuls in Cuba, bringing the information up to within a week of the present time. This report confirms the newspaper reports as to the situation of affairs in the island, and even goes farther in depicting a deplorable situation than do most of the newspaper stories. Especial stress is laid upon the condition of American citizens in the island. Of these it is positively stated that there are

Hundreds in a Starving Condition

and most wretchedly clothed. Deaths of Americans from starvation are daily reported. They are scattered in all parts of the island and are shown no consideration whatever, because of their American citizenship. They are generally persons who reside on plantations but who have been driven from their homes to the towns or concentdose and who, being among strangers without employment, are compelled to subsist on almost nothing. They are not allowed to return to their plantations, even to pick berries or to secure the least article of subsistence. They are theoretically under the care of the Spanish army, but the army is without a commissariat. They have no means of leaving the island. Their condition is pronounced wholly deplorable. The committee was especially impressed with this recital and the opinion generally expressed that the situation should be remedied if possible.

Even Worse Than Imprisonment.

It was considered as placing even a worse aspect upon the question of our relations to Cuba than the imprisonment of Americans, of which there are now comparatively few instances. The report also indicates a generally wretched condition of all the inhabitants of the island because of the scarcity of food and money, and especially in the centers of population, and because also of the pressure of the most malignant diseases, such as yellow fever, smallpox and dysentery. These diseases the natives withstand with comparative ease but they are especially oppressive to the Spanish soldiery.

The reports indicate that the Spanish army is not so strong now as it was a year ago, largely on account of these ravages, while they indicate no diminution of the insurgent forces.

The reports upon which the subcommittee's brief was based were from various consuls, including Consul General Lee. They make no recommendations as to American policy but merely give the situation as they see it.

RECOMMENDED BY M'KINLEY.

The President Sends a Message to Congress Asking for Americans.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—President McKinley has sent the following message to congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Official information from our consuls in Cuba establishes the fact that a large number of American citizens in the island are in a state of destitution, suffering for want of food and medicines.

This applies particularly to the rural districts of the central and eastern parts.

The agricultural classes have been forced from their farms into the nearest towns, where they are without work or money.

The local authorities of the several towns, however kindly disposed, are unable to relieve the needs of their own people, and are altogether powerless to help our citizens.

The latest report of Consul General Lee estimates 600 to 800 Americans without means of support. I have assured him that provision would be made at once to relieve them. To that end, I recommend that congress make an appropriation of not less than $50,000 to be immediately available under the direction of the secretary of state.

It is desirable that a part of the sum which may be appropriated by congress should, in the discretion of the secretary of state, also be used for the transportation of American citizens who, desiring to return to the United States, are without means to do so.

(Signed,) WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Cuban Relief Bill Passed the Senate, but Was Sidetracked in the House.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Cuban resolution appropriating $50,000 for the relief of destitute Americans in Cuba passed the senate without division.

In the house, Mr. Hitt of Illinois asked for the immediate consideration of a bill to appropriate $50,000 for the relief of destitute Americans in Cuba, but Mr. Bailey of Texas said that he must object, unless an amendment embodying Senator Morgan's resolution for recognition of the insurgents be added. Mr. Dingley objected to the amendment, whereupon Mr. Bailey objected to the bill, and the Cuban question was sidetracked.

GENERAL GOMEZ WRITES.

Says Cuba Will Not Buy Her Independence From Spain.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The correspondent of the New York Journal has just returned from a visit to General Gomez, and the other Cuban leaders in Cuba, and is the bearer of a statement by General Gomez to the American people. In this statement the Cuban leader discusses at length Spain's offer of autonomy and declares it unworthy of consideration. On the question of buying their independence he says:

"Any proposition from Spain, looking to the granting of our independence upon the payment to the Spanish government of a sum large enough to cover the expenses of the war will be rejected by the Cuban republic. We can wrest our independence from Spain with our swords without encumbering our new republic with an enormous war debt."

THE CUBAN DECREE.

Formal Order for Reforms Received at Havana.

HAVANA, May 18.—The royal decree putting into force the reforms which the governor decided on Dec. 15 should be established in the provinces of Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio, arrived from Spain during the day. El Pais, the organ of the Autonomists, and all the other dailies, congratulate the queen regent on the event, which is coincident with the birthday of Alfonso XIII.

BURGLARIZED AN ARSENAL.

Arms and Ammunition of the Idaho Militia Stolen.

WARDNER, Ida., May 17.—Lieutenant Linck, commanding Company F, Idaho National Guard, stationed at Wardner, has received a telegram from Mullen that a steel house where the guns and ammunition of the state militia at Mullen are kept, was entered at midnight by a band of masked men, who stole 75 guns and 800 rounds of ammunition. Lieutenant Linck has wired Governor Sternberg for instructions. Linck will go to Mullen to try to recover the guns and ammunition. It is feared by many that this may be the prelude to another fierce labor war in the Coeur d'Alenes.

AN ILLEGAL CORPORATION.

Chicago Judge Decides the American Tobacco Company Is a Trust.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Judge Gibbons has rendered a decision declaring the American Tobacco company an illegal corporation, and prohibiting its agents from carrying on its business within the confines of this state. The decision sustains the information filed last December by Attorney General Maloney asking that the American Tobacco company be enjoined from selling paper cigarettes on the premise that it was an illegal trust, monopoly and conspiracy in the business in question.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, May 18.

WHEAT—Cash, No. 1 hard, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 75¾c; No. 2 Northern, 73¼c; No. 3 spring, 68¼@69¾c; rejected, 53½@67¼c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 76¼c; No. 1 Northern, 76c; May, No. 1 hard, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 75¾c; July, No. 1 Northern, 74¼c; September, No. 1 Northern, 67½c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 18.

WHEAT—May closed, 73¼c; July, 73@73½c; September, 64¾c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 75½c; No. 1 Northern, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c.

Poultry, Butter and Eggs.

CHICAGO, May 18.

Live poultry steady; turkeys, 7@8c; chickens, 7c; ducks, 8c.

Butter steady; creameries, 16@14c; dairies, 7@13c.

Eggs steady; fresh, 8½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, May 18.

HOGS—Market about 5c lower; only a few wagon loads offered, mostly of common quality. Range of prices, $3.20@3.50.

CATTLE—Market quiet; receipts mostly stockers.

Sales ranged at $3.80@4.60 for stockers; $2.25 for cows; $3.70@4.60 for steers.

SHEEP—Good demand for sheep. No receipts.

Receipts—Hogs, 56; cattle, 200; calves, 50.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, May 18.

HOGS—Market fairly active and steady.

Sales ranged at $3.60@3.75 for light; $3.62½@3.75 for mixed; $3.35@3.75 for heavy; $3.35@3.46 for rough.

CATTLE—Market steady.

Sales ranged at $3.90@5.30 for beeves; $2.06@4.45 for cows and heifers; $3.15@4.45 for Texas steers; $3.45@4.50 for stockers and feeders.

SHEEP—Sheep and lamb market 10@15c 16c higher.

Sales ranged at $2.50@4.90 for native sheep; $3.60@4.80 for Westerns; $3.56@5.65 for lambs.

Receipts: Hogs, 17,000; cattle, 2,000; sheep, 12,600.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, May 18.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—May, 72¼c; June, 72⅝c; July, 71¾c; September, 65⅝@67c; December, 69¼c.

CORN—May, 24¾c; July, 24¾c; September, 25⅞c.

OATS—May, 17¾c; July, 17⅞c; September, 18¼c.

PORK—May, $8.20; July, $8.22½; September, $8.26.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

AN IDEAL BACHELOR.

A WRITER WHO UNDERTAKES TO TELL ALL ABOUT HIM.

How He Must Dress and the Rules of Conduct He Must Observe to Be Classed as a "Complete Bachelor"—His Manner With Ladies and Servants.

There are those who would say that a bachelor has no business to be complete; that it is the duty of every young man to marry at the earliest practicable moment and so give over the selfish joys of bachelorhood. But as long as young men in their lamentable desire to be comfortable refuse to look at the matter in that light there is need that they should be duly instructed in the properties of their position, and what better instructor could they have than the anonymous genius who writes of things "As Seen by Him" in that very fashionable publication, Vogue? It is he who tells them what "the complete bachelor" should be, and if they are wise they will listen to his words. All the contingencies which arise in the social life of the bachelor are duly considered. First, there is the matter of his public manners, in which many men who regard themselves as well bred are woefully deficient. They will smoke in the street, keep women standing on corners while they talk to them, sit while women are standing, carry sticks or umbrellas at offensive angles, stare women out of countenance at theaters or hotels, and in general make nuisances of themselves. Now, a bachelor who will do any of these things is wretchedly incomplete.

Then comes the question of clothes. Nothing more distinguishes the gentleman than what he wears. Nor is it enough, as many do, to be nice in the matter of gloves, shoes or cravats and owe large sums to the tailor. Dressing is not so much a matter of money as a matter of taste. After a man has put his wardrobe in proper condition he may get along remarkably well on a very small yearly sum. Our author does not disdain to give economical hints, to tell how the tailor around the corner will do perfectly well some things for which the "swell" tailor would charge roundly, to explain how to get out of a suit the utmost possible service. Such things are beneath no man's attention, though he be a genius or a millionaire. Until the art of dressing properly is understood, the moral progress of society will remain an idle dream. We need not add that the man who wears a "made tie" belongs in the outer darkness of barbarism. It is gratifying also to note that the use of the Tuxedo, or house coat, is earnestly recommended. Since every complete bachelor will invariably dress for dinner, he will find in the Tuxedo an economical and easy substitute for the more rigorous full dress coat, and one that can be worn not only at home, but in informal companies of gentlemen and at the theater or in a public restaurant. We note that our author speaks a good word for the black tie with a Tuxedo, though he does not absolutely bar a white one. This is a question upon which no thoroughly satisfactory ruling has ever been made. For our own part, we think that those occasions whereon a man feels a white tie incumbent also demand a "swallow tail" coat.

The toilet is not less important than the dress. Scrupulous care in this respect is certainly the mark of a complete bachelor. That a man should take his tub every morning goes without saying. At the same time there is no need to insist upon the rigor of the game and say that the water shall be cold. Tepid water is best. "Every man should learn to shave himself." These are golden words. A barber is occasionally necessary no doubt, but there is something offensive to refined sensibilities in the picture of a long row of men in chairs having a part of their toilet performed. Our author says nothing of the habit of having boots blacked in the street, justly regarding it as one so bad as to be unspeakable. Patent tooth powders, washes, pomatums and nostrums of every kind are condemned without reserve. This, too, shows good sense. The care of toilet articles is rightly insisted upon. A man cannot be a complete bachelor unless he is willing to take some trouble. The custom of wearing the hair long is disapproved.

No point is too minute for the consideration of this thoughtful writer. The etiquette of cards is a matter upon which lamentable ignorance is often displayed, and in calling and dining out there are those who show the lack of breeding. The practice of grasping or squeezing the hand of a lady is (barring exceptional circumstances) unadvisable. "A man removes his glove from his right hand on entering the drawing room, and holds this, with his stick and hat, in his left. The hat should be at an angle, the top about level with his nose." This is important. But something more than mere politeness is required of the complete bachelor. His goodness of heart will come out in his treatment of his servants. Though he must "exercise an iron will," he must also "encourage them now and then by a kind word." And once in awhile they must have a holiday or some cast off clothing. They, in their turn, should be "noiseless and automatic." Such things too many young men forget. With this book, however, they cannot go very far astray. They can learn how to behave at dances and at country houses and at clubs. If it be objected that on these subjects gentlemen do not need instruction, the retort is obvious. Persons who are not gentlemen have their ambitions and frequently try to become complete bachelors. And since this is so, let us be grateful for the mentor who is able to give them so much excellent advice.—Providence Journal.

The father of biography was Plutarch. Critics are generally agreed that the model biography is that of Johnson, by Boswell.

Growing Potatoes.

Northwestern Farmer.

There is no patent on the best method of growing potatoes and anybody who has the right soil can grow potatoes with great success in a favorable season. If his soil is not the best, he has one disadvantage, and if unfavorable weather marks the season, his best efforts will fail to bring a good crop. The ideal soil is a rich, moist sandy loam with a sand subsoil. The potato delights in a mellow, warm soil, and when maturing the crop moisture is a necessity.

Prairie soils fail often, to produce well on account of dry weather along in August and September, when the crop must have moisture or fail. When possible we plant on new soil which was cleaned and broken the year before in time to thoroughly rot the sod. Whether the planting be in rows or drills, will not matter unless the ground is foul with weeds. In that case plan to cultivate both ways. Plow deep in the spring and harrow until the seed bed is perfect. Harrow lightly repeatedly before planting, so as to start and kill all weeds. If the ground is level and well pulverized, a Breed's weeder or some similar implement does this work the best. Plant with a potato planter or by hand, but take care that the seed goes into the ground and is covered as soon as the ground is opened. Opening a furrow and allowing it to remain open and dry out checks the growth of the seed. The planters open the furrow, drop the seed and covers at one operation and is the right thing. Cut the seed to two eyes, and have as much of the potato as possible with the eyes. After planting keep a light harrow going. As soon as weeds start, let the harrow or weeder kill them early. Not one farmer in a thousand appreciates the harrow. It is one of the best labor-saving implements on the farm, and as a weed killer it cannot be beaten, except be a weeder, and that is only a long-legged harrow with flexible teeth. The secret of using a harrow as a weed killer is to kill the weeds early. A thousand can be killed as soon as they show their heads, as easily as one that is an inch out of the ground. Use the harrow twice or a dozen times if necessary before the potatoes are up, and after they are up, use until you think the tops will be torn to pieces by it, and then use it once or twice more. Then there will not much for the cultivator to do.

Cultivate deep the first time and shallow after that. The thirteen tooth cultivators are good for this purpose. Use the cultivator as long as the tops will permit, and if any weeds grow in the hills, pull by hand. The last time of cultivating, hill very slightly. This hilling up potatoes is the hardest thing for most growers to give up. Level culture, which has again and again proved best, does not strike the average man as the thing to do. But if the cultivation has been clean, hilling will damage the crop by exposing a greater surface to the sun and wind, both of which takes out the needed moisture fast. To preserve the moisture cultivate level and shallow. Let those who doubt this try both plans side by side in the same field, and watch the result. If a dry season, it will be very apparent; if wet there will not be much difference, but we have to plan, as a rule, against drouths. The methods above outlined means work, but with the work one acre will outyield two grown up to weeds. In potato growing, thorough culture is the only road to success.

Famous Characters in Fiction.

Charles Dana Gibson has made a great hit with his Dickens illustrations in The Ladies' Home Journal. In the June number we have rare opportunity of seeing what a great illustrator can do in one picture with four famous characters in fiction. Mr. Gibson presents Mr. and Mrs. Micawber, David Copperfield and Traddles. The long, quaint curls of Mrs. Micawber, and the characteristic of her gloved hands as she "lays the case" before David Copperfield, have been admirably caught by the artist. Mr. Micawber, self-posed and satisfied, wears a calm judicial expression as he balances his glass in his hand.

Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

In its June number The Ladies' Home Journal will celebrate the Diamond Jubilee in a way distinctly its own. In an article by William George Jordon, entitled "What Victoria has Seen," the reader will be taken to the British throne, and the marvelous panorama of the world's history for sixty years will pass before him. He will at a glance see the progress in art, science, invention, music, education; the great social reforms, the growth of nations and the advance of civilization. The whole story of the world's progress of the longest reign in English history will be vividly presented.

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8:00 p.m	*No 78 passenger for Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh, Fosston	8:35 p m
10:30am	*No 82 Mixed train for Ada and Barnesville	11.20am
3:50 p m	*No 81 Mixed train for Fisher and Grand Forks	4:00 pm
	No 87 Mixed train for St. Hilaire branch, Monday, Wednesday and Friday only	9:00 a m
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IAN MACLAREN. All the fiction that he will write during the coming year, with the exception of two contributions to another publication which were engaged from him long ago, will appear in McClure's Magazine.
JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS. A series of new animals stories in the same field as the "Brer Rabbit" and the "Little Mr Thimblefinger" stories.
RUDYARD KIPLING. Besides "Captains Courageous," Kipling will contribute to McClure's all of the short stories he will write during the coming year.
OCTAVE THANET is preparing for the Magazine a series of short stories in which the same characters will appear, although each will be complete in itself.

ANTHONY HOPE, FRANK R. STOCKTON, BRET HARTE, STANLEY WEYMAN, ROBERT BARR, CLARK RUSSELL

will all have stories in McClure's for the coming year.

These are only a small fraction of the great and important features of McClure's Magazine for 1897 the subscription price of which is only

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The new volume begins with November. Subscriptions should start with this number.

The S. S. McClure's Co., New York City.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON May 17, 1897.

President McKinley, vice-president [H]obart, and members of the cabinet [ha]ve gone to Philadelphia to partici[pa]te in the dedication of the Wash[in]gton monument. They will re[tu]rn Saturday night. It looks now [as] though the president would not [be] able to accept any of the num[er]ous invitations which have been [e]xtended to him to participate in [M]emorial Day exercises away from [W]ashington, and that he would be [w]ith his comrades at Arlington [c]emetery.

[C]uban matters are rapidly coming [t]o a head. The administration has [re]ceived information from Consul [G]eneral Lee and other U. S. officials [in] Cuba which has been laid before [th]e members of the senate committee [o]n foreign relations, and which it is [b]elieved may result in definite action [o]n the part of this government. [W]hether this action will be recogni[ti]on of Cuban belligerency, as pro[vi]ded for in the senate resolution, or [th]e absolute recognition of Cuban [in]dependence, is a matter that is ex[pe]cted to be speedily determined. It [is] very plain that the Spanish officials [ha]ve been deceiving this government [ri]ght along as to the condition of [af]fairs in Cuba.

Senator Aldrich says he will call [up] the tariff bill in the senate on the [..]th inst., in accordance with the [ag]reement made when the bill was [re]ported to the senate, but it is the [op]inion of many senators that the [bi]ll will not be taken up until later, [ow]ing to objections that will be [ra]ised by Democrats on account of [del]ay in furnishing them with a com[par]ative statement of the estimated [eff]ect of the amendments. It is now [pr]actically certain that the bill will [ha]ve to be changed to a considerable [ex]tent before it can be passed by the [se]nate, and it will then be further [cha]nged by the conference committee [be]fore the House will accept it. One [of] the schedules that it is known [wi]ll be radically changed in the [se]nate is that dealing with sugar. [It] is also almost certain that the [cla]use declaring for the maintenance [of] the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty [wh]ich was in the House bill, but was [str]uck out by the senate committee, [wi]ll be restored, as president Mc[Kin]ley has taken special pains to [im]press upon the minds of senators [an]d representative that nothing [sh]ould be done that would be likely [to] alienate the Hawaiians. It is [cer]tain that the president favors the [an]nexation of Hawaii in some form, [an]d probable that annexation will [be] an accomplished fact in the near [fut]ure.

[P]robably the strongest endorsed [ma]n who has been given an appoint[me]nt by president McKinley is Judge [Al]bion W. Tourgee, the well known [au]thor and speaker who was this [we]ek nominated to be U. S. consul [at] Bordeaux France.

[S]enator Quay has offered two [am]endments, affecting the civil ser[vic]e law, to the Deficiency appropri[ati]on bill. One provides that deputy [col]lectors of internal revenue, store[kee]pers, and gaugers shall be exclud[ed] from the classified civil service; [als]o examining surgeons. The other [tak]es Indian agents out of the classi[fied] service and authorizes their ap[poi]ntment by the president, by and [wit]h the advice and consent of the senate. The amendments were [ref]erred to the civil service commit[tee], which is in investigating the [wh]ole subject.

[T]he senate committee on the census [ha]s reported favorably a bill pro[vid]ing for the taking of the twelfth [an]d subsequent censuses, which [aut]horized the Director of the census [or] official provided for by the bill, [to] appoint all employes except the [Ass]istant Director. This is a direct [blo]w at the civil service rules, which [is e]xplained as follows in the report [acc]ompanying the bill; "A majority [of t]he committee are of the opinion [tha]t the employes in the census [offic]e should be appointed according [to t]he direction of the Director of the [cen]sus, and not by the method pro[vid]ed by the civil service law and existing rules made in pursuance [the]reof."

[R]epresentative Hartman, of Mont. [wh]ile speaking against Mr. Cleve[lan]d's sweeping forestry reserves [ord]er, was asked by representative [...]ey if he assumed that McKinley [wo]uld repeat the mistakes of Mr. [Cl]eveland. He instantly replied: "I [don]'t think there is a man on the [face] of the earth such a blunderhead [tha]t he could make the one thou[san]dth part of the mistake made by [pre]sident Cleveland, I don't sup[por]t president McKinley, but, thank [God], he is an American president, [and] the first one we have had in [fou]r years."

[T]he new policy adopted in the [han]dling of business in the Pension [bur]eau means much to many [app]licants for pensions. Under this [pol]icy the applications for original [pen]sions are to be given preference [ove]r the applications for increase [ma]de by those who are already [dra]wing pensions.

AT THE END OF THE ROAD.

Only as a Last Resort Would He Part With His Treasures.

A bent old man, shabbily clad, with a face like the face of the poet Bryant. In the evening twilight he stands, beside the desk of one who is a stranger to him, in a little town in northern California.

"I ask you to pardon me," in a voice that trembles and is low.

Something confused as to illness and weariness and then:

"It pains me to seem a beggar, but I am near the end of the road, and"—

The sentence dies in inarticulate murmur, and from under the worn coat comes a small bundle wrapped in a bit of faded oilcloth.

"It is hard to part with them, even now," slowly removing the oilcloth, "but if there is some one here who cares for rare editions of good books they may be thought fair exchange for the price of shelter and something warm."

A well thumbed Shakespeare, a carefully preserved "Imitatio Christi."

The old man looks at them tenderly as they are exposed to view and places them reverently on the desk.

The man at the desk views the books coldly and denies the plea for aid. Not that he is consciously unkind, but experience with vagabonds has made him suspicious, and he interprets the pathos as a new imposture.

Next morning, an hour after sunrise, a pedestrian finds an aged man, with a face like that of the poet Bryant, lying in the shelter of a cypress hedge by the roadside. The tired heart is still. Rest must have come about the time the sunshine touched the valley. Beside the sleeper, as though it had fallen from beneath his coat, a well thumbed Shakespeare, clasped in his gaunt hands a carefully preserved "a Kempis." The "a Kempis" has a sprig of cypress for a bookmark, on one of the pages between which it rests this passage:

"O Father, always to be honored, the hour is come which from all eternity thou didst foresee would arrive; that thy servant for a short time should be oppressed exteriorly, but interiorly should ever live unto thee; that he should be for a little slighted and humbled and should fall in the sight of men."—San Francisco Call.

GRANT'S NAME.

How He Came to Adopt "U. S." as His Initials.

Up to the start for West Point, Grant had been Hiram Ulysses, or H. Ulysses Grant. The young traveler required a trunk, and Thomas Walker, a local "genius," was the man to make it. He did so, and, to finish it off, he traced on the cover in big brass tacks the initials "H. U. G." James Marshall, Ulysses' cousin, went to help him carry the new trunk home. Ulysses looked at the big, glaring letters. "I won't have that so," he said. "It spells 'hug.' The boys would plague me about it." And he thereupon shifted his middle name and became Ulysses H. Grant, and so he went forth into the world.

He registered at Roe's hotel, West Point, on the 29th of May, as "U. H. Grant," and the same day reported to the adjutant, George G. Waggaman, deposited $48 and signed his name Ulysses Hiram Grant. His name as reported from Washington, however, was U. S. Grant, and the error arose in this way: The Hon. Thomas Hamer received the letter of Jesse Grant only the day before the close of his term, and, being much hurried, sat down at once and wrote to Secretary of War Poinsett, asking for the appointment of his neighbor's son. He knew the boy's name to be Ulysses, and, inferring that his middle name was Simpson, so filled in the application, and thus it stood when Ulysses faced the adjutant.

He asked to have it changed, but was told it was impossible without the consent of the secretary of war.

"Very well," he said. "I came here to enter the military academy, and enter I shall. An initial more or less does not matter." He was known to the government thereafter as U. S. Grant.—Hamlin Garland in McClure's.

ST. PAUL'S ROCKS.

A Submarine Mountain In the Middle of the Atlantic Ocean.

Almost at the very center of the Atlantic ocean—only a trifle north of the equator and about half way between South America and Africa—is a submarine mountain so high that, in spite of the immense depth of the sea, it thrusts its peak 70 feet above the waves. This peak, startling from its position, forms a labyrinth of islets, the whole not over half a mile in circumference, known as St. Paul's rocks. So steep is the mountain, of which this lonely resting place of sea birds is the summit, that one mile from these rocks a 500 fathom line with which soundings were attempted by Ross on his voyage to the Antarctic failed to touch bottom.

Were the bed of the sea to be suddenly elevated to a level with the dry land, St. Paul's rocks would be the cloud capped peak of a mountain rising in sheer ascent in the midst of a broad plain. They are supposed to have been formed by the same disturbance of nature which separated the Cape Verde Islands from Africa.

Treacherous currents make navigation in the vicinity of these rocks dangerous. A Brazilian naval officer, who passed them on an English steamer, tells me that the evening before they expected to sight them he was told by the captain that at 5 o'clock in the morning they would appear about five miles west. At that hour the officer went on deck and looked to the westward—nothing but an expanse of heaving sea. He chanced to turn, and there, five miles to the eastward were—the rocks. The currents had, in less than 12 hours, carried a full powered steamer ten miles out of her course.—Gustav Kobbe in St. Nicholas.

BABY.

WHEN BABY LAUGHS.

"There's nothing half so sweet in life,"
No cup of joy to quaff,
Nor rich a treat as dimpled cheeks
When baby tries to laugh.

WHEN BABY CRIES.

Nor anything so tart of taste
As when good nature dies
In vain attempt to "stop that noise,"
When baby cries and cries.

WHETHER BABY LAUGHS OR CRIES.

And nothing half so sweet or dear
As lovelit baby eyes,
Or a pressure close from baby lips,
Whether baby laughs or cries.
—Clark W. Bryan in Good Housekeeping.

A TIGERISH TURKISH MOB.

Murderous Bludgeon Men In the Streets of Constantinople.

Such men as the bludgeon men one does not often see in the streets of Constantinople. Of the better class of Turks there were none among them. They were of a class like the wharf rats and longshoremen of western lands. They were of all shades of color, from the white skinned Laz and Circassian to the brown and hook nosed Kurd and the coal black Nubian from Africa. Their faces were a study of fearful passions. There were faces seamed and scarred like the head of a fighting bulldog; faces distorted by malice and greed; faces seared, as by fire, case hardened in ignorance of all except vice and ferocious as an angry tiger. Some of those faces burned their way into my memory and remained for days, a haunting revelation of brutal instincts and beastly desires which made one wonder how it was possible to have lived in safety for weeks in a city containing such men.

These men were not armed, in the common sense of the word. Some of them had revolvers, and the most of them had knives. But they seldom used either, for awkward questions might be raised if the police were called to account for failing to arrest armed civilians on the streets. Carrying ax helves, pickax handles, heavy clubs, like baseball bats; jagged fragments of broken scantling—carrying anything that can crush the skull of man—this horrible rabble flooded the streets of all Christian quarters of the city, like an all desolating tidal wave, silent but irresistible. Their silence by day was almost as terrible as their howls by night. They would be seen going along the street, when they would meet an Armenian who had ventured to attempt to reach his home. Without a word they would break in his skull and go on their way, entirely unmoved and hardly having spoken a loud word. If resistance was offered, they had only to say, "The Giaours resist!" and a horde of their fellows would come running from all directions to destroy one who had proved his seditious quality by daring to resist a Mussulman.—"A Bystander's Notes of a Massacre," by Yvan Troshine, in Scribner's.

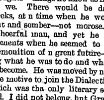
A LAD WITHOUT GUILE.

How Grant Impressed His Comrades as a West Point Cadet.

"He was a lad without guile," testifies General Longstreet. "I never heard him utter a profane or vulgar word. He was a boy of good native ability, although by no means a hard student. So perfect was his sense of honor that, in the numerous cabals which were often formed, his name was never mentioned, for he never did anything which could be subject for criticism or reproach. He soon became the most daring horseman in the academy." He had a way of solving problems out of rule by the application of good, hard sense, and Rufus Ingalls ends by saying: "When our school days were over, if the average opinion of the members of the class had been taken, every one would have said: 'There is Sam Grant. He is a splendid fellow, a good, honest man, against whom nothing can be said and from whom everything may be expected.'"

One of the keenest observers in his class, for a year his roommate, perceived more in him than his instructors. "He had the most scrupulous regard for truth. He never held his word light. He never said an untruthful word even in jest.

"He was a reflective mind and at times very reticent and somber. Something seemed working deep down in his thoughts—things he knew as little about as we. There would be days, even weeks, at a time when he would be silent and somber—not morose. He was a cheerful man, and yet he had these moments when he seemed to feel some premonition of a great future—wondering what he was to do and what he was to become. He was moved by a very sincere motive to join the Dialectic society, which was the only literary society we had. I did not belong, but Grant joined while we were roommates, with the aim to improve in his manner of expressing himself."—McClure's.



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MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE

First pub. May 13, 1897.
Last pub. June 24, 1897.

Default having been made in the conditions of that certain mortgage made executed and delivered by Andrew Sture and Martha H. Sture, his wife, as mortgagors, to The Union Central Life Insurance Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Ohio, as mortgagee, which mortgage bears date the 11th day of January, 1893, is recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk, state of Minnesota, on the 10th day of February, 1893 at 3:20 o'clock p. m. in book 65 of mortgages, page 27-30, is up on the following described land in said county of Polk, to wit: The southeast quarter of section eighteen (18) and the northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of section twenty (20), all in township one hundred and fifty-two (152) range forty-four (44), containing four hundred acres, and was given to secure the payment of the sum of sixteen hundred dollars with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum, payable annually on the first day of December in each year, according to the conditions of one principal note and interest coupon notes thereto attached, by failure to pay the annual interest falling due on the first day of December, 1896, and by failure to pay the taxes levied upon said real estate for the years 1893, 1894 and 1895; and whereas said mortgage provided as one of its conditions that in case of failure to pay any part of said interest when the same becomes due or to pay any taxes levied upon said real estate before the same becomes delinquent, the whole sum of money or indebtedness thereby secured shall thereupon become due and payable; and whereas said mortgage also provides, that if such taxes are not so paid the holder of said mortgage may elect to pay the same and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of eight per cent per annum and said mortgage stand as security for the amount so paid with interest; and whereas said mortgagee pursuant to said provision did on the 2nd day of November, 1896 pay taxes then delinquent and unpaid for the years 1893 and 1894 amounting to $103 02, and on the 14th day of December, 1896 pay taxes then delinquent and unpaid for the year 1895 amounting to 38.17; and whereas there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice on said principal indebtedness and interest thereon to the date hereof and for said amount paid for taxes and interest thereon the sum of nineteen hundred and thirty-six dollars and twenty cents ($1936.20) and whereas because of said defaults and each of them the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded became operative, and no action at law or in equity having been instituted to recover said mortgage indebtedness.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises above described, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county of Polk, at the front door of the court house in Crookston, in said county on Saturday the 26th day of June, 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said indebtedness, the attorney's fee of $75, and the disbursements allowed by law.

Dated May 11th, 1897.

THE UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Mortgagee.

GEO. T. HALBERT, Attorney for Mortgagee. 504 Guaranty Loan Bldg., Minneapolis Minn. [5-11]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First Pub. May 13, 1897.
Last Pub. June 24, 1897.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of two hundred twenty-three and fifty one hundredths ($223.50) dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Per Eric Olson and Catharine Olson, (his wife), mortgagor, to Iver Pederson mortgagee, bearing date the 19th day of May, 1891, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 25th day of May, 1891, at 10:45 a. m., in book 49 of mortgages, on page 368 and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The west half of the southwest quarter (W½ of SW¼) of section four (4) in township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north of range forty three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian containing eighty (80) acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, or his deputy at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the 25th day of June 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 11th A. D. 1897.

IVER PEDERSON, Mortgagee.

ALLEN J. GREER, Attorney for Mortgagee, Lake City, Minn. [5-11]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss

In probate court, special term, April 29th, 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Hattie S. Cummings, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of John Zerfass Jr. administrator of the estate of Hattie S. Cummings deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard by this court, on Friday the 28th day of May A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock p. m., at Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 29th day of April A. D. 1897.

By the Court,
OLE E. HAGEN,
Judge of Probate.

[14-7]

STATE OF MINNESOTA County of Polk. } ss

In the Probate Court, Special term, May 4th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Gould C. Johnson, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Mertin Roekstad administrator of the estate of Gould C. Johnson deceased, representing among other things that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined and petition heard by this court, on Saturday the 29th day of May, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in Crookston, in said county.

And it is further ordered that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Min., the 4th day of May, A.D., 1897.

By the Court,
OLE E. HAGEN,
Judge of Probate.

[14-7]

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., April 28, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on June 18th 1897, viz: James Hance, H. E. 13770 for the n.e.¼ sec. 26, township 152, range 46.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Benoit, Narcis Mireault, John P. Goregen, Filbert Mathew, all of Huot, Polk county, Minnesota.

[3-8] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. In Probate Court.

Special term, April 22nd, 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Nicholas Hoffman, deceased:

On reading and filing of the petition of W. H. Pringle administrator in Minnesota of said estate setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debt outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions of lots thereof: the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell all of the real estate of said decedent in Minnesota. And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debt, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell all of said real estate;

It is therefore ordered, That all persons interested in said estate, appear before this court on Friday the 21st day of May 1897, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office in Crookston, in said county, and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said W. H. Pringle to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 22nd, day of April, A. D., 1897.

By the Court,
3-61 OLE E. HAGEN,
Judge of Probate

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First pub. April 22, 1897.
Last pub. June 8, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated January 27th, 1891, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota January 30th, 1891, in book 42 of mortgages page 182 whereby John Boh and Julia A. Boh, his wife, mortgageors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee southwest quarter of section four (4) in township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-six (46) and lots three (3) and four (4) block forty (40) original townsite of Crookston, Minnesota, in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof $572.91, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $121.59 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $698.50.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy Saturday, June 5th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & Co., [SEAL]
Attorneys St. Paul, Minn. [50-8]

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One in a residence means a sale to all the neighbors. Fine instruments, no toys, works anywhere, any distance. Complete, ready for use when shipped. Can be put up by any one, never out of order, no repairing, lasts a life time. Warranted. A money maker. Write W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk 10, Columbus, O.

Fine Fruits

come from the best trees. The best trees are grown in the far North. The very best trees come from our great Minnesota Nurseries—absolutely the best and hardiest that money will buy. We sell millions of trees and plants every year. This season we want to sell more than ever. Nobody at any price can sell you as good trees as we can at a low price. The thing to remember is that our trees and plants grow. And they bear fruit. All we ask is your name and address, so we can send you a great deal of valuable information free. Tell us where you live, and we will tell you about our trees.

THE JEWELL NURSERY CO.,
LAKE CITY, MINN.

GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS

CANNOT BE MADE FOR

$1 per Dozen

And I am not turning out cheap work.

My work is all first-class, and my prices reasonable: You cannot get first-class goods for third-class prices.

P. E. LYNNE,

Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

HUMPHREYS'

No. 1	Cures	Fever.	
No. 2	"	Worms.	
No. 3	"	Infants' Diseases.	
No. 4	"	Diarrhea.	
No. 7	"	Coughs.	
No. 8	Cures	Neuralgia.	
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No. 10	"	Dyspepsia.	
No. 11	"	Delayed Periods.	
No. 12	"	Leuchorrea.	
No. 13	Cures	Croup.	
No. 14	"	Skin Diseases.	
No. 15	"	Rheumatism.	
No. 16	"	Malaria.	
No. 19	"	Catarrh.	
No. 20	Cures	Whooping Cough	
No. 21	"	Asthma.	
No. 24	"	General Debility.	
No. 26	"	Sea-Sickness.	
No. 27	"	Kidney Diseases.	
No. 28	Cures	Nervous Debility.	
No. 30	"	Urinary Diseases	
No. 32	"	Heart Disease.	
No. 34	"	Sore Throat.	
No. 77	"	Colds and Grip.	

DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MANUAL OF DISEASES MAILED FREE.

Small bottles of pleasant pellets, fit the vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid upon receipt of price, 25 cents, except Nos. 28, 32 and 33 are made $1.00 size only. Humphreys' Medicine Company, 111 William St., New York.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL

"THE PILE OINTMENT."

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK

CITY BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER

Invites your patronage. Every thing in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor honed and cannot bring it, send it. Honed and 35 cents and your razor will be returned. All honed and edged. Yours Respectfully C. E. MISNER.

Aug. Miller & Co., TANNERS.

FUR DRESSING AND DYEING A SPECIALTY.

We dress all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, harness and shoes. We pay good price for black steer, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes. We also take orders for coats and robes making, and cleaning and repairing of old furs.

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

A. A. OLDS,

Plain - and - Ornamental - Painting,

Paper Hanging, Decorating and Kalsomining.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

AND now the Cuban question is coming up for proper attention by our government. The Cubans should be recognized as belligerents and given a chance to get back at Spain good and plenty—and they will do it with a reasonable chance.

THE Turks seem to be a little too many for the plucky Greeks but we believe the Greeks would win in the end if foreign powers would keep their hands off a little while longer. Every liberty loving oppression-hating patriot would rejoice to see the bloody Turk wiped off the face of the earth.

TAMS BIXBY tendered his resignation as private secretary to Gov. Clough on Monday and the governor immediately appointed Roland H. Hartley, of Minneapolis, as private secretary. Mr. Hartley is a son-in-law to the governor. It is said that he is a good politician and that the appointment pleases the Minneapolis people. It was predicted that Eli Warner would get the job but he didn't "get there Eli."

AT last the Minneapolis Evening Journal has been compelled to acknowledge that governor D. M. Clough has made one of the best governors Minnesota ever had. Last fall the Journal did all it could to deprive the state of his services as governor, saying that he was of no account anyhow and all that sort of stuff and now it comes out with the statement that he has been an excellent governor after all. Wonder what's the matter with that paper anyhow?

THOSE who lived during the time that war desolated this fair land, who lost relatives upon the field of battle, need not be told the sacredness of Memorial Day and what it means to the American people, but to all who were not born at that time, and to those who have come from foreign shores since then to make happy homes in a land they died to save, their deeds should be recited on each Memorial day and the great lessons of true patriotism should be inculcated.

IN the matter of the wrangle now going on over the award of the Polk county printing to a paper in Red Lake county and another in East Grand Forks we believe that any tax payer has a perfect right to appeal from any action of the county that he may feel himself aggrieved by, but in this case, in justice to the newspaper men in the deal we believe that appeal should have been taken before the expense of doing the work had been incurred by those newspaper men. Having done the work they are clearly entitled to compensation for it.

THE Minneapolis Journal gives as the three leading aspirants for the gubernatorial nomination next time, Wyman, Clapp and Eddy—with Wyman as the best man for the job and Eddy the most likely to get it. Says that Eddy don't want it but may be obliged to take the nomination to keep peace in the family. Says Clough does not want it but does want to go to congress. Says State Secretary Berg does want it but can't have it and will be satisfied to stay where he is. Well. Wyman would make a good governor, Mose Clapp would be one of the best and there are no flies on Eddy but there's lots of time yet before the next nomination for governor is made, and Minnesota is chuck full of good material. The north part of the state has never as yet been honored by that position and there is Comstock, of Moorhead, one of the best men in the state. What's the matter with Comstock for our next governor?

IT is meet that the great American people should devote one day in the year to the commemoration of the deeds of valor performed by those who wore the blue in the time that tried men's souls, should decorate their graves with beautiful floral offerings and should teach the youth and rising generation the lessons of patriotism that inspired our fallen heroes to offer their lives upon the altar of liberty. Here in this country surrounded by the many who have come from foreign countries, this duty is peculiarly binding, and we should be specially zealous in its discharge and try to show to others that this liberty we all love did not come to us without great cost—the cost of the lives of some of the noblest of earth's noble men who gave their lives to perpetuate what our fore-fathers won on many a gory field. The observance of this one day in the year is but little that we can do in the cause for which they gave their lives—patriotism and an undying love of country, and we should never let these fires go out, but keep them burning brightly upon the altar of liberty by our example.

Memorial Day.

The idea that Memorial Day should be made a day for recreation and amusement, like the glorious Fourth of July that some have, is entirely erroneous. It was a day set apart by the government to commemorate the deeds of those who gave their lives for their country in that long and fearful struggle known as the war of the rebellion, and to decorate with flowers their graves and the graves of those who have died since the war, hence it is a solemn, a mournful duty and while the lapse of time has in a measure blunted the keenness felt at the loss of those dear ones, those noble ones, it is nevertheless not a day for national rejoicing and fun and noise as is our national holiday, the ever glorious Fourth of July. It is more in the light of a Thanksgiving Day that we should discharge these sacred duties towards our noble dead, with feelings of thankfulness that their lives were not given in vain, and humble gratitude when we remember all that they died to accomplish. And moreover we have in our midst the survivors of that terrible struggle whose ranks are year by year being depleted by death in numbers greater than those that fell in battle on the bloody field. It is a duty that this country owes as well to the survivors as to those who fell in freedom's cause, a duty that should be discharged in reverent awe and not by encouraging games and amusement of every kind. It is a day peculiar to the great American people and should be properly observed or not at all.

Money In Stock.

General freight agent Moore, of the the Northern Pacific Railroad who has given the subject much attention, in the Minneapolis Journal says that the farmers of Minnesota are making a great mistake in not raising more feed for live stock. On account of the scarcity of feed, he says, young cattle are constantly shipped out of the state to be fed and fattened for the market elsewhere, which results in a great loss to the farmers. In the past fifteen years the total acreage under cultivation in Minnesota increased 50 per cent, but the larger part of this increase was devoted to oats and corn. In view of the fact that the population doubled in that time, the increase is not what it should have been, but it is gratifying to see that oats and corn made such gains. But now that wheat is higher again, there is an increased acreage of that cereal this year, and a disposition to still further neglect the fattening of stock for the market. In the past sixty days the Northern Pacific has hauled 15,000 head of young cattle out of the state. The average price was $15—a total to the farmers of $225,000; whereas if they had fattened those 15,000 head for the market they would have received $750,000 for them. As showing the difference in the price of stock where there is feed and where there is none, Mr. Moore quotes a stock buyer from southern Minnesota who says that he buys his cattle in the northern counties because he can get them $10 a head cheaper because the farmers up there don't raise feed. Some of the farmers have already seen their mistake, and one Red river farmer is putting 600 acres into corn this year.

In the columns of this paper we have often called attention to the bad policy of selling off the yearlings and two-year old to be sent out of the state and fattened and the profit in the cattle realized by somebody else, and this year we do not believe that the farmers have the excuse of lack of feed to fatten with for there has been plenty of cheap feed in the county during the past year so that is not a good reason for selling off the young cattle. We believe also, that the man who is "putting 600 acres into corn this year" is rushing to the other extreme and making a worse mistake than is the man who is selling off his young stock. Corn is too precarious a crop in this county to go into on that large scale, and while it might do in a corn year, possibly, the risks are altogether too great in a wheat year and this seems to be a wheat year—too cold for corn to do well. Moreover it is not necessary for beef, fully as good as corn fed beef can be made on the grains that we can always raise here and we don't have to depend on corn to fatten beef nicely. Some years corn will do very well but even in those years we believe that the practice of putting the whole farm into corn is as bad as putting it all into wheat.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

Norway's Independence Day.

The 17th of May, that day dear to every Norwegian heart, was as near perfect as it could be, unless perhaps it might have been considered too warm for comfort. The booming of cannon awoke the echoes—and the people of our city, about 2 o'clock in the morning and with the early trains the rural districts began to contribute to the crowds upon our streets. With the trains came three bands, one from McIntosh, one from Fisher and one from Stephen. At ten o'clock the parade was formed and marched through the principal business streets ending at the opera house where speeches and vocal and instrumental music entertained all who got into the house for an hour or so. The afternoon was occupied by games upon the street and a game of base ball between Crookston and Fisher. The day passed off pleasantly with no serious accident to mar its perfect success—a day long to be remembered by all who took part in the hilarity of the occasion.

Red Hot Resolutions.

At the meeting of the county board last week the following resolutions were passed:

"Whereas, at a meeting of the board on the 6th day of January, 1897, resolutions were adopted authorizing F. J. Duffy, as publisher of the East Grand Forks Courier, to publish the delinquent tax list, financial statement and commissioners' proceedings and H. E. Ives, as publisher of St. Hilaire Spectator to publish the tax list and financial statement, the said publishers to furnish a bond in the amount of $1000 each and receive as compensation for said printing and receive the same price pro rata as the official printers, and

Whereas, public notice of said action having been given as part of the proceedings of said board and no objections having been expressed to us individually or as a body against said action and the said F. J. Duffy and H. E. Ives having performed the work assigned to them in conformity with the directions of this board, the bills for said work were at the meeting of March 23rd last, duly audited and allowed, and

Whereas, on the 22nd ultimo after all the actions noted was had and public notices thereof given, an appeal from the said action was filed and payment of agreed price stopped and

Whereas, because of the foregoing facts and the information which this board has been able to gather we believe that those most active in urging the appeal, who pay only a minimum amount of taxes in Polk county are actuated by motives of personal and political revenge, Therefore be it

Resolved; That we recognize in the said appeal an inspiration of evil intent and an insult to this board, implying either incompetency or dishonesty on part of its members and that we positively refuse on behalf of Polk county to pay any expenses incurred by said appellants or the county Attorney in the prosecution of said appeal.

Resolved, further, that commissioners Thompson and Fortier be and are hereby instructed to procure necessary legal counsel to defend the action of this board in payment of the bills of F. J. Duffy and H. E. Ives for printing."

Speaking of the above resolutions one of the parties of the other part, who had been largely instrumental in procuring the injunction said: "I want it distinctly understood that this action on our part had no reference whatever to Judge Ives, and as Duffy is one of the parties in the case I would like to know how it indicates spite against Judge Ives? As to Harry Ives he was at the time the award was made publishing the official paper of Red Lake county, which county was set aside in December. Another thing, if the board had let the delinquent tax list at regular legal rates to one paper I would not care how many papers were let in to divide the 12½ cents per description allowed by law, but I do protest against the taxpayers putting up $500 extra over and above what the law allows for doing the work. As to not starting the action sooner it was started as soon as anything came before the taxpayers to act upon and that something was these bills. That is our side of the question and if the taxpayers will but only investigate this matter for themselves they will find it so. No one has accused the board of dishonesty in this matter but mistakes will sometimes happen in the best regulated families and I believe that the board made a mistake when at their second meeting January they voted to include these two papers after the county printing had been let at their first meeting and as a taxpayer I don't wish to be taxed to pay for such mistakes. So far as I am concerned there was no personal feeling against anyone that influenced my action in this matter and I can not yet see that I have done anything not for the best interests of the taxpayers. If in the future I shall become convinced that I did wrong, I shall be as ready to admit it as I was to try to save the taxpayers this amount added to taxes already high enough."

Dyspepsia.

You have tried "77" for Grip and Colds—now try "10" for Dyspepsia. For sale by all druggists, 25c.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Delightful showers Wednesday evening.

Dr. Just went up to Euclid on Wednesday.

A. Bustered went down to Climax on Wednesday.

Billy Bloom went up to Warren on Monday.

Adolph Rauch went down to Fisher Wednesday.

Dept. Sheriff Losey goes down to St. Paul this week.

Architect Ross was over from Grand Forks on Monday.

S. S. Stadsvold was down from Fosston on Wednesday.

Will Hoch has gone out to his pine claim on the Reservation.

Atty. Grover was over from East Grand Forks on Wednesday.

C. G. Rapp was down from St. Hilaire on Wednesday evening.

O. L. Larson came down from Fosston on Wednesday morning.

T. S. Berg, a prominent citizen of McIntosh, was in the city on Wednesday.

Charlie Heldrick has gone to St. Paul to accept a position with the N. P. Express Co.

Knute Nerlund was up from Twin Valley on Wednesday, greeting his many friends here.

Memorial Day will be observed in Minnesota on Saturday May 29th as the 30th is on Sunday.

F. M. Brown went down to Fargo this week to attend the meeting of the N. D. millers association.

Knute S. Aker was up from Neilsville this week. Reports crops looking splendidly but needing rain.

Dept. Sheriff Losey went down to Fertile Wednesday evening on business connected with the sheriff's office.

Thursday morning dawned cold and cloudy after the nice showers of Wednesday evening. Fine weather for wheat.

John O'Brecht went down to Fergus Falls on Monday evening to visit his wife who is in the hospital there.

Joe Luslan is doing some papering and painting at C. H. Saake's building on the corner of Second and Broadway.

The Meehan Bros., of Thief River Falls, were in the city this week transacting business. Their sawmill at the Falls will remain idle this year.

Oscar Wick was over from East Grand Forks on Wednesday to set some trees on the court house grounds in place of some that did not live.

Monday's festivities wound up with a grand hop in the big store room in Odd Fellows block which was a fitting finish to a successful celebration.

C. H. Saake is fixing up his residence property on Ash street nicely, by grading up and fencing the yard. When completed he will have a neat tasty little home.

Ole Christianson returned this week from his trip to old Virginia. He was not completely enraptured with all he saw down there and probably will not migrate right away soon.

Tuesday afternoon this county was visited by refreshing showers—something very much needed for the growing crops. All we need to make a crop that will be a record-breaker is plenty of rain for awhile. Though Tuesday's rain was not quite all we needed it helped out wondrously.

Osage, Minn., April 30, 1897.—I was so lame on account of rheumatism that I could hardly get up or down or walk. I took a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla which gave me relief: I have since taken Hood's Sarsaparilla as a tonic and blood purifier and cannot praise it too highly. It has made me feel like a new man.

G. L. Bullock.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

More than twenty years' practice in answering the questions of inventors and owners of patents have given C. A. Snow & Co. of Washington, D. C. remarkable facility in this line as may be seen from a little book they have sent us, and which they will send free to any address. In this pamphlet, they have anticipated and answered about every question inventors have invented, and that is saying a good deal.

Agents Wanted

for Dr. Talmage's "The Earth Girdled" or his famous tour around the world. A thrilling story of Savage and Barbarous lands. Four million Talmage books sold, and "The Earth Girdled" is his latest and greatest. Demand enormous; — everybody wants this famous book. Only $3.50. Big book, big commission; a gold mine for workers. Credit given,—Freightage paid—Outfits free. Drop all trash and sell the king of books and make $300 per month. Address for outfit and territory,

PEOPLE'S, 3941 Market St.,
[4-9] Philadelphia, Penna.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Friday, May 14.

Typhoon II won the Kentucky derby, Ornament second, Dr. Catlett third.

Several arrests have been made at Deadwood for "sweating" gold coin.

General Horace Porter, the American ambassador to France, has arrived at Paris.

Captain General Weyler has left Sancti Spiritus, province of Santa Clara, and has arrived at Arroyo Blanco.

General Powell Clayton, the newly appointed minister of the United States, has officially presented his credentials to President Diaz.

The Wolverine Press association, including among its members many of the most prominent editors in Michigan, visited the Tennessee exposition Thursday.

Saturday, May 15.

Ex-Senator Coke of Texas is dead.

Judge John Lowell, the distinguished Boston jurist, is dead.

Mrs. Langtry has been granted a divorce by a California court.

Shipments of gold under the present outward movement have amounted to $11,127,000.

The Washington monument at Philadelphia has been dedicated with appropriate ceremony. President McKinley was present.

Lars Hjenberg, an old man residing about three miles from M[illegible]ieu Rock, Wis., captured seven young wolves in one day. The bounty is $70.

President Charles W. Spalding of the failed Globe Savings bank, has applied for a change of venue on the ground of prejudice of Chicago judges.

Mr. Chilton, who has been on a tour of inspection to foreign consulates, has returned. He reports the United States on the whole fairly well represented abroad.

Monday, May 17.

Ninety earthquakes have occurred recently in Australia.

The president is said to be displeased with the senate tariff bill.

Immigration bureau reports show a marked decrease of arrivals.

A. P. A. supreme council passed a resolution condemning Senator Vest.

The French authorities are arranging a monthly mail service between San Francisco and Tahiti.

Several more Chicago bankers have been indicted in connection with the Globe and Dreyer banks.

Governor Black of New York has signed a bill that is said to practically abrogate the civil service law.

Germany, France and Russia are alleged to have agreed to oppose Great Britain in the Transvaal and Egyptian questions.

Mr. Calhoun, United States ambassador to Cuba, reports that previous statements touching the dreadful condition of American citizens were fully warranted.

Tuesday, May 18.

The Montana supreme court has sustained the anti-scalper law.

The statement of the condition of the treasury shows available cash balance $229,1115,022, gold reserve $145,-400,661.

The comptroller of the currency has issued a call on national banks for a statement of their condition at the close of business Friday, May 14.

The comptroller of the currency has declared a dividend of 10 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Keystone National bank of West Superior, Wis.

Consul General Lee has informed the department of state that Jose F. Dumas, who was arrested in Cuba April 20 last, has been released by the Spanish authorities.

The president has nominated Frank A. Vanderlip of Illinois to be assistant secretary of the treasury and General Zenas R. Bliss to be major general in place of General Forsyth, retired.

Binder twine prices for the season have been fixed as follows by the Minnesota board of prison managers: Manilla, 6½ cents per pound; mixed, 5¾; standard, 4¾; sisal, 4¾. The price for manilla was reduced half a cent and each of the others a quarter of a cent from the price of a year ago.

The White Earth reservation saw mill has been totally destroyed by forest fires. The greater portion of the White Earth pine belt in which the saw mill was located was also badly damaged. It is reported that the recent fires were set by emissaries of parties who are interested in the cutting of dead and burned pine timber.

When John Wesley was in America

Few people know that John Wesley was ever in America. Few know that it was he and Robert Raikes, who established the first Sunday-school in the world. It was John Wesley who preached the first Methodist sermon delivered in the United States. In The Ladies' Home Journal for June Rev. W. J. Scott will tell in the "Great Personal Events" series the story of "When John Wesley Preached in Georgia," which is said to be one of the most interesting narratives in this most successful series.

It ought to interest You

to know that the Wisconsin Central lines fast trains leaving St. Paul and Minneapolis daily for Ashland, Milwaukee and Chicago, reaches almost all the important cities in Wisconsin. If you intend making an eastern trip consult your nearest ticket agent, who will give you complete information relative to the Wisconsin Central trains.

JAS. C. POND,
General Passenger Agent.
Milwaukee, Wis

Angus Items.

From our Special Correspondent.

A. T. Campion was in Warren on Monday.

G. M. Tausan was in Warren on Thursday.

N. S. Davies drove to Grand Forks on Sunday.

A. T. Campion drove to Euclid on Sunday for the preacher.

E. T. Frank and B. F. Shaw, of Warren was in town on Monday.

G. M. Tausan and wife left Thursday for New York on a two months' visit.

F. Stroble, wife, son and daughter and Mrs. J. M. Palmer went to Grand Forks on Monday and returned on Tuesday.

Euclid Items.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Miss Regine Johnson spent Monday at Crookston.

Prof. Wishard spent Saturday and Sunday at Crookston.

Wm. Bloom, of Crookston, spent Tuesday in the village and vicinity.

J. W. Wheeler was up from Crookston Wednesday looking after business.

P. C. Keeley went to Crookston Monday to assist in the celebration of the Independence of his native country.

S. L. Collins and Dr. M. Leguee were up from Crookston last week giving relief to suffering equines in this vicinity.

Threshing has already commenced in this vicinity. Harry Maus has his "rig" at work upon grain of a few who were so unfortunate as to be unable to thresh last fall.

Maple Bay Items.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

A telephone from the Bay to Mentor is now being talked of.

Miss Carrie Moen left on Monday to commence a term of school near Erskine.

A party of Germans from Ada are camping here this week and catching lots of fish.

A temperance meeting will be held next Friday evening in the Maple Bay Lutheran church.

Several persons from here attended the Camp-Mattson wedding at Fertile last Tuesday evening.

Misses Carrie and Estelle Hunter spent Saturday and Sunday at home returning Monday to their schools.

The 17th was very quiet here, a few of the citizens were in holiday attire and the steamer Favorite from Maple Park made one trip during the day.

John Trandem and Miss Josephine Omong were married on the 13th by Rev. N. E. Wikre. A supper and dancing were enjoyed by a large circle of friends at the home of the groom.

MINNESOTA

State Normal Schools

AT

Winona, Mankato, St. Cloud and Moorhead.

These schools are organized for the training of teachers for the public schools of the state.

ORGANIZATION.—Each school comprises two departments—the Normal Department and the Training Department or the Model School.

The Normal Department embraces:
(a) An Elementary course of three years.
(b) An Advance course of five years.
(c) Elementary Professional course of one year, and an Advanced Professional course of two years for high school and college graduates.
(d) A Kindergarten training course (at Winona, St. Cloud and Mankato).

ADMISSION.—Graduates of high schools and colleges, and teachers holding county superintendents' first and second grade certificates are admitted without examination.

EXPENSES.—Tuition is free to all who pledge themselves to teach in Minnesota. Text books are furnished at a rental of $1.00 per term. Provision is make at each school for economical living. The average cost of furnished rooms with board is about $3.00 per week. The Ladies' Home at St. Cloud, the new Dormitory at Moorhead, and the Ladies' Home at Winona offer board, furnished room, heat and light, at from $3.00 to $3.50 per week.

DIPLOMAS.—By a recent act of the legislature a diploma becomes a state teachers' certificate of the first grade.

The next school year opens at St. Cloud and Moorhead Aug. 31.

The school at Winona and Mankato will enter upon continuous sessions from and after July 1, 1897. The school year will hereafter be divided into four quarters of 12 weeks each.

For free catalogues and circulars giving full information, address the presidents as follows:

IRWIN SHEPARD, Winona.
EDWARD SEARING, Mankato.
GEO. R. KLEEBERGER, St. Cloud.
LIVINGSTON C. LORD, Moorhead. [6-9

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

S. L. Collins went up to Euclid on Friday.

Lew Freeman was over from Grand Forks last week.

G. Carlton was down from Warren on Monday.

T. B. McMahan was down from Stephen last week.

Osmond Osmondson was up from Mallory on Monday.

Prof. Wishard, of Euclid, spent the Sabbath in the city.

J. F. Montgomery was down from Angus on Monday.

A. A. Miller returned from St. Paul on Tuesday morning.

Ira D. Blanchard left for Duluth on Tuesday evening.

Elias Steenerson drove up from McIntosh on Saturday.

Prof. Casey was down from Red Lake Falls on Saturday.

Gomer Evans was down from Angus on Wednesday.

Rev. C. F. Kite went over to East Grand Forks this week.

S. W. Vance went out on the Fosston branch on Saturday.

Dept. Sheriff Losey went out to McIntosh Monday evening.

Attorney Elmer C. Yetter was down from Hallock on Thursday.

The business houses were nicely decorated for the celebration on Monday.

Mr. Webster went down to Halstad on Friday on business for Miller & Foote.

Charlie Jefferson was "one of the finest" on the extra police force on the 17th.

City engineer Geo. H. Ralph returned from his trip to the Reservation, this week.

A number of Crookston young people went out to Maple Lake to spend the Sabbath.

Robert Stanton was over from Grand Forks on Monday greeting old-time friends.

C. C. Knappen was up from Fisher on Monday to join in the hilarity of the occasion.

A. A. Miller left on Sunday evening for St. Paul to attend to a case in the supreme court.

A small fire in the Fifth ward on Saturday destroyed the lumber yard of D. H. Bates.

Mrs. R. Reynolds entertained her grand-daughter, Mrs. Dickinson, of Stephen, on Monday.

A. Bloom has caught the spirit of the age and comes out with his dray nicely painted up.

In the game of ball on the 17th the Jolly Rovers beat the Fisher club by a score of 15 to 8.

Geo. Q. Erskine came up from Fargo last week to see about business at the brickyard.

The bicycle club joined in the parade on Monday forming a very interesting feature of it.

Hon. H. Steenerson went to St. Paul on Sunday evening to attend to a case in the supreme court.

Misses. Cosy and Nellie McAvoy came down from Angus this week to enjoy a brief visit in the city.

Judge Ives and court reporter Strawbridge went to Roseau county on Monday morning to open court.

Ringling Bros' circus is billed for Grand Forks early in June. The Crookston date is not yet announced.

A little business is being done at the land office these days. From one to a dozen filings are made each day.

Frank Jerrue was down from Warren this week with a car-load of flour which he sold to retail dealers here.

Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Barnes, of Grand Forks, were over this week to see how W. E. Slocum is getting along.

Andrew Truesdale was up from Fisher last Friday to have Dr. Henault attend to some dental work for him.

Asst. Gen. Supt. Gruber, of the Gt. Northern was in the city on Monday and went out along the St. Hilaire branch.

Monday was an extremely warm day—with the mercury lingering lovingly in the vicinity of the 100 mark.

John Alderman still continues to wrestle with the rheumatism that seems to have a very obstinate hold of him.

County Atty. Gossman went to McIntosh on Monday evening in a case of fraudulent issue of town orders.

Rev. Herman P. Fisher went out to Mentor on Monday morning to preach the funeral sermon of Mrs. Laughton.

The Fire Department made a very imposing show in the parade on Monday. They are a fine looking lot of men.

Surveyors have been at work running lines to ascertain the amount of fall between the Phil Porger place and the city.

The committee of arrangments for the 17th worked hard for the success of the celebration and achieved a grand success.

Bruce Harris has accepted a position as teacher in the grammer department of Prof. Casey's school at Red Lake Falls.

A number of the members of Col. Cobham Post joined the parade on the 17th as a body of old soldiers of the war of the rebellion.

Comrade Jake Andrist wore the bright silver star of policeman on the extra force on the 17th, and looked as fine as they make 'em.

The Twelve Temptations, a great scenic play will be at the opera house June 12. It is said to be one of the best in that line now on the road.

Mrs. A. P. Misgen arrived on Friday evening from a visit to Tacoma and will remain for a few days visit before continuing her journey home.

Rev. Fraser left for Manitoba on Tuesday called by the news of the death of his brother's wife. Expects to be back in time for Sabbath services.

W. E. Slocum has had a pretty severe siege of illness. He was a pretty sick man for a while and much apprehension was felt at one time.

The Presbyterian church society are extending their church edifice on the west out to the sidewalk. It will make a very desirable improvement.

The week opened up with pleasant weather—warm and bright, and the hope is general that there will be no more frosts to molest or make afraid.

A few of the old soldiers turned out and marched in the parade on Monday—not as the Grand Army but as old soldiers of the war of the rebellion.

"Collections amounting to over $1,500, on Tuesday is not a bad day's record." said Fred Mix, collector for the 1st Natl. bank on Wednesday morning.

While Wednesday was "hot enough for you" all right, a cool breeze prevailed all day that served to deaden the force of the heat if one could keep in the shade.

To prevent the hardening of the subcutaneous tissues of the scalp and the obliteration of the hair follicles, which cause baldness, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

A street vender with a talking machine struck the town on Friday of last week and took in heaps of shekels selling some sort of stuff for sharpening knives.

The entertainment given by the Junior Endeavor society at the Congregational church, on Friday evening was a very enjoyable affair. The receipts were about $15.

The Presbyterian Junior Endeavorers kept open house in the Muse store on the 17th, setting up refreshments all day, the net proceeds, we are told being in the neighborhood of $50

The weather was all that could be desired on Monday for the celebration but the crowd was not as large as was expected. However all who were here seemed to be having a pretty good time.

Fred Silver came in this week from his new townsite in Beltrami county near Bemidji. They have a hotel a saw-mill and a blacksmith shop already being built. They expect a big boom later on.

A. J. DeLance appeared this week with a fine new buggy on his milk route. The buggy was purchased of John McKinnon and is a daisy. A. J. is liable to get too gay for any use if he don't look a leetle out.

A new window, to replace the one broken recently at Fontaine & Anglim's, was put in on Tuesday. They offer a large reward for information leading to the arrest of who ever broke the other one.

W. E. Slocum was so far recovered as to be able to ride up to the store on Wednesday and to go and have Charlie Misner shave him. He was very white and looks like he had been drawn through a knot-hole.

S. C. Bagley came in from Fosston Tuesday evening and left for Detroit. There is a big row on over the organization of Beltrami county, of which county he is one of the commissioners named by the governor.

Geo. Fontaine returned on Monday morning where he had been to engage a successor to Fred Hall as manager of the clothing department of Fontaine & Anglim. He secured a good man who takes charge this week.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bliefernicht is reported very ill with scarlet fever. Mr. B. who has been at work in a printing office in Grand Forks for a few weeks was called home this week on account of the illness.

C. E. Sawyer returned to civilization on Wednesday morning. He expects to see a big immigration to this country, of desirable settlers as many whom he knows in southern Minnesota intend to come up and look us over after corn planting season is over.

It is reported that conductor J. B. Copeland, who has been for sometime ill at Astoria, Oregon, is again out and attending to his duties as Supt. of a branch line out there, at which good news his many friends here will rejoice with him.

The county board when it met last week evidently had its war-paint and feathers all on, judging by the red-hot resolutions passed. They also resolved to dispense with the use of the telephone in the court house and jail after this month.

Archie McKinnon has been driving that fine team about the streets that he bought last week of P. Meehan. It is a fine coal-black team as handsome as a picture. We know of no more stylish turnout in this city and they are both thoroughbred animals.

Henry Shepard was a special for the occasion, on the extra police force on the 17th. Henry is one of those who can tell you all about how it was in the early days long about '71 and '72 as he was here at that time and has been ever since.

J. E. Fleming was in the city from his farm in the vicinity of Key West postoffice on Friday. Says that the farmers are mostly through seeding wheat and oats and are plowing for barley. Prospects good for fine crops and everybody proportionately encouraged.

D. S. Horwitz was over from Grand Forks on Wednesday to sell a piano or two. Says he has found times a trifle slow this spring but expects to see trade liven up next month. Says: "All we want to make good times up here is a good crop and it looks like we were going to get it."

Quite a number of Grand Forks people were over to aid in the celebration including the members of the Bjarne singing society, Hassel, Hurst, Worschmids, Pederson, Norland, Moe and Sagen, whose songs helped greatly to furnish entertainment for the crowd.

When the wild geese begin to wing their way northward ye may know that spring is at hand, and when Dave Carr gets back from Minneapolis in the spring you may know that the big saw-mill will soon start up. Dave returned this week, and says that the mill will start up sometime before June 1st.

The Great Northern road will next week commence the work of ballasting on the Halstad branch. They will get their gravel from the pit at Benoit station which will furnish work for a good many men while the job lasts. The rails between Moorhead and Halstad will be replaced by new steel rails.

The Jolly Rovers went over to Grand Forks on Saturday to clean out the ordinary every day base-ball club over there and ran up against the professionals and the score was 28 to 10 in favor of the professionals. The boys are not saying much but what they think would make the biggest book you ever saw.

Who says that Polk county is too far north? In a Crookston garden on Saturday last we saw potatoes up and growing nicely while in the same garden were lettuce and radish that will be large enough for table use in a week, while peas, beans and sweet corn were up four or five inches high and looking rank and thrifty.

Last week was a trying one for early vegetables owing to frosts that occurred for several nights. We had also several quite cold days and one day a few snow flakes fell. On Saturday afternoon the atmosphere got quite a good bit warmer. The cold spell was said to be excellent for wheat, being very favorable for stooling out.

On Sunday night a sneak thief entered the barn of Robert Gunness, a farmer living near Euclid, and stole a team and buggy. So quiet was he in his work that nothing was known about it until morning. The police authorities of Crookston and Grand Forks were notified and active measures taken to corral the outfit.

It would seem that the injuries sustained by Mrs. B. C. Jorgenson were not so extensive as at first reported. It is said that her shoulder was not dislocated and no serious internal injuries seem to have been sustained. The escape of both seems little short of miraculous as the buggy was turned upside down and both were thrown out upon the hard ground.

A man from Roseau county was in on Monday with a double headed calf for exhibition—or the stuffed remains of it. When the calf was born the farmer happened to be from home and his wife killed the calf, thinking it no good any way, but the farmer thought otherwise and on his return sent the remains away to be stuffed for exhibition—and it is proving the most valuable calf in the herd.

G. H. Palmer received word last week that by a decision of the secretary of the interior, his client, Wm. Morning secures title to a valuable piece of land near Georgetown. This case has been on the docket for some time and the attorneys for the opposition were among the best in the northwest, so G. H. naturally feels very much elated over the successful issue.

Only one runaway to report on Monday. A colt attached to a light single buggy got excited and in attempting to get into the buggy stepped upon a shaft and broke it, then ran a few rods when the right forward wheel collapsed and the horse did not try to run any more. Nobody hurt but the buggy will need a new wheel and a new pair of thills.

"Hotel James" is a new cry that one now hears at the depots in this city upon the arrival of passenger trains, and refers to the new hotel now being kept by Charlie Thomas. It was once the Stuart house, then the Box house, then the Minnesota house and now blossoms out as the Hotel James. It is fixed up in fine shape and is a very neat, pretty hotel.

L. E. Gossman:—"You can say for me that the efforts now being made to drive me out of politics will fail for I shall stay in politics just as long as I please, just as long as I can do any good for the down-trodden and oppressed taxpayers. My enemies may possibly deprive me of my official head but of my political principles and my right to work for them in my own way never!"

Ira D. Blanchard was up from Duluth last week, and dropped in just before our publication day and said that he wanted to sell his house and lot here, and wanted an ad in the JOURNAL, would go and get necessary data and return and make up his ad. He went out from this office and in less than an hour had sold his house and lot for spot cash which shows that as soon as a man ever commences to advertise in the JOURNAL he commences to do business at once. MORAL: Advertise in the JOURNAL.

On Monday evening as Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Jorgenson were driving out home from the celebration their horse became frightened at an engine and ran away throwing both out of the buggy and injuring Mr. Jorgenson slightly and Mrs. Jorgenson seriously, she sustaining a broken shoulder and internal injuries. She was brought back to the city for surgical attention and as she is quite aged the ultimate result is doubtful, though at last reports she was as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances.

Nathan James, a travelling man whose home was at Bathgate was killed near Halstad on Monday. He was on his way to Hillsboro N. D. On the way he shot some snipe over in a field and leaned his gun on a fence post, while he crawled through the wire fence to go and get the snipe. After he got through the fence he took up his gun and some way in pulling it through it went off, the charge striking him in the side. The driver tried to get him into the buggy but could not, so went for help finding him dead on his return. He was well known in this city.

Judge Ives heard an important case in chambers last week involving title to lands patented to the N. P. R. R. Co. in lieu of lands within their grant, that had been filed upon by settlers. The land in question is in Norman Co., and a man named Glaus was a settler upon that quarter when it was patented to the Northern Pacific and for five years previous had been. The judge declined to enjoin the settler. Steenerson and Rowe are attorneys for Glaus. The case will no doubt be appealed to the Supreme court.

Fortune-hunters are pouring into the Rainy Lake gold fields by hundreds and passing right by the fortunes that are here in the Red River Valley in the grass roots and the wheat fields. Where not more than one in every hundred who go down there will ever make his fortune one in every ten at least could become independent in a few years here in the Red River Valley by using the proper means. The prospects for fortunes are better here in the Red River Valley than they are in the Rainy Lake gold fields.

Geo. M. Swift was in from Mentor on Saturday looking for the advance agent of prosperity. He said: "During Cleveland's administration the factories were all closed and then the operatives, being out of work, could not buy provisions, hence the producer suffered with them. Now that McKinley is president the operatives must be all so busy at work that they don't have time to eat, for I can't see any greater demand for provisions than before." George seems to have the idea that the country ought to go from the depth of depression to the height of prosperity at a leap.

The adjourned meeting of the city council held on Thursday evening transacted a considerable business of interest to the city. The report of the sewer committee upon the application to put in a sewer on Houston Ave. was to the effect that there were not signers enough upon the petition. The city attorney reported favorably upon the bills in the prosecution of the case against J. E. Morrisey as president of the Gun Club but infavorably upon the bills in the defense. A committee consisting of aldermen Harris, Vance and Buhn was appointed to act with the Post committee on Memorial Day. A committee consisting of aldermen Childs, Walsh and Vance was appointed to confer with the Commercial Union to make preparations for the State Dairymen's Association convention in this city in June. Abatement of taxes or real estate of Ira D. Blanchard was not granted. The council took action in the matter of the complaint of certain parties on Jerome's addition in relation to land-slides. The bill of the fire department for attending Snake's fire was disallowed. An order for $500 was ordered drawn to settle the Netzer damage case against the city.

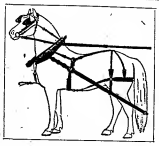
An atrocious murder was committed near Howard Lake on Saturday night. An old man named Boxell, and his young bride were brutally murdered with an axe, and it is said the object was robbery as the old man was known to have $600 in money in the house. Mr. Boxell was about 70 years old had 14 children by his first wife who died in June '96. Not long after that he commenced paying attention to a young lady 18 years old who did not regard his suit with favor at first but later on consented and three months ago they were married. The children objected very strenuously and some have been so bitter that they would not speak to the old man or his bride when they met. Two of the youngest boys, however lived with the old man and his wife and on Saturday night they went out fishing returning at about midnight when they found the front door fastened, which was unusual as that door was always left unfastened when they were out. They soon discovered blood stains on the porch and looking about they found the body of their father lying face down in a pool of blood. They ran to Howard Lake gave the alarm and securing help returned. Upon entering the house the body of the young wife was found lying on the floor in her bedroom with her head crushed in. That may have been a murder for money only but it dont look that way to us.

Found the Right Kind

Severe Pains in the Stomach -- Indigestion and Constipation -- Health and Strength Restored-- How It was Accomplished.

"I have been troubled very much with indigestion and constipation for the last ten years. Five years ago I was confined to my bed and suffered severe pains in my stomach. These spells would occur four or five times a day and were almost unendurable. I was weak and nervous and could not eat anything but the simplest food. I read about so many wonderful cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla that I determined to try it. The first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills were enough to convince me that I had at last found the right kind of medicines. I continued taking them until I was well. Last spring after my baby was born I did not regain my strength. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills and they restored me to health." MRS. LOUISA ERICKSON, Fosston, Minnesota.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.



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Farm Machinery

Is the Best that Money will Buy.

We are making an extra effort on our Stock of

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This Season and we think we can give you better values for your money in these goods than any one.

We invite you to give us a call. "Merits Always Wins."

Larsen & Carpenter,

Crookston and Fosston, Minn.

Palate Ticklers

We have added to our already large stock of Groceries, etc., a full line of Armour's choicest cured meats, "Golden Brand" Hams and Breakfast Bacon. These goods are the finest on the market and our prices are right.

SPRING IS HERE,

And the time for sowing seeds is near at hand. If you reap the harvest you must sow the seed, and to make sure of good seed buy them of SLOCUM the Robert Street Grocer He will show you a complete line of Flower, garden and field seeds, at reasonable prices.

Slocum's Crocery

PRINTING Of Every Description done at this Office. City Styles at Lowest Prices.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

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CHAPTER II.

To neither Felix nor me did sleep come at once. With each there was the foreboding that something out of the ordinary coarse woald happen to us that night, and it was with an expectant feeling, serious enough, yet with somewhat of curiosity, that we waited for what the turn of events might bring us. That it was liable to be an agly sort of visitation, if it fulfilled the import of those smoke spires on the mountains, wa both were well aware.

We had taken the usual precautioas that plainsmen take in a hostile Indian country; had paused in the darkness and listened, after turning off from the trail, to find if we were followed and before rolling up in our blankets had reconnoitered the space about us for a considerable distance on every side. There had been revealed no sign of danger. Neither of us had so much as mentioned the topic of Indians since we first had seen and remarked the smoke of the Apache fires. But it was a thought we both shared which Felix voiced when he said:

"That old Mexican's outfit seemed fixed as if he intended to go into camp on the plain tonight. I hope he's changed his mind and pushed on for the stage station. It's too bad to think of what might happen to that girl if the Apaches should jump his camp."

"You know how it is with those old dons born and bred in the southwest country," I said. "Hostile Indians have been so an everyday thing with them that they accept the situation as a matter of course. If they are attacked by Apaches, they believe it is the will of God, but they make tho best fight they can. If they get the best of the savages, they bless their patron saints. But while they live they go about aud attend to their business and pleasures near and far as freely as if they had never an Indian to trouble them."

"They live loag lives, too, many of them, and die in their beds at last," commented Felix. "All don't have that fortune, however, hy a long shot. I know prominent New Mexican families in which for generations nearly every man has sooner or later been killed by the Indians. Some of tho Mexicans of the old stock are great Indian fighters—old Roman Baca of San Mateo and Colonel Miguel Chavez, for example."

"Yes, such men as these remind us of what their ancestors, the old conquistadores, must have been, who came up into this country with their arquebuses and lances and coats of mail three centuries ago and held their own against the Indians. Their blood tells in some of their descendants today, in the bravery of the men as well as the beauty of the women."

"Hello! What's stampeding the horses?"

Felix and I jumped to our feet in haste. With a loud snort, Bill, my riding horse, had dashed at a gallop as far as his lariat would permit and now stood at the end of the rope with ears erect and head and tail in the air. I went to the picket pin, saw that the end of the rope was securely fastened and then walked toward the horse. The sharp whistling rattle of a snake that I almost trod on checked my steps and caused me to start back in a hurry. The sound was twice repeated, each time farther away, as the unseen reptile that had startled the horse glided off under cover of the darkness. Bill, at my approach, became quiet, went again to feeding, and I returned to my blanket.

But we were not to fall asleep without being again aroused. The horses presently pricked their ears and looked toward the east. I turned in the direction of their gaze and saw the edge of the round, full moon rising above the Peloncillo mountains. From the same direction came the faint sound of swift trampling hoofs, growing louder, and soon their noise was intermingled with the rolling of light wheels. Felix lay between me and the trail, rolled in his blanket, the barrel of the long sharpo rifle by his side glinting dully in the moonbeams. He had taken off his neckerchief and spread it beside his face on the rubber coat on which he lay. From beneath it peeped the butt of his No. 45 revolver. He, like myself, was awake and listening.

"It is the stage," he said.

I raised my head and looked over him toward the sound of the trotting hoofs, now near at hand. A short stretch of the trail was visible opposite our position, and four mules drawing a buckboard came into view, moving rapidly. The driver sat on the front seat, erect and watchful beneath his wide brimmed hat, with reins and whip in hand, the mail bags piled on the floor beside him. On the rear seat a sleepy passenger lurched and nodded. The vehicle whirled by and in a few moments was far down the trail. From where wo lay we could see in the growing moonlight its indistinct ontline as it moved onward for some time after the sound of wheels and hoofs had died away. We watched it until in the distance it merged indistinguishably with the dark clumps of mesquite that obscured the trail.

The buckboard had passed from sight, but wo were still looking in the direction in which it had gone, when far down the trail there came a succession of flashes, larger and brighter than the scintillation of fireflies could account for. With one accord we leaped to our feet and gazed with eyes intent upon those distant outbursts of flame.

"It's shooting," said Felix in a tone as low as a whisper. "The Apaches have attacked the stage."

The flashing gave place to darkness. The distance was too great for any sound of shots or human cry to come to us. What had happened we might learn on the morrow, but there was nothing to be done tonight but wait.

"Our turn next perhaps," said Felix grimly as he buckled on his cartridge belt and then seated himself coolly upon his blanket. "We can do no better than to stay where we are. If we are not attacked in the next half hour, it will

'Senor, do not kill me, I pray!"

show that the Indians don't know where we are, and we'll be pretty safe against being troubled by them before daybreak. In any event, we'd best sit down and take it easy."

For an hour wo sat in silence with weapons in readiness, but there was no further disturbance or any sign of danger. Tho horses fed peacefully, and we felt that wo could rely on them to discern the approach of an Indian to our camp. Felix and I had been too many months afield in the Apache country to be lang impressed by any danger that did not force itself importunately an our attention. With the slight weariness after our day's ride, the balmy coolness of the night brought an irresistible drowsiness, which soon merged into sound and dreamless slumber.

How long I slept I know not, but it must have been hours, when my repose was invaded by the phantasmagoria of a troubled dream. From a swift succession of incongruous sensations, the rocking of boats, the jolting of wagons and menace from man and monsters, I awakened to the reality of the sound of soft footsteps and the light rustling of the prairie grass. Some one was stealing upon us, so close at hand that my opening eyes fell upon the advancing shadow. With the first appalling thought that the Apaches had surprised us, I seized my revolver and as I cocked it started up and turned to face the intruder.

But it was not the evil face of Indian or of white "rustler" that confronted me. The starlight and moonlight illumined the face and kneeling form of a beautiful Mexican girl, whose dark eyes, upturned to mine, swam in tears behind her upheld, clasped hands. In the musical Spanish tongue a melodious voice implored plaintively:

"Senor, no me mates te lo ruego! roy, Carmen!" ("Senor, do not kill me, I pray! It is only I, Carmen.")

I hed risen with the impulse instantly to fire, and my revolver, with hammer raised and my finger at tension on the trigger, was pointing straight at the head of Carmen, who at my motian had fallen on her knees, panting with fear and fatigue. Behind her, near at hand, her little maid, Dolores, crouched and whimpered. I turned my weapon away and lowered the hammer upon the cap.

Felix's pistol had clicked at my first movement, and, revolver in hand, he was crouched on one knee, listening. He accosted Carmen in Spanish.

"How came you here, senorita?"

"Senor, we were encamped beyond the arroyo. The mules ran away in the night. Manuel followed them and did not return. My father went after Manuel, and he, too, did not come back. Everything looked strange and fearful to us who were left alone. When after a long time Manuel and my father did not appear, we left the camp in search of them. We soon lost our way, but by favor of heaven we at last saw your horses and so were guided to you. Ah, I fear misfortune has befallen my father!" And at the thought Carmen wept piteously, while Dolores sobbed in sympathy and addressed to the gilded medal of the Virgin of Guadalupe that hung from her neck her prayers in a semi-Indian dialect for protection from the Apaches.

Well, this was a strange and not unpleasing episode of a night's camping upon this plain of sinister repute. Much better it was than to be routed out by Apaches. Felix and I did the best we could under circumstances so novel and unexpected. Failing to console Carmen with assurances of our belief in her father's safety, we folded the blankets so as to make a sort of divan for her and the Indian maid. Leaving them to their sorrow, wa started out to see how our horses were faring. They had fed well and were lying down. Finding them all right, we seated ourselves in the shadow of a clump of mesquite to await the coming of daylight.

Carmen had thrown herself on the blankets, with her face in the lap of her maid. She seemed overcome by her grief and did not speak or look up at our approach. The Indian girl had recovered her composure and with stoical face sat immovable by her mistress.

The little grove of scattered mesquite clumps in which we had camped was about 100 feet in diameter. In its center was a smooth, grassy plat about 80 feet across. About the group of low tree clumps there were no others near, and we were separated by fully 100 yards of level, open prairie from anything that might furnish cover by which an enemy could approach.

It was now about 2 o'clock in the morning. The full moon was high in the sky, and it flooded the plain with its mellow light. Felix and I reclined upon the dry, smooth ground, smoking our pipes, with Mexican dollars laid upon the bowls lest the glow of their burning should guide the shot of a lurking Apache. Wa spoke only in whispers, and when, as happened now and then, one of us dozed off in a few minutes' sleep the other kept awake and watchful. From time to time one or the other in turn made the circuit of the mesquite clumps, keeping under shelter as far as possible and carefully scanning the open space about them. Especially we noticed our horses' behavior, knowing that they were good sentinels against the approach of hostile Indians, and that if the Apaches should come near them, to the windward, the fear and repugnance that the animals had to the Indian would be displayed in their alarm and restlessness.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

BAD DRIVES OUT GO[illegible]

Senator Jones Admits That There [illegible] but One Standard of Value.

No government can maintain [illegible] time more than one standard of v[illegible] any more than it can maintain [illegible] than one standard of weight, [illegible] than one standard of measure, or [illegible] than one standard of length. If th[illegible] be two or more standards of differen[illegible] value, the standard of lower value will in practice become the only standard.

If one goes into the market, the law being that a yard shall be either two feet or three feet in length, and buys carpets by the yard at a fixed price, there will be delivered to him carpets measured in yards of two feet in length. If he buy coal by the ton, the law being that a ton shall be either 2,000 or 2,240 pounds, he will receive tons of 2,000 pounds each. If he buy potatoes by tho bushel, the law being that a bushel shall contain either two pecks or four pecks, there will be delivered to him bushels of two pecks each.

On the same principle, if the law be that a dollar is either a gold coin, with a bullion value equal to its face value, or a silver coin, with a bullion value of only half its face value, and not convertible at par into gold coin, the sellers of the carpets, the coal and the potatoes will be paid in dollars of the lesser value.

There never has been and there never can be in any country at any time a bimetallic standard, and the attempt to create a double standard has never produced anything better than an alternating standard, with the inevitable consequences of injustice with reference to past contracts and uncertainty with reference to future contracts.

Indeed, Senator Jones admits in the report of the silver commission of 1876 that "whenever under the double standard there is a variance between the legal and market relations of the metals the standard would be practically based on one metal, and it the cheaper and more available one." The financial history of the United States and of France furnish conclusive evidence of the accuracy of the senator's view on this point. —C. Stuart Patterson.

More Money In Circulation.

If there was any actual relation between the quantity of money in circulation and national prosperity, we would now be on a flood tide. For more than a twelvemonth now the amount of money in circulation in the United States has been steadily on the increase. July 1, 1896, about the time the Chicago platform was in the process of incubation and the mouth of the popocrat was full of demands for more of the circulating medium, the total money in circulation in the United States was $1,500,725,200, making $21.15 per capita on an estimated population of 71,390,000.

Nov. 1, 1896, on the eve of the election, when the people of the United States were to give their verdict against a debased and depreciated currency, the money in circulation was $1,627,055,614, making $22.63 per capita on an estimated population of 71,902,000.

March 1, 1897, on the eve of McKinley's inauguration, the total money in circulation in the United States hed risen to the unprecedented sum of $1,675,694,053, making $23.14 per capita on an estimated population of 72,418,000.

To fully appreciate this increase of the money in circulation in the United States it is only necessary to say that in the last ten months it amounted to $165,909,753, or more than $2 per capita of the entire population.

While the absolute circulation has passed all previous high water marks the per capita circulation is still $1.30 below that of 1892, just before the panic. But the per capita is now higher than it was in 1800 or any year in the history of the republic prior to that. Then why are the times not as good as they were along in the late eighties? Simply because good times depend on public confidence and industrial activity, and not on the amount of money in circulation. This is simply the teaching of the old proverb that a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling.—Chicago Times-Herald.

His Business.

Bobbles—I hear you are in business for yourself now?

Wiggins—I thought I was, but from the little I get out of it it appears that I am in business for other people.—Boston Transcript.

One Way to Get Rid of the Silver Question.

Let the silverites have their own way and the end will not be far off.

The Wage Earner's Interest.

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Polk County Journal,

Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

"MORE MONEY" CRY.

IT COMES FROM FARMERS, WHO HAVE A REAL MONETARY GRIEVANCE.

They May Be Mistaken as to the Cause and Remedy but Not as to the Existence of Their Trouble—Why Interest Is High In the West and South—Statistics of Banking Power In Different Sections.

Upon tracing the movement for a larger volume of circulation back for a score of years it will be found that it has invariably manifested greatest strength in the agricultural sections of the country. Obviously, then, we must seek for the underlying causes in these communities.

When the subject is analyzed, it will be observed that the ground for discontent at existing conditions lies in the fact that notwithstanding greatly improved means of production, notwithstanding greater facilities and materially reduced rates for the transportation and distribution of products, the agriculturist, upon whom so large a part of our economic system is dependent, finds himself, generally speaking, after a twelvemonth of hard work, no farther ahead than at the beginning of the year, and in many instances his status is worse. Through the failure to make a proportionate income he has not been able to reduce, but has, in fact, increased his money obligations.

It is not maintained that such is the case throughout the land, nor are all agriculturists entitled to equal credit for care and economy. Many cases there are, doubtless, where sympathy is not deserved, but in most of the communities where discontent prevails the reason here given is the true one, the dissertations of self satisfied theorists to the contrary notwithstanding.

Numerous examinations made by painstaking investigators warrant the statement that the unequal distribution of capital and of money and the consequent gross inequality in interest rates are the chief cause of the inability to carry on the important business of agriculture profitably.

The sections of the country polling the largest silver vote in 1896 have, generally speaking, insufficient credit facilities. The small farmer who, advancing from the condition of farm laborer, seeks a larger measure of independence and greater comforts for his family, is not only compelled to mortgage his realty, frequently at rates as high as 15 per cent, but is under the necessity of borrowing upon his prospective crop. Having no banking office to call upon, he turns to the storekeeper, who extends credit for the needed supplies and taxes the borrower first for interest upon the loan, second in the way of increased prices for staples furnished and finally in the way of discounts or commissions upon the product of the farm turned in as payment. These items not infrequently aggregate 30 per cent upon the actual credit extended, and in a very large number of cases the total exceeds 20 per cent.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add that business of any kind under such conditions would be unprofitable.

Is it, then, surprising when the agriculturist, who knows little relatively of the principles of sound finance, imagines that an increase in the volume of money would benefit him? Is it to be wondered at, when he hears or reads of money going begging at 2 per cent in the metropolis, he fancies that, by some hocus pocus, Wall street is constantly striving to grind him down?

It is our business to teach him otherwise; to teach him that the prosperity of the commercial centers is closely interwoven with his—is, in fact, largely dependent upon his welfare—but the lesson can only be brought home to him by the introduction of means through which his own prosperity shall be assured. For, even as it is impossible to interest a starving man in the plan of salvation, so the debt ridden farmer can only acquire faith in our views of sound finance when relieved of his present onerous burdens. To him a system which operates so unequally as the existing one does must appear not only unsound, but absolutely tyrannical. Any change, he feels, would be for the better. Consequently the southern farmer demanded the reinstatement of the state bank note system four years ago, and last year the free coinage of silver appeared to him the best solution of the difficulty.

The remedy is manifestly not to be found in any form of inflation of our circulation, but in providing by legislation or otherwise increased credit facilities, both for long term loans upon mortgages and short term credits upon crops, and a better distribution of the circulation which we have.

In this, as in many other matters, we must refer for guidance to human experience elsewhere. In no country has the system of advancing short time credits to agriculturists reached the high state of development which is found in Scotland. The Scotch banker has learned that the farmer is, under a well guarded system, as fairly entitled to credits to float his venture as the merchant or the manufacturer.

Scotland has one banking firm for each 4,000 of population and a ratio of banking capital to total resources of banks of 1 to 12. By this economy in the use of capital the banks are able to declare dividends averaging fully 10 per cent while giving credits ordinarily at rates rarely exceeding 4 per cent, and every hamlet in the kingdom has a banking office within its limits or in its immediate vicinity. * * *

Taking the states of Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas as an example, it will be found that these have about 4,000,000 population and 171 banking institutions, including private bankers, with a total capital of $17,000,000; total resources, $40,000,000, or a ratio of capital to resources about 1 to 2 1-8, and one banking office to 28,000 of population.

The reason for exorbitant interest rates in the last mentioned section is obvious. And it will continue to exist unless some means of economizing capital, as is done in Scotland, is provided and the storekeeper is compelled by competition to reduce rates. The comptroller of the currency, in his annual report for 1896, presents a table showing the banking power of the several states and territories, from which the following abstract is compiled, to illustrate this point more forcibly:

AVERAGE BANKING POWER PER CAPITA, UNITED STATES, 1896.

	National, state and private banks.	Loan and trust companies.	Savings banks.	All.
United States	$52.83	$10.95	$29.91	$93.69
Maximum, Rhode Island	121.85	64.02	185.75	371.62
Minimum, Arkansas	4.86	—	—	4.86
6 New England states	78.90	20.60	152.50	252.00
5 middle states	69.74	22.73	84.53	127.00
13 southern states	17.98	.04	.69	18.70
3 central states	48.14	2.41	6.34	56.89
13 western states	34.89	—	1.68	36.57
4 Pacific states	46.88	—	26.69	73.57

The great disparity between the banking facilities is seen at a glance. The six New England states, with an estimated population (1896) of 5,200,000, possess nearly $79 per capita; the 13 southern states, with 20,000,000 population, show barely $18 per capita, or 22 per cent of the former. Including savings banks and loan and trust companies the ratio is materially reduced, the south showing only 7 per cent of the amount given for New England. Analyzing the items given in the last column, as stated in the comptroller's table, it is found that the states and territories representing 70 per cent of the population have less than 33 per cent of the entire banking power, estimated at $6,700,000,000.—Maurice L. Muhleman in New York Herald.

"Free Coinage" Demand Is Misleading.

If any advocate of the free coinage of silver dollars or copper dollars or iron dollars at any ratio, 16 to 1, more or less, will agree to stop there and ask nothing more, I for one am prepared to meet him, and in that way to stop the present contest. Who would want them? Not one of these men will consent to free coinage on those terms. Not one of them would be satisfied. Not one of them would then get what he is after under the pretext that free coinage and "equal rights of gold and silver" are all that he wants. I challenge any one to find an advocate of free coinage at 16 to 1 on these simple terms—that both gold and silver should be treated alike; that both gold and silver coins shall be made for any one who takes the bullion to the mint to any number that he wants. I challenge any advocate of free coinage to deny that free coinage, pure and simple, is not what he demands, and not one of them will dare to meet this challenge.

This demand for free coinage is a cover intended to conceal the true purpose of those who ask it. Most of those who support this measure have been deceived and misled. Let such men put the question to any owner of silver mines, to any senator or representative in congress or to any and every candidate on the free coinage platform in the following terms:

"If we grant free or unlimited coinage, without charge for the coining, will you demand nothing more?" Not a man who knows what the true purpose is will answer "Yes" to that question.—Edward Atkinson.

Increasing the Volume of the Currency.

Capital—By dividing this one dollar it becomes two, which makes more money. I pay you these two dollars for wages, you see.

Labor—But when I go to buy bread I find them only worth one, so I don't see it.—From "Robinson Crusoe's Money," by David A. Wells.

Can't Export Laws.

No civilized country can confine its citizens within its own territory or prohibit all commercial intercourse with other countries. Every country, therefore, needs money which can be used in purchase from and in payment of its debts to other countries. Yet, howsoever great a country may be, and however absolute may be the power of its government, its laws can have no extraterritorial effect. No government, therefore, can prescribe the standard by which its currency shall be valued in any other country, or compel the citizens of another country to receive its currency save at the bullion value of that currency in the markets of the world.

Silver Versus Milk.

Up in Iowa they have given up silver and have a softer snap. They make $41,500,000 in Iowa from their cows alone. That beats free silver, doesn't it—beats it all hollow? They make $41,500,000 selling milk, butter, cheese and calves, and at the end of the year they have the same old Bossy and Speck and Spot and Brindle and Bess that they had the year before. The Kansas cow is sticking her head over the pasture fence, lowing and mooing, with her bag swelling with $41,000,000 worth of milk, while the old man is down town tearing his shirt because the plutocrats won't coin $36,000,000 worth of silver.—Emporia (Kan.) Gazette.

New York Fashion Letter.

As the season advances we find that the Eton jackets and the bolero are becoming too ordinary for the ultra-fashionable and in order to get away from these shapes double breasted effects are being rapidly adopted. Outside coats, dress waist and even evening bodices are being fashioned after this style. The evening bodices are draped in soft folds which cross at the waist line, and are fastened with fancy buckles or buttons, giving much the same idea that the surplice used to have. This style is very becoming to almost any figure and gives an opportunity of showing a V shaped piece in the front of the bodice, which can be made of fine lace or embroidered chiffon.

Mousquitaire sleeves continue to be very popular. Even the summer lawns and organdies which are not lined are made up in this style. In making up these sleeves it is necessary to use a tape on the inside seam of the sleeve to which the fullness can be tacked. Another idea is to make a seam on the back as well as the front of the sleeve and stitch the seams double so that a soft cord can be drawn through the seam, and the fulness distributed carefully and then caught to the cord with invisible stitches. The hand trimmings are made of lace, chiffon or embroidered muslins and in many cases fall down over the hand almost to the knuckles.

The collars for light summer gowns become more and more elaborate as the season advances. Dressmakers now spend as much time originating new ideas for collars as they used to spend in designing a whole gown. A pretty neck trimming, beyond a doubt, a very necessary feature in the summer dresses.

Ribbons are used in great profusion not only for collars and belts but as waist and skirt trimmings. They are used to make a pretty contrast with the color of the dress, rather than to match it. One very pretty imported gown is now on exhibition at one of our prominent modistes. It is made of Nile green organdie over heliotrope silk. The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with three rows of inch wide ribbon, each row being of a different shade of heliotrope. Three rows of the same ribbon are applied around the hips, and bows made of loops of the different shades of heliotrope are used to trim the waist and sleeves. The effect is very pleasing and artistic.

For the above information we are indebted to A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th street New York, who publishes the only cheap imported fashion journal sold in this country. "La Mode de Paris" is $3.50 a year, 35 cents a copy, and "French Dressmaker" is $3.00 a year, 30 cents a copy. These journals make a special feature of lessons on practical dressmaking each month. During the next six months they will give a series of lessons on bicycle costumes which will be of great interest to both professional and amateur dressmakers. If you cannot secure these books at your newsdealers, send direct to the publishers.

Not Yet Too Late.

Have the mice girdled any trees this winter? You can save them by filling the space eaten out with strips of fresh bark joined neatly and closely to the old bark at top and bottom. Tie firmly and bank the whole well over with earth. If possible use grafting wax over the joints also. Prof. Bailey says: "Insert long scions over the wound by paring them at both ends and pushing them under the bark above and below." Wax the joints and bank with earth as above. Report results.—A. W. Latham, Secretary State Horticultural Society.

Eggs For Hatching,
From fine black Langshang. Single comb white and brown Leghorns for sale cheap 75c for 13—20 eggs for $1.00. Address, JOHN AASE, Crookston, Minn.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

BORN—On April 30th, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Lash, a daughter.

W. B. Dawley was selling a large order of rubber goods to Messrs. Hillestad & Blyberg last Tuesday.

Miss Bertie Jellum, who has been staying here for the past winter with relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Larson left yesterday morning for her home in Spokane, Washington.

Eli S. Warner, of St. Paul, was in town last Saturday calling on friends here. Mr. Warner is chairman of the republican state central committee and a prominent resident of this saintly city.

Fred Silver is now engaged in another town scheme. This time it is in the northwestern Hubbard county. J. W. Wheeler and others are interested in this venture. It is on the recent Great Northern survey and possibly may be heard from again.

Marshal Holt was called up at two o'clock one morning this week, and informed that there was a disturbance on Stephens avenue, but found that it was nothing more than Charley Lash performing the paternal duty by walking the floor and singing in a strong baritone voice to his young daughter.

Paul Slovarp was around last Saturday soliciting subscriptions towards assisting Nels Sanbuk who lost his stable, three horses, hay, harness, etc., by fire on the previous day. The blaze was started from the chimney of the house and before it was discovered the stable and all its contents were in flames. It is a severe loss for Mr. Sanbuk.

Commissioner S. C. Bugley loaded up his household goods and chattels this morning and left for his future home in Beltrami county where he will establish his residence on what was once W. J. Hilligoss' place but is now owned by Mr. Bugley, and there is where he will be found in future except when he may be absent on business trips.

Messrs. Frank Swanson, Hans Christianson and Charles Larson, three well to-do Columbia farmers, left yesterday afternoon for Stockholm, Sweden, in which country they will spend about three months, attending the great international exposition at the capital city and visiting old homes and numerous relatives. Malcom Swanson a brother of Frank's will leave in about two weeks to join them in their sight seeing.

State Grain Inspector Clausen, of St. Paul was in town on Wednesday. Clausen has been over Northern Minnesota on a trip of investigation sizing up the crop prospects, acreage etc. In speaking of the appearance of the country, Mr. Clausen stated that the outlook over the northern part of this state was never better for a large harvest. The wheat was coming up uniformly well and the ground was in fine condition.

Attorney B. S. Bennett was called to McIntosh last Tuesday to act for one of three defendants to a charge of embezzlement of the town funds in the town of Chester. They are prominent officials of the town and the prosecution charges them with having drawn orders that had never been recorded in favor of themselves and cashing them. One of the parties was discharged, one secured a continuance for one week and the third was bound over to the grand jury and in default of $2,500 bail was remanded to the county jail. It is believed by the many friends of these gentlemen that future developments will exonerate them. There undoubtedly is another side to the question.

The Fosston base ball nine has reorganized with Wm. Tauner as captain and E. H. Bridger secretary. The office of treasurer was not filled as none of the team were able to furnish the required bond. Mr. Bridger will not play with Haneville this season as previously announced. He had promised to play with Hansville providing that satisfactory terms could be arranged. The salary of $1,200 offered him was satisfactory, but Mr. Bridger demanded that the amount be deposited at the bank subject to his order, which they refused to do and he dropped the deal, and with the assistance of "Papa Tauner," will do the twirling for the Fosston club this season.

Cash.

The highest market price paid for barley and oats. See Theodore Greenhalgh, one door north of the Germania hotel. [14tf]

St. Hilaire Items.

[From the Spectator.]

August F. George was appointed receiver of the Crookston land office last week. The appointment gives general satisfaction.

Men have been at work since Thursday last sluicing logs through the log shute at the race. About a million and a half have been let through all belonging to the Walker Lumber company of Crookston.

J. E. Morrisey of Crookston was arrested last week for shooting in a gun-shy district: but as James proved himself a sure shot he was vindicated by the jury. The city has $35 charged up to itself as costs.

Superintendent Miller of the St. Hilaire Lumber company left Monday for Minneapolis where he will remain a week or two until he gets the Shevlin Carpenter saw mill at that place running in good shape.

The household goods of H. S. Rice, head sawyer in the mill, arrived Monday and he is as busy as can be getting the house in shape for his family who will be here Friday. They will occupy the residence near the school house, recently vacated by E. Bateman.

Messrs. Hunt and Potts drove up from Red Lake Falls Sunday and looked our mill thoroughly over. Mr. Potts is the gentleman that proposes to put in a saw mill at the county seat with a cutting capacity of seven million feet in a season. The city is doing the handsome thing by giving them a bonus of $12,000.

The plans for the new hotel arrived by mail yesterday and it is a handsome structure to say the lest. It is a three story building with a Mansard roof, has a sixty foot frontage and will be one hundred feet deep. The rooms nice and large with plenty of light. Eight foot stone basement making, practically a four story building. Mr. Markham is an experience hotel man and says nothing but the very best will do him or the town. Work on the same will begin soon as possible.

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

A Lundby is having his building raised and a new foundation placed under it.

Knute Snndvig shipped two carloads of cattle to South St. Paul Tuesday.

Mrs. A. Nelson has rented the Ophelm cottage and moved into it this week.

Miss Marin, our primary teacher, visited with her parents at Crookston over Sunday.

Samuel Rasmuson had a valuable horse cut in a barbed wire fence and may lose him.

Business on the railroad must be picking up as freight trains have been numerous this week.

C. H. Carlson has bought three lots on the south side and will commence the erection of a residence soon.

The railroad company have a large crew of men at work rebuilding the dam at the railroad bridge that was washed out this spring.

The largest pickerel ever caught herehouts was caught Tuesday by P. O. Christenson. It was caught with a spoon hook and tipped the scales at 15½ pounds.

Martin Erickson is the proudest man in Fertile this week and it is all on account of a little girl that called to make it her home at his house. All concerned are doing well.

The contract for remodelling the new addition to the Fertile House was awarded to Chas. Ross, of this place last Friday for $2350. The work of excavating the basement commenced Saturday and the work will be pushed with all possible speed.

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McINTOSH ITEMS

(From The Tribune)

A. O. Twedten was up from Crookston last week looking after his farming interests.

The rain of Saturday made the growing crops look brighter. The farmers were beginning to cry for rain.

The cheese factory opened Monday morning. The receipts of milk on the first morning were 617 pounds and today 950.

Ole Christianson drove a car load of stock to Fertile Monday to be shipped to Montana. He expected to return soon to purchase another car load.

Jacob Lee, of Sletten, who had the misfortune to fracture the bone of his ankle a week ago, is getting along finely under the care of Dr McEachran.

The little 5-year-old son of George Shanks, in Chester township, died last Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock from the effect of some wild parsnips, which he dug up in the garden and ate at about 5 o'clock.

Rev. Herman P. Fisher, of Crookston, will preach at the Congregational church Thursday evening May 20th, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Fisher is an eloquent speaker and we doubt not but that he will be greeted with a large audience.

It is said the new wind straw stacker, invented and patented by Messrs Felsing and Gustafson, of Maple Bay, is the best thing yet brought out. The power required to run it is about one-fourth of that used for ordinary stackers of the kind.

The bicycle race set for June 4th bids fair to be quite a successful affair. Several riders from Fosston have signified their intention of competing, and with our home scorchers and perhaps one or two from Erskine, there will be quite a field. The race will be from Fosston to McIntosh and finish with one run around the race course.

S. S. Stadsvold, of Fosston, was in town yesterday. He will move the Rice blacksmith shop on to the east end of the lot and place the old Rice saloon building, now standing north of O. E. Stovern's store, on the corner where the blacksmith shop is now, and fit it up for a restaurant. Ole Knutson will occupy the blacksmith shop when it is ready.

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.)

Hugh Thompson and family drove over from East Grand Forks Sunday, and spent the day with Adam Thompson.

C. B. Merrill and Andy Trosdahl went down to Crookston Thursday evening to attend a lodge meeting of the Workmen and get a few pointers.

We understand that Mr. and Mrs. James Brownlee and family, of Grand Forks will soon return to Fisher to reside. We shall be glad to welcome them back.

Miss May Henley, sister of Mrs. A. C. Hannah, took corrosive sublimate by mistake. The prompt arrival of Dr. Leslie saved her life though she is still in rather a critical condition.

Thursday a fire caught in the garret of R. Bain Sr's residence and endeavoring to put it out, Grandma Bain fell several feet to the floor, sustaining serious injuries about the back. A doctor was at once summoned and she was made as comfortable as possible. Every one will be sorry to hear of Mrs. Bain's misfortune and hope for her speedy recovery.

Some few weeks ago the Bulletin published the rumor that a new bank would soon be started in Fisher but at that time we were not at liberty to give the names of the parties who would start the same. It is now absolutely certain that the new bank will be in operation in less than six weeks. It will be a state bank and the organizers will be Rosanen Bros, A. E. Tofte and Alvin Brainerd, which will insure one of the strongest financial institutions in the northwest. This will give Fisher two good banks.

Thief River Falls.

From The Press.

Seeding is now about finished, only a few pieces of oats and barley yet to be put in.

Attorney J. P. Foote, of Crookston was looking after business matters here Monday.

The drive of the Walker logs passed through here last Tuesday on their way to Winnipeg.

Archie McKinnon, of Crookston was in the city the first of the week and while here purchased the fancy driving team of Pat Meehan. He drove them home Tuesday.

John La Bree has been removed from his house in Excel to the hospital in this city for treatment for his broken limb. The injured member has been placed in a plaster of Paris cast and recovery will be slow but sure.

The steamer "Red Lake Express" left Wednesday for its second trip to the Agency. She had aboard a large number of passengers and a goodly cargo of freight. The boat is now rigged out in first class shape for speedy transportation of passengers, has first class accommodations, always flys the national colors and is already receiving the popular patronage.

Major Wilson returned Monday from a trip to the city. He was accompanied by D. W. and L. W. Pfaff, T. M. Washburn, J. W. Cross, R. J. Milligan and D. W. Berry, all of Minneapolis. The party proceeded to Red Lake and from there will go east in the reservation country and locate on 160 acres of choice government land. Major Wilson will pilot the crew.

Much damage was done to the Kretzschmar dam the first of the week by the careless manner in which the booms and logs were permitted to go over it. The Meehans sold all their boom sticks to the St. Hilaire company and instead of separating them and running them over the dam in a proper manner they were left chained together and striking the dam in a body became tangled in every conceivable shape and lodged. Fred Wendt procured a rifle and by repeated shots finally cut one of the log sticks in two and the the mass went down the current, taking a considerable amount of timber composing the dam structure with it. Mr. Kretzschmer will sue the Meehans for damages and they in turn will tell woeful stories of persecution by the business men.

For Sale Cheap.

A good five roomed house with good cellar and wood-shed. Lot 25x140 ft. with good barn. Property located on Main Street between 6th and 7th sts. Will sell cheap for cash or will take good team as part payment. For further particulars ad dress. MRS. JACOB FRANCIS, city.

Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim
As the swift years steal away.
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim
Lose fairness with every day.
But she still is queen and hath charms to spare
Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

Preserve Your Hair

and you preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair, by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss.

In Probate Court, Special term, May 13th 1897,

In the matter of the estate of Edwin H. Pease deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of George Q. Erskine, administrator in Minnesota of the estate of Edwin H. Pease deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered; that said account be examined, and petition heard by this court, on Saturday, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office in Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper, printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 13th day of May A. D. 1897.

By the Court.

A. A. MILLER, Attorney for Estate.

OLE E. HAGEN, Judge of Probate.

[6-9]

STATE OF MINNESOTA COUNTY OF POLK } ss

In Probate Court, Special Term, May 19th 1897

In the matter of the estate of Walter L. Sessions, deceased:

Whereas, certain writings purporting to be duly authenticated copies of the last Will and Testament of Walter L. Sessions, late of Chautauqua county New York deceased, and the probate thereof in the Surrogate's court of said Chautauqua county, New York, have been delivered to this court;

And, whereas, Mary R. Sessions has filed therewith her petition, representing among other things that said Walter L. Sessions lately died in said county of Chautauqua, state, possessed of certain real estate, situated in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota on which the said Will may operate, and that said petitioner is one of the executors of said last Will and Testament and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters of administration with Will annexed be to J. W. Wheeler issued thereon;

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the probate office in said county, on Friday the eleventh day of June, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons interested may appear for, or contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota the 19th day of May, A. D., 18..

By the Court.

A. A. MILLER, Attorney for Estate.

OLE E. HAGEN, Judge of Probate.

[3-9]

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Snap.

I have for sale a farm of one-half section, lying on the river, six miles east of the city. two hundred acres under cultivation, good buildings that cost owner $2000, good fences on portion of it. If taken within 15 days, I will sell this choice farm for $3,300, $1,000 cash down, balance on time. For full particulars call at the First National bank, Crookston, or address

J. W. WHEELER.

Salesmen wanted.

To sell the largest stock of Northern Grown Fruits, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, etc., in the West. Steady work. Pay weekly. Three plans. Write at once for terms.

THE JEWELL NURSERY CO.,
[4-11] Lake City, Minnesota.

CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO.

: Fournet Block. :

Caskets, Coffins, Burial Supplies.

Prices Reduced 25 per cent.

This cut represents our new Sterling Hearse.

$3.50 Per Trip to City Funerals.

Twelve years' Experience in the business, with thorough training in the Science of Embalming. Our new Undertaking room is now stocked complete.

R. C. WOODHAM,
Embalmer and Funeral Director.

New Spring Stock Now Ready

Prices Lower than Ever.

EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN.
Main Street.

Prize Winning Poultry

BUGG & PASEMAN.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Breeders of Fancy Poultry.

Light Brahmas.	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
White Cochins.	Partridge Cochins.
Buff Leghorns,	Black Minorcas.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs.

Stock has won prizes wherever shown. Eggs per setting, from $1.50 to $2.50. Stock for Sale at all times.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY MAY 27, 1897 NO 7

New York Store

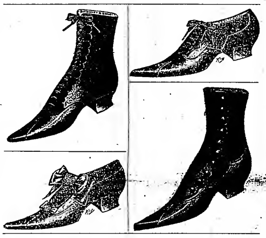
Invites Attention of the Ladies to a Fine Line of

Summer Goods,

That are Selling at Wonderfully Low Prices.

This Week

We Make a Specialty of our Shoes which are Selling at



WHOLESALE PRICES,

To Reduce Stock.

FOR BARGAINS, Give us a Call.

A. CHABOT.

REFUSED BY SPAIN

GOOD OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES NOT DESIRED.

Tendered by Secretary Olney Through Spanish Minister de Lome—Some Facts Made Public—Extracts From a Report of Consul General Lee Read in the Senate—Terrible Condition of Affairs on the Island Is Officially Set Forth.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The secret archives of the state department which have held the consular reports on the Cuban war from the public were partially disclosed by Senator Foraker of Ohio. During the past week the debate in the senate has been pregnant with intimations and innuendoes of reports from United States officials in Cuba held at the state department, which, if published, would disclose a condition on Cuban soil which would influence public opinion in a decided manner.

The facts, therefore, which Senator Foraker announced without stating from whom they came created a decided stir. Especially startling was the letter from Secretary Olney in which this country offered mediation to Spain and the refusal of that country to accept the proffered aid.

Extract From Lee's Report.

While one of the consular reports was read without the name of the author being disclosed, it is stated to be a communication from Consul General Lee, which fully sets forth his idea of the condition that exists in Cuba. The extract was quoted as follows, no date being given:

I cannot understand the truth of the claim that all the provinces of the island are pacified except that of Santiago de Cuba, because there are more insurgents under arms at this time than at any period since I first reached the islands, some 10 months ago, and I do not think it a fair inference to draw from existing conditions that the war is approaching a termination, because, in pursuance of an established policy, the insurgents avoid as far as possible all serious engagements.

Will Continue Indefinitely.

The impossibility of expelling the Spanish troops from this island by force of arms is well known to them and they do not propose to risk the lives of their men and the success of their cause upon one or more pitched battles. I conclude, therefore, that the war will drag its weary length along so long as the insurgents can dig sustenance from the ground on the one side or money be obtained by the other, with the continued result of untold human suffering, loss of human life, the murder of innocent men, women and children by both sides and the frightful havoc which disease makes in the ranks of soldiers, particularly among the unacclimated Spaniards. The poverty and distress of the people is increasing and the loss of property of all sorts daily becoming more enormous. No one can fully appreciate the situation without being here in person. The number of poor, distressed, starving women, children and other men of all races have greatly increased in this city within the past few weeks, while in other points on the island the suffering has been proportionately great.

Olney's Letter to De Lome.

The letter from Secretary Olney to Spanish Minister de Lome under date of April 4, 1896, is the one in which intervention is suggested. After going at length into prevailing conditions on the island and the hopeless outlook for Spanish success, the secretary continues:

The situation thus described is of great interest to the people of the United States They are interested in any struggle anywhere for freer political institutions—but necessarily and in special measure in a struggle that is raging almost in sight of our shores. They are interested, as a civilized and Christian nation, in the speedy termination of a civil strife characterized by exceptional excesses on the part of both combatants. They are interested in the non-interruption of extensive trade relations which have been and should continue to be of great advantage to both countries. They are interested in the prevention of that wholesale destruction of property on the island which, making no discrimination between enemies and neutrals, is utterly destroying American investments that should be of immense value and is utterly impoverishing

Great Numbers of American Citizens.

On all these grounds and in all these ways the interest of the United States in the existing situation in Cuba yields in extent only to that of Spain herself, and has led many good and honest persons to insist that intervention to terminate the conflict is the immediate and imperative duty of the United States.

He said his purpose was not at that time to suggest intervention, but that the United States could not contemplate with complacency another 10 years of Cuban insurrection. His suggestion looking to finding a way "to co-operate with Spain in the immediate pacification of the island on such a plan as, leaving Spain her rights of sovereignty, shall yet secure to the people of the island all such rights and powers of local self-government as they can reasonably ask. To that end the United States offers and will use her good offices at such time and in such manner as may be deemed most advisable."

Car Searchers.

"There is a class of people," says a railroad man, "who are always last to leave the cars—for a purpose. This is especially noticed on suburban trains. They go from one end of the train to the other, looking in seats on both sides of the car. It is impossible for our men to be always on the watch, and presumably there are many losses that can never be reclaimed."—New York Tribune.

AUDACIOUS KISSANE.

The Rogue and Forger Was a Typical Soldier of Fortune.

The hero of the following story, Kissane, had been a prominent business man in Cincinnati. He was tried with others and acquitted on the charge of burning the steamboat Martha Washington to secure insurance, and afterward was sent to the penitentiary for a large bank forgery:

Into the Walker Nicaragua expedition, made up for the most part of "men of strong character, tired of the humdrum of common life and ready for a career which might bring them the sweets of adventure or the rewards of fame," Kissane now, on coming out of the penitentiary, threw himself with all the abandon of his daring nature. He arrived at Nicaragua Feb. 1, 1856. Under an assumed name he was soon appointed and commissioned assistant commanding general, with the rank of major, and ordered to take charge of the commissariat of the army. He showed such ability that Walker soon promoted him. For eight or nine months he had the entire finances of the country in his hands, and but for his careful management the filibustering scheme, it is conceded, would have met an earlier defeat.

When General Walker marched to Rivas, he left Granada in charge of Kissane. The latter made sudden sallies on the neighboring haciendas, and, capturing the wives and daughters of prominent Nicaraguans, held them as hostages to be exchanged for money or provisions. He is reputed to have made a fortune in the sale of confiscated haciendas and vouchers. Under his direction cathedrals and convents and private dwellings were pillaged of gold, silver and jewels. The plunder, which filled six large cedar chests, was melted, packed in small bulk and shipped to New Orleans. Robed in priestly vestments and carrying the holy eucharist, Kissane led a triumphant procession through the streets of Granada. His audacity and bravery won him devoted followers. Few, if any, of his companions in arms suspected his early history. Nevertheless the tropics did not shield him wholly from memory of the past. Recognizing in one of the youthful followers of the army the son of a man who had testified against him in the Martha Washington case, Kissane had the young man arrested on some trumped up charge and shot down in cold blood.

At the collapse of the expedition Kissane caused to be published in the papers accounts of the heroic death of himself under his new name. Meanwhile he escaped from the country to Panama on board the United States sloop of war St. Mary's, Captain Davis. —Lida Ross McCabe in McClure's.

Bret Harte's "Overland" Enemy.

In The Atlantic Monthly Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard, describing the appearance of Bret Harte's "The Luck of Roaring Camp," explains the story of the woman who was opposed to its publication. There have been many renderings of this incident. Mr. Stoddard's version is unquestionably the correct one.

In the August number of The Overland Monthly (1868) appeared "The Luck of Roaring Camp." If Mr. Harte had been in doubt as to his vocation before, that doubt was now dispelled forever. Never was a more emphatic or unquestionable literary success. That success began in the composing room, when a female compositor revolted at the unaccustomed combination of mental force, virility and originality. No doubt it was all very sudden and unexpected. It shook the editorial and composing rooms, the business office and a limited number of worthy people who had seen "The Luck" in manuscript as they had never been shaken save by the notorious Californian earthquake. The climax was precipitated when the justly indignant editor, whose motives, literary judgment and good taste had been impeached, declared that "The Luck of Roaring Camp" should appear in the very next number of The Overland Monthly or he would resign his office. Wisdom finally prevailed, the article appeared, The Overland's success was assured, and its editor was famous.

The strongest fortress in European Russia is Cronstadt. It is the Russian naval depot of the Baltic sea.

London is 3,815 miles northeast of Washington city.

DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

Internal Revenue Schedule of the Tariff Bill to Be First Attacked.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The democratic senators held a caucus and decided to inaugurate their fight upon the tariff bill as soon as the bill is taken up in the senate by a motion to strike out the internal revenue features of the bill relating to beer and tobacco.

This result was reached after a discussion in which practically all the senators present participated. The conclusion was unanimous that this was the wise and politic course to pursue. The talk was based largely upon the proposition to increase the tax upon beer, which was generally criticized as an effort to increase the price of "the poor man's beverage," which was pronounced wholly unjustifiable in time of peace and with $120,000,000 of idle money in the treasury. The proposed beer tax was condemned as a war tax.

The discussion of other features of the tariff bill was only desultory and no conclusion beyond that stated was reached.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

House and Senate Conferees Reach an Agreement.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The conferees on the sundry civil appropriation bill have agreed. The most important amendment to the bill was that revoking the order of President Cleveland of Feb. 22, 1897, setting apart 21,000,000 acres of lands as forest reservations. The senate amendment may modify or revoke the proclamation, and it is provided that the lands embraced in the reservations not disposed of before March 1, 1898, shall again be subject to operations of the order of Feb. 22, or as they may be modified by the president. The general provisions for the government of the forest reservations are retained as provided in the senate amendments. A provision is inserted allowing settlers on reservations to take other lands in the public domain.

A mad dog created havoc at the kennels of Robert Alexander, at North St. Paul. Three valuable thoroughbred setter puppies were killed. It is known that two dogs and two horses were bitten, and it is feared that the number includes two more. The dog pursued Mr. Alexander's children and they barely managed to reach the house before the mad brute caught them.

The fourth annual joint debate between the state universities of Iowa and Minnesota at Iowa City, resulted in victory for the Iowans. The question was, "Should the United States Senators Be Elected by Direct Vote of the People?" and was affirmed by A. W. Hamann, E. G. Moon and F. W. Beckman on the part of Iowa, and denied by Bert Russell, R. W. Nelson and W. D. Lane of Minnesota. The decision of the judges was unanimous for the affirmative.

A MUSICAL MONKEY.

Also a Trapeze Performer and a Fighter Domesticated In Gotham.

Albert Anderson, who lives in Harlem, has a monkey named Billy. The monkey has a room 10 by 12 which is fitted with all sorts of acrobatic apparatus likely to be enjoyed by a small but healthy tree climber. In one corner of the room is a bed, and in another are two dumbbells made fast with chains, because the monkey throws things when its temper is ruffled.

The monkey is so fond of music that when Albert Anderson, Jr., plays the harmonicon in its hearing, no matter if it be eating or rollicking, the monkey stops, and, keeping time to the music, sways back and forth from its hips, its eyes wide open and its face expressing great joy. Young Albert gave Billy a mouth organ one day, and Billy screamed with delight. The monkey put the instrument to its mouth and blew hard. A discord followed instead of the tune which the monkey plainly expected, and it thereupon held the harmonicon at arm's length to look at. It blew the instrument again and again, each time looking at it as if to make out what the trouble was. At last Billy threw the harmonicon across the room, chattering in anger. Albert played a waltz on his instrument and Billy grew less excited, but would not touch a harmonicon again.

A week later the boy got a music box for the monkey. After showing Billy how to turn the crank the boy left the box on the floor. The monkey looked at it, turned the box upside down, shook it, and then, taking hold of the handle, began to turn it slowly. The music came, and the monkey began to dance, first on one foot and then on the other, whining with delight. It is only after the removal of the box that Billy can be made to exercise on the bars and swing enough to keep in health.

Billy does not weigh more than two pounds, but every grain of those two pounds is full of grit when it comes to a fight. Sam, the house cat, a big gray brute, scarred in street fights with wandering tramp cats, got into Billy's room one day, and the monkey's lips curled. The cat looked up at the monkey, which was on a trapeze bar, and licked its chops. Billy apparently knew what that meant and dropped down part way to the floor. The cat jumped, but Billy did the giant swing, and the cat missed. Before the cat had got to the floor again Billy was on it, and in two minutes the cat was leaping over bars and swings, yowling with pain. Sam never visited Billy again.—New York Sun.

DIVISION ON TARIFF

REPUBLICAN SENATORS NOT BY ANY MEANS UNANIMOUS.

Eastern and Western Interests Conflict Especially on Wool and Hides—Plan of Campaign Outlined for the Guidance of the Republican Side.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Republican caucus emphasized the fact that there is a wide divergence of opinion among the Republican senators on rates of duty fixed in the various schedules of the tariff bill. The senators were in caucus nearly four hours. The only official announcement that was made after the caucus adjourned was that it was decided to appoint three senators in addition to the Republican members of the finance committee, who are to act as a committee to assist in getting the tariff bill through the senate. It was generally stated, however, that an agreement had been reached that there should be no set speeches on the bill from the Republican side except that of Senator Aldrich, which opens the debate.

Amendments Approved in Committee.

A resolution or memorandum offered by Senator Burrows was agreed to by those present which sets forth that Republican senators having amendments to offer should present them to the Republican members of the finance committee, and if the amendments are approved by the committee they are to be offered in the senate. If disapproved the senators presenting them are to have the right to submit them to the Republican caucus, which is to be called upon each schedule if amendments to it are proposed. The finance committee is to hold sessions each evening for the purpose of hearing propositions from Republican senators and to decide upon the advisability of presenting such amendments in the senate. The object of this proposition is to prevent the Republicans from dividing upon various schedules which might be presented.

Will Extend Daily Sessions.

There was some discussion upon the length of time the bill should be under discussion in the senate. Senator Mason suggested that as soon as the opening speeches were made a move should be taken towards having a vote on the bill in two weeks. It was decided to ask that after the debate had run along for a week that the senate begin its sessions at 11 o'clock and sit until 5:30 and have evening sessions from 8 to 11 p. m.

Debate on the various schedules consumed the time of the caucus. A great deal of opposition was developed to the increased tax on beer and duty on tea. Senators Platt (N. Y.), Hanna (O.) and Spooner (Wis.) were especially vigorous in their opposition to the increased tax on beer. It was determined that an effort should be made to secure the revenue both from beer and tea by a stamp tax, which would accomplish the same result.

Western Senators Make Threats.

Senator Warren of Wyoming appeared as the spokesman for the woolgrowers of the West and said that the duties proposed by the committee were, in his judgment, inadequate, and he thought there should be increases on the lines of amendments proposed by the Western senators.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts spoke against the duty on hides, saying he did not see how he could avoid voting for an amendment which proposed placing hides on the free list. This statement raised a storm among Western men, who said that if such a method was proposed they would be compelled to vote for placing certain articles on the free list or for reducing the duty on them. They did not expect that the Democrats would vote with them to increase duties. The Westerners announced that to settle with the Eastern men who voted to reduce duties on their products they would vote to reduce the duty on articles which their people purchased and did not produce.

A STATE OF WAR.

Morgan Resolution Passed by the Senate by a Good Majority.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The long and exciting debate on the joint resolution recognizing the existence of a state of war in Cuba and declaring that strict neutrality shall be maintained by the United States passed the senate by the decisive vote of 41 to 14 at a late hour in the afternoon. The announcement of the vote was received with tumultuous applause, which drew from Senator Hawley an emphatic protest against "mob demonstration." The resolution as passed is as follows:

Resolved, That a condition of public war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America shall maintain a strict neutrality between the contending parties, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

Confidence Makes Gold Plentiful.

The gold standard does not restrict us to the use of gold. Our country, like every other gold standard country, uses vast amounts of silver concurrently with gold.

There is no shortage of gold. Its production is steadily increasing. When confidence prevails, there is no lack of gold for currency or any other purposes

WILL NOT PAY.

The Railroads File Lists of Lands. But Will Not Pay Taxes on Them.

Pioneer Press.

Minnesota railroads will fight in the courts the Anderson law, so-called, passed by the legislature of 1895, taxing unused railroad lands. The roads are required to file with the state auditor a list of all lands granted by the state and unused for the actual operation of the roads. According to law, the state auditor is to certify to each county auditor a list of such lands within his county and such county auditor is required to enter the same on the books for assessment like other lands. The railroads contend that the law is unconstitutional, since, they claim, the gross earnings tax of 3 per cent, indemnifies them from any further taxation by the state. They have not decided definitely what course to pursue, but probably they will either file tax answers when an attempt to assess their lands is made or else let the tax be collected and then bring action to recover the amount of said taxation by showing that the law is unconstitutional.

Most of the railroads filed their lists of land under protest, the last company to comply with this part of the law being the Great Northern, whose list was filed Wednesday. The protest signifies the intention of the companies to fight the law, but of itself reserves no legal right which is not held as firmly and completely as though no protest were entered. One of the companies which make no protest is the Northern Pacific, but this company will resist the law as resolutely as any other. Some lines have specific reasons for opposing the law besides the general issue of unconstitutionality. The Winona & St. Peter declines to file a list on the ground that its charter antedated the constitution of the state. Nearly all other lines having lands have filed or will file their lists.

'We make no protest,' said Land Commissioner Phipps of the Northern Pacific, 'because we did not think a protest amounted to anything. We do not concede that the lands are taxable. The St. Paul and Pacific got lands under a legislative enactment, but nearly all the Northern Pacific lands were secured by a government charter. We filed a complete list of lands not actually used in the operation of the lines. I understand that the principal argument to be advanced in sustaining the theory that the lands are taxable is that years ago a law was passed providing for a 3 per cent. tax on gross earnings with a stipulation that lands should not be taxed till sold. The legal department of the Northern Pacific regarded the last law as a violation of the legislative contract under which the 3 per cent. tax was imposed.'

General Counsel Grover, of the Great Northern said: 'We have filed a list of our lands under protest, but the whole thing amounts to nothing. It wastes much paper and may be a convenience to the auditors, but we feel confident that the law is unconstitutional. What method we shall pursue in resisting it we have not decided. There are various methods available, one of which would be to file tax answers when the right time comes.'

The Great Northern has the largest list of lands covered by the Anderson law, but in proportion to its length the St. Paul & Duluth's list is the largest. The latter company filed its list March 31st the limit of time allowed being April 1st. Most of the railroads delayed action until after the expiration of the limit fixed, but anticipate no trouble on this count.

N. E. A. Excursion to Milwaukee.

Teachers and their friends who contemplate attending the N. E. A. meeting at Milwaukee, next July, will do well to see that their tickets read via the Wisconsin Central Lines from St. Paul and Minneapolis. Elegant day coaches, and the finest sleeping and dining cars, combined with the best train service, makes the ride a pleasant one. Your nearest ticket agent can give you full information, and sell you tickets.

JAS. C. POND,
General Passenger Agent.
[7-tf] Milwaukee, Wis.

Eggs For Hatching,

From fine black Langshang. Single comb white and brown Leghorns for sale cheap 75c for 13—20 eggs for $1.00. Address, JOHN AAGE.
Crookston, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

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CHAPTER III.

For a long time nothing occurred to disturb us. The horses grazed quietly. Except for the occasional rustle of a passing breeze the prairie was still. In the soft, clear moonlight distant mesquite clumps and their shadows lay as masses of black. Presently I fell to examining the level ground between me and the lone camp. Between me and it upon the open ground something impressed me as having taken place. On the hither side, ten yards from these detached trees, there seemed to be some appearance that I had not noted before. Was it a bowlder that lay there in the moonlight barely distinguishable from the brownish green herbage of the plain? As I looked more closely I could discern another and another of these almost invisible protuberances which appeared in some mysterious manner.

Surely that foremost object was nearer by five yards than it had been when I first saw it, and where I had first seen only three or four of these gray bodies I now could count seven or eight, and behind them others were coming into view and were advancing.

My senses were unusually alert, and, with the great attention that I paid, I could now detect the cautious, steady, yet rapid approach of these crawling bodies, and the full sense of the meaning of their appearance and of the danger which they signified fully dawned upon me.

The Apaches were stealing upon our position, and the attack we had dreaded was upon us.

My winchester rifle was at half cock. I silently drew back the hammer, took careful aim at the nearest of the gray objects and fired. Without waiting an instant to see the result of my shot, I worked the lever back and forth, aiming quickly and sending shot after shot among the figures then clinging to the ground.

Simultaneously with my first shot there rose a yell and tumult of yelps and screeches so frightful that, prepared as I was for such a result to follow my shot, it startled me for an instant.

A score of tongues of flame spouted from the grass, mingled with the war-cry, and 20 bullet shots whizzed through the mesquite trees with their rushing scream. The horses reared and plunged, and, turning from the Indians, dashed into the mesquite thicket, in which was our camp, and were quickly tangled among the trees, which served in a measure to screen them from the bullets. Carmen and her maid had both fallen asleep, and at the sound of shots and the Indian yell they awakened with a scream. But in a moment their cry of fear was hushed and they lay silent, close to the ground, while the rifles were cracking near and away and balls tore through the sheltering trees about them. Before I had fired my fourth shot I heard on my right the heavy, vicious crack of Felix's rifle, which fell to work in earnest with a celerity which almost rivaled the quickness of my repeating rifle.

The Indians, who had evidently counted upon stealing unobserved upon our position, taken wholly by surprise, sprang upward, fired their rifles and flattening upon the ground backed away like centipeds into the obscurity of the night. Several of them, with astonishing quickness, caught and dragged into the detached clump of mesquite one or two fallen comrades, but the one at which I had first fired lay as he had lain when I pulled the trigger. From the mesquite and from the grass at a greater distance away the others kept up a quick fire for several minutes with an accompaniment of frightful yells, while we worked our rifles as rapidly as we could, firing at the flashes as they discharged their pieces.

We directed our fire into the detached mesquite clump and quickly cleared it of the Indians. From the more distant line of cover their shots were necessarily at random. Evidently they got tired of wasting ammunition on us, and perhaps they thought their position dangerous, for their fire slackened and soon ceased.

Felix and I were glad to pause to let our rifle barrels cool. We waited five minutes, but no further sound of attack came, and at last Felix spoke in a low tone:

"Are you hurt?"

The question suggested something that I had not thought of since. I had for an instant realized a quick pain, such as I should fancy that the sudden brushing over the skin of a white hot iron would produce. It had made my shoulder twinge for a moment, and then it had passed from my mind in the excitement of firing. I examined my shoulder and saw that the sleeve of my shirt was torn and was damp with blood. I tore it open and perceived the raw and blackened furrow where the hot bullet had grazed the muscle of the shoulder. Although it had drawn considerable blood, the wound was not serious, although it carried an unpleasant sense of the closeness of what might have happened.

"I believe I got scratched on my shoulder," I answered, when I had made my examination and ascertained that I was hit in no other place. "It's of no importance. Are you all right?"

"Sound as a dollar," Felix replied. "But some of 'em came mighty close. I think I got a ventilating hole in my hat, for a bullet or the wind of one took it off my head. What do you think? Will they come again, or have the Apaches drawn off for good?"

"I believe they've got enough of us," I said. "They have no reason for staying around here and losing time trying to take us in. Their only hope was to surprise us. Now that they've foiled of that I think they'll get away as quickly as possible."

"That's my idea," said Felix. "If you'll keep watch, I'll slip back and reconnoiter on the other side of our camping place and see if the rest of our company are all right."

It was near daybreak, the chosen time of Indian attack, and we anxiously watched for what the lifting of darkness might bring. The gray light of dawn was bringing into view the darkened plain and the sky was reddening in the east when the sound of a rapid volley of shots came faint in the distance from the direction of the Mexican's camp. The shooting ceased and quickly a fire blazed up where it had occurred. We sat in expectancy with weapons in readiness, waiting for the attack on us which now seemed certain. But it did not come. We were left undisturbed, and soon our attention was attracted to a weird and ominous apparition in another quarter. The sky behind the Peloncillo mountains was now flaming with the dawn, and through a cleft the level sunbeams came in a wide shaft of light upon the plain. Across this illuminated space, like shadows against a screen, a procession of horsemen passed in single file between us and the mountains. Their forms, muffled in blankets, and their attitude in riding showed them to be Indians. We counted 19 in the party. Nearly all were leading horses behind the mounted animals. They passed beyond the light into the duskiness and were lost to sight in the shadow against the dark continuation of the mountains.

Dawn brightened into sunrise, and the San Simon plain in the daylight looked fresh, fair and peaceful. Some dark moving objects could be seen near the playa, but there were no signs of danger to us. We offered the girls the last of the water in the canteens, and then, having packed our limited equipage, we all, by common consent, started over to visit Don Ramon's camp, which in the daylight was now distinguishable about a mile away. I gave Carmen my horse to ride and walked in company with Dolores, who looked thoroughly unconcerned and munched a piece of bread as she trudged along. Carmen's face was tear stained and melancholy, and she seemed unconscious of the rents and tatters in her dress, which testified woefully to the thorns and briers that had lain in her path the night before. But her mantilla was becomingly arranged and she looked the lovely incarnation of grief and grace.

Don Ramon's camp was a picture of rack and ruin, a mute memorial of the courtesies of the Apaches. The ancestral carriage was on its side with wheels in the air, its glass windows broken, several bullet holes through it and an arrow sticking in a panel. A fire had been started under it, but had gone out with no further damage than to char a portion of the woodwork. The harnesses of the mules had been cut to pieces and the straps carried away. The baggage had been rudely ransacked, and those things that the Apaches had left were strewed about and partially destroyed. Carmen's guitar case and her book of devotions had contributed to the fire under the carriage, while her guitar, smashed almost beyond recognition, hung forlornly with dangling strings from the bush against which it had been flung. Her little leather trunk had been cut open and despoiled of her finery, while broken glass and an odor—nothing more—of aguardiento indicated that the quality of Don Ramon's special commissary supply had been approved by the marauders. Moccasin tracks were plenty and marks of the hoofs of unshod ponies. As we looked over the scene of disaster, Felix lifted the water keg, the head of which had been smashed, and shook it, listening. There was a splash within.

"Here's luck," he cried—"water! We can have some coffee."

Surely enough, there was a gallon or two of water still in the keg. There seemed for the present nothing better to do than to prepare breakfast. So, gathering materials for a fire, we fell to boiling coffee in our tin cans and frying bacon in a battered pan found among the wreckage. Dolores, stimulated by the prospect of something to eat, assisted us with alacrity, but her mistress sat downcast, giving no attention to our proceedings, nor would she afterward join us at the repast, not even so much as to touch the tin cup of coffee gallantly tendered her by Felix. The rest of us had no lack of appetite. After our troubled night the strong, black coffee was ambrosial and we did the fullest justice to our simple fare.

Midway in the meal Felix touched me with his elbow and signaled with his eyes that I should look down the trail. The objects that we had seen moving near the playa in the early dawn had approached us and were now so near that we could identify them as two mounted men coming up the trail driving a mule before them. They were advancing at a good pace, and their distance from us rapidly decreased. Presently Dolores, with her quick Indian eye, saw and identified them. Full of excitement, in a moment she ran to her mistress.

"Senorita, oh, senorita, behold Don Ramon—and the mules—and Manuel! All are returning safe. Oh, the blessed Virgin of Guadalupe who has heard our prayers!"

Carmen raised her head and looked around, hardly understanding at first the vehement words of Dolores. Then she arose trembling and, resting against the shoulder of her maid, looked long and unsteadily at the coming figures now near at hand. Her face changed from hopeless sadness to eager attention, and then, as she recognized her people, to an expression of rapture. She sank to the ground, and sobbing with emotion kissed again and again her gold medal of the Lady of Guadalupe, to whom she prayed in gratitude.

Don Ramon saw his ruined camp, the armed strangers, his daughter and her maid, and he spurred his mule fiercely toward us, his square, wrinkled face set in a look of fearful determination. Manuel's black eyes were gleaming as he strove to keep up with his master, and both carried weapons in hand. Then Carmen rose and sprang to her father's arms.

Don Ramon's eyes were wet as he disengaged his daughter's arms from his neck, patted Dolores on the head

A procession of horsemen passed.

and spoke to her kindly and came to us with extended hand. He thanked us in courtly Castilian phrase for our conduct toward his household and expressed regret that he could offer us no adequate hospitality in his ruined camp.

While he and Manuel finished the meager remains of our breakfast, Don Ramon gave an account of his own adventures of the night before. The stampede of his mules had undoubtedly saved the lives of all his party. The thirst of the animals was the cause of their breaking away, and they had gone straight to the playa. To follow and catch them had consumed the remainder of the night, and the episode had been the cause of the absence of Don Ramon's party from his camp at the time it was raided by the Apaches.

We proceeded to patch up a harness for the mules from such parts of their gear as the Apaches had left, helped out by lariats and bits of cord. The carriage when righted we found to be uninjured for travel, and, after considerable labor, we were able to attach the mules to it and resume our journey eastward in company with the Mexican party.

Our progress was necessarily slow, and it was high noon before we reached the San Simon stage station. There we found the stock corralled and the station keeper and his herders at the house. They had received no news of an Indian outbreak, but had taken warning by the Apache fires in the mountains and had driven up their grazing stock the day before. No buckboard had come from the west and they were anticipating news of disaster. We were the first to bring them news that the Apaches had passed up the valley. We were invited to dinner and arrangements were made by which a set of harness was furnished Don Ramon. Accepting the cordial invitation of the station keeper, we decided to remain where we were during the remainder of the day.

The force at the station consisted of the keeper and two assistants, whose principal duty was herding. The accession of our party made a strong force for defense. In the afternoon the stock was turned out to graze in the immediate neighborhood, guarded by Felix and one of the station herders. Don Ramon, wearied with his vigil and exertion of the night before, went to a long siesta on the mud bench that surrounded the common room of the station. Carmen and Dolores retired for the same purpose to an inner apartment.

Manuel offered to assist in the guarding of the stock, but he, poor fellow, was so tired and sleepy that Felix volunteered to go in his stead and give him a chance of repose. The rest of us sat about the door of the station mending harness, smoking, talking and watching the plain. Occasionally some one climbed to the roof and made a careful inspection of the country far and near. A large party of men were in sight coming rapidly on foot toward the station from the west. When they were near enough to be distinguished, they were seen to be Indians.

The men herding were signaled to drive up the stock, which was soon done and the animals corralled. Every preparation was made for defense, and in readiness to retreat within we stood with our arms about the door of the station watching the advancing party. Some were mounted, and as they came near were revealed as white men in the undress uniform of the United States army.

"That's what I thought all along," remarked the station keeper, resting his rifle against the adobe walls and taking a comfortable chew of tobacco. "There's no trouble from them. They are Apache scouts."

The Indians, traveling at a dog trot, were 500 yards away, when an officer, evidently in command, rode ahead and hailed the station. He was a young man of pleasant yet resolute expression, with a quick flashing eye, and his seat in the saddle was superb. His clothes and slouched hat were white with dust, and his bronzed face showed that he had had much recent campaigning. He was followed at a little distance by two other officers.

"Have you water here for my horses and men?" he asked.

"I reckon so," replied the station keeper. "There's the well. Help yourself."

A barrel partially filled with water and a pail beside it stood by the well. The officer dismounted and held the reins of his horse as it drank. After its wants had been satisfied, he himself took a long draft. The other officers followed his example. By this time the Indian scouts, about 50 in number, had come up and they proceeded to slake their thirst at the well. They were wild looking savages, differing none in general appearance from their hostile kinspeople, against whom they were temporarily enlisted. Most or all of them had in times past been on the warpath against the white people and probably would be again before all was over, but while in the employment of the government were loyal soldiers. Their distinguishing badge as scouts was the band of red cloth worn about the head and beneath which streamed their long, black hair. Calico shirts, drawers, deerskin leggings and moccasins completed the costume of those who were fully dressed, but some had discarded all clothing save breechclout and moccasins and ran lightly over the prairie in a state closely approaching that of nature, their copper colored skins seeming to draw refreshment from the sun. The faces of all were hideously painted in red and black and yellow, and all were armed with repeating rifles and carried well supplied cartridge belts. The scouts were in nowise fatigued with their long run that morning from Camp Bowie, and, squatting on the ground, fell to rolling cigarettes and gambling during the short halt that was ordered.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

SUGAR BEETS.

How They Are Grown, Yields And Possible Crops.

Upon the subject of sugar beets, Bulletin No. 9 of the agricultural experiment station says:

"During the eight years the experiments have been in progress, 1,079 samples of sugar beets grown in Minnesota have been analyzed, yielding an average of 14.04 per cent. sugar and a purity co-efficient of 80.54" Some of the tests have shown over 20 per cent. sugar while 12 per cent. is considered sweet enough to pay! The station in 1892 sent a carload of beets to the Oxnard factory in Nebraska, where they proved a great success. The sugar beet thrives best on a loam soil; one that contains a fair amount of sand. A good corn soil is usually a good beet soil. The soils of this state, at present, do not require any manuring for raising sugar beets. There is a general tendency to over estimate the yield per acre. While it is possible to obtain as high as 30 or 40 tons per acre, the average yield is more nearly 14 tons. The best time for planting is from May 5th to June 1st. The experiment station, St. Anthony, will analyze samples that are sent in, if express charges are paid. Well drained soil, rich enough for a good corn crop and thoroughly pulverized should be used for beets. Land clean of weeds can be handled ten dollars per acre cheaper than weedy land. Land should be deeply plowed. For trial plots rows should be 20 inches apart so that all can be compared and twenty pounds of seed should be sown per acre. The seed should be covered about three-fourths of an inch deep. When the plants have four leaves they should be thinned to about six inches in the row. We hope the farmers of Minnesota will thoroughly test the raising of sugar beets this year and be ready to raise them for market next year, if the experiments are favorable.

Minnesota in the Sen[illegible]

St. Paul Dispatch.

An Eastern magazine and a well-known Southern newspaper have been having an interesting, if not an instructive, debate on the question, "Has the Senate Degenerated?" the magazine taking the affirmative, and the newspaper the negative of the proposition. The affirmative contention is made strong by selecting from the senate of the old days such men as Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and those whose names have come down to fame as the greatest statesmen of their day, and pitting them against the average of the senate of the present time.

While we have not, perhaps men of such peculiar mold as these in the senate as it is now constituted, it will be generally agreed that the senate of today, taken as a whole, will compare favorably with that of any period of the past. It is unnecessary to name a list of the leaders of the senate of today, for every newspaper reader is as familiar with them as he is with the names of members of his own family.

It is a matter of pardonable pride to Minnesota that she has in the upper house two of the most conspicuous and influential members of that body—something to be considered as rather exceptional in a young state, where rotation in office is rather the rule.

The custom in the Eastern states is to keep a United States senator in office as long as he is fit for public duty, and the training and experience which they acquire soon becomes of infinite value to them in meeting the requirements of statesmanship and diplomacy which are so essential to them in securing desired legislation and recognition for their respective states.

Minnesota's senior senator, Mr. Davis, has attained a position of prominence and influence in the senate which has seldom been reached by any western senator, and the junior senator, Mr. Nelson has within less than two years of service, become recognized as one of the most influential members of that distinguished body. Each in his own particular field of usefulness, is an honor and a credit to his state, as well as to the nation at large, and the services which they are jointly rendering must inevitably result in the recognition of Minnesota as one of the chief factors in the commercial and political world.

Senator Davis, with his scholarly training and his wonderful gift for pictured words, his profound knowledge of international law and comity—Senator Nelson, with his intensely practical views of life and its affairs, and his strong personality, which impresses friends and strangers alike—with these two as her representatives in the house of lords, Minnesota need fear comparison with no state and no period in the United States senate.

D[illegible]ia.

You have tried "77" for Grip and Colds—now try "10" for Dyspepsia. For sale by all druggists, 25c.

Slow and Fast Milking.

The effect of slow and fast milking was once made the subject of experiment at the Wisconsin Station. In his report of the test, Prof. Babcock says: "The effect upon the yield of milk was not marked, this being about the same, whether the cows were milked slow or fast, the variations being no more that might be expected if the cows had been milked in the same way for the whole time. * * * The effect upon the quality of the milk was more marked, there being in every case richer milk produced when the cows were milked fast than when they were milked slow. The effect was most marked with the cows giving the most milk. The cows which were least susceptible to these changes were cows far advanced in the period of lactation that were giving but little milk when the trial was made. Calculated upon the fat yield, the gain of fast milking averaged for the whole lot of cows 11.73 per cent."

The Holstein Cow.

The Holstein has been designated as the skim milk cow: the quality of her milk, as a rule, when she comes to this country, was the result of her treatment. Fed on the course, sour grass of the lowlands of Holland, the country that has been rescued from the sea by its stolid, plodding, patient, diligent, persevering inhabitants, and bred for generations for quantity of milk, without, ever even the smell of corn, no wonder she earned the appellation of skim milk; but by the intelligent breeding, care and feeding, with a bountiful supply of corn, the Holstein in this country has demonstrated the fact that she can be made not only a dairy cow but a prize winning butter cow as well.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

McClure's Magazine for June will open with an article by Prof. S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, d[illegible]ribing the "flying-machine" that he himself has lately completed, after ten years of laborious experiment, and which is the first "flying-machine" ever made by man, that has actually flown. The article will be fully illustrated from drawing and photographs made under Prof. Langley's own direction. In view of the great interest and importance of the subject, and of the fact that it is Prof. Langley's own account of his machine, the article is bound to attract wide attention.

Apropos of the sixtieth anniversary of the reign of Queen Victoria, the June number of McClure's Magazine will contain a series of life portraits of the Queen, the earliest showing her a child on her mother's lap at the age of two years, the next at four, the next at five and so on, almost year by year, down to the present day. The reproduction will be, in most instances, directly from the originals, and by the finest process. No such series has ever been published before.

William Allen White, the young Kansas editor, orator and story-writer, who makes a distinct "hit" whenever he speaks or writes, because there is blood and reality in whatever he is moved to say, has written a new short story of Kansas life—a Memorial Day story—which will appear in McClure's Magazine for June with abundant illustrations.

McClure's Magazine for June will contain an article on the "Revue des deux Mondes." which of all the journals in the world has probably made the deepest impression on politics, letters and society. The article is written by "Th. Bentzen" (Madame Blanc,) who has long been a member of the staff of the "Revue," and has known intimately most of the famous contributors and the several editors from Buloz, the founder, down to the present editor, M. Brunetiere, who has just concluded very successfully a course of lectures on French literature before several American colleges.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON May 24, 1897.

One of the best things about president McKinley is that he never goes off half-cocked. He always knows when he starts just where he wants to go. When he sent that message to congress asking that $50,000 be appropriated for the relief of destitute American citizens in Cuba he went as far as he desires to go in that direction at present; and he was not affected by threats of senators to side track the tariff bill, if the Cuban belligerency resolution was not adopted, nor by the complete tactics of the Democrats in the House, who delayed that appropriation three days merely to try to embarrass the administration and to seek for popularity through the known sympathy existing among our people for Cuba, by trying to combine the recognition of Cuban belligerency with the appropriation. While all this has been going on president McKinley pursued the even tenor of his way. He has more real sympathy for Cuba than some of those who have been making blood and thunder speeches in congress, as will in due time be seen. He is looking forward to something a great deal better than recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans, and when the proper time, in his judgment, shall arrive, he will act, and his action will be in keeping with the man, firm, resolate, and above all thoroughly American. He doesn't believe in doing sensational things, nor in being so hasty that important consequences are overlooked. With the destitute Americans in Cuba provided for, there is no occasion for haste in any further action towards Cuba, while there is every reason for haste in getting the tariff bill which will be taken up in the senate this week, enacted into a law. The first duty of congress and the government is to help our own people; then we can devote some time to helping the distressed and oppressed elsewhere.

Representative Wilber of New York who has been studying and working on the subject for a long time, thinks a method has been found to make it impossible for imitations to be sold in England markets as genuine American cheese. Mr. W. A. McKnight, a member of the Liverpool and Manchester Chamber of Commerce, has been in this country working in conjunction with representative Wilber, and he promises to aid in suppressing the sale of imitation American goods and the consequent extension of the sale of genuine, on his side of the Atlantic. Secretaries Gage and Wilson are thoroughly in favor of this project, and the commissioner of Internal Revenue has already given the necessary orders to government officers at New York and Chicago to put it into effect.

Ex-senator Ingalls, of Kansas is in Washington, but he says that politics have nothing to do with his visit, and that he is not an applicant for office.

Senator Hawley took occasion during the Cuban talk in the senate to reiterate warning words upon a subject that he is thoroughly familiar with. He said: "We are in no condition as a country to step forward into the arena of the world and say we are going to see justice done to every poor people everywhere, that we declare belligerency, or that we declare war. The senator from Illinois (Mason) asked with vigor once or twice if we were afraid of war? Yes, I am afraid of war on the part of an unprotected nation. I declare that we are not fit to undertake a war against any but the very weakest nations of the earth, and this is the text upon which I have been preaching these ten or twelve years, more or less. My hope is to see our coast defences and our navy put into such condition that we can conduct an international debate, for we cannot have an international debate without the guns; and when we have something of an armament that is befitting our great place in the world, we can afford to assume the responsibilities the Almighty has placed upon us by reason of our wealth and our power." In speaking thus senator Hawley made no pretence of representing the administration, or in fact any body but himself.

The order closing the doors of the International Postal congress to the public and the newspaper men has been rather unjustly criticised as an act of exclusiveness when in reality it was merely following precedent. The other Postal congresses were held behind closed doors, and the foreign delegates objected to the publicity which followed the experiment of holding this one with open doors, so the doors were shut. That is all there is about it. This congress has no authority to decide anything. Its functions are to discuss and to make recomendations to the countries in the Postal Union, and the foreign delegates objected to having reports published of everything they said in these discussions.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine

Hood's Pills

chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss.

In Probate Court, Special term, May 13th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Edwin H. Pease deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of George Q. Erskine, administrator in Minnesota of the estate of Edwin H. Pease deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard by this court on Saturday, the [illegible]th day of June, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office in Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper, printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 1[illegible]th day of May A. D. 1897.

By the Court,

A. A. MILLER, Attorney for Estate. OLE E. HAGEN, Judge of Probate.

[6-9]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE

First pub. May 13, 1897.

Last pub. June 24, 1897.

Default having been made in the conditions of that certain mortgage made executed and delivered by Andrew Sture and Bertha H. Sture, his wife as mortgagors, to The Union Central Life Insurance Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Ohio as mortgagee, which mortgage bears date the 11th day of January 1[illegible], is recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk, state of Minnesota, on the 16th day of February, 18[illegible] at 3:30 o'clock p. m. in book [illegible] of mortgages, page 27-[illegible], is upon the following described land in said county of Polk, to wit: The southeast quarter of Section eighteen (18) and the northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of section twenty (20), all in township one hundred and fifty-two (152) range forty four (44), containing four hundred acres, and was given to secure the payment of the sum of sixteen hundred dollars with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum, payable annually on the first day of December in each year, according to the conditions of one principal note and interest coupon notes thereto attached, by failure to pay the annual interest falling due on the first day of December, 1896, and by failure to pay the taxes levied upon said real estate for the years 1893, 1894 and 1895; and whereas said mortgage provided as one of its conditions that in case of failure to pay any part of said interest when the same becomes due or to pay any taxes levied upon said real estate before the same becomes delinquent, the whole sum of money or indebtedness thereby secured shall thereupon become due and payable; and whereas said mortgage also provides that if such taxes are not so paid the holder of said mortgage may elect to pay the same and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of eight per cent per annum and said mortgage stand as security for the amount so paid with interest; and whereas said mortgagee pursuant to said provision did on the 2nd day of November, 1896 pay taxes then delinquent and unpaid for the years 1893 and 1894 amounting to $103.02, and on the 14th day of December, 1896 pay taxes then delinquent and unpaid for the year 1895 amounting to 38.17; and whereas there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice on said principal indebtedness and interest thereon to the date hereof and for said amount paid for taxes and interest thereon the sum of nineteen hundred and thirty-six dollars and twenty cents ($1936.20) and whereas because of said defaults and each of them the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded became operative, and no action at law or in equity having been instituted to recover said mortgage indebtedness.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises above described, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county of Polk, at the front door of the court house in Crookston, in said county on Saturday the 26th day of June, 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said indebtedness, the attorney's fee of $75, and the disbursements allowed by law.

Dated May 11th, 1897.

THE UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Mortgagee.

GEO. T. HALBERT, Attorney for Mortgagee, 501 Guaranty Loan Bldg., Minneapolis Minn. [5-11]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First Pub. May 13, 1897.

Last Pub. June 24, 1897.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of two hundred twenty-three and fifty one hundredths ($223.50) dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Per Eric Olson and Catharine Olson, (his wife), mortgagor, to Iver Pederson mortgagee, bearing date the 19th day of May, 1891, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 25th day of May, 1891, at 10:4[illegible] a. m., in book 49 of mortgages, on page 268 and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The west half of the southwest quarter (w½ of sw¼) of section four (4) in township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north of range forty three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian containing eighty (80) acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county or his deputy at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the 25th day of June 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 11th A. D. 1897.

IVER PEDERSON, Mortgagee.

ALLEN J. GREER, Attorney for Mortgagee, Lake City, Minn. [5-11]

L. O'BRIEN, MASON.

Plain and Ornamental PLASTERING.

ACME, ADAMANT AND BLACKBOARDS.

ALL KINDS OF CEMENT WORK.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. Address, Crookston, Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss.

In probate court, special term, April 29th, 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Hattie S. Comings, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of John Zerfass Jr., administrator of the estate of Hattie S. Cummings deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate; and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard by this court, on Friday the 28th day of May A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock p. m. at Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 29th day of April A. D. 1897.

By the Court.

OLE E. HAGEN, Judge of Probate.

[4-7]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss.

In the Probate Court, Special term May 4th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Gould C. Johnson, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Martin Ruckstad administrator of the estate of Gould C. Johnson deceased, representing among other things that he has fully administrated said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined and petition heard by this court, on Saturday the 29th day of May, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in Crookston, in said county.

And it is further ordered that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 4th day of May, A.D., 1897.

By the Court.

OLE E. HAGEN, Judge of Probate.

[4-7]

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., April 28, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on June 15th 1897, viz: James [illegible], H. E. [illegible] for the [illegible] sec 2[illegible] township 1[illegible] range [illegible].

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Benoit, Narcis Mireault, John [illegible] Gorgen, Filbert Mathew, all of [illegible], Polk county, Minnesota.

[5-8] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss.

In Probate Court, Special Term, May 8th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Walter L. Sessions, deceased:

Whereas, certain writings purporting to be duly authenticated copies of the last Will and Testament of Walter L. Sessions, late of Chautauqua county New York, deceased, and the probate thereof in the Surrogate's court of said Chautauqua county, New York, have been delivered to this court;

And, whereas, Mary B. Sessions has filed therewith her petition, representing among other things that said Walter L. Sessions lately died in said county of Chautauqua, testate, possessed of certain real estate, situated in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota on which the said Will may operate, and that said petitioner is one of the executors of said last Will and Testament and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters of administration with Will annexed be to J. W. Wheeler issued thereon.

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the probate office in said county, on Friday the eleventh day of June, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons interested may appear for, or contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota the 19th day of May, A. D., 1897.

By the Court,

A. A. MILLER, Attorney for Estate. OLE E. HAGEN, Judge of Probate.

[6-9]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First pub. April 22, 1897.

Last pub. June 3, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated January 27th, 1891, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota January 30th, 1891, in book 42 of mortgages page 182 whereby John Boh and Julia A. Boh, his wife, mortgageors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee southwest quarter of section four (4) in township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-six (46) and lots three (3) and four (4) block forty (40), original townsite of Crookston, Minnesota, in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof $572.01, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $121.59 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $693.60.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy Saturday, June 5th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

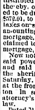
Dated March 1, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.

By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.

H. C. GILBERT & Co., [SEAL.]

Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [50-8]



ELECTRIC TELEPHONE

Sold outright, no rent, no royalty. Adapted to City, Village or Country. Needed in every home, shop, store and office. Greatest convenience and best seller on earth.

Agents make from $5 to $50 per day.

One in a residence means a sale to all the neighbors. Fine instruments, no toys, works anywhere, any distance. Complete, ready for use when shipped. Can be put up by any one, never out of order, no repairing, lasts a life time. Warranted. A money maker. Write W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk 10, Columbus, O.

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY.

Made a Well Man of Me.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY

produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Falling Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address

ROYAL MEDICINE CO., 269 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale at Crookston, Minn., by S. A. WALLACE, Druggist.

GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS

CANNOT BE MADE FOR

$1 per Dozen

And I am not turning out cheap work.

My work is all first-class, and my prices reasonable. You cannot get first-class goods for third-class prices.

P. E. LYNNE,

Robert St. Crookston, Minn.

HUMPHREYS'

No.	1	Cures	Fever.
No.	2	"	Worms.
No.	3	"	Infants' Diseases.
No.	4	"	Diarrhea.
No.	7	"	Coughs.
No.	8	Cures	Neuralgia.
No.	9	"	Headache.
No.	10	"	Dyspepsia.
No.	11	"	Delayed Periods.
No.	12	"	Leuchorrea.
No.	13	Cures	Croup.
No.	14	"	Skin Diseases.
No.	15	"	Rheumatism.
No.	16	"	Malaria.
No.	19	"	Catarrh.
No.	20	Cures	Whooping Cough
No.	21	"	Asthma.
No.	24	"	General Debility.
No.	26	"	Sea-Sickness.
No.	27	"	Kidney Diseases.
No.	28	Cures	Nervous Debility.
No.	30	"	Urinary Diseases
No.	32	"	Heart Disease.
No.	34	"	Sore Throat.
No.	77	"	Colds and Grip.

DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MANUAL OF DISEASES MAILED FREE.

Small bottles of pleasant pellets, fit the vest pocket. Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid upon receipt of price, 25 cents, except Nos. 28, and 32 are made $1.00 size only. Humphreys' Medicine Company, 111 William St., New York.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL

"THE PILE OINTMENT."

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

CITY BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED.

If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 20 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it. Yours Respectfully, C. E. MISNER.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Aug. Miller & Co., TANNERS.

FUR DRESSING AND DYEING A SPECIALTY.

We dress all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, harness and shoes. We pay good price for black steer, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes. We also take orders for coats and robes making, and cleaning and repairing of old furs.

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

A. A. OLDS,

Plain and Ornamental Painting,

Paper Hanging, Decorating and Kalsomining.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

PLUCKY little Greece says nay to the proposition for a settlement by the Turk and is prepared to resist till death if need be such extortion. She thinks she might better be dead than to be enslaved, and that is the right spirit.

THE senate voted, by a good majority to recognize the Cubans as belligerents, Davis and Nelson voting in the affirmative. It begins to look like our government would take some decisive steps at last, which is quite refreshing after the long delay that Grover indulged in.

"WITH and without," Pease, of the Anoka Union, threatens to demolish the Republican party because the 4th hospital failed to be located at Anoka last term of the legislature. Don't you go for to do it, Granny. You might need 'em again and it would be awkward for you don-cher-know.

OUR neighbor, the Crookston Times comes out this week in a spick span new dress as handsome as a schoolmarm in a bright new calico suit. The Times man says it costs money to run a daily and he seems to be putting money into the effort to run a good one. The JOURNAL extends fraternal greeting and best wishes.

THE solemn and impressive ceremonies of Memorial Day will be observed in appropriate manner on Saturday next by the state of Minnesota. Let us lay aside all business cares and give one day to our country; to the cause of patriotism. No games of any kind should be permitted as such things do not "honor our noble dead."

MCKINLEY as president is proving all that his most enthusiastic advocates claimed for him, and for that reason his political opponents can not find anything to find fault with; so they are now trying to hatch up all kinds of things to blind the eyes of the people while they try to belittle the actions of the administration.

THE prudent farmer always carries some insurance on his grain, against hail. Of course it costs a little to insure but in case of a total, or even a partial loss it is worth all it costs and more—then a person gets something, instead of having to bear the entire loss. By all means find some good company and insure against loss by hail.

ON Saturday next, laying aside business cares for a time, the patriotic citizens of Crookston will go out to the cemetery to lay the laurel wreath upon the graves of our fallen heroes and decorate their last resting place with beautiful flowers. They rest from their labors undisturbed by wars or rumors of wars, and while to them the beautiful ceremony is meaningless, to the youth of our land it teaches a deep and lasting lesson of that love of country that influenced those sleeping comrades to risk their lives for this land we love, to make it in deed and in fact a glorious land of liberty. Thus will the spirit they died for be perpetuated and our flag remain unsullied after the last of the comrades has answered the last solemn bugle call and joined the innumerable ranks on the other side.

THE effort to secure an entrance into the charmed circle of the base-ball association or league, having proved a grand failure, Crookston should now turn the money required for that purpose into a channel that would be more for her lasting benefit. There is one thing that she needs, and could have as we have the talent and material right in our midst, and all that is lacking is a, little money, and that one thing is a good cornet band. Think of the idea of Crookston sending to McIntosh, to Fisher, to Fertile and to everywhere else every time she wants a band for some public occasion! That don't look right—it is not right, and now that we don't get into the League we ought to organize a good band and hereafter do our own blowing. For years Crookston had one of the best bands in the upper country and there is no good reason save, a lack of interest, why we should not have a good band yet. By all means let us have a good cornet band.

Cash.

The highest market price paid for barley and oats. See Theodore Greenhalgh, one door north of the Germania hotel. [14tf]

Memorial Program.

The procession will form promptly at 2 o'clock p. m., on Fletcher St., the right resting on Broadway, under command of the Marshal of the day, Charles H. Jefferson in the following order:

I Platoon of police under command of Chief Louis Gonyea.
2 McIntosh Band.
3 Speakers and chaplains.
4 Choral Society.
5 Mayor and city council.
6 Crookston Tent No. 51 K. O. T. M.
7 Hiram Lodge No. 78, A. O. U. W.
8 Crookston Camp Modern Woodmen of America No. 2303,
9 Women's Relief Corps.
10 Col. Cobham Post No. 90 G. A. R.
The city schools under charge of Prof. John Moore.
Citizens in carriages.

The line of march will be north along Broadway to Second St., along Second street to Main, along Main to Sixth St., from Sixth to cemetery.

EXERCISES AT THE CEMETERY.

1. Dirge—McIntosh band.
2. Reading orders
3. Invocation—Rev. L. J. Ingraham
4. Vocal music—Chorus
5. Address—M. R. Brown
6. Band Selection
7. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address—H. E. Cooke
8. Song—Chorus
9. Oration—Rev. H. P. Fisher
10. Decoration of Graves
11. Vocal Music
12. Recitation—Ruth Spendley
13. Band Selection
14. Tribute of flowers to unknown dead—Major C. H. Mix
15. Song—America
16. Benediction—Rev. C. F. Kite
17. Salute to dead

A Colt with a Campaign Hat.

Geo. M. Swift came down from Mentor on Monday with one of the most singular malformations known in all animal history, it being a colt with a regular campaign hat upon its head—or a bone crown in the exact shape of a campaign hat and about as high. It is an exceedingly curious freak and well worth the price of admission to see. It will be prepared and stuffed for exhibition, when it will rank among the most curious malformations of the present age.

The Garfield Case.

The Garfield county case was dismissed by Judge Ives on Tuesday afternoon after the attorneys pro and con had had a chance to open the safety value of their eloquence on the subject. The argument was on a motion make by the contestants to introduce a new feature in the case and the attorneys on the other side moved to dismiss, on the ground that it was now, too late to change the complaint. The judge decided that the motion was well taken and dismissed the case. It will now go into the supreme court.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston, Minn. postoffice for the week ending May 22nd 1897.

Gentlemen:—David Dofinais; Jno. L. Fosterud; Mr. Christ Hardie; Mr. C. Kruger; Mr. W. J. Lamb; Mr. Jacob Larson; Christ Odanborg; Mr. Dennis Oneal; Mr. John Ruthlome; Mr. A. M. Shau; F. Streumel.

Ladies:—Miss Anna Fossos; Mrs. Napoleon Hamelle; Miss Emma Helgeson; Mrs. Almira Merriam; Miss Christena Olson.

Our New Feature.

The JOURNAL has arranged for a series of short and bright stories which will run during the summer, one complete story in every issue. This, in addition to our regular continued serial story will, we trust prove so acceptable to our readers that they will desire it as a permanent feature which it will be made if they desire it. The stories that we have secured are all copy-righted and will appear in no other paper in the county.

Salesmen wanted.

To sell the largest stock of Northern Grown Fruits, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees., etc., in the West. Steady work. Pay weekly. Three plans. Write at once for terms.

THE JEWELL NURSERY CO.,
[4-1f] Lake City, Minnesota.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Half Rates.

The Northern Pacific Railroad will give half rates—$8.47 to Minneapolis and return, commencing on May 27th—tickets limited to May 31st.

COUNTY BOARD PROCEEDINGS

The Labors of the Commissioners at the Meeting Held in May.

Besides paying their respect to the remonstrators against the Ives-Duffy bill, reported in our last issue, the board transacted a good deal of business on the side.

The county auditor was authorized to reduce the assessment of Mrs. Ida M. Rasmussen, of Hill River, in the sum of $100 and issue a refunding order to correspond with said reduction.

Sheriff was instructed to accept payment of personal property taxes of Meehan Bros. without addition of penalty.

Petition of Anton Jenson, McIntosh, was rejected, as also was that of S. Torrison, of Fisher.

The auditor was authorized to issue a refunding order of $14.14 to Bazile Dufean for taxes paid on real estate before he has secured tittle to the same from the government.

Petition of Ed. Hamery, Red Lake Falls, rejected.

Petition of J. W. Wheeler for correction of assessment at St. Hilaire was granted.

In the petition of Louisa Brabander to be set aside from a school district, a hearing was ordered for the next meeting.

Petition of Erik Brawrud to be heard at next meeting.

Petition of Ole Dowrud and others was granted and a school district created and numbered 7.

Petition of S. C. Orinston to be granted a hearing at the next meeting.

Petition of J. P. Foote was granted and the auditor authorized to correct the tax list.

The auditor was authorized to draw a refunding order in favor of Geo. Zengal $8.66 for taxes paid through erroneous assessment of 1896.

The personal property assessment, of the Crookston Telephone Co., was ordered reduced $250 and penalties abated providing the tax be paid forthwith.

Bond of F. E. Hertz as surveyor general of logs and lumber presented and approved.

Personal property assessment of Ole Brevick, Thief River Falls, reduced from $636 to $186.

The road and ditch committee was authorized to make such repairs on a Lowell ditch bridge as in their judgment it needs.

Petition of James Westover in a tax matter was granted and the assessment reduced from $915 to $600.

Action of the hospital committee in relation to leasing hospital was approved.

Petition of John Harmon, taxes, rejected.

The petition of Anna Kretzschmer, taxes, granted and the auditor authorized to issue refunding order.

Hearing in the petition of Mrs. Wm. Rodgers in a school matter postponed till next meeting.

The claim of James McIlruth which was rejected at the last meeting was allowed at $10, it appearing that the claim was a just and proper one.

Reduction of 75 per cent in the assessment on G. A. R. lot was authorized.

Auditor was authorized to buy 7 sets of West's statutes and set Minnesota Digest for use of county officers and the board.

Application of Jas. Travnick, Tabor, was granted, and assessment reduced from $471 to $177.

Petition of Olaus Oleson and others for a county ditch in Winger put over till next meeting.

Petition from citizens of Brandsvold for road and bridge money, referred to commissioner Johnson.

Petition of Ole Valiendahl in a school matter laid over till next meeting.

County Atty. Goseman made a report upon the abatement asked for by the Scandia Am. bank, recommending that the petition be granted, and it was so ordered.

The town of Garfield was allowed $150 out of the road and bridge fund.

The county treasurer was authorized to set apart the sum of $2,000 from the current fund for the road and bridge fund and apportion to the following towns: Parnell, $100; Woodside and Knute, $100; Tynsid, $200; Badger, $175; Andover, $175; Fisher, $325.; Grove Park, $50.; Fairfax, $50; Eden, $50., Garfield, $150.; King, $100.; Belgium, $25.; Grand Forks, $125.; village of Fisher, $200.; Bygland, $150.

W. F. Arnold was employed to re-set and mark the surveyors' stakes in the survey of the Tabor ditch.

Petition of Mrs. Ole A. Hagen in a tax matter granted.

Petition of Ole O. Skugness in a school matter laid over till next meeting, and that of E. J. Garcean, Red Lake Fall was rejected, as was also that of E. J. Wyer.

Application of Security Trust Co., of Grand Forks, for cancellation of certain seed grain liens was granted.

The auditor was instructed to notify all fire insurance agents in the city of Crookston that no policies carried by the county must be renewed unless the same are authorized by the finance committee of the board.

The petition of C. O. Christianson for 40 per cent reduction on personal property assessment was granted.

Petition of Chris. Steenerson for permission to run a ferry on Red River laid over till next meeting, as was also the petition of Charles Provost, of Gentilly.

Petition of Ira D. Blanchard in a tax matter granted.

The usual large grist of bills was ground out and the Board adjourned without date.

For Three Nights Only.

The people of Crookston will for three nights next week have an opportunity of witnessing the marvelous work of the Cinematoscope an invention of "The Wizard" Edison and Lemaire the clever Frenchman. The exhibitions given by this machine have created the greatest interest wherever they have been shown. The Cinematoscope will be at College Hall Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week with a matinee at 4:30 Wednesday.

The pictures are of the moving or animated kind and are produced with every little detail. All the pictures to be shown are taken from life and are reproduced with the greatest accuracy. Looking upon a curtain there is a flash and instantly the spectators see in reality life spread out before them. The Cinematoscope is considered by experts to be the most perfect and complete machine made for projecting this wonderful system of scientific photography. Every evening during the engagement twenty or more pictures will be shown, the most prominent of which are three scenes taken of Metropolitan fire departments at different times during their actions and duties; the first shows the engine, hose cart etc, going to the fire, the next the engine in action and the last firemen rescuing horses from the interior of a burning stable. May Irwin and John Rice both well known to theatre goers are presented in a scene taken from their new production "Courted into Court" another and probably the best in the eyes of the general public is the Black Diamond Express the fastest train on the Lehigh Valley railroad coming around a curve; this is the most startling and interesting in the entire program and no one interested in the advances being made in electricity can afford to miss this scene. Six scenes taken from the famous Inaugural Parade at Washington March 4th are to be shown and among these is one showing the only accident which occured on the day, one of the horses attached to the carriage containing McKinley and Cleveland on their way to the Capitol slipped and fell immediately in front of the apparatus taking the pictures of the parade thus affording a very fine view of both these famous men as they appeared on that day; in the same picture the famous Troop A, of Cavalry which on that day acted as the Body Guard of the incoming president present a very fine appearance as they precede his carriage.

The popular price of 25 cents will prevail.

DAIRY EXTRACTS.

Northwestern Farmer.

Cows take cold like people when exposed to drafts of air, in a warm stable, cough follows cold and general debility may be the result. Tuberculosis is generally the result of keeping stock in the foul air of ill ventilated stables, where the sunshine—the best disinfectant—never penetrates.

Very few people are good judges of dairy salt. Unfortunately some of the worst impurities can no more be seen in the brine made from it than the minerals in mineral water can be seen. What is held in perfect solution does not show to the eye, but often injures if it does not spoil the dairy product in which the salt is used.

A New York dairyman, after much persuasion, was induced to keep a milk record of each cow, and on summing up found that only one cow in three was paying expenses. Thereupon he "reorganized" the herd in a hurry, and is now satisfied that a record is a safe thing.—Pennsylvania Farmer.

To know just what each cow is doing in quantity of milk it is necessary to weigh it. To do this quickly, use a spring scale which can be bought at any hardware store for a dollar or less, have your pails as near same weight as possible, and with a list of the cows and columns for days of the week and the morning and evening milkings, it is easy to keep a fairly accurate record. If a cow shrinks, the milker knows it, and the owner can inquire the reason why. A year's record of this kind will prove what a cow is worth and would send many to the block.

GOOD MEAT.

Why Not Grow It in the North-west. How It Can be Done.

By Professor Shaw, in Northwestern Farmer.

The question is frequently asked whether meat can be grown in this country as good in quality as meat produced in Britain and more especially whether mutton can be grown as good as the favorite morsel of the Englishman in that line. Some good authorities claim that we cannot grow meat as good as the best in England. That is not the opinion of the writer. We may grow such meat if we grow it properly. We must grow it so as to be tender, juicy, and properly laid on.

To grow thus the animals must be finished while yet young. If animals are grown in the old-time way, that is, if they are to be kept till three to five years old before slaughtered, they will not be as tender as young animals are. And to keep them until the age indicated would be ruinous to the grower. This, of course, applies to cattle. But the same would be true of sheep kept until they were three years old before shipping them, unless grown on the range. And it would be true of hogs not marketed until they are, say two years old.

The meat must be juicy: Now, it will not be juicy if kept much of the time on dry food. If a steer is fattened on dry hay, his meat will not be juicy. Nor, will it be juicy if grain be added to the hay only, which is of heating nature, such as for instance corn alone. To be juicy like the meat of England, it must be grown on food such as Britain feeds. These foods need not of necessity be the same, but they must be similar so far as succulence is concerned, and it is not enough that the meat be grown on succulent food, the animals must also be finished on the same. They should get some roots or corn ensilage or oil cake, if possible during the finishing period, and if so fed they will assuredly be possessed of juicy meat. It may not be so easy to get succulent foods all the year as in Britain, but they can be got by exercising due forethought.

And the meat must be properly laid on: By properly laid on it is meant that the bone is well covered, and that in the meat streaks of fat and lean will alternate. When the bone is well covered, it must not be overlarge, or it will be hard to cover it deeply, and when the meat is properly laid on the best cuts will be relatively large. To have it thus the animals must be fed nitrogenous food when they are growing. This will produce lean meat. Then they must be fed some nitrogenous foods along with the fattening foods, otherwise the fat will be laid on by itself.

To get meat we must also have the kind of animal that will make it good. Dairy stock will not make good meat. There is too much bone for the meat and is too costly covering the bone. Scrub stock will not make the right kind of meat for similar reasons. It is indispensible in meat-making that sires suitable shall be used, or the results will be most disappointing. Common females will answer, but sires of meat-making types must be used and all along the line.

Nor is the writer preaching without practicing. The lambs grown during the past two years on the State University farm have been grown on succulent foods in summer, and in the winter they have been fed freely on roots. The growth has not only been excellent, but those who have tasted the meat, have been loud in its praises. One of those lambs was served at the Commercial Club tables in St. Paul, and one on those of the Commercial Club, Minneapolis. Those who read the city dailies at the time will know of the strong adjectives that were applied to the quality of the meat in both instances by the epicures who tested their merits. One was a spring lamb. It weighed sixty-five pounds alive and thirty-six pound when cleaned. The other was served when about one year old and was fattened in the winter.

It is quality in meat that commands the good price, the same as in dairy products. For range-grown lambs we got $4.62½ cents per hundred. For home-grown lambs we got $5.50 per hundred. The difference was caused by a difference in quality in flavor of the home-grown product. And so it is always, as soon as a market for good product, becomes established in any locality.

Let us try then and improve the quality of our stock. We can do so without great cost. It means using good sires, keeping the animals growing right along, feeding them succulent foods, fattening them in good form, and selling them while young. I have often said that by the use of good sires on every hand and some improvement in feeding, we could improve the quality of our animals to such an extent that they would be worth at least 50 per cent more than they are now. I say it again. Farmers, are these things true, or do I simply write them for the sake of writing? If we only knew, all of us, what we might do in this line, what great improvement we would soon effect in our live stock!

Strawberry Culture.

W. E. Fryer in The Northwestern Farmer.

The crop of '96 was a peculiar one. Such varieties as Crescent and Warfield yielded well in some parts of the field, while in another, on different soil, they were nearly a failure.

The Crescent, Warfield and Haverland are my best pistillate varieties, and taking one year with another, the yield averages about the same. The Crescent is medium in size and holds out well until the last. Warfield is above medium size at first picking, but runs quite small toward the last, especially if the weather is dry. Haverland is one of my favorites. It is very long, large and productive, but in a wet season is liable to rot, although this is no detriment when used for home or near market. This variety must be well mulched in order to keep the berries clean, as the long fruit stems will not hold up their load from the ground. The Bubach is fine if you want a very large berry with which to "surprise the natives," but I have not found it productive enough to be profitable. It is the ideal plant as far as vines are concerned, and was better than common this season. The Timbrell is also a fine large plant, but has not been much of a success so far. It is fairly productive and the berries are large but fail to ripen evenly, so do not appear well when ready for market. The Bederwood is one of my best staminates thus far, but have some new varieties which I think may prove as good, if not better. It makes a large number of good, strong plants, and resists drouth well. There is generally some rust on this variety, but it does not seem to injure its fruiting qualities.

The Enhance is a fine productive staminate variety. The plants are large, stocky and abundant, and during the past dry seasons it has made the best appearance of any variety on my place. The fruit is large, late and sometimes the first berries are very irregular.

Lovett's Early or Lovetts, it is now generally called, as it is only medium in ripening, gave me a good crop of large plump berries. It is very rich in pollen, and a good fertilizer for Haverland, Crescent and Warfield.

The Saunders and Wolverton resemble each other very much. The vines being short jointed. It is not as easy to get a good row of these varieties as the ones named above. Plants are good size and stocky, with low growing leaves. The largest specimen I ever picked was a Saunders. The berries of both are large, glossy red, and most attractive in the box. Sometimes have "white noses," but soon ripen when picked. The Parker Earle is a very productive berry, but think it would not prove valuable for the farmer during these dry seasons, for unless it is given extra good cultivation, will not ripen its load of fruit. A good fertilizer for late flowering pistillate varieties. The fruit medium long and very firm. Each plant sends up new crowns which makes it the largest plant in cultivation, and one of the best varieties for hill culture.

The Brandywine is one of the best of newer varieties. The fruit is large and the plant a healthy, good grower.

Be sure and do not plant over two-thirds pistillates to one-third staminates. Plant every third row or every third plant in the row, of a staminate variety. This will insure good pollenization and perfect berries. Do not buy new high-priced varieties as they are generally inferior to standard kinds.

Baby's Second Summer

is the time that tries all the care of the mother and all the skill of maternal management. Baby comfort comes from fat; fat babies have nothing to do but to sleep and grow.

If your baby does not seem to prosper, if he does not gain in weight, you must get more fat there. A few drops of

Scott's Emulsion

each day will put on plumpness; fat outside, life inside, baby and mother both happy.

Your baby can take and relish Scott's Emulsion as much in summer as in any other season.

For sale by all druggists at 50c. and $1.00.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Wm. Anglim went to St. Paul this week.

Geo. Ralph went to Ada on Fridey evening.

Robert Ray went out to Fosston Satnrdey.

J. P. Foote went to Warreo on Saturday.

Mrs. W. D. Scott is visiting friends in St. Paul.

Geo. M. Swift was in from Mentor on Monday.

Dave Vannet was in from Fertile on Tuesday.

A. E. Brush was lo from Warreu on Wednesday.

Lawrence Larson went down to Fargo this week.

E. D. Childs went to St. Paul on Monday evening.

J. P. Johnson was down from McIntosh this week.

W. G. Hunt was down from McIntosh on Friday.

C. J. Lanman was down from McIntosh on Monday.

Rev. C. F. Kite went out along the Fosston line this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Handy have gone for a visit to the old home.

D. P. R. Strong has moved his Advocate to Cavilier, N. D.

Bishop Morrison, of Duluth, was in the city over Sunday.

W. C. Kelso, a former Crookstonite, was in the city this week.

Hugh Thompson was over from East Grand Forks on Monday.

Senator Cronkhite went south on Thursday evening of last week.

Dept. Sheriff M. Losey Jr., was over to East Grand Forks on Tuesday.

Miss Lottie Anglim is visiting friends in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Fred Behlmer has resigned his position at Slocum's grocery store.

Mr. R. Brown shipped another car load of fat cattle to Chicago this week.

Frank Megeau has the contract for building the new hotel at St. Hilaire.

Manager F. M. Brown, of the Valley Roller Mills, went to Warren on Monday.

Judge Mills came up on Seturday mornlog as attorney in the Garfield county case.

Mrs. D. Hunt, of Manitoba, is visiting in the family of engineer Thomas Hunt,

Pay-day on the N. P. R. R. last Friday and the boys were all rejoicing thereet.

Robert Downing will appear in the gledlator at the Graud on the evening of May 28th.

Brakesman McNeal was over from Grank Forks on Saturday visiting with Charlie Misner.

Halvor Steenerson returned on Fridey after nearly a week's ebsence on legal business.

Dave Huggard sold a quarter section of Pernell soil on Tuesday. Consideration $850.

Mrs. M. P. Losey Jr. is enjoying a visit from her sister Miss Helen Densmore, of Winetka, Ill.

Four Polish families arrived on Friday to make for themselves homes in this New Northwest.

Sheriff Lawrence went out to his home at Erskine on Saturday evening to spend the Sabbath.

Miss Emma Clark, who has been quite ill with neuralgia, is reported somewhat better this week.

Judge Ole E. Hagen went to Fergus Falls on Saturday to see how Rodhuggeren is getting along.

The city was filled with witnesses in the Gerfield county cootest case but none of them were needed.

A. J. DeLance says that the wild strawberries seem to be all right after the frost of Sunday night.

Attorney W. F. Street, the new county attorney of the new county of Beltrami was in the city on Monday.

Col Cobham Post held an interesting session on Friday evening preparing for the exercises of Memorial Day.

E. C. Duvis returned last week from a visit to St. Paul where he went in the interest of his patent horse-shoe

Saake's new fence is the subject of much comment; everybody says, "how handsome it is, where did you get it?"

Fertilcites are very much interested in the county division case that commenced before Judge Ives on Tuesday morning.

Oscar Olson, who has charge of Larson Carpentor & Co.'s business at St. Hilaire, came down on Monday morning.

Geo. F. Carpenter returned on Wednesday from a trip to Tennessee, where he gazed upon the wonders of the expositioo.

Marcus Johnson was in the city on Mooday moroing and went to Red Lake Falls to attend the funeral of J. D. Marshall.

Mrs. C. M. Benson has leased the Mineau botel near the Walker sewmill and will try keeping a boarding house this summer.

Bendix Haldul, a prominent merchant of Roseau, passed through the city on Monday evening enroute for the twin cities.

W. W. Fegan was over from Grand Forks on Wednesday bustling cigers. He is doing a thriving business and amply deserves it.

About forty members of Crookston Lodge 141 A. E. and A. M. went out to attend the funeral of J. D. Marshall on Monday.

Will Walker is the boss carpenter on the Presbyterian church job which is a sufficient guaranty that it is being done well.

W. C. Andrew, Wright, Barrett & Stilwell's handsome traveling man showed up bright and early on Monday morning of this week.

So far as we can learn the currants did not suffer as severely as one would have thought they would by the freeze of Sunday night.

A. C. Cowing and Joseph Smith went to Minneapolis on Monday evening as a guard of honor for the remains of the late J. D. Marshall.

Geo. C. Wilde takes the field this week in the interest of the Austia hail insurance company. He will insure from now until the season is over.

Some reports say that the wild plum crop was fixed plenty on Sunday night and others claim that the freeze up did not kill them entirely.

Rev. C. F. Kite said the mystic words that united for life Miss Annie Welter and W. Arnold, on Saturday. The happy couple live at Grafton.

Read our series of short stories that will commence in next week's issue. They are copyrighted and no other county paper will have them.

The finest rain of the season occurred on Friday night. Just in time, the farmers sey, as the crops had begun to feel the need of moisture.

Ed. Chapin has resigned from the laundry wagon and expects to work in the saw-mill awhile, then go to Grand Forks to accept a situation there.

With but little care and no trouble the beard and mustache can be kept a uniform brown or bleck color by using Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers.

A. J. Delance drove in from the ferm on Monday after a barrel of paint, "am going to peint the barn red," said he. There's nothing like heing in style.

Some of the gerdens in the city looked pretty sick as soon as the sun got up on Mondey morning, (becense why, the owners forgot to cover them up properly.

Dr. Dunlop went to Red Lake Falls on Saturday to perform a surgical operation. Dr. W. A. Robertson went along to administer chloroform—to the patient.

Little Forest Lancaster was quite ill on Sunday and was not stirring about out-doors so awful much on Monday. At last accounts he was getting along nicely.

C. C. Lawton, of Mentor, who buried his young wife last week, expects his mother from New York soon, who will remain for a time to care for the little ones.

Commencing with next week we shall begin publishing a complete story in each issue of the JOURNAL. Now is the time to subscribe so you will not miss a story.

Andrew Hansen returned this week from his southern trip, looking very much improved by the trip. We imagine that he did not get "dead stuck" on that country.

Reports from the country indicate little if any damage from frost Sunday night. Very few had potatoes or garden vegetables far enough advanced to be injured much.

Judge Ives and court reporter Strawbridge returned from holding court in Roseau county on Saturday. Though they had a short session there was lots of business done.

Twenty cents for two quart boxes of strawberries in this market is not bad for this section of the country—especially when the berries have to come a good many miles by express.

Fred Hall returned from Chicego on Satuday morning. He takes the road this week for a big clothing house of Chicago. Fred is a hustler and will no doubt do a large business for his house.

Al. Gates and T. G. Thompson are on the war path largely. They let their bird dogs out for a bit of exercise, and Thompson's dog came back filled with shot but Al's dog forgot to come back.

The Jolly Rovers went up to Warren on Saturday to mop the earth with the Warren ball-thumpers and—the W. b. t. didn't do a thing to the Jolly Rovers! 13 to 6 that's all they did.

It does look now like we would get no more frosts this season. Moreover Bro. Hicks does not promise us any more eod all who heve protected their gerdens so far are doubtless all right now.

P. J. McGuire hes been indulging in a bit of fresh paint and papering at his residence just outside of the village. Aug. Gustafson was the artist who did the husiness and he knows just how to do that sort of thing.

Sundey night was by all odds the coldest of the month. At nine o'clock in the evening the thermometer registered 34 degrees—but it got colder ere morning and ice formed upon the pails and the water in our rain barrel.

Fred Hall started out with his little grip on Monday morning to do the St. Vincent line in the interest of his firm. Fred is a hustler and has a taking sort of a way with him that makes him one of the best of selesmen.

Frank Compton and Miss Evla Mae Tice, of Mentor, were married in this city on Saturday last, the Rev. Herman P. Fisher officiating. The happy couple have hosts of friends who wish them a long and happy life.

A. R. Holston went out to Tynsid on Saturday in the matter of the Brokke will case, as attorney for the contestants. Mr. Holston is building up a large and lucrative prnctice and is considered one of the leeding attorneys of Crookston.

Quite a severe frost on Sunday night nipped all garden vegetables that were not well covered up. It was not severe enough to injure wheat nor oats, but it scorched what harley was up somewhat, though not enough to kill it entirely.

Our new short story series will begin in next issue; these stories are from the pen of our most noted writers, are copy-righted and will not appear in any other paper in Polk county. Now is the time to subscribe in order to get the full series.

J. S. Malm and John Nelson were in from Fosston this week to look up the project of establishing a grist-mill here. Our citizens could well afford to encourage this project as such an institution would be of great value to this city, and a convenience to farmers.

The way the rheumatic cripples are rushing to see C. E. Misner is a caution. They come from the uttermost part of the county and be furnishes the stuff what cures them. It is wonderful how quick they quit limping and grunting after they try Charlie's remedy.

Mrs. Leslie McDonald and daughter arrived from Tacoma on Friday evening on a visit to relatives and friends in this city. Mrs. McDonald is a daughter of Mej. C. H. Mix and sister of Fred Mix. When she lived in this city she was known as Miss Cassie Mix.

The logs began to appear in the river early this week but the mill was not quite ready to start up when the first ones arrived. It is thought that the trial run will be made one day this week and that on Monday morning the mill can start up for permanent business.

Earnest Mueller drove up from the farm on Saturday and took T. A. Harris out to look over a job of house-raising that he contemplates, so that the next big flood that comes will not deposit a foot or so of muddy water upon the first floor of his house. Says that the crops in Russia are very promising.

Wild strawberries were in full bloom when the freeze occurred Sunday night but in some cases that we know of they did not seem to be seriously injured. It was at first thought they were ruined and the result may be more disastrous than appeers now.

"Am just over-run with work" said Aug. Gustafson to a JOURNAL reporter on Monday morning. We were not at all surprised at that statement for he advertises in the JOURNAL and JOURNAL readers all believe in baving the most experienced painters when they have any.

Ada Index:—T. A. Harris, of Crookston, has the contract for moving the Gilbertson and Lystad buildings to make room for the brick block. W. H. Merritt, the Moorhead contractor, was here Wednesday to figure on the building contract. It is expected that work will commence next month.

Chief Hurst, of East Grand Forks, went down to Sauk Centre last week after the man who had stolen the team from Robert Gunniss last week; but he was busy defending a suit for bigamy and couldn't come. It appears that he had at least three wives, and of course had to do something extraordinary in order to make a living, so he stole horses.

Chris. Houston: "On my trip to Red Lake Falls on Monday I saw the big mill at St. Hilaire, and it is no slouch let me tell you. From what I saw of it I should judge it to be as lerge as the Walker mill here and I was told that it is larger. They will employ a lurge number of hands and it is bound to meke St. Hilaire a very important place as long as that mill runs there.

On Seturday a barn swallow flew down the chimney at the First National beok, got into the stove pipe and from there into the stove. The bird was so scared that it hardly knew what to do with itself, and Frank Montgaue, who was in at the time, took pity on it, took it out of the stove and cerefully put it in a coat pocket—of some other man, who cerried it home with him and then took it out and let go on its way rejoicing in having found so kind a man as Frenk.

Assistant Gen. Pass. agent. B. N. Austin has accepted a situation as General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio road with headquarters in Chicago. While his many friends will regret to see him leave St. Paul they will rejoice to see him promoted. Mr. Austin has been one of the most popular officials of that popular road and counts his friends by scores, while his enemies, if he has any, are few and far between. The JOURNAL wishes him abundant success in his enlarged field of action.

On Sabbath morning the members of Col. Cobham Post, and the members of the Relief Corps, assembled at the Post room and marched in a body to the Methodist church where the pastor delivered an eloquent sermon on the text: "Peace I leave with you, My Peace I give unto you," showing the price of peace. In the evening the Post and Corps attended the Presbyterian church and listened to a glowing sermon by the pastor on the text: "Honor to whom honor is due," a tribute to patriotism. The attendance on both services was large the churches appropriately decorated und the services very interesting.

The Rev. Herman P. Fisher returned on Saturday morning from a trip out along the Fosston line. He went out on Monday morning to preach the funeral sermon of Mrs. C. C. Lawton and gives us the following particulars. Mrs. Lawton was the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Van Tuyl, had been married about 9 years and was about 25 years old. She leaves, besides her husband four children, the youngest being about two weeks old. The church at Mentor was filled to overflowing at the funeral which took place at 11 a. m. and the remains were laid to rest in the cemetery near that village.

This week we devote considerable space to Memorial matter—but no more than the subject deserves. This important event has become a reguler established object lesson in patriotism to all who were not in this country at the time the stirring events occurred that this day commemorates. These lessons of patriotism cannot be too often instilled into the minds of the youth and rising generation of our land. Love of country and its institutions is one of the most sacred duties of true American citizens. While other countries depend upon standing armies to protect them, America depends upon the patriotism of her people—and that never yet has failed.

Last Sunday, Rev. Herman P. Fisher's sermon was on "God-fearing Patriotism." The text was—Isaiah 33: 6. He said—"The times call for a revival of patriotism that is genuine and permanent—a patriotism that looks at the brighest and noblest interests of the nation. There is no tyrany like that which crowns self. There is no state calamity like the decay of virtue. Patriotism involves loyalty to the flag, and an intelligent conception of what that emblem means. It calls for an honest study of the principles of good government, and an application of these principles to finances, business, the church, the school and the home. God-fearing patriotism is present and positive. It reverses the past, but acts in the present.

"New occasions teach new duties,
Time make ancient good uncouth,
He must upward press and onward,
Who would keep abreast of Truth:
Nor attempt the Future's portal,
With the Past's blood-rusted Key."

On Friday morning at 5 o'clock James D. Marshall died at his residence at Red Lake Falls of cancer. Last fall, during the campaign, he suffered from a throat trouble that he ascribed to a cold taken while engaged in the arduous work of the campaign, but later the cancerous nature of the difficulty developed and in December he went to Minneapolis where an operation was performed, but no pemanent benefit resulted, and on Friday morning the news of his death reached this city. The masonic lodge was convened at two o'clock and arrangements made to to attend the funeral at Red Lake Falls on Monday. The remains were taken to Minneapolis and on Tuesday interred in Lakewood cemetery. Mr. Marshall was quite well off, and also curried quite a sum in life insurance all of which goes to his wife and two children, and she is mentioned as sole executrix. He has been a resident of Red Lake Falls since 1890 and was identified with the leading interests of the town. He first occupied the office of mayor. He came to Minnesota in 1871 from his birthplace in Warners, Onoodnga county, N. Y., and his early life was spent on a farm. He followed that occupation for a number of yeers but since 1890 has been engaged in milling and was at the time of his death vice-president of the Red Leke Milling company. In 1884 he wes married to Emma E. Klepper, who, with two children, survives him.

Ada Index:—The Railroad and Warehouse Commission arrived from St. Paul Wednesday evening for the purpose of investigating the numerous complaints sent in from this point in regard to the railway service afforded the people of Ada and the other towns between Barnesville and Crookston, by the Great Northern. Judge Mills, Kingsley and Secretary Teisberg were present, Mr. Becker being detnined at home through the illness of a brother. The meeting was held at the City Hall and every business house in the city was represented. The meeting was opened by Judge Mills who explained the object of the visit of the commission. He was followed by W. W. Calkins, J. C. Norby, W. H. Mathews and others, in behalf of Ada. The same old ground was gone over and as far as the meeting is concerned, nothing new was developed. The commission was given to understand that Ada meant business, and that the matter would be carried to the courts if no relief could be obtained through them. At the close Judge Mills informed those present that the matter would be taken up as soon as the commission reached St. Paul and that an effort would be made to have the G. N. restore our service without resorting to legal methods. If they fail in this an order would probably be issued, though action as to the latter would hinge on the opinion of the absent member, Mr. Becker. The meeting adjourned and the commission returned to St. Paul on the 10:07 train.

Attention Comrades!

The Women's Relief Corps will serve dinner to all old soldiers and their families, from the country, who come to attend Memorial Day exercises next Saturday, commencing at 12 o'clock, noon. Any old soldier, whether he belongs to the Grand Army or not is welcome to bring his family and have a good dinner before the exercises of the day begin.

Hip Disease

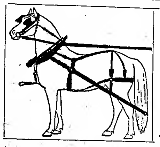
Was My Little Girl's Trouble—Abscess on One of Her Limbs—Hood's Sarsaparilla Healed the Wound and Built Up Her System.

"Years ago my little girl fell and dislocated her hip. Doctors set the bone, but it worked out again and an abscess came on one of her limbs. The doctor said it was caused by dead bone, and he took out four inches of bone. He came to see her every day and washed the wound, but it would not heal. Finally the doctor gave up coming. Then I gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla and it proved to be worth its weight in gold. It built up her system, healed the wound and she is now able to walk. She has gained 15 pounds in weight since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. SYLVIA RICHARDS, Rogers, Michigan.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the The Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure Liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.



Our Complete line of

Farm Machinery

Is the Best that Money will Buy.

We are making an extra effort on our Stock of

Buggies, Carts and Harness

This Season and we think we can give you better values for your money in these goods than any one.

We invite you to give us a call. "Merits Always Wins."

Larsen & Carpenter,

Crookston and Fosston, Minn.

Palate Ticklers

We have added to our already large stock of Groceries, etc., a full line of Armour's choicest cured meats, "Golden Brand" Hams and Breakfast Bacon. These goods are the finest on the market and our prices are right.

SPRING IS HERE,

And the time for sowing seeds is near at hand. If you reap the harvest you must sow the seed, und to make sure of good seed buy them of SLOCUM the Robert Street, Grocer He will show you a complete line of Flower, garden and field seeds, at reasonable prices.

Slocum's Crocery

PRINTING Of Every Description done at this Office. City Styles at Lowest Prices.

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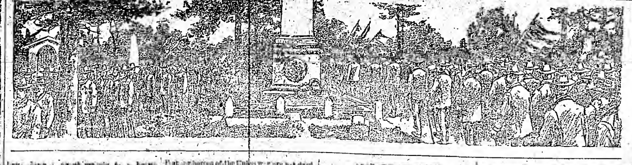
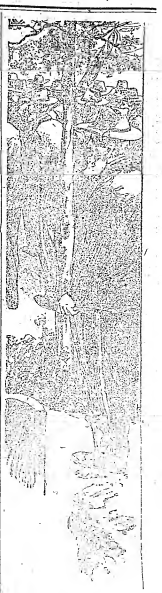




MEMORIAL DAY SENTIMENTS.

What Some Well Known People Say.

A BEAUTIFUL NATIONAL CUSTOM.

Views of Ella Wheeler Wilcox—Thoughts of Professor John Clark Ridpath and Ex-Senator Ingalls—Commodore Melville and Colonel Forney on Our Heroic Dead.

[Copyright, 1897.]

It would be unbecoming to enlarge on the subject of Memorial day without paying some introductory tribute to its founder. Very few indeed attribute the beautiful national custom of decorating the graves of the heroes of the civil war to a woman, Mrs. Martha G. Kimball, a soldier in the war herself, for she followed it from its beginning to its close, nursed the wounded soldiers and perfected the hospital service in General Sherman's army, and, in fact, watched over the Union soldiers like a mother. Two short incidents display more of Mrs. Kimball's character than pages of eulogy:

"A boy was sentenced to be shot. His mother sat on the steps of the capitol in Washington. She remained there distracted with grief for three days and nights trying in vain to see President Lincoln. A lady, beautiful and of loving disposition, passing in front of the capitol, paused to learn the pitiful story, and then, with the determination of that viking race from which she sprang, sought and pleaded the poor mother's cause with the president himself. Lincoln hearkened to her eloquence, and turning his sad eyes on her said: 'Take this card to Stanton and save the boy and mother. It is a relief to have you tell me how you would manage the affairs of state.'"

"The battle of Winchester was over, the condition of General Molineux's command demoralized, so as to bring on this officer in the presence of his men a sharp reproof from Sheridan. A lady, beautiful and of loving disposition, had nursed General Molineux after he had been wounded in a previous battle in the performance of a brave duty. She addressed General Sheridan thus: 'You have done a great wrong to a brave man.' The hero of Winchester replied, 'Madam, if I have done so, I will apologize to him before his soldiers.' And he supplemented this act of gallantry by recommending General Molineux for a major generalship."

The lady was Mrs. Kimball. It was while she was traveling in the south that she noticed how assiduously the southern women garlanded the graves of those who had died in the cause of the Confederacy. She thought of the weed strewn, neglected mounds over the brave boys who fell fighting in the blue and wrote to General John A. Logan, then commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, in suggestive admiration and requested example of those southern women. Her eloquent pleading enlisted the sympathy and co-operation of General Logan and resulted in the famous order No. 2 that went into effect on the 30th of May, 1868, establishing Memorial day. Mrs. Kimball, who died at her home in the Quaker City some three years ago, now lies at Laurel Hill. A little mound, a simple headstone and a huge Norwegian pine mark the spot where the founder of a great national custom lies buried.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

The lines that follow were mailed to me by Ella Wheeler Wilcox in response to my request for some original remarks on the subject of our national observance of May 30. It is evident that this popular poet takes a serious view of the present situation and does not hesitate to express her feelings as forcibly as she does poetically:

Our country's starving children plead for labor.
She has no work to give them. Yet, behold!
She feeds the swarming offspring of her neighbor
While her own kin stand roofless in the cold.

Not for such ends the heroes whom we honor
Preserved our country in her strength and pride.
So many and so dark the stains upon her,
Well might the warrior question why he died.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

In response to my next call came the following hopeful paragraphs from Commodore Melville, an old soldier, the chief in the United States bureau of steam engineering in the navy department at Washington. In addition he can lay claim to being a celebrated arctic explorer and the designer of more than one of our late war vessels:

Decoration day, the day of all the year that is given to the highest and holiest ceremony that the living can pay to the dead—the dead, the heroic dead, the brave souls, the light and life of the fairest and bravest, who with youth and beauty in the dark days of 1861 bared their fair young breasts to the storm of shot and shell and stood between the devastating hosts of iconoclasts and the only true government that God has permitted to be on the face of the earth!

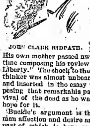
Weave wreaths and garlands, ye fair maids of America, to decorate the tombs of the heroic dead, who died to save our fair land. Weep not, but rejoice that your brothers and lovers have left behind them in their somber tombs the evidence that our country was worth saving—aye, dying for—and that the example is set forth for coming generations for all time that the spirit of 1776 and 1861 is still abroad in our land and will never die.

GEORGE W. MELVILLE,
Engineer in Chief United States Navy.

Professor John Clark Ridpath writes me on the subject from the scene of his editorial labors on The Arena. The historian challenges thought on the after life and embodies sentiment on a national memory in this short but admirable essay:

OUR DEAD.

Where, after all, are our brave dead? The traditional belief of the world has been that they live. But very vague faith is the faith of mankind with respect to where the departed dwell or in what state. On this theme conjecture has been rife in all ages. Certain it is that human beings have never been content to die without a hope.



JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

Of all the arguments that have been presented on this subject that of Henry Thomas Buckle is the best. His own mother passed away. He was at that time composing his review of "Mill's Essay on Liberty." The shock to the great historian and thinker was almost unbearable, but he rallied and inserted in the essay which he was composing that remarkable paragraph on the survival of the dead as he was able to see it and hope for it.

Buckle's argument is this: There is in human affection and desire an equation the first part of which is here and the other part of which is—where? That is his great thesis reduced to a syllogistic suggestion. He alleges what is true—that life without the after half of the equation of hope and desire is a reductio ad absurdum.

Our brave dead who went from us in the fiery ordeal of war either exist or they have ceased to exist. There is no middle ground. The broken equation of hope and affection indicates their existence beyond that dividing curtain which the poetical language of mankind has called "the veil." We choose to believe, or at least to think, that our heroes are living somewhere in a happy fruition of patriotic joys, unclouded with sorrow, unacquainted with further pain and anguish. We say of them, "They sleep." Rather let us say of them, "They wake."

If immortality be a dream, it is indeed a generous and beautiful dream, tending ever to make itself more real as the end of life approaches.

Little are we disposed to yield to enthusiasm or to chase shadows, but somehow we think that our heroes of the Union were not dead, that they are not sleeping, but that they are both living and free; that they go forth and know and rest and love and aspire. Happy were we to be sure that they are able to unclasp the brazen volume of the Backward Look and to see in ourselves and our work the happy results and beautiful hopes and joys which they so unselfishly procured and consecrated by their life and death.

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH,
Boston. Editor of The Arena.

Major Green Clay Goodloe, paymaster in the marine corps at headquarters, Washington, a Kentuckian by birth, who served in the Kentucky cavalry in the early part of the civil war, makes the following response:

The bright and beautiful page in our republic's illustrious history is the thought that the dead were to live always in the hearts of the living, the survivors were to have honors without stint heaped upon them, the maimed should be tenderly and appropriately cared for, as the dust of their fallen husbands and fathers would be vigilantly guarded. This contract was oathed by the spirits in blue amid the flash of battle and steel, and so long as a drop of loyal blood circulates their memories and nobility will be shielded as the mother guards her offspring. Had not the patriotism of the blood of the land gone forth to battle, liberty would have slept forever in our land and the Union been interred. The Union lives, and the winding sheet, brave Old Glory, comforts her heroes in the tomb of the Union.

GREEN CLAY GOODLOE.

From the west Mr. Ingalls sends me the accompanying letter symbolic of his own sentiments on Memorial day memories and observances:

Other wars have been waged for ambition, for a frontier, for a dynasty, for a throne, but no such passions impelled the soldiers of the republic. They fought for the supremacy of the moral code in politics, for the beatitudes in the commonwealth, for the Golden Rule as the foundation of government. Their death was a protest against the injustice of human destiny.

JOHN JAMES INGALLS.
Atchison, Kan.

The sentiment printed below comes from Colonel James Forney, son of John Forney, the founder of the Philadelphia Press. As a lieutenant in the navy this contributor was brevetted captain for meritorious service—sent ashore by Admiral Farragut in 1862 to hoist the first Union flag on the custom house at New Orleans and bring away the Confederate banner:

Memorial day is the most impressive of all our national holidays. On that day we throw away all care and go out and decorate the graves of those soldiers and sailors who fell in battle so that we might live to enjoy a free and great country. The scene is very pathetic, to see the old veterans, bending over with age, putting the flowers over the remains of their comrades. It would, however, be a much happier and grander scene for the future if the north and south would join together, instead of having separate days, and make Decoration day sacred to the memory of both. This would indeed make it of all days one of the grandest in the history of the republic.

JAMES FORNEY,
Colonel United States Marine Corps.

The following is sent me, fitly enough, by an author who comes of a soldier family. Dr. McCook does not need identification as a naturalist, one of the leading authorities of the world on American ants and spiders and the author of the popular "The Tenants of an Old Farm." Dr. McCook of the famous "Fighting McCook" family is the pastor of the Tabernacle Presbyterian church of Philadelphia and one of the most prominent men in the ministry. He writes as follows:

JOHN JAMES INGALLS.

In the midst of a great battle an Indiana soldier was borne upon a stretcher to the rear, both thighs shot through by a shell. It so happened that he was carried by the point where his division commander stood directing the conflict. "Stop, boys!" he cried. His bearers set him down in front of the officer, who stepped to his side and spoke a word of pity and uttered a hope that he might soon be well. "Look at that, general," said the soldier, lifting a corner of the blanket that covered his mangled limbs. "No, no; it's all up with me. No man can live after that. But that isn't what I want to say, general. I've a wife and five babies out there in Indiana who won't have a cent to keep them beyond the pension they will draw. And I love 'em, general, I love 'em more than I know how to tell. But I'd do it again, if I had it all to do over now, rather than see the Union destroyed. I've done my duty, and I'm not afraid to die. Goodby, general. Now, boys, move on." And they carried him out of sight.

The eyes that followed the brave fellow for a moment were used to such scenes, but they were wet with tears just then. No wonder grateful countrymen hallow the memory of these men and when the flowers of spring have gathered with their first fullness hasten with loving hands to deck their graves. But there is no flower that exhales its sweetness upon the hero's resting place so fragrant in our souls as the deeds of suffering self sacrifice even unto death which compel our love and sorrow.

HENRY C. MCCOOK.

What with war stories and tombstone morale the tenor of this collection would have been fittingly decorated with the rue had not a well known army man come to the rescue by mailing me a question and an answer:

"How should Memorial (Decoration) day be kept?"

Having taken part in many a Decoration day parade and in nine cases out of ten with the result of being drenched to the skin with rains from a sympathetic but inconsiderate sky, I have no hesitation in replying:

Decoration day should be kept—dry.

CHARLES KING,
Captain United States Army.

There is no need to identify Captain Charles King as an army man, for there is scarce a novel reader in the country but has both laughed and cried over his stories of army and garrison life. The gallant captain begs further to state, while on the subject of Decoration day, that the above question deserves a better answer, but that it catches him at his busiest moment.

LILLIAN A. NORTH.

MEMORIAL DAY.

MAY 30, 1897.

Softly the south wind comes from haunts afar
And brings its charm to waiting hills and vales,
But now it is not redolent of war,
Of grewsome horrors and heartbreaking tales.

For peace, with her fair white uplifted wings,
Reigns now unhindered east, west, north and south;
The green spring turf unto the plowshare clings,
And cobwebs lace the brazen cannon's mouth.

No more are serried hosts in battle drawn;
No more are brothers matched in bloody strife.
The tragic, devastating war is gone,
And a new era dawns to stir the life

Of this great nation, to uplift the race,
To forward freedom, to enfranchise man,
To give the lowliest a chance and place
For each to do the very best he can.

Not in the realms of ancient Rome and Greece,
Nor in the idyls of Utopia
Can there be found or pictured states like these
Or any power of such benignant sway.

But this brave land sprang not at once, full born,
Nor found its heritage without a price.
Through battle's blaze, through toil and hate and scorn,
Our great republic had its glorious rise.

Today we meet to honor those whose scars
And death were given that freedom should not die—
Heroes of dark, blood red and cruel wars,
Who won for us the final victory.

Bring from fair gardens and the mountain side
Flowers for their graves touched with the south wind's breath,
That their blest deeds may in our hearts abide
And honor crown their sacrificial death.

Fling out the flag! Let speech and music flow!
May grateful hearts pause and the wealth of May
Be brought for tribute till the whole world know
The sacred import of Memorial day.

JOEL BENTON.

A RAW RECRUIT.

BY WILL M. CLEMENS.

[Copyright, 1897, by Will M. Clemens.]

In Sergeant Norton's picket squad was one of the raw ones, a new recruit. Oberholtz was his name, and he looked it. Most young Germans are brave in the face of danger, and John Oberholtz was one of the majority.

The night was as uncertain in a weather way as were the English words of Oberholtz, and as Fred Norton scurried along his picket line the cottonwood trees looked to him like a file of black giants. It was a shadowy, murky, somber night, this June evening, 1864, in the country round about Spottsylvania Court House.

Sergeant Norton stopped short in his lone march and put his hand to his ear. A strange noise came from a ravine not far away where John Oberholtz was on duty. Less than two miles to the south were the Confederate lines, and the young sergeant was fearful lest the gray sharpshooters would reduce the number of his picket squad. He ran toward the ravine as fast as the darkness would permit him and came rather unexpectedly upon the young German standing motionless upon a knoll, his gun pointed at some bushes a few feet distant.

The hand of Oberholtz was upon the trigger of his gun, and his usually red face was ashen white. He was in the act of firing when the sergeant called him.

"Oberholtz, what is the trouble?" questioned Norton sternly.

"Der vas a rebel in der bushes," cried the German, his voice trembling with excitement.

"Put down your gun," whispered the sergeant as he came alongside the new recruit. "Don't shoot. If there is only one, we can capture him."

THE HAND OF OBERHOLTZ WAS UPON THE TRIGGER.

The German obeyed and brought his gun to the ground.

Norton stepped forward a pace or two, having discerned a face and form in the underbrush. He drew his revolver and advanced quickly.

"Surrender, or I'll shoot!" he demanded very earnestly.

Scarcely had he said the words than he quickly put his revolver back in his belt and uttered a gasp of surprise.

The frightened face of a young woman confronted him.

He saw her stagger as if about to fall, and, reaching forward, caught her by the arm. She vainly tried to speak to him and laid a trembling hand upon the arm of the sergeant.

"You had a narrow escape, miss," Norton said to her as the German recruit advanced to his side.

She looked at Oberholtz in alarm and again endeavored to speak, but failed utterly. She nodded her head as if to indicate an affirmative reply.

With his cap Norton fanned her pretty face while her body lay limp upon his arm. The night wind caused her brown hair to brush his cheek, and when her blue eyes looked, full of an unknown fear, into his own he felt a thrill of tender sympathy within.

"I feel so faint and so tired!" she whispered, at last recovering her voice.

"No wonder, young lady," said Norton gallantly, and, pointing to Oberholtz, he added: "He might have shot you. Luckily I came along just as I did."

"I thank you, sir, so much," she replied, standing erect and by her movement declining the support of the soldier.

She continued rather painfully, "Perhaps I did wrong in coming, but we were starving and"—

Her voice faltered.

"Who? Where?" asked Norton anxiously, eager for information.

"Over yonder," she replied faintly, "father and I. We live half a mile from here between the lines of the two armies. My father is a Confederate officer. Two days ago some of the Yankee soldiers came along and took everything we had in the house, and since then"—

She uttered a little sympathetic cough and went on.

"We have absolutely nothing to eat. My poor father took ill while at home on a furlough and is now a helpless invalid. I could not leave him long enough to go to the rebel camp, and the houses of our neighbors are deserted. I ventured up here to see if I couldn't get just enough food for father's supper. He is so weak!" And, laying her trembling hand upon Norton's arm, she pleaded, "Can't you give us just a little food, sir?"

THEY STOOD TOGETHER IN THE CENTER OF THE ROOM.

There was a tear in the eye of the young sergeant as he bade her accompany him to the brigadier's quarters. She meekly followed him, leaving Oberholtz to resume his picket duty. Norton took her arm and helped her over the rough places along the way, meanwhile learning her name and other facts about herself and her family.

To the brigadier's tent they went together, and Norton introduced her as "Edith Madden, aged 17, the daughter of a Confederate."

He told the girl's story in as few words as possible, the narrative receiving the utmost attention from the courtly old brigadier. He was a man of little speech, this brigadier, and when Norton had finished he put his head on one side and looked critically at the girl and then at the sergeant. Then he seized pen and paper and wrote a few lines hurriedly.

"Here, orderly!" he shouted in his gruff voice. "Take this to the commissary."

Turning to Norton, he added: "Sergeant, follow the orderly. Put the provisions in a wagon. Load her up with crackers and coffee and sugar and such stuff."

"Yes, sir," replied Norton, saluting his superior. He started to leave the tent with the young woman at his side.

"And, sergeant!" added the gruff voice.

"Yes, sir."

"Put enough in that wagon to last 'em for six months."

"Yes, sir."

"And, sergeant, take a file of men and accompany the wagon and this girl to her father's house."

"Yes, sir." And Norton and the girl stepped out into the night.

In the course of an hour a wagon creaking under its heavy load passed down the ravine where Oberholtz paced to and fro with his gun, and six soldiers marched upon either side of the wagon. Norton and his companion, the daughter of the enemy, brought up in the rear.

It was moonlight when the soldiers and the wagon returned, two hours later. Something delayed the young sergeant, for it was fully an hour later when he came back to camp. There was a queer sort of smile upon his face and a strange happiness in his breast. The following night Norton passed the guard, and for several hours he lingered in the country over nearer the enemy. He was reconnoitering, so he told the guard when he returned and gave the countersign. Another night and still another he went outside the lines, and one evening a week later he went again, this time taking with him two companions, Oberholtz, the new recruit, and a white haired old soldier in a fugitive cap.

As they walked along Norton chatted gleefully with the elderly man.

"I thought I'd bring Oberholtz along for luck. Ever since he came near killing her he worships the very ground she walks on. I feel grateful to him anyway. If he had not been a raw recruit and a German, this thing could never have happened."

The three men wearing the blue entered an old house in the woods. An old man sitting inthroned in a rocking chair gave them kindly greeting.

Sergeant Fred Norton took the hand of pretty Edith Madden, and they stood together in the center of the room. The white haired soldier, Chaplain Whittaker, took from his pocket a leather covered volume, and there in the Virginia woods, in the quiet of the summer night, Fred and Edith were made man and wife.

The Gray and the Blue.

On the battlefield at Richmond, Ky., in 1862 a Confederate and Federal soldier were lying some distance apart. Both were prostrate from severe wounds. "I am dying for water," the boy in blue cried out in despair.

"I have water in my canteen to which you are welcome," said the one in gray.

"I couldn't move to save my life," groaned the wounded Federal. The Confederate lifted his head and, looking over at his wounded [illegible], called out in compassion, "[illegible] a little longer, Yank, and I'll [illegible] you!"

By digging his [illegible] into the ground the heroic southerner dragged himself to the side of the Federal, groaning every time he moved. After the sufferer had drunk eagerly the two clasped hands in token of buried hatred. The Confederate had overexerted himself and brought on a hemorrhage, from which he died in a short time. The boy in blue kissed again and again the cold hand that had brought him relief, when he was taken away to the hospital, where he died next day.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

WARTIME MEMORIES.

SAD SCENES RECALLED BY MEMORIAL DAY.

Farewells That Often Proved to Be Forever—Women Suffered More Than the Men—Awful Suspense After News of a Battle—Anxiety For Loved Ones.

A day of memories!

Sweet and sorrowful memories intermingle inextricably.

With the soldiers it is the year's one day for a general review. While they are busy planting flags at the heads of comrades' graves, scattering spring's fragrant blossoms upon them, and now and then brushing aside an unbidden tear, they will live over in memory the years whose war experience constituted the chief event of their lives. They will go back to the hour of the day and the place where they decided to join the throng on the way to the ranks of the army of rescue, to the furrow in which they were following a plow, the row of corn they were hilling, the field of wheat they were harvesting, the roads they were working, to the schools and colleges they were attending, the duties they were performing in offices, schoolrooms, pulpits, printing offices, editorial rooms, law offices, lumber camps, mills, factories; to the prairies, villages, hillsides—wherever they were and to whatever they were doing when the important plan was perfected and they were ready to announce it.

They will recall the heartaches, the tears, the weeping of precious mothers, wives, children, sisters and sweethearts, the sober faces and trembling voices of dear old fathers, loving brothers and kind neighbors. What a day it was—the day when a father, husband, son or brother said: "I will offer my services. I am needed. I know that the chances are against my ever seeing the old home again—the sweet faced mother, the loving wife, darling children or sweetheart, the father who loves me better than he does his own life. I know that death may overtake me on the battlefield, on the march, in hospital; that hardships, hunger, suffering, await me. But this is my country. I belong to it. It needs me. I shall go." Do you think men forget such scenes, incidents and thoughts—that they do not find satisfaction in recalling all of the then sorrowful details?

Then came the day of home leaving.

A million veterans and members of their families will recall that hour on this day of memories—this day when the people of a grateful nation, or the grateful people of a republic made better and stronger because of the services and sacrifices of the sleeping soldiers, manifest their appreciation of those services and sacrifices by giving more or less attention to the impressive and patriotic memorial services in all of our cities and villages.

And what an hour it was!

It was a more trying hour with many of the sons, husbands, fathers, brothers and lovers than they passed through at Antietam, Shiloh, Lookout Mountain, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Atlanta or Petersburg. It was an hour when the hearts of men and women were wrenched to almost the crushing point—an hour when the tear fountains ran dry. Can the men and women most interested ever forget that hour of sorrowful parting? Such hours and such partings do not often come, and let us thank the good Lord that they do not. Such wars are far apart, and if the prayers of those who participated in that one are heard they will grow farther and farther apart as the years flash past.

I wish I could call back and so vividly describe those wartime partings that every one of the present generation might realize what they meant—how much of sacrifice on the part of men and women who parted; the men to face death in battle, hospital and prison; the women to walk alone, save the company of their little ones, whose mouths must be filled and backs and feet covered in thousands of instances by the earnings of their own hands. The soldier husbands suffered no more in battle than they did when news of a battle reached them in the lonely homes. Was he slain? Was he badly wounded? Is he in a grave or languishing in hospital? Shall I ever see him again? Are my little ones orphans and am I a widow? These are some of the questions that came to tens of thousands of devoted wives in that struggle that gave us a Nation with a large N. And they will be recalled by thousands of gray haired mothers and grandmothers on this May day.

In short, on this Memorial day, all of the great and lesser battles, all of the skirmishes, will be fought over by the men who participated in them on both sides, for these loving ceremonies are as sacred at the south as at the north.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Liked the Old Man.

General Kelly was once in search of a band of guerrillas, and, coming across a girl who had two brothers in the rebel army, captured her, hoping to learn from her their hiding place. The girl, Sallie Dusky, could not be brought to tell anything she knew. At last the general, at his wits' end, said: "You may choose a husband from my army if you will tell me where the guerrillas are." As even this failed to make an impression on the girl, she was sent away in charge of a Captain Baggs. She suddenly asked, "Do you think the general would have kept his word?" "He certainly would," replied Captain Baggs. "Well, I'd about as lief have had the old man (the general himself) as any of 'em," was her last remark.—New York Times.

Not a Day of Mourning.

I have never been able to think of Memorial day as one of mourning. I have never quite been able to feel that half masted flags were appropriate on Decoration day. I have rather felt that the flag should be at the peak because those whose dying we commemorate rejoiced seeing it where their valor placed it. We honor them in a joyous, thankful, triumphant commemoration of what they did. We mourn for them as comrades from whom we have departed. But we feel the glory of their dying, and the glory of their achievement has set them in an imperishable roll of honor.—General B. Harrison.

First In Atlanta.

The Sixtieth New York and One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania regiments are entitled to the credit of first raising the stars and stripes over the courthouse at Atlanta when General Sherman captured the city, Sept. 1, 1864.—Selected.

Greatest Raid of the War.

General Stoneman's raid into Virginia in December, 1864, and the destruction of the salt works at Saltville is said to have been the greatest raid of the war, and perhaps the greatest ever made in the world.—Exchange.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Oh, red, red roses, not redder are ye
Than the blood that was shed so loyally
When our soldier heroes fought and died
For the sake of their country, their honor,
their pride!
Friends or foes, what matters it now
Since the seal of peace has lain on each brow?
Since the "union" of souls in the realms above
Has left us for memory naught save love?

In the "silent city," so still, so fair,
Where the scent of blossoms lies in the air,
Where never a sound of strife is heard,
But only the music of breeze and bird,
We builded homes for our precious dead,
Laid flowers above each lowly head,
Covered so gently each quiet breast,
And left them in Christ's sweet peace—to rest.

Do they know, I wonder, that all their own
Is this day of the springtime—theirs alone?
Do they know that the flowers we bring today
Are emblems of love passed not away,
Though the years have flown since they stepped
aside
From the ranks of their soldier life and died?
Then welcome, Memorial day, once more!
All honor to heroes "gone before!"
—Christian Work.

ONE OF THE HEROES.

Louis Rader was a private in the Fifth Michigan cavalry, and a good soldier he was too. He was among the first to offer his services to his country after the fall of Sumter, and, though he had many friends to bid him godspeed when he left his native home, not one in whose veins ran kindred blood remained to weep over his loss when he marched away. His brothers and sisters had all died in infancy, and before he was grown to man's estate he saw his father and mother laid side by side in the family burying ground in the old fashioned graveyard on the hill. At the battle of Trevilian Station he was taken prisoner, and before he was finally released he had been confined in five different prison pens and two jails.

While he was in Millen prison half a dozen prisoners from Andersonville were crowded into the already overfull quarters occupied by the suffering inmates. They were in even a more pitiable condition than the Millen prisoners, and Louis, always tender and kind, did all in his power for their comfort. Especially did his heart go out to one of the number, Allen Truaxe, a mere boy, from Ohio, who, besides being ill, was so homesick that his comrades said he would either die or go mad if not soon released.

One scorching August morning the officer of the day told off 60 names at the door of the prison, names of that number of fortunate prisoners who were to be exchanged immediately. Among this number, the very last name on the list, was that of Louis Rader. It was a chance of a lifetime, like life for the dead. But notwithstanding all this Louis hesitated, thinking of the poor homesick boy, Allen Truaxe, doomed to days and months of weary waiting for his turn to come.

"Jump into the ranks here quick if you want a trip north," said the officer impatiently. "Come! What are you waiting on?"

"If only one can go, take Allen," said Louis. "He is sick, and then he is pining for his home and mother. Take him. I have no friends to mourn for me if I never go home."

"You can do as you please about that," said the officer, "but I warn you it will be a long time before you have such another chance."

"I'll run the risk," replied Louis. "At any rate his pale face would haunt me even in the enjoyment of freedom. He is half dead already. Yes, take him."

Allen objected feebly at the sacrifice Louis proposed to make. But he was too glad to escape prison life to reject the offer thus unselfishly made, and at once prepared to go. The poor boy had neither coat nor hat, but his generous stranger friend came to his relief by pulling off his own and putting them on him. Then as Allen filed out of the gate and once more breathed the air of freedom, Louis, hatless and coatless, took hold of the handles of his wheelbarrow and started for another load of wood.

Could mortal mind conceive of a more ennobling act? It cost him seven months of a living death, and all for a boy with whom he was not even intimately acquainted, one whom he had never met until pity drew them together in the prison.

Brave hearted Louis Rader never regretted the sacrifice he made on that hot August day, and during the months that he remained in the prison he endured his sufferings in silence, and for his comrades who still remained with him in bonds he had always a word of cheer.

When at last through the tardy fortunes of war he was exchanged, he returned to his duty as a soldier, and though scarcely able to carry a gun he refused the furlough tendered him, a treat so eagerly accepted by others. But, regardless of his bravery, his wonted strength did not return, and at the close of the war he went back to his native village broken down in health and spirits, a mere wreck of what had once been stalwart Louis Rader. Misfortunes come not alone, and soon his little inheritance, intrusted to the hands of others, slipped away, leaving him in his helplessness without the means of support. Alone and without kindred, life looked very dark and dreary indeed. Then it was that the bread he had cast on the water came back to him.

After the close of the war Allen Truaxe had made diligent search for the man to whose unselfishness he owed his life, but finding no trace of him had concluded that he had perished in the southern prison. Several years passed before, by mere accident, he discovered that he was still alive, but homeless, helpless and friendless. He visited him at once and insisted upon carrying him back to his own home, where, with the aid of his mother and his young wife, he nursed him back to a fair degree of health and strength. But he was obliged to go on crutches for the remainder of his life, and none of his new found friends would consent to his going out into the world to earn his bread alone. Consequently Allen's home became his, and during the years that he spent on earth the love and sympathy of a brother were lavished on him, and when at last, after years of patient endurance, he was released from his prison house of pain the young man wept as if the destroyer's hand had been laid upon one of his own household. A score or more years have passed since the day they laid him away among the flowers in the Truaxe burying ground. But to this day his tomb is cared for by loving hands, and on each return of Decoration day it is garlanded with the most rare and beautiful flowers that the country home can rear.

"He gave his life for me," Allen often exclaims, "and a whole lifetime's gratitude can never repay the sacrifice."

A tall marble shaft marks the spot where he sleeps, and besides his name and age bears this beautiful inscription: "Greater love hath no man than this—that a man lay down his life for his friends."—Christian Work.

PRAYING SOLDIERS.

SKETCHES ABOUT CHAPLAINS OF THE UNION ARMY.

Ludicrous Incidents of Campaigning—Absentmindedness on the Battlefield—Colonel Moody's Emphatic Order—Chaplain Haggerty's Raw Recruits.

The life of an army chaplain is peculiar in many respects. In the days of active service he touched the men of the ranks on the plane of their deeper sentiments, said Bishop Fallows to a reporter of the Chicago Evening Post. But quite as frequently he encountered incidents which were the height of the ludicrous.

"Sometimes a chaplain is tempted, under the extreme and peculiar excitement of duty on the battlefield, to forget the dignity of his sacred calling and give way to language and emotions that would be utterly foreign to him under normal circumstances. I never knew a better illustration of this tendency than an incident which occurred just after the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The chaplain of an Ohio regiment, son of one of the most distinguished ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church, was present at this engagement. The first night there was scarcely any help for the wounded and dying on that terrible field. Men were everywhere moaning and crying for water, and this chaplain was one of the few who worked all night on the field to relieve the suffering soldiers.

"Early in the morning the chaplain of another regiment appeared on the scene. The weary Ohio chaplain had found some straw with which he was constructing rude beds for the wounded boys. No sooner did he note the arrival of his fellow chaplain than he informed the latter as to the location of the straw stack and bade him join in the work of improvising beds for the wounded. Immediately after enlisting the newcomer in this good work he was called to another part of the field. Returning a few minutes later, he was astonished, not to say angered, to find the other chaplain excitedly watching the distant engagement and muttering:

"'There, that's our battery, I know!'

"The Ohio chaplain was utterly exhausted and scarcely responsible for what he said. Snatching from his pocket a revolver he aimed it at his dilatory and absentminded brother and exclaimed:

"'Battery, h—l! I'll blow your head off if you don't go after that straw—mighty quick too!'

"It is needless to say that the delinquent chaplain was immediately aroused to a keen sense of duty and made a wild dash in the direction of the straw stack. After the tremendous excitement of the engagement was over and the Ohio chaplain had opportunity to reflect upon his hasty conduct he was utterly overcome with shame and remorse, and to this day he can scarcely relate the incident without tears of penitence.

"I heard Colonel Granville Moody, one of the most prominent Methodist ministers of Ohio and colonel of a splendid regiment from that state, relate an incident much in the same line. Just as his regiment was going into action Colonel Moody drew up before his men and shouted, in tones that could be heard far down the line, 'Now, boys, give them h—l'

"I have Colonel Moody's own word for it that the unfinished portion of the sentence was 'Hail Columbia,' but the latter fragment of his exclamation was drowned by the roar of battle. After the engagement was over he was requested to report at division headquarters, where he encountered a sedate and distinguished assemblage of generals, colonels and other officers.

"'Colonel Moody,' said the general of the division, 'I am sure that you understand that the regulations of this army forbid swearing. I have learned that, as your regiment was about to go into action, you made use of very emphatic language, which might possibly come under that clause of our regulations.'

"There were several moments of profound silence before the general continued.

"'But, colonel, your boys obeyed your command so gloriously that I forgive you, army regulations or no army regulations, and I congratulate you on having such a splendid regiment.'

"But I must tell you a story of Chaplain Hagerty's first experience of soldier life. It is one which he never tires of repeating. His regiment was from Missouri and was stationed alongside the Thirty-second Wisconsin, of which I was chaplain, while we were in camp at Memphis. Both regiments were new in service, but the Thirty-second was a little the greener if anything. The encampment contained at that time nearly 50,000 troops, with General Sherman in command.

"For the first time the Thirty-second was called upon to furnish pickets along Sherman's line. The boys managed to get through the night all right, but as they were returning to camp they were ordered to go into a ravine near at hand and discharge their muskets. Instead of firing them simultaneously in a single volley, as they should have done, one soldier started the discharge, another quickly followed suit, and then the entire detail broke into a haphazard fusillade.

"Suddenly the long roll was sounded by Hagerty's regiment, and was then taken up in turn by every regiment in camp, until every corps was drumming for dear life. Next the alarm gun at Fort Pickering thundered out its warning. General officers with their staffs began dashing hither and thither in the hottest haste. General Sherman was instantly on the scene and began to make disposition of the troops.

"All this time, however, the Thirty-second regiment was in blissful unconsciousness of the excitement and trouble which the discharge of the pickets' guns had caused. After a time a general with a dozen aids rode at full speed into our camp, drew rein and demanded:

"'Where's the colonel of this regiment?'

"Colonel James H. Howe, its commander, afterward the well known general manager of the Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul railway, came from his tent, bareheaded and appearing the picture of astonishment.

"'What have you been doing, sir?' exclaimed the general. 'Who is it that has been firing in such a furious manner?'

"'Why, it is only our pickets who have been discharging their guns before returning into camp,' was Colonel Howe's reply.

"'Are you a new regiment?' inquired the general. The colonel answered this question in the affirmative, and the general continued:

"'Well, that accounts for it. But, colonel, you have raised a deuce of a row and have succeeded in getting every regiment in this camp up in arms. We supposed that the camp had been attacked. Hereafter see that your pickets discharge their guns in a single volley. Wisconsin regiments have splendid soldiers, and General Sherman thinks the world of them. Good by, sir.'"

SINGING IN CAMP.

Some of the Airs That Found Favor With the Boys In Blue.

Supper is at last over. The pickets are stationed, the pipes are lit, the moon rises in all the brilliancy of an Indian summer night and the gentle pleasure of the surroundings seeks voice in song. There is no more question who will lead the singing than there is who will lead the regiment in battle. He got an unwritten and irrevocable commission as regimental singing master the first night the regiment went into such a camp as this, and all the tunefully minded lifted up their voices in song. His was the voice that rang out pre-eminently over all the others. It is a tenore robusto, or tenore lyrico, technically speaking, full and strong.

Oh, say, can you see by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hailed in the twilight's
last gleaming?

wells up from his throat like the pipe of a church organ and mellow as the strains from a French horn. Possibly he is reminded of home and the shady gloom of the walk through the woods to the singing school, for without a pause, like a chime of silver bells, he trills an apostrophe to the queen of night:

Roll on, silver moon!
Guide the traveler on his way
While the nightingale's song
Is in tune.

For I never, never more
With my true love will stray
By thy sweet silver light,
Bonny moon.

Then the music and the moonlight make him melodramatic, love and Luna mingle in his tuneful memory, for, unconsciously and half under his breath, he sings to his sweetheart:

Oh, I loved a little beauty,
Belle Brandon,
And I told her 'neath the old
Arbor tree—

And then, as if framing in music the thoughts of the "little beauty" in her far-away northern home, he sings:

Dearest love, do you remember
When we last did meet?
How you told me that you loved me
Kneeling at my feet?

Laughter and badinage have long since ceased. Flat on their backs, gazing up at the stars through the pine and hemlock boughs, the boys lie quietly smoking while the soloist sings, "Willie, We Have Missed You," "Mother, Is the Battle Over?" etc.

This al fresco concert goes on for two solid, happy hours, when, all too soon, the much anathematized bugles, which are always breaking in upon the pleasures and occupations of the men, strike up the wail:

S-a-a-y, D-e-n-t-c-h-e-r, w-i-l-l y-o-n f-i-g-h-t m-i-t S-i-g-e-l?

"There goes tattoo! Fall in for roll call!" shout the orderly sergeants, and the open air concert is at an end.—Washington Star.

Sacred to Heroes.

This day is sacred to our heroes dead. Upon their tombs we have lovingly laid the wealth of spring. This is a day for memory and tears. A mighty nation bends above its honored graves and pays to noble dust the tribute of its love. Gratitude is the fairest flower that sheds its perfume in the heart. Today we tell the history of our country's life, recount the lofty deeds of vanished years, the toil and suffering, the defeats and victories of heroic men, of men who made our nation great and free. * * * On this day the story of the great struggle between colonists and kings should be told. We should tell our children of the contest—first for justice, then for freedom. We should tell them the history of the Declaration of Independence—the chart and compass of all human rights—that all men are equal and have the right to life, liberty and joy. This Declaration uncrowned kings and wrested from the hands of titled tyranny the scepter of usurped and arbitrary power. It superseded royal grants and repealed the cruel statutes of a thousand years. It gave the peasant a career, it knighted all the sons of toil, it opened all the paths to fame, and put the star of hope above the cradle of the poor man's babe.—Colonel Ingersoll.

Value of Self Sacrifice.

In the observance of Memorial day we learn the value of self sacrifice for the good of others. The glassy marbles and everlasting granite of our graveyards often mark a sleeping dust, and none so poor as to do it reverence. But from beneath the flowers that cover the graves of those noble men, from beneath the daisies that grow on the unknown tomb of many a soldier who perished in the malaria of Libby, in the famine of Andersonville, in the bullet swept forests of the Wilderness, will rise memories that will make their names forever sacred, not only as brave soldiers, but in the bright calendar of philanthropists and martyrs. Self sacrifice is the essence of every reform and religion that has ever reached and secured the worship of humanity. Not even the Son of God would found his divine religion without this. At the beginning of duty is the condescension of Bethlehem, the sufferings of Gethsemane, and the accursed death of the cross, and all this that "he might give his life for many."—Rev. H. O. Rowlands, D. D.

Inculcate Patriotism.

At this season there should be no allay in the golden tribute of our country to the soldiers. Their memory should be cherished, their bravery extolled and their examples emulated. It is impossible to value too highly their deeds on southern battlefields or to speak too emphatically of their patriotic motives. The inculcation of the lessons of patriotism is as much a duty as the defense of the country. The anniversary of the day when the graves of our beloved heroes are strewn with the flowers of a nation's love should be observed with all the fervor which a patriotic and home loving people can command.—Selected.

Where They Sleep.

The Jefferson Barracks National cemetery—once an old military post, but enlarged—contains the bones of 11,683 soldiers, including 1,106 Confederate prisoners taken in the early battles of the war in Missouri. At the Marietta (Ga.) cemetery repose the remains of 10,160 Union soldiers, collected from various parts of Georgia, and at the Beaufort (S. C.) cemetery rest 9,279 bodies of soldiers and sailors who died on the seaboard of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Half of these are unknown.—Selected.

Two Funeral Flags.

The museum at Governors island, New York harbor, is full of glorious relics of old battles, but to the student of history the splendid collection of flags is by far the most interesting.

In front of the collection of battleflags are two small stands, and on them are two flags carelessly disposed. One of them is the funeral flag of General Grant, the other that of General Hancock.

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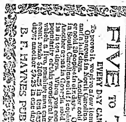

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.)

Hugh Thompson was in town Monday.

Albert Tofte biked it to Crookston Monday.

Little Frank Roseaau was quite sick Thursday but is now better.

Another cute little baby boy came to gladden the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. U. Webster, Jr., Sunday.

Alex Thompson, wife and daughters of Crookston spent Sunday visiting with friends in the city.

The piling for the two town bridges has come and work will be began as soon as lumber arrives.

Blanche, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Webster has been quite sick this week but is better.

Talk about hard luck. Jim Bain lost a valuable horse the other day which makes two he has lost this spring.

Those popular knights of the grip, Frank Gravel and Louis Fillatrault, were jollying up the trade in Fisher Wednesday.

The six legged calf from the wilds of Roseau county, divided honors Tuesday with the bill posters of Ringling Bros, circus.

Albert Hanson, as administrator of the estate of late Martin Sanaker, this week sold to Mrs. Charl Jaaco the Sanaker residence in this city.

Mrs. E. J. Tagley and that wonderful baby came down from Mentor Tuesday for a few days visit with Mrs. Tagley's parents Mr. and Mrs. E. Olsou.

The "Dirty-Faced Skinners," of Crookston came down last Saturday and played the "Dead Tough Mags" of Fisher, a game of ball with the result that the Skinners were skan.

Miss. Erma Laughlin gave a lawn party last Saturday to a number of her young friends in honor of her guest Miss. Jennie Woodham, of Crookston. There were about 25 young ladies and gentlemen present and all had a splendid time.

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

The scarcity of potatoes in Benidji has brought the price up to 60 cents per bushel.

The tall flag pole which has been lying on the ground beside O. L. Larson's store will soon be placed in position near that corner.

W. W. Hoch came up from Crookston Tuesday evening and left for his pine Lake claim on the following morning with his gun and hound.

A. J. Dwyer came down from the scene of his Sand river logging operations last Saturday and left in the afternoon for Minneapolis. The work of rebuilding the dam had been completed and his men were ready to go to work once more on the drive. He learned before leaving that the Mud River drive was in the lake.

Dr. E. A Umland accompanied by his son George returned yesterday from a trip to their Beltrami county claims. During his journey both ways the doctor found many opportunities to exercise his professional skill. The most serious case that he found was that of Mrs. O'Hara, at Pine Lake, who is very ill.

A noticeable incident in connection with the fire last Monday afternoon was the fact that before the charred remains of Mr. Jesness' carpenter shop, which contained a large quantity of tools necessary to his trade, were yet cooled, a fellow carpenter was out with a subscription list for his benefit and a neat sum was raised for him to defray the expense of procuring a new set of tools before the sun set.

The new fire department was called out last Monday afternoon by a fire on the south side of the railroad track. It is suspected that children playing with matches caused the blaze which was first discovered by Mrs. G. Dunlevy who lives near by and attempted to enter the building in an endeavor to save some of the contents of the structure which belonged to Ludvig Jesness and used as a carpenter shop. The flame burst through the doorway when the door was opened and slightly burned Mrs. Dunlevy's face and hair. When the department arrived and found water to supply the hose the shop was entirely enveloped in flames and all that could be done was to pull it down as soon as possible and prevent the fire spreading to adjoining lumber piles. The loss suffered by Mr. Jesness amounts to $300 and over, with no insurance.

East Grand Forks Items

(From The Courier.)

Miss Nettie Walters of Crookston is visiting her sister, Mrs. N. Funk.

Dr. Chapin and daughter, Miss Nellie of Euclid, were in the city yesterday.

The funeral of John McQuillan of the Point occurred this morning and was largely attended.

Mrs. Louis Morin of Crookston returned home yesterday after a visit to Mrs. Pratt of the West Side.

Crookston is kicking on its exclusion from the Red River Valley base-ball league and threatens to make things warm for the management.

C. C. Gowran returned yesterday from an extended trip east and south. Mrs. Gowran will visit with friends in St. Paul for a few days, returning next week.

Pete Brothen and Olaf Holmen are practicing hard on their bikes these evenings. Holmen has decided to go in the "bicycle races" at East Grand Forks July fourth and Brothen says if his wheel hold out till then he will enter himself.

John McQuillan a resident of the Point for the past seven years and a well-known citizen, died Friday morning May 21st at an early hour. He was a consumptive and his death was not altogether unexpected. He will be mourned by a large circle of friends. The funeral will occur at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning from the residence.

The Red River Millers' association is now a thing of the past as that organization closed up its affairs at their last meeting in Fargo this week and a new organization was effected, which will be known as the following officers: President F. Jerrae, vice president, W. Helm; secretary, H. Helm; treasurer, A. Sergeant; executive committee, chairman J. A. Dan, H, R. Lyon, F. Jerrue, F. Chapman, Van Houten.

Fertile Items.

(From the Journal)

P. J. Carey was in Crookston Monday and passed himself off as a son of Norway.

The dam at the upper mill has been repaired and the mill is in running order once more.

Otto Kankel, Jr., returned home Wednesday morning from the state University at Minneapolis.

Judge C. O. Christianson, of Crookston, visited with relatives here last week and left Friday night for Minneapolis.

Sheriff Lawrence was in town a short while last Saturday. We understand he was subpœning witnesses for Crookston in the Garfield county contest.

Contractor Ross has a large force of carpenters to work on the new hotel. The first and second floors are to be ready by July 4th and the third by August first.

The work of setting the telephone poles between here and Maple Bay commenced Monday and completed by Wednesday. The wire has arrived and the work of stringing it will be commenced this week.

Peter Matson went to Crookston on the 17th to take part in the bicycle race but was not allowed to start in them. Crookston is getting mighty selfish and if she didn't intend to let outsiders compete for the prizes should have announced the same on their bills.

The seven year old boy of John Nelson, a farmer living in the town of Spring Creek, got the fingers of his right hand caught in a chain on a drill last Saturday, completely severing one finger and mashing two others so that amputation was necessary. Dr. Stebbins performed the operation and the little fellow stood it without a whimper.

A herd of cattle was run into by the Red Lake Falls train between Tilden and the Falls Monday and a number of them killed. The owner wants $700 damage, but one-fourth of that amount will cover the loss, so it is said.

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THIEF RIVER FALLS ITEMS.

(From the Press.)

Big crops, prosperous farmers, busy merchants, happy community.

A delightful shower Wednesday evening did untold good to growing crops.

O. P. Johnson was confined to his home a few days the first of the week with an attack of quinsy.

Capt. C. H. Jenks, superintendent, and Gen'l Manager G. M. Gruber, of the Great Northern were interviewing Agent Thomas last Monday.

Rev. Hertzberg returned Wednesday from attendance at the annual conference which convened at Cavalier, N. D. last week. The reverend gentleman will remain in charge here for another year.

The steamer Red Lake Express gave an excursion up the river Sunday with a large crowd aboard. On her return a green hand got hold of the pilot wheel and the boat was ran ashore where it remained for a couple of hours.

Agent Thomas leaves today for a well earned vacation of a month or six weeks. He will visit his old home in Missouri and travel elsewhere through the south and west. His place at the depot will be filled by Relief Agent Knapp.

President Ira C. Richardson and H. N. Parke went to Crookston Wednesday to attend the meeting of the Northern Minnesota firemen's Association and to work up interest in the coming June tournament in this city.

Strangers in the city last Wednesday pronounced Thief River Falls as one of the liveliest towns in Minnesota. The streets presented a stirring appearance being well thronged with farmers and their teams. Who said the town was dead.

The superior speeding qualities of the new steamer Red Lake Express were attested on its trip to the Agency last week. The boat left here two hours after the Alice had departed and made the run to the Agency and back arriving here two hours ahead of the Alice, notwithstanding the fact that her machinery being new, caused a delay of from three to four hours on the trip. She's a daisy and no mistake.

Carl Kretzschmar has a crew of men at work repairing the damage done to his dam by the logs and booms which were improperly run over it a short time ago. It is found that the long boom sticks on their way through the dam tore out the foundation from the wooden flume leading to the Wright power wheel and since then the whole structure has tipped over and is almost entirely demolished. This in addition to other damage done to the dam as a result of this piece of carelessness will bring the cost of repairing the same in the neighborhood of $1500.

Euclid Items.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

S. S. Simpson, of Artell, Kansas, is spending a week in the vicinity looking after his land interests.

Mr. Walter Keleo came down from Hallock Monday evening, to view the crop prospects.

Henry Stubr returned home from the State University last Wednesday having completed a successful year in the medical department.

About twenty "neighbors" were expected up from Crookston Wednesday evening to join the local camp in adoption ceremonies. The unlucky candidate will probably be able to tell what kind of a time they enjoyed.

Dyspepsia.

You have tried "77" for Grip and Colds—now try "10" for Dyspepsia. For sale by all druggists, 25c.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 Years the Standard.

ANIMALS AND MUSIC.

The Familiar Stable Call Brought the Stampeding Horses Back.

The editor of Thierfrsn relates the following story of his own personal experience of the sagacity of military horses. In the year 1872, during a skirmish with the Sioux Indians, "the Third cavalry regiment had formed an encampment in a valley on the southern border of Dakota. At nightfall the horses were tethered by a long line to the ground. Toward daybreak a violent storm of rain and hail burst over the valley. The terrified animals broke loose from their fastening, and in their fright tore away up the steep sides of the valley into the territory of the enemy. Without horses, at the mercy of the enemy, we should be lost. Yet it was impossible, in the half darkness, to go after them into an unknown country, probably full of Indians. The captain, as a last resource, ordered the stable call to be sounded. In a few minutes every horse had returned to the encampment, and we were saved."

A gentleman who was a finished musician resided some years ago at Darmstadt and kept a dog, which was the terror of all the singers and instrumentalists in the place, for it had the fatal habit of raising its face to heaven and howling whenever a false note was emitted. It never made a mistake, and well known singers were said to tremble when they saw their unwelcome judge, seated by his master's side, at concerts or at the opera, for Max was a regular first nighter and a great friend of the theater director. He was never known to miss a new opera. Max was no respecter of persons, and when the singing was but a shade out he would attract the attention of the whole audience to it with a terrific howl. One tenor went so far as to refuse to sing unless the dog was removed, but Max was so great a favorite with the Darmstadt public and such a well known frequenter that the singer might as well have requested to have the director himself removed from the stalls, and he was obliged to give in with as good a grace as possible. The dog's master stated that he had trained him when he was quite a puppy, and by the time he was 3 years old the dog was as good a judge as his master of a false note.—Boston Transcript.

Fifty Years Ago.

President Polk in the White House chair,
While in Lowell was Doctor Ayer;
Both were busy for human weal
One to govern and one to heal.
And, as a president's power of will
Sometimes depends on a liver-pill,
Mr. Polk took Ayer's Pills I trow
For his liver, 50 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

were designed to supply a model purgative to people who had so long injured themselves with griping medicines. Being carefully prepared and their ingredients adjusted to the exact necessities of the bowels and liver, their popularity was instantaneous. That this popularity has been maintained is well marked in the medal awarded these pills at the World's Fair 1893.

50 Years of Cures.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate under Judgment of Foreclosure.

First Publication May 27, 1897,
Last Publication July 8, 1897

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss District Court.
Frank W. Rollins, Plaintiff.
vs
Nicholas Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Andrew McKinney as the administrator of the estate of John A. Mundigel deceased, Anna Mundigal, The House & Sons Malting Co., Louie Borchers, A. Abrahamson, Alfred Hoffmen, Joseph Hoffmen, Isabella Hoffman, Theresa Hoffman, Peter Hoffman, Hattie Hoffman, Elizabeth Boch formerly Elizabeth Hoffman and W. H. Pringle as the administrator of the estate of Nicholas Hoffman, deceased, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 25th day of May, 1897, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said Polk county, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on Friday the ninth day of July, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court house in the city of Crookston in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Polk and said state of Minnesota, described as follows to-wit:

Lots one and two in block thirty-six, and lots number seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one and twenty-three in block thirty-four, all in Traill's addition to East Grand Forks.

Dated May 25th, 1897

THOMAS LAWRENCE,
Sheriff of Polk County.

A. A. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney. [7-13]

Notice of Final Proof

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., May 20, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in the support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before register and the receiver at Crookston, Minnesota, on July 10, 1897, viz: Ole P. Stakke, T. O. E. No. 8866 for the w½ nw¼ w½ sw¼ sec. 14, T. 148 N., R. 48 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jacob Ide, of Crookston, Minn.; Ole Krogen, of Fisher, Minn.; Knut K. Kleven, of Climax, Minn.; Torger Otaly, of Climax, Minn.

[7-13] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

Angus Items.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Maggie Stroble drove to Warren on Monday.

Chris. Halsa, of Warren is shipping the wheat from the St. Anthony & Dakota elevator.

L. J. Lake took the train on Monday for Crookston.

J. F. Montgomery was in Crookston on Monday night.

Mr. Clark, of Warren, was in town on Tuesday.

G. Evans and wife drove to Crookston on Wednesday.

Ira. Bradley, of Warren, was in town on Wednesday looking for horses to train.

W. Lemen went to Warren on Wednesday.

Will Stevens was in Warren on Monday.

F. Stroble was in Warren on Friday with a grist.

F. R. Stevens drove to Warren on Friday on business.

W. Lemen took the train for Warren on Saturday.

Mr. S. and J. K. Davies and Alf. Campion witness a ball game in Warren on Saturday.

Maple Bay Items.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Hard frost last Sunday night, all tender plants were injured.

The telephone from the Bay to Fertile was completed last Saturday evening.

Miss Azile Horten visited at home a few days first of the week.

V. Godfrey, chairman board supervisors, went to Crookston last Tuesday.

Albert Oehler has sold his farm at Tilden, and will move his family next fall to Illinois where he has bought a farm.

Dr. Stebbins, of Fertile, was summoned by telephone last Sunday morning to attend Mrs. Andrew Christianson, who was taken suddenly ill, but at present writing is somewhat better.

O. Hendrickson and P. I. Johnsrud have each bought a quarter section of railroad land at Sundahl, Norman Co., where they now are putting up buildings and breaking with a view to moving there in the fall.

D. T. Mitchell, town clerk, with a number of others subpœnaed to Crookston in the Garfield county contest, took the train from Dugdale Tuesday morning.

My Neighbor Told Me

About Hood's Sarsaparilla and advised me to try it—This is the kind of advertising which gives Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sale in the world. Friend tells friend that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures; that it gives strength, health, vitality and vigor, and whole neighborhood use it as a family medicine.

Hood's Pills act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

MINNESOTA
State Normal Schools
AT
Winona, Mankato, St. Cloud and Moorhead.

These schools are organized for the training of teachers for the public schools of the state.

ORGANIZATION.—Each school comprises two departments—the Normal Department and the Training Department or the Model School.

The Normal Department embraces:
(a) An Elementary course of three years.
(b) An Advance course of five years.
(c) Elementary Professional course of one year, and an Advanced Professional course of two years for high school and college graduates.
(d) A Kindergarten training course (at Winona, St. Cloud and Mankato).

ADMISSION.—Graduates of high schools and colleges, and teachers holding county superintendents' first and second grade certificates are admitted without examination.

EXPENSES.—Tuition is free to all who pledge themselves to teach in Minnesota. Text books are furnished at a rental of $1.00 per term. Provision is make at each school for economical living. The average cost of furnished rooms with board is about $3.00 per week. The Ladies' Home at St. Cloud, the new Dormitory at Moorhead, and the Ladies' Home at Winona offer board, furnished room, heat and light, at from $3.00 to $3.50 per week.

DIPLOMAS.—By a recent act of the legislature a diploma becomes a state teachers' certificate of the first grade.

The next school year opens at St. Cloud and Moorhead Aug. 31.

The school at Winona and Mankato will enter upon continuous sessions from and after July 1, 1897. The school year will hereafter be divided into four quarters of 12 weeks each.

For free catalogues and circulars giving full information, address the presidents as follows:
IRWIN SHEPARD, Winona.
EDWARD SEARING, Mankato.
GEO. R. KLEEBERGER, St. Cloud.
LIVINGSTON C. LORD, Moorhead. [6-9

CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO.

: Fournet Block. :

Caskets, Coffins, Burial Supplies.

Prices Reduced 25 per cent.

This cut represents our new Sterling Hearse.

$3.50 Per Trip to City Funerals.

Twelve years' Experience in the business with thorough training in the Science of Embalming. Our new Undertaking room is now stocked complete.

R. G. WOODHAM,
Embalmer and Funeral Director.

New Spring Stock Now Ready

Prices Lower than Ever.

EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN.
Main Street.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

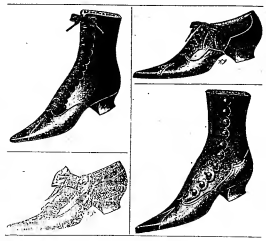
Historical Society. MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY JUNE 3, 1897 NO 8

New York Store

Until Saturday June 5th

We will sell all shoes at prices way below COST.



Next Week

We will Sell

Waists,

All wash Goods

AND

Dress Goods,

At a Sacrifice to Reduce Stock.

FOR BARGAINS, Give us a Call.

A. CHABOT.

NEWS IN MINNESOA

Rush city is to have a new grain elevator.

Fire destroyed about half of the village of Dexter.

Union revival services are in progress at Riceville.

Macalester college has its first female graduate this year.

Lake Crystal is to have a race track and a base ball park.

The state university won the cup at the intercollegiate field day.

The summer school for girls at the state agricultural college has closed.

Duluth has an airship inventor in the person of F. O. Toncey, an engineer.

The state convention of the order of Maccabees is in session at St. Paul this week.

John Byers, ex-mayor and one of the prominent citizens of Hastings, Minn., is dead.

Seventy Elks were initiated at Mankato Wednesday. Visitors from all parts of the state were present.

Commercial travelers of Minnesota and the Dakotas held their fourth annual convention at Minneapolis Friday and Saturday.

The supreme court has issued a writ of habeas corpus for Rev. J. C. Hull, returnable June 8, when a motion for a new trial will be argued.

Mrs. Cyrus Brooks of St. Paul has brought suit to break the will of Banker Lampson of New York state, who left nearly a million to Yale college.

The woods around Lake Koronis, near New Payneville, are full of caterpillars. They are stripping the trees of their leaves, but have not attacked any of the crops.

A postoffice has been established at Stockholm, Wright county, with John A. Melquist as postmaster. The postoffice at Hazelton, Kittson county, has been discontinued. Mail will go to Hallock.

Senator Nelson has introduced a bill appropriating $175,000 for a public building at Fergus Falls, also a bill granting a pension of $50 a month to Julia M. Johnson, widow of the late Brevet Major General Richard W. Johnson.

Isaac Hill of Duluth got a verdict in the district court for $5,000 for personal injuries against Winston Bros, of Minneapolis. Hill was injured by the caving of a bank under which he was working for defendants on the stripping of the Auburn mine at Virginia a year ago last November.

At Hermantown, seven miles from Duluth, Frank Lueck, a farmer, thawed some dynamite to be used in clearing land of stumps. He was heating it over a fire when it exploded, tearing the house almost to pieces and killing himself and two young sons. His wife and another small son escaped alive, but are badly hurt.

Two corps of farmers' institutors will be in the field this season, as follows: Northern Corps—Glenwood, June 1; Belgrade, June 2; Eden Valley, June 4; Annandale, June 5; Stewart, June 8; Bird Island, June 9; Sacred Heart, June 10; Appleton, June 12; Staples, June 15; Perham, June 10; Lake Park, June 17; Halstead, June 18; East Grand Forks, June 19; Argyle, June 22; Crookston (dairy convention), June 23; McIntosh, June 24; Ada, June 26. Southern Corps—Grand Meadow June 1; Dexter, June 2; Hayfield, June 4; West Concord, June 5; Winthrop, June 8; Morgan, June 9; Wood Lake, June 11; Waverly, June 15; Dassel, June 16; Atwater, June 17; Kerkhoven, June 18.

Denounced Our Senate.

LONDON, June 1.—At the annual meeting of the International Arbitration and Peace association of London held here Moncure D. Conway, minister of the South Place Ethical society, denounced the United States senate for its rejection of the arbitration treaty and characterized it as a "rotten borough body" and an "anti-republican relic."

A Few New Brigadiers.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The president has sent the following nominations to the senate: Colonel James F. Wade, Fifth cavalry, to be brigadier general; Colonel John K. Mizener, Tenth cavalry, to be brigadier general; Colonel William M. Graham, Fifth artillery, to be brigadier general.

MAY INVESTIGATE

BELIEVED THE SENATE MAY PASS THE TILLMAN RESOLUTION.

Members of the Accused Committee Desire That the Inquiry Be Made—Speech of the South Carolina Senator Sensational in Its Allegations.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Senator Jones (Nev.), chairman of the committee on contingent expenses of the senate, has not yet called a meeting of his committee for the purpose of considering the Tillman resolution making sensational charges in relation to the sugar schedule of the tariff bill. It is believed to be probable that the resolution will be reported back to the senate and that the senate will order an investigation. There may be some delay on the part of the committee on acting on the resolution, but the presumption is that if a report is not soon forthcoming that a motion will be made to discharge the committee and

Bring the Resolution Before the Senate.

That would mean a direct vote and it is believed probable that on such a proposition the senate would vote to consider the resolution and order the investigation. An effort to discourage an inquiry is being made and it is quite apparent that many senators do not want any, but if there is an insistence upon an investigation it scarcely can be avoided. The declaration of Senator Aldrich that the members of the subcommittee on finance courted the fullest investigation is regarded by some senators as a challenge which must be made and can be met only with an investigation.

Mr. Tillman made a very sensational speech. He said the Democratic members of the finance committee were under a cloud on account of the sugar schedule of the tariff bill of 1894; also that the Republican members of the finance committee were now under suspicion. One party was as deep in the mud as the other in the mire, asserted Mr. Tillman.

Mr. Pettus demanded that Mr. Tillman should specify his charges and that the whole senate should not be subject to his sweeping assertions.

Mr. Tillman said the present tariff bill was made in the rooms of the Arlington hotel with close connection by telephone and telegraph with New York and in close touch with the sugar trust magnates.

Mr. Tillman said Chapman was in a jail turned into a club, while the great magnate had gone free on a technicality.

Mr. Tillman had numerous extracts read from papers showing that the sugar trust secured the sugar schedule in the new bill, and also an extract from a paper making a charge that Senator Smith of New Jersey had been speculating in sugar.

Mr. Tillman closed with a declaration that the senate should either prove the correspondents liars or prove the senators corrupt, and then turn them out.

Mr. Aldrich replied to Mr. Tillman. He denied that any person connected with the sugar trust had anything to do with the making of the sugar schedule.

REPUBLICANS IN LINE.

Present a Solid Front in the Senate on the First Test Vote on the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The first vote on the tariff bill was taken in the senate during the day. It came after a two hours' debate on the item of boracic acid, which, although comparatively unimportant, afforded an opportunity for the first alignment of the various elements. Mr. Vest (Mo.), a Democratic member of the finance committee, moved to make the rate on boracic acid 3 cents instead of 5 cents per pound, as provided by the committee. This presented a direct issue between the committee and the opponents of the bill. The amendment was defeated—yeas 20, nays 34. The vote was largely on party lines. The affirmative was made up of 19 Democrats and 1 Populist, Heitfeld. The negative was made up of 29 Republicans, 2 Democrats, 2 Silver Republicans and 1 Populist. All the Republicans voted or were paired against the Vest amendment.

HEMP AND FLAX RATES.

More Protection For These Articles Requested by Northwestern Members.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Republican members of the senate committee on finance were in consultation at the Arlington hotel with a large number of senators on the flax and metal schedules, on both of which amendments looking to increases have been suggested. Senators Davis, Nelson and Pettigrew and Representative Tawney were heard on the desirability of a general increase on hemp and flax duties, advocating the restoration of the house rates on all articles of this character which do not call for still higher rates than those of the house bill. The committee announced no conclusions, but the advocates of the flax amendments left feeling very much encouraged.

Fifty-one Manufacturers Yield.

NEW YORK, May 29.—It was reported that 51 manufacturers and 15 clothing contractors had up to the present yielded to the demands of the striking garment workers. These manufacturers and contractors employ 2,000 hands. The new agreement means an increase in wages and the abolition of the task and piece work systems.

IS MUCH EXAGGERATED.

Indian Outbreak at Lame Deer, Mon., Not as Serious as First Reported.

HELENA, Mon., June 1.—Reports of the killing of several men by the Cheyenne Indians at Lame Deer agency are not verified. It is not believed that any one was killed except a sheep herder named Hoover, whose murder some time ago caused the excitement. Settlers and cowboys determined to avenge his death and give the Cheyennes an object lesson to deter them from similar acts in the future. They sent all the women and children to places of safety, armed themselves, and, congregating near the agency, demanded the surrender of the Indians accused of murdering Hoover. The Indians armed themselves and made threatening demonstrations against the whites, but no battle has been fought nor massacres begun, so far as known. Six companies of

United States Troops

are at the agency. The Indians declare that they do not want to fight with the soldiers, but are anxious to have a brush with the white settlers and cowboys. There is a conflict of authority between Indian Agent Captain Stouch and the sheriff of Custer county. The sheriff's deputies were ordered off the reservation by the agent. They returned to Miles City and got warrants for the arrest of the agent for interfering with the officers and started back to arrest him. Lame Deer is 60 miles from a telegraph office and the result of the expedition is not known. The trouble is due to the charges of settlers that the Indians kill and steal their cattle and countercharges of the Indians that the settlers continually intrude on the reservation.

ALMIGHTY VOICE DEAD.

Canadian Troops Finally End the Career of the Indian Desperado.

WINNIPEG, June 1.—A dispatch from Duck Lake tells of the close of the brief career of Almighty Voice, the Indian desperado, and his companions. The Prince Albert volunteers got impatient Monday and prevailed on the officer in charge to allow them to rush the bluff, where the Indians were in hiding, which they did. In the first rush they did not find the hiding places of the Indians. They again went through, killing the only remaining Indian. Almighty Voice and another Indian were killed by shells from the 9-pounder. The dead Indians have been brought in. No further trouble is anticipated.

MILITARY ARMISTICE.

Powers Agree to It and the Turks Will Now Negotiate for Peace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1.—The Turkish government has replied to the collective note presented by the ambassadors to the porte on Saturday last. The ambassadors then announced that they did not object to the conclusion of a military armistice which the Turkish government insisted must be signed between the military commanders in the field, after which the porte will negotiate the peace conditions with the ambassadors, the treaty to be signed by the Turkish and Greek plenipotentiaries in Thessaly. In this latest note the porte insists upon an armistice of a fortnight which can be renewed in the event the peace negotiations are not finished. The porte, however, desires that peace be concluded so soon as possible.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1.—An irade has just been issued and communicated to the representatives of the powers by which the sultan agrees to an armistice of a fortnight beginning May 30. Fresh instructions, therefore, will be sent to Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander in Thessaly.

RALLI IN THE PLOT.

Greek Premier Said to Be Implicated in the Anti-Dynastic Conspiracy.

LONDON, May 31.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says: From a Russian source comes news of a conspiracy against King George of Greece, far more deeply rooted than was supposed. There is indisputable evidence that Premier Ralli and his colleagues in the cabinet are gravely implicated in a plot to overthrow the dynasty. The Kohlnische Zeitung says that Greece will be compelled to pay a large indemnity, to reduce her army to 20,000 men and to give up her fleet.

SUSTAINED THE SPEAKER.

Attempt to Bring Up the Cuban Question Defeated.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Representative Lewis (Dem., Wash.) endeavored to bring the Cuban question before the house as a privileged question, on the ground that it concerned our foreign relations. He offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of congress that the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents should be recognized. Speaker Reed declared it out of order, and on appeal the house by 91 to 57 sustained the speaker. The house then adjourned until Monday.

Parkhurst Ill Again.

NEW YORK, May 26.—After struggling against it for months, Rev. Charles Parkhurst has finally succumbed to nervous prostration and is confined to his bed. His attending physician says Dr. Parkhurst is a victim of overwork, and will not be able to resume his labors for at least a year.

FOR CUBAN FREEDOM

INDEPENDENCE SAID TO BE THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

If All Peaceful Negotiations Fail Force Will Then Be Resorted To—Special Message May Accompany the Calhoun Report.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—In pursuing a policy looking to the complete independence of Cuba, President McKinley has the cordial co-operation of every member of his cabinet. The president proposes to induce Spain to pacifically accept the good offices of this government for the purpose of concluding an honorable peace, with the understanding that Cuba shall have a republican form of government and be freed from the possibility of a military dictatorship; this government to undertake to sustain a civil form of government on the island. In the event of failure, after exhausting every means of securing a peaceful solution of the problem, the president will resort to force. The Spanish minister is fully advised of the plan, and has communicated it to his government.

Will Support the President.

At the cabinet meeting on Friday last it was suggested by two of the members of the cabinet that in the event of war it would be necessary to issue bonds, and that this power would have to be secured from the congress, where the silver senators might block the way by demanding the issue of silver bonds. This matter was fully considered, and on Saturday the president communicated with a leading silver Republican senator, who sent back word: "Tell the president that the silver senators are as patriotic as ever, and will do nothing in such an emergency to hamper him. We are not only patriotic but we know enough of politics to know that the people of this country would condemn us if we should pursue such a course in such an emergency. It would mean the doom of the silver cause if we should undertake to stand in the way of public opinion at such a time."

Special Message Likely.

It was stated at the White House during the afternoon by a senator who had conversed with the president that the report of Judge Calhoun is expected early this week, and that the president does not intend to take final action in the development of his policy until he receives that report. Consul General Lee was directed to show Judge Calhoun the copy of his recent report, and also to give him data concerning later developments in Havana, in order that the important report of Calhoun may be an up-to-date document, upon which the president may act, and which he may be able to lay before both houses of congress in a special message on the all-engrossing topic. No doubt is expressed in any quarter concerning the determination of the president to bring to a close the present condition of affairs in Cuba.

HAVE BONDS ON SALE.

Officers of the Cuban League Attempting to Raise $1,000,000.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Press publishes the following: Officers of the Cuban league have decided to attempt the raising of a fund of $1,000,000 in the United States, believing that this will enable the Cubans to establish their independence. The fund is to be raised in two ways—by donations and by the sale of gold bonds at 6 per cent, payable 10 years after the "evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish troops." Already about $10,000 has been raised toward this fund. Among those who have purchased bonds are: John Jacob Astor, $1,000; Ethan Allen, $1,000, and Dr. Seward Webb, $400. The bonds are issued in denominations of $1,000, $500, $100 and $50, all of which are sold for 50 cents on the dollar. Bonds of $5 and $10 are sold at par.

SPOKE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Secretary Gage Promises Speedy Tariff and Financial Legislation.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—The crowning event of the visit of the commercial clubs of Boston, Chicago and St. Louis to Cincinnati was the banquet at the Clifton mansion of Alexander McDonald, who was host for the Cincinnati club. Secretary of the Treasury Gage was the guest of the evening and the principal speaker. The secretary was vociferously applauded as he rose to speak. He said in beginning his remarks that before coming he had called on the president and asked permission to say for the administration that there must be proper revenue raised and there must be a sound system of currency established. The president said: "That is exactly what I want you to say."

PRESBYTERIANS ADJOURN.

Present Session of the Assembly the Shortest in Eight Years.

EAGLE LAKE, Ind., May 29.—The Presbyterian general assembly, which adjourned during the evening, was the shortest session in eight years. In spite of the desire to finish up its business, there was little unusual haste at the final session. The proceedings of the day were important, the final disappearance of the assembly control of the seminaries being not the least significant of the assembly's general attitude.

FELT AT MANY POINTS.

Earthquake Shocks of More or Less Severity in Middle and Western States.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—A distinct but slight earthquake was experienced during the afternoon throughout the South Atlantic and Middle Southern states. It is stated at the weather bureau that the direction of the wave was from south to north, but reports received from various sections are conflicting. In some localities it is stated the direction of the disturbance was in an easterly to westerly direction, but the records of the instruments here probably are correct. The shock occurred, as nearly as has been estimated, at 2 o'clock. In some localities the time is given as 1:58 and in others as late as 2:10 and its duration was less than a minute. As far as can be learned Savannah, Ga., was the furthest point south at which the tremor was felt, while the northern boundary of the wave was Middle Maryland. It was felt as far west as Knoxville, Tenn. The disturbance seems to have been most severe in the Appalachian mountain region.

The self-recording instrument at the weather bureau shows that the disturbance began at 1:58¼ and lasted 5 minutes. The movement was from south to north.

PROHIBITION PLEBISCITE.

Manitobans Are Considerably Agitated Over the Question.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 1.—The dominion government, acting under the pressure of the prohibitionists, intends to take a plebiscite on the question of prohibition. A bill has been introduced in parliament authorizing the plebiscite, and it will likely be taken within the next twelve months. The questions to be voted on are: "Are you in favor of prohibition?" "If prohibition becomes law would you be in favor of direct taxation to make up the loss of revenue?" The temperance people are up in arms against the rider to the main question, believing that its effect will be adverse to the temperance cause.

MAY KNOCK OUT THE LAW.

Adverse Decision in Relation to South Carolina's Dispensary Plan.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 1.—Judge Simonton of the United States circuit court filed a decision in the case of Vandercook county against the state of South Carolina, restraining the state for preventing the sale of liquors brought into the state. This decision, if sustained on appeal, it is claimed, will have the effect of rendering nugatory the state dispensary law. Under the decision of Judge Simonton any person may import and sell liquor in original packages. The decision is based on the interstate commerce law, the court holding that the right of importation comprehends the right of sale.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, June 1.

WHEAT—Cash No. 1 hard, 73½c; No. 1 Northern, 72½c; No. 2 Northern 70c. No. 3 spring, 65¼@66¼c; rejected, 59½@64½c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 73¼c; No. 1 Northern, 72½; July No. 1 Northern, 71¾c; September, No. 1 Northern, 65⅛c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 1.

WHEAT—May closed at 70⅝c; July, 6 ⅞c; September, 62⅞c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 72⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 71⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 69⅝c.

Poultry, Butter and Eggs.

CHICAGO, June 1.

Live poultry firm. Turkeys, 7@8c; ducks, 7@8c; chickens 7½c. Butter, firm; creameries, 11@15; dairies, 7@12c. Eggs steady; fresh, 8½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, June 1.

HOGS—Market a shade lower, following the Chicago decline o. 5c. Yards cleared early. Range of prices, $3.25@3.45.

CATTLE—Market is steady; not much offered. Good demand for good cattle.

Sales ranged at $3.75@4.10 for stockers; $2.75 for heifers; $4.00@4.10 for calves.

SHEEP—Market steady, good demand. Sales ranged at $3.00@5.00 for lambs; $3.75 for muttons.

Receipts: Hogs, 1,000; cattle, 100; calves, 10.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, June 1.

HOGS—Market active and steady to a shade higher.

Sales ranged at $3.45@3.62½ for light; $3.45@3.50 for mixed; $3.25@3.57½ for heavy; $3.25@3.63 for rough.

CATTLE — Market quiet and unchanged.

Sales ranged at $3.90@5.00 for beeves; $2.00@4.40 for cows and heifers; $3.10@4.35 for Texas steers; $3.60@4.60 for stockers and feeders.

SHEEP—Sheep market steady; lambs steady.

Sales ranged at $2.50@4.75 for native sheep; $3.50@4.50 for Westerns; $3.25@5.60 for lambs.

Receipts: Hogs, 18,000; cattle, 200; sheep, 3,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, June 1.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—May, 69½c; June, 69½c; July, 68⅜c; September, 64½@64⅝c; December, 66⅜c.

CORN—May, 23½c; July, 23¼c; September, 24⅜c.

OATS—May, 17⅝c; July, 17⅝c; September, 17⅛c.

PORK — May, $7.92½; July, $7.95@7.97½; September, $8.00.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

UNCLE SAM'S CONSCIENCE FUND.

The Identity of Atoning Evil-Doers Is Usually Concealed.

"The people sending money to the Conscience Fund of the United States Treasury are not known," writes Clifford Howard in the June Ladies' Home Journal. "They never present themselves at the treasury, and they take care to conceal their identity by making their contributions anonymously or under assumed names. In a great many instances the contribution is made through a minister or priest, which is done, perhaps, for the effect of not only more surely hiding the identity of the penitent, but of adding sanctity to his contribution. Others again make their peace offerings through friends or relatives, and even jailers sometimes perform this duty for remorseful criminals. As a further precaution against discovery many of these people endeavor to disguise their hand-writing, or they have their communications written on the typewriter, while not a few forward their money without a line or word of writing. It is always taken for granted that such remittances are intended for the Conscience Fund, as it is reasonable to presume that no one would send money in that loose fashion unless it were for the purpose of expiating some secret crime against the government.

"Occasionally some one will remit by check or money-order, in which case, of course, his name becomes known, and once in a great while some man will have the courage to deliberately confess his guilt and sign his name to the communication; but such instances are rare, for there appears to be a general fear among these contrite people that, although they clear their consciences by making reparation to the government, the law may still have the right to lay hold of them for their misdeeds."

Niagara Falls.

With its beauty and grandeur reveals to the tourist each year some new harmony. There is no place in America where the summer tourist could spend his time more profitably than at this world-famed cataract. The Nickel Plate road with its solid trains, through sleeping car service and unexcelled Dining car service, between Chicago, New York and Boston is the recognized highway to this resort. With the new train service which becomes effective Sunday, May 30th a stop-over of ten days will be given on both first and second class tickets to patrons who desire to visit the Falls. Trains leave Chicago daily at 10:30 a. m., 3:05 p. m. and 10:15 p. m.

Mr. J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill., will be pleased to furnish all information in regard to stop-over, etc.

[No 10-8-11]

One finds the expected variety in the contents of the American Monthly Review of Reviews for June. The subjects of the sugar tariff, a sixty years' retrospect of the British Empire, the recent visit to the United States of M. Brunetiere, the French critic; the defective eyesight lately developed among American children, and the movement for the pensioning of school teachers, are treated in special articles. The editorial department entitled "The Progress of the World" covers such topics as American intervention in Cuba, the relation of Hawaii to the sugar question, the use of money in politics by corporations, the enlarged metropolis of New York, the fate of arbitration treaty, European alliances and the Greco-Turkish war, the future of Greece, etc.

The editor of the Review of Reviews states the case of the farmers in re sugar tariff as follows;

"Farmers like, above all things, to diversify their crops. In large areas of the West, it is believed that it would be profitabe both directly and indirectly if the local supply of sugar could be produced from beets grown at home. The farmers therefore are demanding that the sugar schedule of the new tariff should be so firm as to promote the production of sugar on the American mainland. The great sugar-refining interest naturally desires a low tariff on raw sugar, with a good deal of protection on the refined article. This would enrich the Sugar Trust, which controls prices throughout America; but it would not aid in the rapid development of sugar-beet growing in the United States, nor would it restore the prosperity of the cane-growing and sugar-making industries of Louisiana and our southern coast. A tariff on sugar that would discriminate only to a small extent in favor of refined sugar would be, in the opinion of the farmers, amply sufficient to keep the American refining industry alive, while protecting the public against arbitrary increase of the monopoly prices fixed by the Trust. So great is the production of sugar in Europe, and so keen is the European desire to supply a large part of the American market, that the domination of the Trust can always be met by a tariff so adjusted as to allow foreign competition to act as a wholesome price regulator."

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Bill for a General Election Day for Representatives of the Riksdag—Painters Strike at Goteborg — Phenomenal Growth of Christiania—The Gerlache South Polar Expedition — Danish Schooner Sunk in Collision.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

King Oscar will depart for Christiania March 20. He will return early in April.

The general bureau of exports suggests the official representation of Sweden at the world's fair in France in 1900.

A square of chocolate weighing 6,000 pounds, on which a prominent sculptor is very active, will be exhibited at the fair by a Copenhagen firm.

A new bank will be opened April 1, with a circulation capital of 500,000 crowns, under the name of the "Stockholder's Private Bank of Stockholm."

The royal stipend funds at present amount to 4,482,835 crowns, of which the "Pauliska," established in 1894, is the largest, amounting to 632,832 crowns.

Prince Eugen of Sweden and Norway is the president of the art society of this city and will have charge of the affairs of that department of the exposition.

A bill providing a general election day for electing representatives for the Riksdag has been introduced in the "Andra Kammaren" of the Riksdag by Representative Nils Wallmark.

At a recent meeting of the Anthropological Society of Stockholm, it was resolved that the Vega medal be tendered Captain Sverdrup, commander of the famous "Fram" and that Dr. Nansen be tendered an "address" at his contemplated visit in the city next month.

An elegant "address" has recently been tendered his majesty by the American minister and by the friends of the unfortunate Americans, Mr. and Mrs. Youmans of New York, whose untimely death occurred in the mountains of Norway last summer, and in memory of whom his majesty erected a beautiful monument.

Dr. Carl R. Lagerstrom, the recently deceased pastor of the St. Jacob's church of this city, has made the following noteworthy donations: Crown Princess Louisa's Home for Destitute Children, 10,000 crowns; St. Jacob's College, 5,000 crowns; for poor children of the St. Jacob's and St. John's churches, 5,000 crowns; for the Cederschiold Fund, 3,000 crowns, and for the Drotlinngshuset, 3,000 crowns.

Goteborg.

A painter's strike is in progress in this city. It is claimed the demands of the strikers will be favorably considered, and that the strike is now practically at an end.

Dymling, the Swedish architect, who last fall was the recipient of a beautiful ring from his majesty at his visit in Darmstadt, has returned to this city, where he will continue in the practice of his profession.

A. G. Bjorklund, a wood sawyer of this city, recently burned to death in his own house. Coming home in a drunken condition, he drove his wife and child from the house, after which he set it on fire by overturning a lamp.

Alexander Auffort, a prominent merchant of this city, committed suicide by shooting himself in the month at "Sodra Larm" street. Another recent suicide is that of William Ekholm of Carlskrona, who shot himself at the Hotel Prince Oscar of this city.

Goteborg contains no piece of property taxed as high as 1,000,000 crowns; yet she has several millionaires. The highest taxed property is the Grand Hotel Hoglund, which is at present assessed at 750,000 crowns. The museum is assessed at 600,000 crowns.

Jonkoping.

The body of Kajsa Johansson, a widow 100 years old was recently interred at the Norra Hesse cemetery.

Countess Theo Groms has sued for divorce from her husband, Count James Hamilton. The countess is at present at Copenhagen.

The "Segelbo" estate has been completely destroyed by fire. Twenty head of cattle and several horses were burned. No lives were lost.

At a recent auction the "Viredaholm" estate, located a couple of English miles outside of this city, was sold to Baron A. von Otter for 105,000 crowns.

Upsala.

Count C. H. E. Lewenhaupt, Ph. D., has been appointed the official librarian of the University of Upsala.

The body of John Andersson, a shoemaker of Frohult, was found half a mile from Enkoping. He had frozen to death.

Sidney Alrutz recently made a flying trip to Africa with a sick relative. He made the trip in four weeks, 12 days of which he spent in Algiers.

Rev. A. L. Hummelstrand, pastor of the Husby-Lyhundra congregations of the diocese of Upsala, donated 1,000 crowns to the Vestervik almshouse.

Vexio.

John Carlon, a young man of 20 years, was killed while felling an oak.

Rev. K. M. Bursell of Hjelmeryd has accepted a call from the Ramhilla pastorate.

The Orrefors estate and brick yards in connection, were recently sold by Baron Bernhard Taube of this city to J. A. Samuelsson of Lindkoping for 950,000 crowns.

Sigurd's (Hjalmar Hedenstjarne, who is Sweden's acknowledged humorist) "Memoirs of Baron Jonsson" have recently appeared in a Polish paper under the heading "Pamietniki radcy Jonsona."

NORWAY.

Christiania.

The Soli brick yards of this city have been sold to G. Normann by the firm Kier & Co., for 800,000 crowns.

H. R. Heggen, formerly a practicing attorney of this city, has been appointed civil judge in the Congo Free State.

Resolutions suggesting a sum of 4,000 crowns to be paid each member of the recent Nansen expedition, will be considered by the "storthing."

The tax levied on mercantile travelers in Norway proves lucrative. Since Jan. 1 not less than 17,100 crowns have been collected in Christiania alone.

A so called "teater" loan will be considered by the "Storthing" in the near future. The loan, should it be granted, will comprise 2,000,000 crowns.

A phenomenal jump on "skis" was recently made by one of Christiania's most famous "ski runners." The jump in question covered in all 35 metres, about 120 feet.

Taffelpengarne (table routs) so liberally allowed and appreciated by ministers and consuls of Christiania and Stockholm has not this year been entered on the state budget.

Captain I. E. Holmboe of the First Akorhus Infantry regiment, is dead, aged 83 years. Captain Holmboe was at one time one of the most conspicuous figures in military circles of this city.

During the year 1895 coffee to the value of 15,000,000 crowns; 27,000,000 crowns worth of tobacco, tea to the value of 230,000 crowns, and 610,000 crowns worth of chocolate were imported into Norway.

One of the oldest women in Norway at present is Karin Christophor, who recently celebrated her 100th birthday. She was born in Ringsaker in 1797 and could relate Norwegian events from 1812. During the last 10 years of her life she has been blind.

The Gerlache expedition, which has as its object the south pole, will start from here July 22 under the leadership of Herr Gerlach. It is now being wondered if another Norwegian is to be credited with the honor of having come closest to the south pole.

The growth of Christiania during the last 10 years is, says the "Aftenposten," something phenomenal. This paper conjectures that the present population will exceed 200,000 at the end of the present year. Within 10 years, continues the correspondent, Christiania will number 300,000 inhabitants.

Bergen.

The Agnaes match factory will be rebuilt. The new building which is to be made of brick will contain all modern apparatuses and will be lighted with electricity. The cost of the new building will probably exceed 50,000 crowns.

A party of Englishmen recently visited this city and while here made a trip up through Vestlandet, Voss and Eide. While in this region their pastimes consisted chiefly of hunting, ski running and some of them also tried their hands at driving the reindeer, which is a common occurrence in these parts. They seemed delighted with Norway and its winter and see no reason why Norway might not charm the tourists in winter as well as summer.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

General Lieutenant Rudolph Erasmi, one of the oldest military men of this city, is dead.

Over 200 cases of influenza have already been registered during the present month in Copenhagen.

Count Castenskiold has been appointed the third member of the Lovenborg administrators commission.

J. H. Hegermann-Lindencrone, formerly Danish minister of Sweden, has been appointed minister to France.

The "Mission Friends" of this city have purchased the Koling high school building of Mortenson Barril for 17,000 crowns.

Postmaster and Telegrapher H. B. Thompsen, Knight of Dannebrog, recently passed away at his home in Struer, aged 71 years.

The present population of Copenhagen is estimated at 440,000. The total population of Denmark at the end of the year 1895 was 2,256,000 people.

A number of Danish physicians and nurses will, in case of war, leave for Crete. Requests from Greece for Danish nurses have frequently been received.

The feasibility of organizing a Scandinavian Actors' congress at Stockholm next summer is at present being agitated by the Danish actors of Copenhagen.

The largest ice breaking vessel in the world is the Russian steamer "Nadsschinj," which was launched in this city within a few days. It has a displacement of 1,500 tons.

The Praesto-Naestve railroad has now been decided upon and will be built in the near future at a cost of 876,000 crowns, half of said sum being furnished by the government.

The Danish cruiser "Liban" was recently stranded off "Lillegrunden," where through floating ice the ship was crushed. Liban's crew were all taken on board the Swedish schooner "Bore" and were conveyed here.

The Danish schooner "Maril" of Horsens, Captain R. Jorgenson commanding, recently collided with the English brig "Pearl" of Glasgow on journey between Tuvira and Hull and went down. All of the crew were saved.

The Ny Thorumgaard estate was totally destroyed by fire on the evening of March 1. All the buildings were burned down and about 100 head of cattle were also swallowed by the flames. The estate was, however, heavily insured.

COST OF A TRAIN.

The Expense and Profits of Travel on English Railway Lines.

How many people who travel in trains ever think of the cost of running them? It will probably surprise most people who have traveled from London to Edinburgh to know that every mile of the journey costs the railway company over half a crown. The cost of the whole journey from the English to the Scotch capital is £50.

The average cost of running a train in England is 2s. 7d. per mile, so that, the fare being reckoned at 1d. per mile, a train with less than 31 passengers for each mile is run at a loss. There are few trains, however, that do not carry more than this number of passengers, and many of them carry the number doubled many times over. It is necessary frequently to run trains that do not pay—usually in thinly inhabited country districts—but for every train run at a loss probably 100 are run at an enormous profit.

Take, for instance, the journey from London to Edinburgh, which costs the railway company £50. The average number of "through" passengers in these trains is probably 00, in which case the total fares would be nearly £100—a clear gain of nearly £50. When it is remembered that these trains run several times a day, and every day in the year, it will be understood what an enormous revenue a single line yields in the course of 12 months. Supposing the average number of passengers to be 60, the midnight train from London to Edinburgh yields over £20,000 for dividend in a year!

The longest railway journey in the United Kingdom would probably be from Penzance, in Cornwall, to Thurso, in the north of Scotland, a distance of over 1,000 miles. A train running between these two places would exhaust an ordinary clerk's salary for a whole year, the cost being no less than £138.—London Tit-Bits.

A Remarkable Freezing Mixture.

A majority of readers know that a mixture of two parts of pounded ice and one part of common salt will reduce the temperature of anything inclosed so as to be wholly surrounded by the mixture (say a milk can in an ice cream freezer), to a point 36 degrees below that at which water freezes. There are but few readers, however, that know of the remarkable properties of a mixture of chloride of lime and ice. A mixture of three parts of crystallized chloride of lime and two parts of ice forms a combination that will freeze mercury in seven minutes.—St. Louis Republic.

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8:30 p m	** No 2 passenger for Moorhead Fargo, Barnesville. Minneapolis and St. Paul	8:30 p m
7:35 am	*No 77 passenger for Warren. Argyle, Stephen. Hallock and St. Vincent	8:10 a m
8:00 p.m	*No 78 passenger for Mentor. Erskine, McIntosh, Fosston ..	8:35 p m
10:30am	*No 82 Mixed train for Ada and Barnesville	11.20am
3:50 p m	*No 81 Mixed train for Fisher and Grand Forks............	4:00 pm
	No 87 Mixed train for St. Hilaire branch. Monday, Wednesday and Friday only..............	9:00 a m
6:00 pm	No 88 Mixed train from St. Hilaire branch. Monday, Wednesday and Friday only.	
8:10 pm	No 91 Mixed train Halstad line, Monday, Wednesday and Friday only	
	No 92 for Halstad line. Tuesday Thursday and Saturday only	8:05a m

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON June 1, 1897.

The Republican senators greatly disappointed the Democrats by deciding to vote as a unite upon all questions affecting the tariff, settling their difference in private. This was a good decision in other ways, too. It places the shaping of the amendments in the hands of the majority of the Republican senators. Senatore Platt, of New York; Spooner, of Wisconsin and Perkins, of California, have been chosen by senator Allison, chairman of the Republican caucus, to act with the Republican members of the finance committee as a steering committee to decide for or against each proposed amendment to the tariff bill. Senators who are dissatisfied with the decision of the steering committee may appeal to a Republican caucus, it being understood that they will vote as the caucus may decide. Not only will this program result in making a better tariff bill, but it will materially lessen the length of the tariff debate, because under it the Republicans will at all times present a solid front in support of the steering committee's recommendations, which are to be made from day to day as the debate progresses. The bill is now being considered by paragraphs.

There are no new Cuban developments this week, and none are expected until Mr. Calhoon returns from Cuba, which will probably be within two weeks. Some of the Democrats who are now claiming that the Democrats are the only friends of Cuba may wish that they had not committed themselves quite so far when they learn the policy that president McKinley intends putting in force. They may then do as they have done towards the proposed increase in the internal revenue tax on beer, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. When the amended tariff bill was reported to the senate the hair-trigger Democrats asserted that the insertion of these internal revenue features in the bill was an attempt to steal Democratic thunder. But, lo and behold, when the Democratic senators met in caucus they voted unanimously in favor of attempting to have all the proposed internal revenue amendments struck out of the bill. Consistency never did cut any figure with the democratic party, and nobody need be greatly surprised in the near future to see the Democrats who are now abusing president McKinley for being unfriendly to Cuba abusing him still more for being too friendly to Cuba.

The trial of Henry Havemeyer, the head of the sugar trust, for contempt in refusing to answer questions asked by members of the senate committee which investigated the sugar scandal connected with the consideration of the Wilson tariff bill by the senate, three years ago, is now going on in Washington, and the court room is daily crowded with prominent men. Every possible law point is being stoutly contested by the high-priced legal talent employed by Havemeyer.

President McKinley has definitely decided not to accept any of the outside invitations for Memorial Day, but to attend the ceremonies at Arlington cemetery. He will not make a speech, but will listen to Representative Dolliver, of Iowa, one of the finest speakers in public life, who has been chosen as orator of the day.

Among the important nominations sent to the senate this week by President McKinley were those of ex-Congressman Conger, of Iowa, to be Minister to Brazil. Mr. Charles Burdett Hart, a well known West Virginia newspaper man, to be minister to Columbia; Mr. John G. Thompson, of Ill., to be Assistant Attorney General, and Mr. James Edmund Boyd, of N. C., to be Assistant Attorney General.

Senator Perkins, of California, does not believe that this government should allow any country to prevent an American citizen from visiting it on a peaceable errand, on account of that citizen's religious belief, and he this week introduced a resolution providing for a request by this government of that of Russia as to whether its representative in Washington in refusing to vise the passport of Mr. Adolph Kutner, of California, issued by the state department for him to use on a visit to his old home in Russian Poland, on the ground that he was a Hebrew, acted in accordance with instructions from that government, and if so, that the government of Russia should be requested to remove such prohibition so far as it relates to American citizens.

Land Commissioner Hermann this week reversed the decision made by Commissioner Lamoreaux just before the close of the Cleveland administration in the Chicago Lake front case. It will be remembered that this decision was held up because of suspicious circumstances, amounting almost to a scandal, and a rehearing ordered. Property valued at $15,000,000 was involved in this case.

Progress in Victoria's Reign

"When Victoria was called to the throne the United Kingdom contained 26,000,000 people," writes William George Jordan of "What Victoria has Seen," reviewing, in the June Ladies' Home Journal, the world's progress during the sixty years of the English sovereign's rule. "Today it has over 39,000,000. The wise men of the time said the nation would go to pieces. They claimed it could never govern its home and colonial possessions. Under Victoria the new territory acquired alone is one-sixth larger than all Europe. Today Victoria rules over 402,514,000 people, or twenty-seven per cent of the population of the globe. Her Empire extends over 11,399,316 square miles, covering twenty-one per cent of the land of the world. The United States, at the time of Victoria's coronation had only 17,000,000 people; today it has 70,000,000. Arkansas, Missouri and Louisiana were then western frontier states. All our territory west of the Mississippi contained less people than Philadelphia has today. Our present trans-Mississippi population exceeds in number that of the whole country in 1837. Our territorial area has increased seventy-five per cent; our national wealth has increased about seventeen hundred per cent."

June Ladies' Home Journal.

The June Ladies' Home Journal presents infinite variety of striking interesting, timely and practical features. It opens with an article by William George Jordan on "What Victoria Has Seen," which graphically recounts the progress of the world in the past sixty years, since the coronation of the English Sovereign. Coming on the eve of the Queen's jubilee it is especially timely. The establishment of Methodism in America is told by the Rev. W. J. Scott, D. D., on "When John Wesley Preached in Georgia." It narrates Wesley's great work, in forceful preaching, describes the first methodist sermon in America which was delivered by Wesley, and his Sunday-school, which was the first in the world. "Uncle Sam's confession" describes how the money paid into the Conscience Fund of the United Sates treasury is received, and how its guilty senders carefully avoid revealing their indentity.

Edward W. Bok makes an appeal that the poor children of the cities be given an outing in the country during a part of the summer. He vigorously denounces "The Offense of the Colored Shirt" also discusses "The Itch to be Seen." Lovers of Fiction will read with delight Ella Higginson's short story, "One O' Them Still, Stubborn Kinds," and Alice S. Wolf's romance, "Her After Fame." Charles Dana Gibson's drawing—"The People of Dickens"—most interesting pictures Mr. and Mrs. Micawber, David Copperfield and Traddles, and a page of Mr. Woolf's waifs gives a most touching insight into what summer means to the children of the poor in cities. A song "Wake Up! Cupid," by Willard Spenser, author of "The Prince Bonnie," "The Little Tycoon," etc. will be welcomed by every lover of music. Dwight L. Moody's contribution to his series of Bible Class articles discusses "Hope" in the Evangelist's characteristic, lucid manner, and "Droch" chats of "Humor and the Humorists."

Along the more practical lines are Mrs. S. T. Rorer's "Cooking Lessons" on vegetables and their preparation; "A Simple way to Swim;" "The Back Yard as a summer retreat;" "Lamp-Shades for summer cottages;" "The City Woman's Garden;" "For Wear in Summer Travel;" "What to expect from a young Man," by Ruth Ashmore, articles on dress, needle-work, etc. The June Journal is attractive, interesting and instructive from cover to cover. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. Ten cents per copy; one dollar per year.

Try the New 23 Hour Train to New York

The popular Nickel Plate Road is meeting with recognition on all hands, on Sunday, May 30th, a new train service between Chicago and the east took effect. Solid through trains with elegant equipped palace sleeping cars will leave Chicago daily at 10:35 a.m., 3:05 p.m. and 10:15 p.m. Uniformed colored porters will be in charge of all through trains, and the traveling public will be enabled to avail themselves of a trip that will not be tiresome. Fast time and low rates will be one of the main features that the Nickel Plate Road can offer to their patrons.

For full information in regard to train service, etc. call on or address, J. Y. CALAHAN, General Agent. 111 Adams street, Chicago.
H. THORNE, G. P. & T. Agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago.
(No 8-8-11)

Cash.

The highest market price paid for barley and oats. See, Theodore Greenhalgh; one door north of the Germania hotel. [14tf]

OFFENSE OF THE COLORED SHIRT.

A Profanation of Good Taste And The Young Man's Enemy.

In writing of "The Offense of the Colored Shirt" Edward W Bok, in the June Ladies' Home Journal, denounces it in its present development—violent colors with white collar, and worn with a loud cravat—as an absolute offense against good taste. "Many of the colors and combinations worn in shirts by men of good repute," he asserts, "have been borrowed from the sporting element—gamblers on the race-track and followers of the prize-fight, who for a long time had a monopoly of this style of wardrobe, and were known by their shirts of wonderful design, as well as by their clothes of loud and large 'checks.' Too many of our young men consider themselves well-dressed nowadays with the lurid-colored shirt as part of their toilette. If they could, however, see themselves with the eyes of others they would very speedily come to a different conclusion. A young man can, least of all, profane good taste in dress, no matter how general a foolish fad may become. He is always being judged by some one older than himself, and many a business man judges a young man's character by his dress. The colored shirt of violent color or design is not the young man's friend: it is his enemy. He does not impress people with his good taste by wearing it, on the contrary, he shows the weakness in his character of a tendency to unwise imitation. The quiet, gentlemanly garb is his, and he should adhere to it. Employers look not for the latest styles in a young man's dress, but for a sense of neatness and becomingness.

"Dress cheerfully: at twenty we need not dress as if we were fifty. There is a happy medium between the black tie and the violent cravat of rainbow hue. That is were good taste comes in, and a young man must exercise it. The colored shirt is possible for him, but within limitations. The pin dot or stripe is not offensive: on the contrary, it is becoming. But brilliant cravats, fancy waistcoats, loud and large 'checks' in clothes, and extreme colors in shirts, are not for the young man of taste, refinement or of future standing. Nor are they in one whit better taste for the man of mature years. They are offensive and bespeak the man who affects them."

Humor in Literature.

"Humor is one of those pervasive qualities that take possession of your senses like the smell of the woods in summer after a rain. You are trudging along through a book, interested, perhaps in the course of the story, and impatient for the end of it all. It is an ordinary book, you think, like a hundred others, but a turn of the page and you are in another atmosphere. There is a growing warmth about your heart and a life to the corners of your mouth. You do not break into a laugh, but you chuckle to yourself and forget about the end of the tale. You want to linger over the pages and turn back and go over the trail again. In a twinkling the 'characters' of the story have become a human being like yourself.—"Droch" in June Ladies' Home Journal.

Agents Wanted

for Dr. Talmage's "The Earth Girdled" or his famous tour around the world. A thrilling story of Savage and Barbarous lands. Four million Talmage books sold, and "The Earth Girdled" is his latest and greatest. Demand enormous;—everybody wants this famous book. Only $3.50. Big book, big commission, a gold mine for workers. Credit given,—Freightage paid—Outfits free. Drop all trash and sell the king of books and make $300 per month. Address for outfit and territory,

PEOPLE'S, 3941 Market St.
[4-9] Philadelphia, Penna.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate under Judgment of Foreclosure.

First Publication May 27, 1897,
Last Publication July 8, 1897.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss District Court.

Frank W. Rollins, Plaintiff.
vs
Nicholas Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Andrew McKinney as the administrator of the estate of John A. Mundigal deceased, Anna Mundigal, The House & Sons Malting Co., Louis Borchers, A. Abrahamson, Alfred Hoffman, Joseph Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Theresa Hoffman, Peter Hoffman, Hattie Hoffman, Elizabeth Boch formerly Elizabeth Hoffman and W. H. Pringle as the administrator of the estate of Nicholas Hoffman, deceased, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 25th day of May, 1897, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said Polk county, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on Friday the ninth day of July, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court house in the city of Crookston in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Polk and said state of Minnesota, described as follows to-wit:

Lots one and two in block thirty-six, and lots number seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one and twenty-three in block thirty-four, all in Traill's addition to East Grand Forks.

Dated May 25th, 1897.
THOMAS LAWRENCE, Sheriff of Polk County.
A. A. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney. [7-13]

Dyspepsia.

You have tried "77" for Grip and Colds—now try "10" for Dyspepsia. For sale by all druggists, 25c.

Notice of Final Proof

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., May 20, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in the support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before register and the receiver at Crookston, Minnesota on July 10, 1897, viz: Ole P. Stakke, T. C. E. No. 3886 for the w½ nw¼ w½ sw¼ sec. 14, T. 148 N., R. 48 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jacob Ide, of Crookston, Minn.; Ole Krogen, of Fisher, Minn.; Knut K. Kleven, of Climax, Minn.; Torger Otsby, of Climax, Minn.

[7-13] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss.

In Probate Court, Special term, May 13th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Edwin H. Pease deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of George Q. Erskine, administrator in Minnesota of the estate of Edwin H. Pease deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered; that said account be examined, and petition heard by this court on Saturday, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office in Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper, printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 13th day of May A. D. 1897.

By the Court.
A. A. MILLER, Attorney for Estate. OLE E. HAGEN, Judge of Probate.
[6-9]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE

First pub. May 13, 1897.
Last pub. June 24, 1897.

Default having been made in the conditions of that certain mortgage made executed and delivered by Andrew Sture and Martha H. Sture, his wife, as mortgagors, to The Union Central Life Insurance Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Ohio, as mortgagee, which mortgage bears date the 11th day of January, 1893, is recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk, state of Minnesota, on the 10th day of February, 1893 at 3:20 o'clock p. m. in book 65 of mortgages, page 27-30, is upon the following described land in said county of Polk, to wit: The southeast quarter of Section eighteen (18) and the northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of section twenty (20), all in township one hundred and fifty-two (152) range forty-four (44), containing four hundred acres, and was given to secure the payment of the sum of sixteen hundred dollars with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum, payable annually on the first day of December in each year, according to the conditions of one principal note—and interest coupon notes thereto attached, by failure to pay the annual interest falling due on the first day of December, 1896, and by failure to pay the taxes levied upon said real estate for the years 1893, 1894 and 1895; and whereas said mortgage provided as one of its conditions that in case of failure to pay any part of said interest when the same becomes due or to pay any taxes levied upon said real estate before the same becomes delinquent, the whole sum of money or indebtedness thereby secured shall thereupon become due and payable; and whereas said mortgage also provides that if such taxes are not so paid the holder of said mortgage may elect to pay the same and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of eight per cent per annum and said mortgage stand as security for the amount so paid with interest; and whereas said mortgagee pursuant to said provision did on the 2nd day of November, 1896 pay taxes then delinquent and unpaid for the years 1893 and 1894 amounting to $103.02, and on the 14th day of December, 1896 pay taxes then delinquent and unpaid for the year 1895 amounting to 38.17; and whereas there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice on said principal indebtedness and interest thereon to the date hereof and for said amount paid for taxes and interest thereon the sum of nineteen hundred and thirty-six dollars and twenty cents ($1936.20) and whereas because of said defaults and each of them the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded became operative, and no action at law or in equity having been instituted to recover said mortgage indebtedness.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises above described, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county of Polk, at the front door of the court house in Crookston, in said county on Saturday the 26th day of June, 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said indebtedness, the attorney's fee of $75, and the disbursements allowed by law.

Dated May 11th, 1897.
THE UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Mortgagee.
GEO. T. HALBERT, Attorney for Mortgagee, 504 Guaranty Loan Bldg., Minneapolis Minn. [5-11]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First Pub. May 13, 1897.
Last Pub. June 24, 1897.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of two hundred twenty-three and fifty one hundredths ($223.50) dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Per Eric Olson and Catharine Olson, (his wife), mortgagor, to Ivar Pederson mortgagee, bearing date the 25th day of May, 1891, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 25th day of May, 1891, at 11:45 a.m., in book 40 of mortgages, on page 468; and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The west half of the southwest quarter (w½ of sw¼) of section four (4) in township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north of range forty three (43) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing eighty (80) acres more or less according to the government survey thereof. In Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, or his deputy at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the 26th day of June 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 11th A. D. 1897.
IVER PEDERSON, Mortgagee.
ALLEN J. GREER, Attorney for Mortgagee, Lake City, Minn. [5-11]

L. O'BRIEN, MASON.
Plain and Ornamental PLASTERING.
ACME, ADAMANT AND BLACKBOARDS.
ALL KINDS OF CEMENT WORK.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. Address, Crookston, Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss

In probate court, special term, April 29th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Hattie S. Cummings, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of John Zerfass Jr. administrator of the estate of Hattie S. Cummings deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard by this court, on Friday the 25th day of May A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock p. m., at Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 29th day of April A. D. 1897.

By the Court,
OLE E. HAGEN, Judge of Probate.
[4-7]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss.

In the Probate Court, Special term May 4th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Gould C. Johnson, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Martin Rockstad administrator of the estate of Goold C. Johnson deceased, representing among other things that he has fully administrated said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined and petition heard by this court, on Saturday the 29th day of May, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in Crookston, in said county.

And it is further ordered that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks—prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 4th day of May, A.D., 1897.

By the Court,
OLE E. HAGEN, Judge of Probate.
[4-7]

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., April 28, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on June 18th 1897, viz: James Hance, H. E. 13770 for the n.e.¼ sec. 26, township 152, range 46.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Benoit, Narcis Mireault, John P. Goregen, Filbert Mathew, all of Unol, Polk county, Minnesota.

[3-8] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK } ss

In Probate Court, Special Term, May 19th 1897

In the matter of the estate of Walter L. Sessions, deceased:

Whereas, certain writings purporting to be duly authenticated copies of the last Will and Testament of Walter L. Sessions, late of Chautauqua county New York deceased, and the probate thereof in the Surrogate's court of said Chautauqua county, New York, have been delivered to this court;

And, whereas, Mary R. Sessions has filed therewith her petition, representing among other things that said Walter L. Sessions lately died in said county of Chautauqua, testate, possessed of certain real estate, situated in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota on which the said Will may operate, and that said petitioner is one of the executors of said last Will and Testament and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters of administration with Will annexed be to J. W. Wheeler issued thereon;

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the probate office in said county, on Friday the eleventh day of June, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons interested may appear for, or contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota the 19th day of May, A. D., 1897.

By the Court,
A. A. MILLER, Attorney for Estate. OLE E. HAGEN, Judge of Probate.
[5-9]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First pub. April 22, 1897.
Last pub. June 3, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated January 27th, 1891, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota January 30th, 1891, in book 42 of mortgages page 182 whereby John Boh and Julia A. Boh, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee southwest quarter of section four (4) in township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-six (46) and lots three (3) and four (4) block forty (40) original townsite of Crookston, Minnesota, in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due and is due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $572.91, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $121.59 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $693.50.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy Saturday, June 5th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & CO., Attorneys. St. Paul, Minn. [SEAL] [5-8]

ELECTRIC TELEPHONE

Sold outright, no rent, no royalty. Adapted to City, Village or Country. Needed in every home, shop, store and office. Greatest convenience and best seller on earth. Agents make from $5 to $50 per day. One in a residence means a sale to all the neighbors. Fine instruments, no toys, works anywhere, any distance. Complete, ready for use when shipped. Can be put up by any one, never out of order, no repairing, lasts a life time. Warranted. A money maker. Write W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk 10, Columbus, O.

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY.

Made a Well Man of Me.

THE GREAT **FRENCH REMEDY** produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address ROYAL MEDICINE CO., 269 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale at Crookston, Minn., by S. A. WALLACE, Druggist.

GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS
CANNOT BE MADE FOR
$1 per Dozen
And I am not turning out cheap work.
My work is all first-class, and my prices reasonable: You can not get first-class goods for third-class prices.
P. E. LYNNE,
Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

HUMPHREYS'

No. 1	Cures	Fever.
No. 2	"	Worms.
No. 3	"	Infants' Diseases.
No. 4	"	Diarrhea.
No. 7	"	Coughs.
No. 8	Cures	Neuralgia.
No. 9	"	Headache.
No. 10	"	Dyspepsia.
No. 11	"	Delayed Periods.
No. 12	"	Leuchorrea.
No. 13	Cures	Croup.
No. 14	"	Skin Diseases.
No. 15	"	Rheumatism.
No. 16	"	Malaria.
No. 19	"	Catarrh.
No. 20	Cures	Whooping Cough
No. 21	"	Asthma.
No. 24	"	General Debility.
No. 26	"	Sea-Sickness.
No. 27	"	Kidney Diseases.
No. 28	Cures	Nervous Debility.
No. 30	"	Urinary Diseases
No. 32	"	Heart Disease.
No. 34	"	Sore Throat.
No. 77	"	Colds and Grip.

DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MANUAL OF DISEASES MAILED FREE.

Small bottles of pleasant pellets, fit the vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid upon receipt of price, 25 cents, except Nos. 28, and 32 are made $1.00 size only. Humphreys' Medicine Company, 111 William St., New York.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL
"THE PILE OINTMENT."
For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.
PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.
Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

CITY BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
[RAZORS HONED.] If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it. Yours Respectfully, C. E. MISNER.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Aug. Miller & Co., TANNERS.
FUR DRESSING AND DYEING A SPECIALTY.
We dress all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, harness and shoes.
We pay good price for black steer, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes.
We also take orders for coats and robes making, and cleaning and repairing of old furs.
FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

A. A. OLDS,
Plain - and - Ornamental - Painting,
Paper Hanging, Decorating and Kalsomining.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE president will handle the Cuban question in proper shape—never fear.

SENATOR NELSON'S bankrupt bill seems doomed to meet its Watsrloo in the House. Strong opposition has developed besides that of the speaker.

IT looks as though the tariff bill would be sent back to the House soon and prospects are good that the bill may become a law before July 1st. In that hope we rest.

THE supreme court has dealt a blow to the operations of the Inter-state commerce law by limiting the powers of the commission to simply investigating cases brought before it for arbitration.

THE McIntosh band won many deserved encomiums on its work on Memorial Day. It is not only a good band but is not afraid to show what it can do. It is a great credit to the enterprising village of McIntosh. What's the matter with calling it "Gilmore's Band?" It is good enough and Doc. Gilmore is right in it.

THE American Agriculturist is strongly advocating the culture of the sugar beet, claiming that the United States can, by adding the manufacture of beet sugar make enough to supply the entire demand in the United States. The beet sugar factories now in operation in the United States have clearly demonstrated the feasibility of making sugar here and also developed the fact that the business is profitable. Minnesota is in the sugar beet belt and beet culture would add an important industry to our list.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Literary Notes.

From the S. S. McClures Co., New York City

For significance, variety and interest of matter, and beauty of illustration, there rarely issues a magazine equal to the June number of McClure's. Professor Langley's account of his ten years of hard study and experiment in the construction of flying-machines, crowned at last with a machine that actually solves the problem and proves "mechanical flight" to be both possible and practicable, is a positive contribution to science, but it is at the same time a most interesting story of heroic patience and effort directed to a noble end. The paper is illustrated with pictures of Professor Langley's own machine (the only flying-machine that has ever flown) made under his direction.

A series of life portraits of Queen Victoria, made timely by the sixtieth anniversary of her reign, is another attractive feature. There are twenty-five of these portraits, all reproduced with rare beauty and showing Victoria at various ages, from two years to the present time. Madame Blanc ("Th. Bentzon,") who has long been associated with the "Revue des deux Mondes," has an interesting article on the great "Revue," its founder and first editor, Buloz, and its present editor, Brunetiere, who has just finished a visit and course of lectures in this country. Hamlin Garland writes of "Grant's First Great Service in the War," supplying some new personal glimpses of Grant.

Nobody should fail to read, in this number, the new Kansas story by William Allen White. It is as genuine as life, and is the strongest thing the young Kansas author has yet done. There are other exceptionally good stories in the number, several of them true stories; and they make the number as lively and entertaining as it is instructive.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaing unclaimed at the Crookston Postoffice, for the week ending May 29, 1897.

Gentlemen:—Mr. R. D. Forneheil, George Gornean, C. Hanson, T. W. Rotbsay.

Ladies:—Miss Ella Brown, Miss Francis Frinden, Miss Julia Jenson (2), Miss Mary Johnson, Miss Emma Nelson.

Memorial Day Exercises.

The exercises of the day were carried out according to program, with Chas. Jefferson acting as marshal of the day and C. A. Hitchcock, as assistant marshal. After a royal dinner for the old vets at G. A. R. Hall the procession formed promptly at 2 o'clock and marched from G. A. R. Hall to Broadway, thence to Second, along Second to Main, thence to Third St. where the school children to the number of two or three hundred joined the march to the cemetery. Arrived there it was decided to move the stand down to the north end of the cemetery to afford protection from the cold winds that were blowing and this was soon done. The exercises were then carried out according to program the only exception being that R. J. Montague delivered the address in place of Mayor M. R. Brown, who was unavoidably detained. Rev. Herman P. Fisher delivered the Memorial oration and his talk showed that although he was not an active participant in the scenes of war and carnage that he so vividly depicted, he is composed of the kind of patriotic stuff that our best soldiers were made of, and no doubt, had he been old enough at the time he would have been right in it. The audience was a large one, considering the fierce cold wind that blew all day long, and it is a very praiseworthy fact that so many little children turned out. This event is one of the most instructive lessons in patriotism that can be taught the young and their participation in it makes them feel that they also, though young belong to a grand and noble free country; noble in that it does not forget the deeds of its fallen heroes, many of whom have slept the sleep that knows no waking for many years. And the most significant feature was the little band of old soldiers, comrades in arms of those who sleep beneath the sod, whose ranks year by year are growing thinner, and who in the course of a few more years will have joined these comrades gone before and there will be none to take their places. Faithful to this solemn yearly tribute they have been since the war and faithful they will be till the last trump for them shall sound. Many are now well along toward the "three score years and ten" and these same old vets took the long march to the cemetery and back almost with the vigor of youth, proudly stepping to the music of the band and happy to be able to get out once more. But they are passing away, these old veterans are passing away more rapidly and in greater numbers than the soldiers were carried away by the bullet, by disease and by starvation in rebel prisons during the war. After the oration was delivered the flower committee went forth on its mission of love to decorate the graves of our fallen heroes and right well was this part performed; meanwhile Maj. C. H. Mix, assisted by two charming young ladies, decorated the monument erected to our soldier dead, whose bodies lie on southern battle fields. After the solemn exercises of the day were ended the Post marched back to G. A. R. hall, where the ladies of the Relief corps had a warm supper all ready for the old boys who sat down and ate beans to their hearts content—ate them as we used to eat them "30,000 strong, as we were marching through Georgia." The Post then attended to the closing ceremonies, and Memorial Day of 1897 passed into history.

Gone To Rest.

Last week the sad news of the death of Geo. F. Kingsbury, who had been an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Minnehaha for some time past, was received by his relatives here. He died on the 26th of May and the remains were laid to rest in Lakewood cemetery on the 28th. Mr. Kingsbury was born on July 25th 1830 in York State. Had been a resident of this state for 27 years. His mother, aged 91 years, survives him, he leave besides, one son, Louis Kingsbury, and two daughters, Mrs. L. W. Clark and Mrs. J. O. Sargeant, all of this city. On Aug. 19th 1862 he enlisted as a private in company K. 33rd Wisconsin Vol. Inf. and was mustered out on Aug. 8th 1865 by reason of the expiration of the war. On May 30th 1891 he was mustered into Col Cobbam Post No. 90 G. A. R. and was a man highly respected by all who knew him for those many intrinsic qualities of mind and heart that go to make up true American manhood. Such men as comrade Kingsbury, was the bulwark of this nation in the perilous times of the 60's.

"Thus sleep the brave, who sink to rest
With all their country's honors blest."

Salesmen wanted.

To sell the largest stock of Northern Grown Fruits, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, etc., in the West. Steady work. Pay weekly. Three plans. Write at once for terms.

THE JEWELL NURSERY CO.,
[4-11] Lake City, Minnesota.

COURT REPORT

Grand Jury Commences Its Labors.

Tuesday morning, June 1st at ten o'clock, District court for Polk county was convened by Judge Frank Ives. The morning was cool and bracing, the court room clean and airy, and everybody was ready for the semi-annual event. Clerk Vig was at his post with his bland smile and a big batch of calendars to distribute to the court, attorneys and those needing such articles. The sheriff took off his hat long enough to tell the people there assembled, "this court is now open." The judge said he felt good and was going to make all work; and he showed that he had an eye on Russia-n (the) business, for at noon he adjourned to 1:30. Deputies Losey and Truax were on hand to assist the sheriff, and your reporter took his corner at the call of time. Besides the usual number of legal lights of our own city, there were on deck, J. H. Mitchell, Jr. and T. R. Palmer, of St. Paul, R. G. Brown, Minneapolis, R. R. Hedenberg, Hallock, S. Cooke, of Warren, I. C. Richardson, and H. W. Lee, of Thief River Falls, J. A. Hendricks and B. S. Bennett, Fosston, J. Walseth, Fertile, E. H. Grover, E. G. Forks, and W. J. Anderson, of Grand Forks:—all told, twenty-three lawyers. Smiles and hand shakes were exchanged, and all are ready for the fray.

The roll of grand jurors was called; and owing to the fact that part of our beloved Polk county, by the aid of the supreme court, seceded since the jury was drawn, several jurors were within the pale of that "land of promise, Red Lake County," and were not present to answer the call. The petit jury list being in the same condition a special venire was issued to fill both juries.

The calendar was called, which showed 79 civil and seven criminal cases. The preliminary call disposed of the following cases: No. 1 School District No. 103 vs Joseph Lejambe, dismissed. Holton vs Carlson, continued by consent. H. Steenerson vs Western Union Telegraph Co., dismissed on motion of Plaintiff. Francis A. Carter vs Eliza J. Carter, settled. W. A. Sorsoleil vs G. N. Ry. Co., dismissed. Chlos A. Sparger vs John A. Steward, (two cases,) referred to A. C. Wilkinson to hear and report judgment. J. C. Oswald & Co. vs Phil. J. Zeh, et al, settled, Paul Simon vs Frank Blyins, et al, settled; Sam Bursell vs Hugh Quigley, stricken from the calendar.

F. J. Duffy vs Board of Co. Com'rs of Polk Co. and H. E. Ives vs Board of Co. Com'rs of Polk Co., referred to H. Steenerson to hear and report judgment.

State of Minn vs John Grythen and same vs Hack & Gallasch, personal property tax, judgment ordered for plaintiff. Joseph Netzer vs City of Crookston, settled.

A motion was heard in the case of Hans Morberg vs the Crookston Gun Club for a temporary injunction restraining the club from shooting on the grounds which adjoins the plaintiff. L. E. Gossman appeared for plaintiff and Martin O'Brien for the defendant. The restraining order was granted; and thus ended the first skirmish. Court then adjourned until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Grand Jury was charged and fired off to the jury room under command of Col. Levi LeDuc.

Cases were set for this week up to Saturday. County expects to move the criminal calendar next Monday.

Case of Marcus Johnson vs Town of Red Lake Falls continued. Case of Hans Morberg vs City of Crookston, appealed by plaintiff from the order of City Council vacating a street. Appeal dismissed.

Michigan Buggy Co. vs Hugh Thompson, continued.

Twenty-one appeal cases were added to the list to-day making 100 civil cases in all.

Tuesday morning, June 3rd court convened at 9 a. m. The petit jury did not appear until ten. The first case called was that of Ole J. Vaule va David Miller; Mr. Vaule appearing for himself and Martin O.Brien for defendant. The action is brought to recover on an old judgment which was entered against defendant by default in 1885. The judgment was assigned to Mr. Vaule a short time before it was outlawed. Case was tried last term and verdict rendered in favor of defendant, and a new trial granted. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant this morning.

The case of J. A. Hendricks vs Paul Johnson was dismissed by plaintiff.

A jury was then called in the case of H. Steenerson vs P. & S. Meehan. A. A. Miller and W. E. Rowe for plaintiff and H. W. Lee and R. J. Montague for defendants.

This is an action in replevin. The plaintiff has a contract with defendants to furnish some logs. The logs were cut and the contract cancelled before delivery, and defendant claimed certain charges for towing the logs across Red Lake and sorting them from among others and driving them to Thief River. Plaintiff replevined the logs, and claims the charges made by defendant are too high. The case will likely take a day or two to try. The jury was selected just before the noon recess.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS

Wednesday, May 26.

The relief fund in India is said to have been very badly misused.

A congress of architects is to be held at Brussels Aug. 28 to Sept. 2.

Havemeyer, the sugar king, is on trial in Washington for refusing to answer senatorial questions.

El Paso, Tex., was flooded and houses washed away by a break in the Rio Grand river embankment.

The signal service has announced that great things are expected in the matter of weather predictions from experiments with kites for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of upper air stratas.

The Florida house of representatives, by a vote of 50 to 5, adopted the articles of impeachment against State Treasurer C. B. Collins. Malfeasance and incompetency are alleged in each article.

Thursday, May 27.

Large quantities of whisky of doubtful quality are being smuggled into Alaska.

The Latonia derby, value $8,740, was won by Ornament, the 1 to 2 favorite. F F V was second and Endurance third.

The 29th annual meeting of the general assembly of the United Presbyterian church of North America is in session at Rock Island, Ills.

Charles Burdett Hart of West Virginia, has been appointed minister to Colombia, and Francois S. Jones of Louisiania, secretary of the legation at Bueuos Ayres.

Consul General Lee has cabled the state department from Havana that the amount of supplies be now has on hand there for the relief of American citizens in distress is abundant and will last for some time.

Friday, May 28.

A collision between a passenger and freight on the Oregon Short Line resulted in nine deaths.

The sultan of Zanzibar has issued a proclamation, setting free all slaves in the islands of Zanzibar and Cemba.

A railroad is projected in Nebraska to run through Canada and to Buffalo, with St. Paul as the northern headquarters.

Lieutenant Peary will make a trip to Greenland this summer to arrange for his proposed north pole expedition next summer.

The court has dismissed the case against Havemeyer for contumacy in refusing to answer questions of the senate investigating committee.

On account of recent robberies and murders, a Butte (Mon.) citizens committee has given all hoboes 24 hours warning to leave town.

Saturday, May 29.

Whitelaw Reid is to be special ambassador of the United States at the queen's jubilee.

The American Medical association will celebrate its golden jubilee at its meeting in Philadelphia.

An order in council has been passed increasing the tax upon companies seeking incorporation by letters patent. The fees are about doubled.

Li Hung Chang has issued an edict sanctioning the plan of the Belgian syndicate for the construction of a railroad from Pao Ting Fu to Han Kan.

The secretary of agriculture has designated a board to go to Alaska to investigate the needs of an agricultural experiment station there, and to secure data incident to the establishment of such an institution.

Monday, May 31.

Ex-Congressman Thomas A. Boyd is dead at Lewiston, Ills.

Yale defeated Wisconsin in the boat race at New Haven by three lengths.

The Duc d'Alencon, whose wife lost her life during the charity bazar in Paris on May 4 last, will take holy orders and retire.

K. K. Kennan of Milwaukee, George Curtis of Merrill and Burr W. Jones of Madison have been appointed by the governor to revise and codify the taxation laws of Wisconsin.

The United States government has accepted a bid for 1,250,000 pounds of foreign granulated sugar, ignoring offers made by the sugar trust. The trust was underbid .16 of a cent a pound.

Tuesday, June 1.

The Chicago school board is to be investigated. Extravagance is charged.

"Divine Healer" Schrader was stoned out of Clayton, a suburb of St. Louis, by a crowd of men and boys.

Secretary Gage has been invited to deliver an address at the meeting of the Maryland Bankers' association at Cumberland Thursday.

Official reports state that over 200 cases of black plague broke out in two of the largest towns in Formosa during the first week in May.

The international chess match by cable between the teams of the house of representatives and the house of commons were begun Monday.

The New York grand jury has [illegible] indictments against several of the "fake" clubs that have been doing business since the [illegible] law went into effect. They are [illegible] against, as [illegible].

Cash.

The highest market price paid for barley and oats. See Theodore Greenhalgh, one door north of the Germania hotel. [14tf]

DAIRY EXTRACTS.

Northwestern Farmer.

Plant an extra amount of sweet corn for the cows and pigs. It makes good feed and loads of it to the acre, and as it gets most of its plant food from the air, it leaves the soil in good condition. It is the extra food that counts. What will sustain life makes no money. It is not too late to plant early varieties of sweet corn now for early fodder, and more later for a succession, to run through what is usually the dry season.

The dairyman succeeds best who selects and adheres to one breed of cattle, breeding intelligently, with a view of perfecting the herd. Each breed has peculiarities, and crossbreeding, while the first cross usually produces a satisfactory animal finally results in a herd lacking uniformity in appearance and quality. Starting with Friesians, for example, it is better to develop and intensify the valuable qualities of this breed, rather than to attempt to engraft on it the good qualities of the Jersey or Guernsey. The owner of a herd who finds the heifers of each succeeding year are superior to their dams and superior to those of the last season, may well be contented to continue in the same line.

Some of the best butter that finds its way to the city markets as well as some of the poorest, comes from farm dairies. The difference is due to the manner of handling the milk product from the cow to the butter package. If strict neatness is the rule, the butter will be choice and will find customers at good prices, but through ignorance or carelessness, dirtiness is the rule the product is of the "shoe-box" kind, and is no more fit to eat than oleomargarine, or the other villanous compounds that find their way to the markets under butter labels. Creamery butter generally has the advantage of being well handled from cream to butter, but the previous conditions are under the control of the farmer and not of the butter maker, and hence the process is not as perfect as it might be in many instances. A number of farmers were visited lately on a creamery route in Minnesota and the greatest difference in the treatment of milk was at once observed. In some cases the milkers were neat and careful, the cows clean and the milk well cared for and not exposed to bad odors. In other cases the milkers were dirty, the cows dirty, the buckets and cans not very clean, and the milk was exposed to the vile odors of the stable until the cream was gathered. With such conditions in the early stages of butter making, the creamery is at a disadvantage, and cannot produce the highest grade of butter.

The experiment in milking clearly indicates that kind treatment and pleasant surroundings have more to do with the amount of butter fat in milk than the kind of food consumed. This is a lesson in humanity as applied in the barnyard. Although it has been repeatedly demonstrated that it pays to treat all live stock kindly, as well as to feed them well, it is a rare thing to see a yard full of colts, cattle or sheep, so accustomed to kind treatment that the owner can approach and handle them without any show of apprehension on their part, and yet stock thrive best and pay best when they regard their owners and keepers as their best friends, and are on good terms with them.

The creamery brings indirect benefits to a good many besides its patrons. The people in the village where it is located, are able to get skim milk and butter at low prices, and they are valuable articles of food. The farmer who does not haul too far can often buy skim milk and buttermilk for his pigs and make a snug profit. Here and there a man who does not want to go with the crowd buys up the young calves at 75 cents to $1 a head, and puts two of them on a cow until they are ready for veal, and then gives the same cow one or two more, thus finding a good home market for his milk. A little management will get a good deal of profit out of a tractable cow on this plan and other plans will suggest themselves to a fit the special locality. These may be called by-products of the creamery.

Inauguration of New Train Services 28 Hours to New York, 30 Hours to Boston.

Taking effect Sunday, May 30th the Nickel Plate road will run three through trains daily, in each direction, between Chicago, Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston. This line has grown so in popularity that it has become necessary to increase the train service in order to meet the demands of the travelling public.

Mr. J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill. will be pleased to furnish all information in regard to this new train service.

[No 7-8-11]

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

HEADQUARTERS PARK REGION ASSOCIATION,

Grand Army of the Republic.

Brainerd, Minn., May 18, 1897

COMRADES:

The 13th annual encampment of the Park Region association, G. A. R., will be held at Brainerd on June 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th. Your Commander would impress upon every member of this association, and also upon every comrade who may not already be a member, the importance of his presence at this meeting. We aim to make this the largest and most profitable encampment ever held in this district. The city has tendered to us the free use of the most beautiful park on the line of the N. P. Railway, and the hospitality of our citizens has so often been attested that comment is unnecessary here. The business men are giving their time and money to aid the efforts of making this re-union and Encampment a grand success.

Our executive committee, composed of prominent citizens and city officials has appointed sub-committees to facilitate the work. We anticipate no trouble in securing the amount of money required to carry out our plans.

Our committe promises a brillant programme, one that cannot fail to interest every comrade.

Full particulars and instructions will be issued in future orders.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 1.

Brainerd, Minn., May 27, 1897

COMRADES:

The Commander takes pleasure in issuing the following information:

The citizens of Brainerd are providing ample accomodation for 5,000 comrades and visitors. We will have a grand pavillion that will seat 3,000 people, in addition to the opera house and two large halls for campfires. We are as yet not fully prepared to give details of the program of entertainments, but have assurance of many eminent comrades and citizens to be with us and entertain you. For the lovers of athletic sports we will provide bicycle parades and races, base ball games and other athletic sports. For the disciples of Walton we will arrange excursions to the numerous lakes in close proximity to the city where fish are plenty and anxious to bite.

The railroad companies have given the usual one and one-third fare for the round trip from all points in the state.

Camp Spalding will be equipped with electric lights, city water and tents for all who wish to occupy them, and Post Commanders will report at once the number from their commands desiring tents.

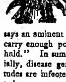
The commander at this time believe it to be wise to suggest the formation of the Park Region Ladies' Relief Corp, as auxiliary to the Department. He recommends to the Post Commanders that they suggest to the officers of the Ladies' Relief Corps that a certain number of delegates be sent to Brainerd during the encampment with this purpose in view. The ladies here are in hearty sympathy with the movement, and are doing everything that they can to promote the organization of a Park Region Ladies' Relief Corps.

HOTEL RATES.

The Arlington	$2.00	per Day
City Hotel	1.00	" "
Antlers	1.00	" "
Globe Hotel	1.00	" "
Palace Hotel	1.00	" "
Windsor Hotel	1.00	" "
Strotton House	1.00	" "

Attest:

H. C. STIVERS, Adjutant. T. C. CONGDON, Commander.



"The Foot of a Fly"

says an eminent English doctor, "will carry enough poison to infect a household." In summer-time, more especially, disease germs fill the air, multitudes are infected, fall ill, die; multitudes escape. These messengers of mischief do not exist for millions. Why not? Because they are healthy and strong—protected as a crocodile is against gunshot. It is the weak, the wasted, the thin-blooded who fall; these who have no resistive power so that a sudden cough or cold develops into graver disease. We hear of catching disease! Why not catch health? We can do it by always maintaining our healthy weight.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, is condensed nourishment; food for the building up of the system to resist the attacks of disease. It should be taken in reasonable doses all summer long by all those whose weight is below the standard of health. If you are losing ground, try a bottle now.

For sale by all druggists at 50c. and $1.00

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Miss Helen Montngue is reported quite ill.

Everyhody is in, attending court, this week.

H. C. Misner was down from Euclid on Friday.

Ed. Shreader is nursing a badly sprained urm.

I. I. Hillestad was in from Fosston on Fridey.

Marcus Johnson was seen on chnnge on Tuesday.

C. T. Lanman was in from McIntosh on Monday.

Ed. Martin has gone for a trip to the old home in Iowa.

Rev. Mr. Kite went out along the Fosston liue this week.

Rev. Mr. Kite went up to Euclid for services on Sunday.

C. F. Page was in the city from McIntosh on Memorial Day.

Wheat only 58 cents on this Thursday morning June 3rd 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. George drove to Red Lake Falls on Tuesday.

Hugh Thompson was over from East Grand Forks on Tuesday.

Atty. Ira C. Richardson is in from Thief River Falls to attend court.

Mrs. T. E. Clysdale weat out to the farm to visit with her parents.

The first load of new mill-wood appeared upon our streets on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Durand went out to Maple Lake to spend the Sabbath.

Chris Elkhoff went up to St. Hilaire on Friday to work on the new hotel.

The out-meal mill has discnrded steam and substituted electric power.

J. O. Sargeant and L. W. Clark came up from Climax for Memorial services.

M. B. Hayes came in from Mapla Lake to observe Memorial Day with the Post.

E. E. Abbott was in from Mentor on business before the district court on Tuesday.

J. O. Sundet went over into Dakota last week in the interest of the marble works.

The Erskine brick-yard sterted business with a large force of men on Monday morning.

The Auditor was busy on Tuesday with the letting of the contracts for the Tabor ditch.

See the Nashville Juhilee singers next Tuesday night at the Methodist Episcopal church.

Attorney Walseth came up from Fertile on Tuesday to attend to business in district court.

Just what wa needed! A slow, soaking wet rain all Tuesday night and all day Wednesday.

C. C. Knappen drove up from Fisher on Tuesday, making the trip in 40 minutes—he says.

L. A. Mossefin has opened a tailor shop in the building on Fletcher St., opposite G. A. R. hall.

Attention comrades! Are you going to the Park Region encampment? if not, why not?

Al Kribbs started for the pine lands on the Reservation on Monday with u crew of cruisers.

Irv Kindler has accepted a situation in the grocery department at Fontaine & Anglim's.

Mrs. George Ralph and Misa Low left this week for a visit to the old home at De Kalb, Ills.

District court convened on Tuesday. A large calendar indicates that it will be a long session.

Henry Nolan got the two bridge contracts even though he had Joe Patnaude to bid egainst him.

Quite a large number of our city carpenters have found employment on the big hotel at St. Hileire.

Geo. F. Stons hought a house and three lots on Jeroms's addition, of Geo. McLean Sr., last week.

Frank E. Hunt and wife came down from Red Lake Falls last Friday to visit with friends in the city

Mrs. C. C. Shapleigh went over to Grand Forks to visit with her father and mother Captain and Mrs. C. H. Jenks.

Tom. Morris wsnt down to Fargo last week and took in the base-ball game between Grand Forks and Fargo.

The Commercial Travellers had a big convention in Minneapolis last week. Crookston was ably represented.

Wm. Marin Jr. returned this week from Minneapolis where he has heen taking tha law conrse in the state university.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daley died at the Northwestern hotel on Saturday and was buried on Sunday.

K. S. Aker was up from Neilsville on Monday interested in the tux question at the court house—with hundreds of others.

W. E. Rows and bride took possession of their hendsome little cottage at the corner of Elm and Fourth Sts. this week.

Dept. Sheriff Losey went out on Mondny evening to subpœna witnesses in the case of Wm. Shultz who stole the teem neer Euclid.

Examinations at the public schools are la progress this week. Commencement exercises at the opera house on Friday evening.

Ches, Ditty, who has been a conductor on the Great Northern road hes nccepted a similar position on the Northern Pacific roed.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Carruth rode over from Grand Forks on Mondny on a tandem bicycle, and spent the day with relatives and friends.

On Tuesday morning Tom Harris got under the old John N. Ives office building on Broadway and hoosted it up even with the sidewalk.

Frank Montague has been nppointed ngent for the sale of grass on government lands again this year and will tell our readers nbout it later.

Nels Swanson, who has been drilling a well for N. B. Soper, struck a good flow at a depth of 250 feet. Nels can always find water—if it is there.

County Treasurer Beaudry and his force was as busy as could be all day Monday taking in the taxes before the delinquent penalty of June 1st attached.

Misses Margaret and Matie Brown expect to start for California on Wednesday next. En route they will visit frieads at Seattle, Tacoma and Portland.

Miss Margaret Browa will visit the western coast during the summer vacation of school. She will be accompanied by her sister, Miss Matie Brown.

A person is prematurely old when baldness occurs before the forty-fifth year. Use Hall's Hair Renewer to keep the scalp healthy and prevent baldness.

Capt Rhinehart was over from East Grand Forks on Tuesday to look after contract work on the Tahor ditch. He got a generous slice of it.

A wind mill was put up in the rear of the Rickstt block for pumping water from the artesian well. The tower was put up by the Crookston Plumbing Co.

Tha man who stole the team near Euclid awhile ago, and was found at Sauk Centre was brought to the county jail last week to await action by the grand jury.

Dr. C. E. Dampier went to St. Paul this week to attend the marriage of his sister, Miss Maude, to Chas. J. Travis, which happy event took placa on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Barnes are rejoicing at the arrival of a son and heir, which important event occurred on Thursday of last week, at their residence in Grand Forks.

Dept. Sheriff Losey moved into the McLean house on Saturday of last week. Geo. McLean Sr. will occupy one room in the house and take his meals with the Losey family.

The game of ball advertised for Saturday did not come off because the Grand Forks ball team failed to show up. Might as well play ball on Sunday as on Memorial Day.

John Schautzen now drives a fine team of black horses on the ice wagon having found an almost perfect match to the living horse to replace the one that died a few weeks ago.

Geo. Ralph started on Monday morning to look after a new contract of surveying that he has taken. Said that he should return by Saturday to make preparations for the work.

Only $110,000 was required for the bond of the new receiver, August F. George, and it took August about two hours to fill up the blanks and get them into the postoffice last week.

Another freeze on Saturday night was followed by one on Sunday night that was the worst one of the season, which must have killed all the wild strawberries that had escaped ths previous frosts.

W. A. Street came in on Monday morning from the new county of Beltrami, of which county he is attorney. Says they are getting things into running order as rapidly as possible.

Mrs H. E. Cooka starts this week for a visit to her old home at La Porte, Ind., called by the ill-health of her father who has heen ailing somewhat during the past spring months. She hopes to return inside of a fortnight.

Aug. Gustafson and Jacob Andrist finished painting the JOURNAL building last week and Aug is busy this week touching up the sign. The work was well done and shows what the boys are capable of doing with the paint brush.

The big saw-mill made its trial run on Friday and on Monday morning started up for the summer's run. The river is full of logs and more coming. It is thought that the mill will run day and night after a little while.

Don't forget the Jubilee Singers at the M. E. church next Tuesday evening. It will be a very enjoyable event and the house should be packed to the extent of its seating capacity. Admission price within the reach of all.

An earthquake took place in the New England states the other day, and Judge Ives says of it: "that's owing to the contracting of the currency; they have contracted it more than they have expanded it hence it moves the strata."

Mabel Lommen, who has been ill for sometime with kidney troubles, died early on Thursday morning of last week at the residence of her father, Hon. E. E. Lommen, in Lowell. She was about ten years old and well beloved by all who knew her.

Next Sunday morning at the Congregational church a communion service will be held, and the pastor will preach a short sermon on "The Holy Spirit." In the evening there will be no preaching service, the congregation being invited to attend a union service in the Methodist church.

A tramp was badly cut up while attempting to steal a ride on a freight train on Friday. In some way he managed to collide with a switch handle in the yard and gashed his leg severely. He was sewed up and allowed to continue his journey as he seemed to be all right again.

After dinner at G. A. R. hall on Saturday last, the old vets were regaled with a box of choice cigars made by Koeppe Bros. and presented with the compliments of that enterprising firm. The boys will remember them in the future, and when they feel like taking a good smoke will go to Koeppe Bros. for it.

This week we commence the publication of our completed weekly story. We shall exercise great care in the selection of these stories and hope that the feature will prove an attractive one and profitable to our readers. We shall use none but the best as the best is not too good for JOURNAL readers.

During the storm on Wednesday of last week the farm house of Andraw Munson, in the town of Fanny was struck by lightning and considerably damaged. Mrs. Munson and her son Charles were struck and quite severely injured, the latter being unconscious for several hours. Both were reported convalescent at last accounts.

Wm. Fleming, a prominent farmer of Mallory, is a member of the Grand Jury at this term. Says he has sowed the largest proportion of his farm to wheat this year as he had oats and barley enough to do him left from last year's crop. As he summer-fallowed most of his wheat-land last year he thinks he is entitled to a good yield this year.

Geo. McLean Sr. received the sad news of the death of his only daughter on Saturday, at her residence in Riley county Kans. Bertha McLean Hunt, wife of W. A. Hunt, was horn at Victor, Ontario county, N. Y., October 21st. 1847. She leave besides her husband, eight children to mourn her loss. Mrs. Hunt was in this city for a while at the time of her mother died a few years since.

The Northern Pacific conference of Congregational and Union churches will meet at the Congregational church in the city of Moorhead on June 15th, for a three days session. Accommodation will be provided for delegates and all others who care to attend from the various churches in the conference district. An attractive program for each day has been prepared and a profitable season is assured.

The mother of that colt, mentioned in our last issue as being here on exhibition last week, died on Thursday. Before she died, however, Mr. Swift, fearing that she might not live had her photographed so that she can appear on exhibition with the stuffed body of her wonderful progeny, which work is now heing done at Warren by the man who stuffed the two-headed calf. George has a bonanza in that colt.

Osage, Minn., April 5, 1897.—I had an attack of the grip which left me in such a condition that I could not keep anything on my stomach. I also had an attack of rheumatism. I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and now I am cured of rheumatism and I believe another bottle will completely cure me of stomach trouble. Fanny Wilson.

Hood's Pills are the only pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Only one slight accident on Memorial Day to mar its perfect success. A big gray team, driven by Joe Netzer Jr., became unmanageable as the procession was forming at the cemetery to return, and in dancing around one horse got over the pole and broke it. The carriage was filled with ladies of the Relief Corps who very hastily scrambled out and transferred to Tom Young's "barouche" that was waiting with a load of untunned kids. No serious damage was done aside from giving the occupants of the carrage a lively fright, and obliging the kids to walk home.

The Nashville students, colored Jubilee Singers, will appear at the First Methodist church in this city on Tuesday, June the 8th, and their concert will be largly attended. This company has had sixteen years of great success, singing all over this country. Their manner of performance is original; they present the negro as he appears in church, camp-meeting, cabin and plantation songs. Their music is weird, melodious and striking, holding the attention of the audience for hours. Their program will be replete with all the latest jubilee melodies. Their wonderful Lion Buss, whose voice is like a church bell, and their celebrated soprano—"Colored Mocking Bird"—are two very attractive features. Their famous quartette will sing favorte selections including the "Calliope" and their "yodel" song. The new Chinese song and "Come where the Band is playing" are great. Then there are "A Taste of the Old Time," "Noah's Old Ark," "Peter, Go Ring Dem Bells," and so many other good features that it will be the best thing of the season. Tuesday June 8th at the First M. E. church, prices, 50c. 25c.

The North American Review for June presents in its opening pages a most interesting article from the pen of the Hon. T. B. Reed, speaker of the House of representatives, entitled "How the House Does Business." A. Seton-Karr, M. P., contributes an able paper on "England's Food Supply in Time of War," while "Popular Errors in Living" are helpfully treated by Dr. Charles W. Purdy. "Literary Treasure-Trove on the Nile," by Prof. Rodolfo Lanciani, furnishes an account of the recent discovery in Egypt of the lost poems of a famous Greek writer, and the second paper in the series of articles on the "Progress of the United States," by Michael G. Mulhall, F. S. S., has for its topic "The Middle States." Lewis Nixson, who designed the battleships "Indiana," "Massachusetts," and "Oregon" writes upon "The Military Value of the Ship-yard," and John W. Russell sets very strongly fourth the subject of "Our Trade Relations with Canada." An eloquent discussion of "The Trust and the Working-man" is contributed by the Hon. Lloyd Bryce. The approaching jubilee of Queen Victoria lends additional charm to a paper on "The Record Reign," by Her Majesty's son-in-law, the Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne while apropos the Jubilee season, special interest attaches also to a brilliant contribution by H. W. Lucy on "The Queen's Parliaments," the first part of which appears in this number. Other topics graphically dealt with are: "The Disintegration of Political Party," by Prof. Goldwin Smith; "The Senate and the Tariff Bill," by Henery Litchfield West, and "Another Word on Prison Labor," by George Blair.

COMING CONVENTIONS.

List of Those to Be Held in Minnesota During the Summer.

ST. PAUL, June 2.—The following conventions, state and national, will be held in Minnesota during the coming summer:

State—Minnesota State Dairy convention—June 23-24—Crookston.

State—Minnesota Saengerbund—June 19-20—Faribault.

National—National Eclectic Medical association—June 15-17—Lake Minnetonka.

American—American Pharmaceutical association—Aug. 23—Lake Minnetonka.

State—Catholic Total Abstinence union—June 32—Lanesboro.

State—Minnesota State Firemen's association—June 15-17—Little Falls.

State—State Medical society—June 16-18—Mankato.

State—Rebecca Assembly of Minnesota—June 9—Minneapolis.

State—I. O. O. F. Grand Lodge of Minnesota—June 9—Minneapolis.

State—Universalist State convention—June 16-17—Minneapolis.

State—I. O. G. T.—Grand Lodge of Minnesota—June 9-11—Minneapolis.

Inter-State—Ang. Conference United Norwegian Lutheran church—June 9-13—Minneapolis.

State—K. T., Grand Commandery of Minnesota—June 24—Minneapolis.

State—Norwegian American Gymnastic union—July — —Minneapolis.

National—B. P. O. Elks National reunion—July 6—Minneapolis.

National—Wholesale Saddlery Association of the United States—July 13-16—Minneapolis.

State—Seventh Day Adventists conference—June 1-7—Minneapolis.

National—Keeley League national convention—August 24-26—Minneapolis.

State—Sons of Veterans state camp—June 8-10—Princeton.

State—Minnesota State Federation of Labor (semi-annual)—June 15—St. Cloud.

Diocesan—Protestant Episcopal Diocesan council—June 9—St. Paul.

United Norwegian Lutheran Church of America—June 16-23—St. Paul.

State—Young People's Alliance Evangelical association—June 26-27—St. Paul.

State—I. O. R. M. Great Sun council—July 27—St. Paul.

National—Farmers National Congress—Aug. 31-Sept. 3—St. Paul.

State—Minnesota Chautauqua—July 6-23—Waseca.

Inter-State—Evangelical Lutheran Synod, Minnesota and Dakota district—June 16-22—Willow Creek.

State Land Grass Sale

Notice is hereby given that I have been re-appointed agent, by the State Auditor for the sale of grass on all state lands in Polk and Red Lake counties for the season of 1897, and that the same amounting to 40,000 acres, will be sold at public sale for CASH on the following dates at the points hereinafter named to wit:

Fosston	June 15th	1897.
McIntosh	June 16th	"
Mentor	" 17th	"
St. Hilaire	" 18th	"
Crookston	" 19th	"
Fertile	" 22nd	"

Sale will be Held at One o'clock each Day.

All persons who cut hay on State lands in these counties without proper authority will be proceeded against in accordance with the statute.
Dated Crookston, June 3rd 1897.

Frank Montague.

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Leave orders at Munn's Carriage Shop.
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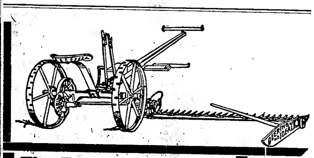

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We would like to have you call and let us show you the many good points it has, and at the same time let us show you our full line of hay-rakes, buggies, harness, wagons, etc. We have a complete stock of the very best goods money can buy and our prices are as low as first-class goods can be sold at.

"Merits Always Wins."

Larsen & Carpenter,
Crookston, Minnesota.

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We have added to our already large stock of Groceries, etc., a full line of Armour's choicest cured meats, "Golden Brand" Hams and Breakfast Bacon. These goods are the finest on the market and our prices are right.

SPRING IS HERE,

And the time for sowing seeds is near at hand. If you reap the harvest you must sow the seed, and to make sure of good seed buy them of SLOCUM the Robert Street Grocer He will show you a complete line of Flower, garden and field seeds, at reasonable prices.

Slocum's Crocery

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Felix Marchant

A STORY OF THE SAN SIMON PLAIN.

BY CLARENCE PULLEN.

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CHAPTER IV.

It was a tragic story that Captain Beston, the officer in command of the Indian scouts, had to tell of the past night's doings of the renegade Apaches upon the San Simon plain. Two mail buckboards had been attacked, and the drivers and two passengers, all that were with them, killed. The Apaches had, of course, driven away the mules, and they had rifled the mail bags in search of letters containing money, of which these Indians fully know the value.

Reports had come to Camp Bowie that a herder had been killed on the plain to the south and that several prospectors had been massacred in the Chiricahua mountains. A courier riding from the northeast had met the detachment of scouts with the story of burning buildings seen to the north in the direction of the Gila river. It was probable that the Apaches, sweeping northeasterly, were now harrying the Gila valley with the accompaniments of outrage and massacre that characterize all their raids. A body of troops were in direct pursuit of the Apaches, and Captain Beston's company of scouts was on its way eastward to cut off the renegades should they attempt to make their way back to Mexico, through the Burro mountains. Other detachments of troops had been ordered by telegraph from Fort Bayard and Fort Craig to points where they might be able to intercept the Apaches should they try to reach Mexico by way of the plain to the east or to the west of Fort Cummings, in Cook's canyon.

"It's the worst outbreak in years," he said. "It has been carefully and secretly planned, and we know that from 30 to 40 Indians have gone northward across the stage trail. They will number a half more after they have been joined by Apaches sneaking away from the reservations, enough to do a vast deal of mischief before any troops can overtake them, and to make a hard fight if they are cornered. They will scatter into bands, a half dozen maybe, and we shall get reports of outrages from as many different quarters at once.

"It's good luck the old Mexican's outfit didn't get bagged—and you, too," he added. I had already told the officer the story of the doings of the night so far as Felix and I were concerned.

"You and your friend, as well as they, seem to have run about every chance of their getting you at one time or another during the night. By the way, isn't Don Ramon a fine type of the old style Spanish hidalgo? I was at his hacienda once, years ago, and was royally entertained, I can assure you. He's wealthy, but what he most values is his descent from some of the historic families of Spain. He prides himself on his blue blood and upholds the honor of his ancestral name in all his conduct. Isn't she a lovely girl, that daughter of his? What eyes and hair!"

As he spoke these last words he was looking at Carmen, standing in the doorway, an ideal vision of Spanish grace and beauty as she gazed in shrinking wonder upon the band of savage scouts with a half coquettish affectation of unconsciousness of the ill concealed admiration with which the two younger officers were regarding her.

"There's a romance about her," he continued, "and I think this journey is a sequel to it. There's a young Mexican connected with some good Spanish-American families, but poor, who wants to marry her. Whether the girl likes him I don't know. Her preferences in the matter wouldn't count very much, with even a very affectionate Mexican father, you know. However that may be, Don Ramon won't hear to his suit. He's a dashing, handsome fellow, this Sangrado—Gaspar Sangrado's his name. His character is none too good, even for such a country as this. He has been in several shooting scrapes, and, a great many believe, has done some business as a road agent and stock thief. At all events, he is probably equal to any desperate act if his pride or jealousy is once excited. He swears that he will have the girl, with or without her father's consent.

"Whether or not Don Ramon thinks the chances worth considering that the young desperado might induce his daughter to elope with him, or carry her off by force, he is going to save himself all anxiety in the matter by placing her in a convent school in Santa Fe, and is taking her there himself. If Don Gaspar Sangrado should make it in his way to come upon them during this journey, something would be apt to happen as dramatic as the liveliest of stage tragedy scenes. But such a contingency as this isn't worth minding by comparison with the chances of falling in with the Apaches again, when your luck might be worse than it was last night. I confess I don't like to see an outfit with women along out on the trail in a time such as this. I hope you'll all stay here at the station until we've scouted the Burro mountains, and that you and your friend can make it suit your plans to keep along with the old Mexican's party as far as Silver City. It'll be safer for all of you to travel together."

Captain Beston looked at his watch. "Time to be off," he said. "We must make all our halts short ones until we get to the scene of action. We're after an enemy that keeps forever on the move, and the passes must be watched early to prevent his slipping through on the back track to Mexico with his plunder. I hope to meet you again and to hear that you have made your journey safely."

An orderly was standing close at hand, holding his own and the captain's horse. The officer gave a sharp command. His two subordinate officers mounted their horses. The Indians rose lightly from the ground, adjusted their equipments, and, almost in a moment, were ready for the start. At the second word of command the savage company, headed by the two lieutenants, strung itself out into an irregular line, and the scouts were off, running lithely in that long, tireless half trot that can carry the Apache over mountain and plain at a speed which, in a day's journey, defies the pace of the best horse.

Captain Beston stopped a moment to bid adieu to Don Ramon and lift his hat to Carmen, then galloped after his command, and soon the wild procession had vanished to the eastward, indistinguishable among the mesquite clumps and yuccas and cactuses that dotted the plain.

There was urgent need in my own private concerns that Felix and I push forward to Silver City as fast as we could. Thanks to the events of the night before, we were now on terms of confidence and friendship with Don Ramon, and as he was equally desirous of continuing his journey without delay it was arranged that we should start onward, traveling together, that night. But our plans were interfered with when two hours before sundown it was discovered by the station keeper that no harness gear could be spared from the stage company's supplies. This condition of things left Don Ramon no alternative for the continuing of his journey with the carriage but to send a mounted messenger back to Camp Bowie for a pair of harnesses or to wait where he was on the chance that some freighter or emigrant might come along with such an equipment to sell.

Felix and I had not fully decided what course we would take about starting out under the circumstances, when the attention of our company of wayfarers, seated about the station door, was attracted by distant moving objects on the trail advancing from the direction of Camp Bowie. By the aid of a spyglass we could distinguish three separate groups of travelers coming our way.

To persons inexperienced in the far western country it seems remarkable the freedom and apparent unconcern with which people travel about and pursue their avocations in times of Indian outbreak, and especially over territory recently swept by hostile bands. This may be partly accounted for by the principle that familiarity with danger breeds confidence in one that he will survive it and the fact that under the conditions of our savage warfare for the past 20 years the Indians, after striking a blow, usually disappear for a time from the scene of its occurrence, knowing that the government troops are likely soon to be upon the ground in pursuit of them.

Besides, most people that travel independently through the far western country, the prospectors, emigrants and freighters, have few resources beyond the means necessary to carry them without delay to their journey's end, and they can ill afford to stay long in any one place on the way; hence, in times of Indian troubles, as soon as it is known that troops are out after the "hostiles," the various traveling parties huddled temporarily in the shelter of frontier towns and government posts promptly strike out along the trails in the hope to make another stage of their journey without disaster.

So it was with less of surprise than curiosity that we saw these parties approaching us over a trail on which, not 24 hours previously, four people had been killed by Indians still abroad on their career of slaughter. As the three groups came nearer we identified them successively as a single wagon team, two men driving along three burros, and, lastly, a wagon and team preceded by three mounted persons.

"It seems we're not likely to be lonesome for lack of company tonight," remarked the station keeper. "There's water enough and grass enough for all, but if they want grub I'm blessed if I know where it's comin from. We've got no more of that than what's engaged and what we want ourselves at the station."

I may here parenthetically remark that Felix and I, foreseeing that provisions might be scarce commodities on the San Simon plain before the Apache outbreak was over, had bargained with the keeper for a three days' supply of such as he had, for ourselves and for Don Ramon's party. Such a quantity was more than enough to provide us to Silver City, in case our journey were not seriously interrupted. This bit of precaution proved valuable to us and to people in whom we were interested while we were at the San Simon station. It was with a genial feeling of security as to our own safety from famine that we watched the distant travelers meandering toward us over the lonely Indian haunted plain.

The first wagon had drawn so near that its characteristics could be defined.

"Pike county, I'll wager, at five miles away," exclaimed the station keeper. "Will any gentleman take me up?"

Nobody felt like raising the question as the wagon came on toward the station. It was a type of outfit common enough wherever emigrants go on the plains of the west, but which by western tradition is peculiarly associated with the migrations of the inhabitants of the Missouri county to which the station keeper had referred.

It was a "prairie schooner," a white topped, covered wagon, drawn by a pair of shave-tail mules. Sitting upon the seat, in front, was the driver, a long, lank, lantern jawed man, past middle age, with unkempt hair and straggling beard. Beside him, with a small child wedged between them, sat a well grown girl, in calico dress and sunbonnet, holding a smaller child in her lap. From the recesses of the wagon peered the faces of a cluster of children of various ages, but with strict uniformity as to their hair, which was of the color of tow. The butt of a heavy rifle that swung from the awning hoops within protruded, easy at hand, at the driver's shoulder. At the back of the wagon, lashed against the end, outside the canvas, was a splint bottomed rocking chair. A cow was led behind the wagon.

The man drove his team up before the station door, looked at us all deliberately and accosted the station keeper:

"Hello, stranger! Any Injun news your way?"

"No. We're waiting to hear something. Got anything to tell?"

"Nuthin, 'cept that the hull country's upstirred with their devilment. They've gone north, killin everybody they come across, man, woman 'n child, 'n driven off all the stock. We fell in with parties out to bring in the dead buckboard drivers as we come along.

"Reckon we'll camp here tonight," he continued and turned to speak to a middle aged woman, whose face, with corncob pipe in mouth, had been craned forward among the children's listening to her husband's colloquy with the station keeper. There was a brief consultation between the pair, and then, looking about him with a critical eye, the Missourian drove a little past the station to a choice grassy spot, where his family swarmed from the wagon while the head of the household proceeded to take his mules out of harness.

The Pike county party had barely set about their preparations for supper when the men driving the three burros came up. Dusty and weather beaten from long walking in sun and wind, they scarcely needed the pick and shovel, with the inevitable coffeepot and frying pan surmounting the bags and rolls of blankets upon their pack animals, to show that they were prospectors on the move. They strode past the party at the station with an independent nod, picked out a camping place to their liking and began to take the packs off their animals. Then while one of them picketed the donkeys out to graze the other set to collecting fuel and slicing bacon in preparation for their evening meal.

Half an hour behind the prospectors the next party, the largest of the three, came along. As it drew plainly into view the station keeper, stirred by the spectacle from his stolidity, found expression for his surprise in words:

"What in the name of all —— is a-comin now? It's the president of the Mexican republic out for an airin if it isn't a travelin circus and side shows. Well, now, if I don't just believe they're hostile. They're a-puttin on war paint for sure."

His last remark was due to an unexpected action by the party which had halted at command of the leader, an imposing looking man, who rode ahead of the others. A series of hasty preparations began which occupied a quarter of

The first wagon had drawn so near that its characteristics could be defined.

an hour. There were donning and doffing of clothes, ornamentings of faces before hand mirrors and a general smartening up all around.

Then the three persons who had ridden in advance remounted their horses, and the procession again took up its line of march. Within hearing of the station, a guitar and tambourine, handled by players concealed within the recesses of the covered wagon, struck up a quickstep, and the procession came on in style. In advance rode the leader, magnificent in gay Mexican jacket with gilded trimmings, gold braided sombrero and big silver spurs. Behind this noble cavalier came the other riders, side by side. One was a Mexican boy, with grotesquely painted cheeks and soiled, spangled jacket, whose part was evidently that of clown. Beside him rode a young Mexican woman, whose duskiness of cheek and luxuriant lines of strong, supple form showed the predominance of the Indian strain in her blood. Upon her head was a gilded coronet. Her low cut silk bodice was ornamented with bars of silver in front. Her shapely arms and shoulders were brown and bare. Her eyes were bold and flashing.

She sat her horse with the ease and confidence of a professional equestrienne.

"Well, I'll be ——," said one of the prospectors who had strolled up to the station, but no one else spoke as the procession, to the sound of guitar and tambourine, moved up to the door and turned in line to face us, the impressive looking man in the middle and the lady and the clown upon either side of him.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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MINNESOTA

State Normal Schools

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Winona, Mankato, St. Cloud and Moorhead..

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ORGANIZATION.—Each school comprises two departments—the Normal Department and the Training Department or the Model School.

The Normal Department embraces:

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(b) An Advance course of five years.

(c) Elementary Professional course of one year, and an Advanced Professional course of two years for high school and college graduates.

(d) A Kindergarten training course (at Winona, St. Cloud and Mankato).

ADMISSION.—Graduates of high schools and colleges, and teachers holding county superintendents' first and second grade certificates are admitted without examination.

EXPENSES.—Tuition is free to all who pledge themselves to teach in Minnesota. Text books are furnished at a rental of $1.00 per term. Provision is make at each school for economical living. The average cost of furnished rooms with board is about $3.00 per week. The Ladies' Home at St. Cloud, the new Dormitory at Moorhead, and the Ladies' Home at Winona offer board, furnished room, heat and light, at from $3.00 to $3.50 per week.

DIPLOMAS.—By a recent act of the legislature a diploma becomes a state teachers' cetificate of the first grade.

The next school year opens at St. Cloud and Moorhead Aug. 31.

The school at Winona and Mankato will enter upon continuous sessions from and after July 1, 1897. The school year will hereafter be divided into four quarters of 12 weeks each.

For free catalogues and circulars giving full information, address the presidents as follows:

IRWIN SHEPARD, Winona.
EDWARD SEARING, Mankato.
GEO. R. KLEEBERGER, St. Cloud.
LIVINGSTON C. LORD, Moorhead. [6-9

THE

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1897 TWENTIETH PEAR 1897

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Polk County Journal,

Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LAST SACRIFICE.

By IAN MACLAREN.

[Copyright, 1897, by the Author.]

CHAPTER I.

Firelight casts a weird enchantment over an old fashioned room in the gloaming betwixt the light and the dark.

"It is, I do believe, the dreariest room in Bloomsbury, and surely one cannot go farther," said the young woman at ease on the white bearskin before the fire, "and yet, I believe, my room at Kensington will not show more lovely, nor your black oak at the rectory."

"If you had got your will, Frances," answered a sister some six years older, from the couch, "every stick of this furniture would have been sold long ago, and the very walls draped in pale green. You are full of sentiment tonight."

"It's our double wedding and the departure from the ancestral mansion casting shadows over my sensitive heart," and Frances concealed her emotion with a fan. "Your already matronly staidness is removed from such moods. It is a mercy one daughter, at least, reproduces mother."

"Are you also deceived by mother's composure?" and Gertrude's quiet tone emphasized the contrast between her refined face and Frances' Spanish beauty. "Strangers count her cold as marble, but she has always seemed to me the very type of tenderness and faithfulness."

"She is the dearest mater ever was, and most patient with her youngest daughter, but she is, well—not carried away by emotion."

"Frances, I'll tell you something I once saw and can never forget. When I slept in mother's room, I woke one night and found she had risen. She opened a drawer that was always kept locked and took out a likeness of father. After kissing it again and again—can you believe that?—she laid it on a chair, and, kneeling down, prayed to God for us all, and that they might meet again, and then she kissed him once more and put the picture in its place."

"Pray God, Frances, that you and I may love as she has done, once forever. Do you know I've often thought that Grace is the only one of us that has mother's power of affection, yet we are to be married and she is to be left?"

"Yes, Grace is like mother, and yet I don't think mother understands her one

"It is a mercy one daughter, at least, reproduces mother."

bit. What a wife she would make to some man, only it would be bad for him! She would serve him like a slave, and he would be insufferable.

"But there is no fear of that calamity," Frances went on, "for Grace will never marry. She is beginning to have the airs of an old maid already."

"It passes me," said Gertrude, "how no man has seen her excellence and tried to win her. Do you know I've sometimes thought that Mr. Lennox admired her? They would certainly make a perfect pair."

"You are the dearest old stupid Gertrude. Of course George Lennox adores Grace, as he would a saint in a painted window, and Grace appreciates him because he teaches astronomy or conchology or something to workingmen in the east end. Neither of them knows how to make love. Their conversation is a religious exercise." And Frances' eyes danced with the delight of a mistress in her art. "Why, I did my best with him just to keep my hand in, and, Gertrude, you might as well have flirted with that wretched god. I would rather have the god, for he winked to me just now quite distinctly."

"Perhaps you're right, and Grace does not wish to marry. But it will be lonely in this big, empty house for mother and her when we are gone."

CHAPTER II.

"My work at court was finished a little earlier today, and I have done myself the pleasure of calling to inquire for Mrs. Leconte and you after the marriage." The manner was grave and a trifle formal, but the man was one in whom any woman might safely put her trust—tall and well built, with a strong face and kindly eyes—a modest and courteous gentleman.

"It is good of you to remember us, but, indeed, you have always been most kind," said Miss Leconte, with the faintest flush on her cheek. "Mother is out and will be sorry to have missed you. Will you not sit down, and I'll order tea?"

The London sun, which labors hard, with many ingenuities, to do his part by every home, found the right angle at that moment and played round Grace's face with soft afternoon light.

She was not beautiful like her sisters, but one man out of a thousand would learn to love her for the loyalty that could be read in the gray eyes and the smile, a very revelation of tenderness, as if her soul had looked at you.

"Yes, mother and I have settled down to our quiet round after the festivities. Mother needs a rest, for you know how little she thinks of herself. Her unselfishness puts one to shame every day."

Mr. Lennox looked as if he knew another unselfish person, and Grace continued hurriedly:

"Every one thought the marriage went off so well, and the day was certainly perfect. Didn't Gertrude and Frances make lovely brides, each in her own way?"

"So the people said, and I know how they would look, but it happened that I stood where I could only see the bridesmaids."

"Will you excuse me putting the roses in water? They are the finest I've seen this summer, and I want to keep them fresh." And she escaped for the moment.

They talked of many things, but both were thinking of one only, and then it was she, in her kindness, that provoked the catastrophe.

"You will come again and see mother. She misses Gerty and Frances, and it is very pleasant to have a talk with old friends."

"And you, Grace—Miss Leconte, I mean—may I not come to visit you?"

"You know that I am glad when you come, and always will be. You are my friend also." And she looked at him with frank, kind eyes.

"Never more than friend after all these years—seven now since we first met. Do you not guess what I was thinking as your sisters stood beside their bridegrooms in church?"

But she did not answer.

"Can you give me no hope, Grace? If you told me to come back in five years, I would count them days for the joy of hearing you call me by my name at the end, as a woman speaks to the man she loves."

"Perhaps I ought to have spoken years ago, but the bar is an uncertain profession, and my position was not made. It seemed to me cowardly to ask a woman's love before one could offer her marriage, so I kept silent till last spring, when I saw your sisters' lovers, and could not help telling you that one man hoped to win your heart. Now I ask for your answer.

Grace Leconte was the calmer of the two when she spoke, but her face was set like a martyr's in his agony.

"I had hoped, Mr. Lennox, that you would not have followed up what you said in March, but yet so selfish is a woman I am not sorry to be told that I am loved by such a man.

"Believe me, it is I that am unworthy. You have made too much of a very ordinary woman, but I am proud of your love, and in after years, when I find the strain too heavy, will often say: 'God has been good to me. George Lennox loved me.'"

He was waiting anxiously, not knowing how this would end.

"You have spoken frankly to me and have laid bare your heart," she went on. "I do not see why I should be hindered by custom from telling you the truth also." And then she hesitated, but only for a little. "For years—I do not know how long—I have loved you and have followed your career as only a woman who loves could, gathering every story of your success and rejoicing in it all as if you had been mine. Wait, for I have not yet done.

"If I could say 'Yes,' I would, George—may I call you this only today?—without any delay, but I must say 'No' instead, although it may break my heart. I can never be your wife."

"What do you mean?"

"Bear with me, and I will tell you all. You know now it is not because I do not want to marry you. I do. I will not pretend indifference. But it is not possible for me to leave my mother."

"Is that all?" cried Lennox as one who has cast off a great dread. "I would never ask you to part from Mrs. Leconte—the last of her daughters. She will come with you, and we shall strive to make her life peaceful and glad."

"Please do not go on, for this can never be. No power could induce mother to change her way or live with us. She will live and die alone, or I must stay with her. My duty is clear, and, George, you must accept this decision as final."

"You will let me speak to her and put our case?"

"No, a thousand times, no. She must never know our secret. It would still be the same between you and me, but mother would fret every year because I had made this sacrifice. Promise me you will say nothing. That is one favor I have to ask, and there is another—that you do not call again, for I could not bear to see you for a little—for some years. You will do so much for me, will you not?"

He had sat down, his head on his breast, a figure of utter dejection, when she laid her hand on his arm.

"Things cannot end after this fashion." And Lennox sprang to his feet. "Does not the book say a man will forsake father and mother for love's sake, and should it not be so with a woman also? What right have you to deny your love and blight two lives?"

"Do not try me further, George. God knows how hard it is to obey my conscience. My duty is to mother, and if I made it second even to love I should be inwardly ashamed, and you—you could not respect me.

"Say you understand"—and her lips trembled—"say that you forgive me for the sorrow I have brought upon you, and let us say farewell."

He made as though he would have clasped her in his arms and compelled her to surrender, and then he also conquered.

"God keep and bless you, Grace. If I cannot have you in my home, none can keep me from carrying you in my heart." And he was gone.

CHAPTER III.

"This frame seems to have been made for our purpose, Grace." And Mrs. Leconte arranged in order Gertrude with her two girls and Frances with her two boys. "It seems only a few months instead of six years since the wedding day.

"They have good husbands and happy homes. I only wish their father"—This was so unusual that Grace looked at her mother, and Mrs. Leconte checked herself. "You are going down to the rectory, I hope, next week. Gertrude is always anxious to have you, and August in London is very trying."

"Certainly, but on one condition, mother—that you go too. It would be such a joy to Gerty, and you must have some change."

"Perhaps I will a little later, but I never leave London in August. I have always been very strong, and I like a—quiet time then."

"Mother," and Mrs. Leconte turned at the passion in her daughter's voice, "why will you not allow any of us to share your remembrance and your grief? We know why you shut yourself up alone in August, and now, when there are just you and I, it hurts me that I may not be with you, if it were only to pray—or weep. Would it not be some help?" And Grace took her mother's hand, a very rare caress.

"You are often in my thoughts, Grace," after a long silence, "and I am concerned about you, for you have aged beyond your years. Are you well?"

"What a question, mater! You know that I have the health of a donkey—save a headache now and then that gives me an interesting pallor. You forget that I'm getting to be an old maid—nearly 30."

"Is it really that—I mean, do you not feel lonely? It is a contract, and a woman's heart was made to love, but if it be so do not—I can't explain myself—there are many in this world to love, and at any rate you will never know the sense of loss."

"That is the postman's ring." And Grace made for the door. "Perhaps Frances will have written from Loch Awe. We need some highland air."

There was only one letter, but it w[as] not lightly brought up stairs, and after Grace had given it to her mother she went over to her favorite seat at the window, where she could see the patch of green that now had lost its freshness in the city heat.

"I know that hand. It's—of course from Mrs. Palgrave, George Lennox's aunt. What can she— Dear me, this is very sad."

"Are you there, Grace? Did you know George Lennox was so ill?"

"Frances told me that he had overworked himself." And Grace's voice was so quiet that any one except Mrs. Leconte would have suspected something.

"Overworked, poor fellow! It is far worse than that. His aunt writes:

"'George used to go a great deal to your house in the old days, and I am sure you will be sorry to receive the bad news of this morning. I heard he was lying ill in his rooms and insisted on his coming to Haslemere to be nursed. For years past he has been looking pinched and sad. In spite of all my husband said to him he would take no pleasure and seemed to have no rest except in work. We were horrified at his appearance. He was worn to a shadow and his hair turned quite gray. We did our best to cheer him, but it would have made you weep to see him smile. Our doctor said it was an entire breakdown, and that he feared the worst. His nervous system was in such a state that when he saw your photograph or Grace's—I forget which—he burst into tears. That night he announced his intention of going back to his chambers, and no persuasion could keep him. He left us on Thursday, and on Sunday morning he was found dead in his chair. But the expression was one of sleep. It is a lamentable tragedy, for if George had only married and had some one to care for him he might have been alive and well today.' Her kind regards, and so on. What a fine fellow," said Mrs. Leconte. "He was in every way so handsome, well bred and able! Did it ever occur to you, Grace, that George Lennox had a fancy for Frances?"

"No, mother; never," said Grace, hardly knowing the sound of her voice.

"Very likely I am wrong, for I have not been quick to notice those things as some mothers are, but I remember that

"No, mother; never."

he never came again to the house after the marriage except once to make a formal call, and I missed him.

"Dying all alone, with no woman to hold his hand or say a word of love, for whose sake any woman might well have left all. But you may be right, he did not want to marry."

Grace made no sign and shed no tear, but she pressed to her lips a handful of rose leaves, dry and withered, and the shadow lengthened on the street along which she had seen him go for the last time.

THE END.

Two Views.

Charles A. Cooper says that when he was on the staff of The Scotsman he one day went to the room of his chief, Alexander Russel. As he opened the door the light must have struck strongly upon his hair, fast turning gray. Mr. Russel, who was bald, put up his glasses and exclaimed:

"Man, Cooper, how white you're getting!"

Cooper passed his fingers through his hair and replied:

"At any rate, there's plenty of it."

"Oh," came the retort, "mine preferred death to dishonor."

BRAVE OLD BOYS IN BLUE.

Arrangements in Progress for Their Entertainment

At the Park Region Encampment in Brainerd in June.

The Brainerd Tribune.

Preparations are now fairly under way for the Park Region District G. A. R. Encampment in this city in the latter part of June. The citizens' committee will provide ample accommodations for 5,000 visitors at least. The hotels will put in cots and engage extra rooms, citizens who have rooms to spare will be asked to rent them, and army tents will be provided for all who desire to occupy them. It is thought that the various hotels and restaurants can easily feed the crowd and many of the visiting veterans no doubt will bring their own provisions and camp out as in war times.

A large tent will be secured if possible, or if a tent cannot be had a pavilion will be built with a seating capacity of 3,000, and the opera house and Gardner Hall will also be used for camp fires during the encampment.

The program has not been arranged in detail, but it will include a grand street parade, a bicycle parade bicycle races, baseball games and other athletic sports, and of course the usual camp fires, etc. Excursions will be arranged to the numerous beautiful lakes in the vicinity of the city, where there is fine boating and splendid fishing. A reception will be given at the Arlington Hotel to the distinguished guests, probably on the evening of the first day of the encampment. There will probably be several brass bands in attendance, and the Germania-Muennerchor singing society will sing patriotic songs in both English and German.

Invitations have been issued to a good many eminent comrades and civilians, including Gov. Clough and his military staff, Senators Davis and Nelson, Bishop Ireland, Congressmen Morris and Eddy; State Department, Commander, Wood, of Long Prairie Comrade C. W. McKay, of Fergus Falls, Col. Bullard, of Verndale, and others equally prominent, who will address the various camp fires to be held.

The department officers will of course be present. They are; J. C. Congdon, Commander, Brainerd; Wm. C. Roberts, S. V. Com., Detroit; C. H. Mix J. V. C. Crookston; J. Ransom Hall, Chaplain, Detroit; J. C. Knight, Surgeon, Wadena. C. V. Booth, Chief Artillery. Long Prairie; Joel Smith, Q. M., Brainerd; H. C. Stivers, Adjutant, Brainerd.

The camp, and department headquarters, will be located in the city park. Camp Spalding, as it will be called, in honor of the late Capt. W. P. Spalding of this city, will be equipped with electric lights, city water, and tents for all who wish to occupy them.

The railroad companies have given the usual one and one-third fare for the round trip from all parts of the state.

The department commander, in a circular letter just issued, recommends at this encampment the organization of a district Women's Relief Corps as auxiliary to the department, and suggests to the officers af the various relief corps that delegates be sent to Brainerd during this encampment with that object in view.

The Rights of a Young Wife

"Before everything else the young woman has a right to expect from her husband tenderness sympathy and faith," says Ruth Ashmore, writing in the June Ladies' Home Journal of "What to Expect from a Young Man." But sometimes, in his eagerness to make all life fair to her, he fancies she is a doll, and not a woman. And a doll is a very selfish toy; it demands careful treatment all the time, and it gives nothing but a pretty appearance in return. It is the foolish wife who expects infallibility in her husband. She forgets that there is a difference between the housewife and the house moth. She should expect from her husband politeness at all times and a certain gentleness that every man possessing the real instinct of a man, gives to a woman. But she should not expect from him too much. She has no right whatever to ask of him permission to live a lazy life herself, and to give up all her days and years to vain and idle thoughts. * * When the wife can make her husband's homecoming a joy, his home staying a pleasure and a delight, and his leaving home a sorrow, then, and then only, can she expect a great deal from him."

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

County Attorney Street returned from Detroit on Tuesday afternoon. He remained in Crookstou Monday evening to try the Halstad line.

Rev. C. F. Kite, of Crookston was in town last Tuesday and arranged for bolding Episcopal services here on Friday of next week.

Mrs. L. W. Larson and family left yesterday for a visit with relatives and friends at St. Olaf, Ia., where they expect to spend the summer. Mr. Larsoa accompanied them as far as Crookston but returas tonight.

The only kick registered by B. S. Bennett about the frost Sunday night was hecause it didn't come befor he had bought all the aquassie chips in town to kill the bugs oa his currant bushes, and anybody wishing information regarding the planting and cultivation of corn, will do well to call on him. If consulted when he is in good humor the information will be given gratis.

Carl Omen, of Moose, came into town yesterday morning with a much disfigured face. In loading his rifle at home a shell stuck part way in the barrel and in pulling it out he accidently struck the cap against the trigger, which had been left down, and the cartridge went off throwing a large share of tbe powder into his face and eyes. Fortunatly no serious damage was done although Dr. McKinnon was busily employed picking out the powder grains yesterday and there will be a few marks left to remind him of the mishap.

While out driving with his father last Tuesday, Francis, the young three year old son of A. Rollinson was thrown out of the buggy and broke his left arm. Tbe horses had taken fright and were running away. The boy was picked up as soon as possible, the fractured limb dressed and he is doing well at preseat.

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.)

The schools closed yesterday for the summer vacation.

Jovial Frank Creamer, of Crookston was a caller at this office Thursday.

Rev. Frazer, of Crookston, biked it down from Crookston Monday to attend the Literary and musical entertainment.

The merry-go-round is in towa and all the children and some of the older ones are participating in the pleasures derived from it.

J. F. Hetler and Miss Lizzie Zarracher have both been re-engaged to each in the McIntosh school. Tbe people of that village evidently know when they have good teachers.

While coming from Grand Forks Tuesday on a load of lumber Patrick Lealos had the misfortune to be thrown from his wagon by the front wheel running off a culvert bridge sustaining a fracture of the left shoulder blade. Dr. Warren was called in and fixed him up all right.

Two smooth ducks supposed to be from Crookston buncoed the postmaster at Wig. a week ago last Taesday out of twenty-five plunks. They stopped at his office and told him they were U. S. revenue officers and that tbey knew tbat two years ago at a Fourth of July celebration at Wig that beer had heen sold at the postoffice but if he would put up $25 they would let him off, otherwise tbey would arrest him. Very much frightened he put up the $25 and he hasn't seen or heard anything of them since. That postmaster evidently does not read the papers.

N. E. A. Excursion to Milwaukee.

Teachers and their friends who contemplate attending the N. E. A. meeting at Milwaukee, next July, will do well to see that their tickets read via the Wisconsin Central Lines from St. Paal and Minneapolis. Elegent day couches, and the finest sleeping and dining cars, combined with the best train service, makes the ride a pleasant one. Yoar nearest ticket agent can give you full information, and sell you tickets.

JAS. C. POND,
General Passenger Agent.
[7-tf] Milwaukee, Wis.

Half Priced.

"What was that fracas up at ths opera house last night?" asked Bonaparte.

"Oh, nothing much!" said Shakespeare. "Captain Kidd had to be ejected, that's all. He insisted upon coming in at half price because, he said, he was a Kidd."—Harper's Bazar.

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

This is great weather for wheat.

Samuel Scott, Beltrami's big farmer was in town Saturday.

Miss Maggie Vanaet came over from Edna Friday, returning Sunday.

Wm. Nenkom and N. A. Mott were over from Ada the first of tbe week.

The McIntosh crowd went home from Crookston Tuesday feeling gay.

A. C. Schmidt was down from Crookstoa Sunday and learned to ride a bicycle.

Fertile seems more confident thaa ever that she will be a county seat some day.

H. L. Gaylord, the landman, sold two farms this week. Knute Haugan bought the Walker farm in the town of Garfield, and Henry Wolf the Dunn farm in Liberty. He also sold five lots in the village. Not a bad week's work.

Andrew Solheim, of Garfield died Tuesday. Deceased was 33 years old, and leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss. Funeral services will be held tomorrow at 1 o'clock in Little Norway church.

Mrs. Gullickson, mother of Charles and Gunder Gullicksoa, of the town of Liberty, died at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. Hans Halverson, in Liberty, Tuesday. She was 82 years old. The funeral took place today.

Among the many who went from here to Crookston Tuesday, we noticed: Andrew Opheim, J. S. La Due, John Holton, G. Frich, Norman Hanson, H. E. English, D. Vannet, E. J. Regan, Wm. Peterson, P. O. Christenson, F. J. Cunningham' Louis Christenson, Otto Kaakel, Lars Duckstad, Joseph Connery, H. L. Gaylord and about thirty more living in the vicinity of Fertile.

McINTOSH ITEMS

(From The Tribune)

The McIntosh factory receives and makes into first-class cheese over 3,000 pounds of milk daily.

Rev. H. P. Fisher, of Crookston, was in the city Tuesday. Ia the evening he delivered a lecture at the Congregational church.

W. G. Hunt has commenced action against his wife for divorce.

Alex Burnam and soa are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Guy Pratt, Mr. Burnam is one of ths leading farmers of tbe vicinity of Crookstoa.

On a trip to Mentor Monday aight Dr. McEachran and A. A. Jordahl lost their way and wandered around several hoars before they discovered where they were at.

Anton Jenson brought ia a branch of a cherry tree Saturday so overloaded with burries that it had broken off of its own weight. He says bis trees are all ia that conditioa,

Master Merton King cut his haad badly on a piece of old iron this morning. It was feared that the hemorrhage would prove serious, but it was stopped after much labor.

Rev. C. F. Kite, of Crookston was on the train Moaday evening and arranged to hold Episcopalian services at the Congregational church here on Thursday evening beginning at 7,30.

Ole Loe has purchased the lot adjoining the Duluth Hotel property on the north and will move his restaurant building onto it as soon as he can dig a cellar and build a foundation.

Mr. Jones B. Wichterman and Miss Matilda Larson, of the township of Eden, were joined in the bonds of matrimony last Thursday, May 20th. Rev. J. O. Sather, of Fosston officiating.

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St. Hilaire Items.

[From the Spectator.]

Two more car loads of machinery arrived Monday for ths new sawmill.

Mabel Patterson had the misfortune to fall and break her arm last week.

A copious rain fell Friday night, doing an immense amount of good to the growing crops.

There was some talk of organizing a fire department last week—and we have not heard a word of it since.

Two loads of immigrants passed through here to-day oa their way to the reservation in quest of land.

Sheriff Lawrence was in the village last Friday. He was touring the country looking after those who forgot to pay their taxes.

The foundation is being driven for the planing mill like all the rest of the building, nothing but the very best of material will be used in putting it up.

About a million feet of logs for this company landed here this week.

The grain is growing at the rate of two inches in twenty-four hours.

J. M. Markham returned Monday from a week's trip at the twin cities where he purchased a bill of lumber, etc., for his new hotel building. The material is expected here to-day.

The New 28 Hour Train To New York, 30 Hours To Boston.

The Nickel Plate Road are aow ia a position to offer tbeir patrons unsurpassed travelling facilities. Three through trains daily in each direction, betweea Chicago and the east. The new schedule to become effective Sunday May 30th. Dining car service unexcelled. Rates lower than via other lines. Tbe short line to the east. You will save money and time by patronizing tbis road. Call on or address,

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Maple Bay Items.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

E. B. Gustafson and family of Fertile visited at the Bay first of the week.

S. D. Felsing went to Crookston on Monday, and from there hs will make a business trip to Grand Forks before bis return

Andrew Christinnson took the train Monday for Crookston where he will serve on the Grand jury.

N. A. Mott of Ada was here last week buying cattle.

Dr. Stebbins of Fertile was telephoned for on Monday to attend Frank Hocton's youngest child who is qaite sick.

Misses Hunter and Eliason drove to Crookstoa Monday.

H. B. Flach of Crookston, with friends, spent last Friday at the Bay.

Euclid Items.

Gus. Monson combined business with pleasure Tuesday and drove to Crookston.

Mrs. F. Tiedt of Argyle is visiting with ber daughter, Mrs. T. E. Beiver.

Mrs. H. C. Misner is rapidly improving in health and her maay friends will be glad to see her face in the old familiar place again.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Rev Mr. Kite of Crookston conducted Episcopal services at ths residence of E. B. Ballou, last Sabbath.

Thirty neighbors of Crookston Camp of Modern Woodmen joined the local Camp last Wednesday evening in adoption ceremonies. A splendid banquet was served about mid-night to relieve the monotony(?) of the initiation. The boys started for home at four o'clock the next morning, after baving, from all appearance, passed a pleasant evening. The Euclid aeighbors enjoyed themselves hugely aad earnestly bope that they may again be favored with a visit from Crookston Camp.

The state examinations which was to have been held in the schools Monday and Tuesday of this week wae held Tuesday and the work crowded into one day, owing to some misunderstanding regarding the questions. Misses Louise Palmer, Aggie and Flora McLeunan and Frank Regak came down from Angus to take the examination.

H. C. Misner went to Crookston last Friday to have a photograph taken of himself. In order that he possess his most captivating smile he persuaded Miss Belle Borrill and and Mesdames Pitkin and Teal to accompany him.

The good Templars will hold an open meeting aext Friday evening at which time Mr. Pinkham of Minneapolis will deliver an interesting lecture. All are cordially invited to attend.

Messrs. H. C. Misner and A. H. Pitkin expect to make a trip to Fargo Sunday evening to attend a business and ceremonial meeting of the Fargo Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

The Town Board is making preparations to repair and put in order all of the bridges and many of the roads of the town in the immediate future.

Dr. J. S. Chapin has made several professional trips to Numedahl township within a few miles of Thief River Falls, during the past week.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Cordt Ruther was severely burned about the abdomen and limbs last Monday evening. While seated at the supper table he overturned a pot of boiling coffee. No serious results are anticipated.

Harvey Misner is spending his vacation learning "the tricks o' the trade" behind the counter of H. C. Misner & Co's store.

Last Friday, a barn belonging to Mike Ault of Bray township, caught fire from some smudges which were made to protect stock from mosquitos, and was burned to the ground. The building contained a horse, a stallion, harness and several pieces of farm machinery, all of which, except tbe stallion, was burned. A new barn wae hastily erected near the ruins for the shelter of the animals and on the follwing day that structure caught fire, presumably from sparks from the smoaldering ruins, and was entirely consumed together with its contents.

NOT A FORMAL OBJECTION.

But the Porte Wanted to Know About President Angell's Record.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Certain inquiries that havs been propounded by the Turkish governmsnt as to the record of Dr. Angell, who has been appointed successor to Mr. Terrell as minister to Turkey, have led to ths erroneous conclusion that formal objection has been made to tbs minister, or in otber words, that our government has been informed that Dr. Angell is persona non grata At the state dspartment it is firmly denied tbat any such objection has beea made to the reception of the minister, but it is a fact that some tims ago Mr. Terrell was acquainted by ths porte with the fact that ths Turkish government would be pleased to know whsther certain ideas of tbe qualitiss and record of the nsw minister were wsll founded.

High Priced Proofreader.

Tbs chief proofreader of the London Times is a Cambridgs gradnate, who bas a salary of £1,000, or $5,000; but, then, bs is a great scholar, not only in ths English language, but in all ancient and other tongues, not sxcepting Asiatic ones. Hs is permitted to query and suggest excisions or additions to the work of writers and editors.

Do You Use It?
It's the best thing for the hair under all circumstances. Just as no man by taking thought can add an inch to his stature, so no preparation can make hair. The utmost that can be done is to promote conditions favorable to growth. This is done by Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, cleanses the scalp, nourishes the soil in which the hair grows, and, just as a desert will blossom under rain, so bald heads grow hair, when the roots are nourished. But the roots must be there. If you wish your hair to retain its normal color, or if you wish to restore the lost tint of gray or faded hair use
Ayer's Hair Vigor.

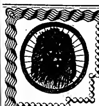
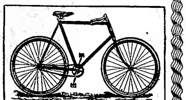
Gained Very Fast
Always Had Headache, Boils, and Felt Tired Out — Throat and Stomach Trouble — Feeling Well Today—Hood's Sarsaparilla Did It.
"In the summer I was taken sick and part of the time was unable to be about. I could not retain food, my throat was sore and there were boils on me most of the time. My head was always aching and I felt all tired out. I failed to find any medicine that would help me until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken one bottle and half of the next one I began to feel better and improved very fast. I gained flesh and today I am well." SAMUEL HEADY, Box 32, Boon, Mich.
Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's because
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the one True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.
Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

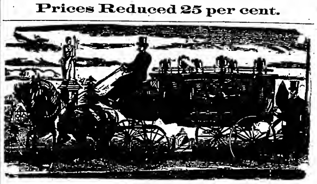
Auction Sale.

John Nicholson bas decided to quit herding on June the 17th, also to sell his stock consisting of 13 cows, four two-year old heifers, two one-year-old, one three-year-old bull, one two-year-old bull, and part of his household goods and otber articles; the sale will be by auction at his place, corner of Main and Seventh Sts., Crookston, on June 18, at 2 p. m. Will rent his house, consisting of four rooms and woodshed, with large barn, artesian well and three lots. Terms of sale. —All sums of $10 and under cash; above $10 a credit of five months will be given on approved secured notes. 8 per cent discount on all sums over $10 for cash. (8-10)

Eggs For Hatching,

From fine black Langshang. Single comb white and brown Leghorns for sale cheap 75c for 13—20 eggs for $1.00. Address. JOHN AASE,
Crookstoa,
Minn.


"All the World Loves a Winner"
Our 'Ninety-Seven Complete Line of
Monarch Bicycles
are the
Supreme Result
of our
Years of Experience

Send for Catalogue.
MONARCH CYCLE MFG. CO.
CHICAGO NEW YORK LONDON
Send nine two-cent stamps for a deck of Monarch Playing Cards, illustrating Lillian Russell, Tom Monarch Cooper, Lee Richardson and Walter Jones. Regular 50c cards.

CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO.
: Fournet Block. :
Caskets, Coffins, Burial Supplies.
Prices Reduced 25 per cent.

This cut represents our new Sterling Hearse.
$3.50 Per Trip to City Funerals.
Twelve years' Experience in the business with thorough training in the Science of Embalming. Our new Undertaking room is now stocked complete.
R. C. WOODHAM,
Embalmer and Funeral Director.

New Spring Stock Now Ready
Prices Lower than Ever.
EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN.
Main Street.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY JUNE 10, 1897 NO 9

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

New York Store

Until Saturday June 12

We will sell all shoes at prices way below COST.

Next Week

We will Sell

Waists,

All wash Goods

AND

Dress Goods,

At a Sacrifice to Reduce Stock.

FOR BARGAINS, Give us a Call.

A. CHABOT.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

A new bridge is to be built across Root river at Rushford.

Lumber rates from Northern Minnesota have dropped 2 cents.

The Minneapolis letter carrier force has been increased by ten men.

Grocery sharks have victimized farmers in the vicinity of Stillwater.

Old officers of the Duluth, Superior & Western road have been re-elected.

Minnesota will send a large contingent to the Christian Endeavor convention at San Francisco.

The 40th annual council of the Episcopal diocese of Minnesota was held at St. Paul last week.

A postoffice has been established at Poplar, Cass county, with George H. Dewald as postmaster.

The store of A. H. Jort & Co., at Norwegian Grove was barglarized of $200, the safe being blown open.

The comptroller of the currency has declared a dividend of 10 per cent in favor of creditors of the Marine National bank of Duluth.

Over a hundred candidates were examined by the state medical board last week. Nearly all were graduates of the state and Hamline universities.

The postoffice at Hubbard was entered by burglars, the safe blown open and $470 taken. The Hubbard Odd Fellows lose $200 of the amount stolen.

Wednesday was observed by the W. C. T. U. as Flower Mission day. It was the birthday of Jennie Cassidy, who established the custom in the organization.

The Hamline university commencement exercises opened Sunday, with the baccalaureate sermon by President Bridgeman. There are 57 graduates this year.

Annual meetings of the Duluth and Iron Range road, the Minnesota Iron company and kindred companies were held at Duluth. The officers and directors of the six companies were all re-elected.

Several tramps were arrested at Mankato Monday with their pockets full of new cutlery, and are being held pending word from any town where burglaries have recently occured. Their stories as to where they got the goods are conflicting.

While Mr. and Mrs. J. Sachles, living near New Prague, were crossing the Minneapolis and St. Louis tracks they were struck by a passenger train and instantly killed. Their horse was killed and the wagon smashed to bits.

Atwater is preparing for a big celebration Saturday, July 3, commemorating the 40th anniversary of the settlement of Central Minnesota. Senator Davis has telegraphed an acceptance of an invitation to deliver an address.

Traffic on the Cannon Valley railway was delayed during the last week by a very peculiar cause. Millions of caterpillars and worms have covered the tracks on the steep grade between Waterville and Morristown and have been delaying trains several hours each day.

George R. Roberts of Stephen, Marshall county, William R. Hoag of Minneapolis and E. D. Childs of Crookston, have been appointed by Governor Clough as members for three years of the state board of drainage commissioners, to supervise the repairs and maintenance of the drainage ditches already constructed for the benefit of farming lands in the Red river valley.

Daniel D. Reed, former United Brethren minister at Eagle Lake, Line Earth county, has invented and patented an airship. Through Congressman McCleary he is asking congress to appropriate $10,000 for the manufacture of his first machine, and $3,000 for each machine thereafter. The ship will, he says, ascend and descend with a 300-pound load, and run 30 miles an hour.

At Duluth, Judge Moer sentenced De Ward Kennedy to 10 years at hard labor for forgery, this being his second offense. O. P. Robbins, who claimed to be a Southern newspaper correspondent up here for his health, went up for two years for passing a check on the bank when he had no account. John Roleau of St. Paul went up two years for larceny and William Matson five years for larceny.

CUBA DEVASTATED

COMMISSIONER CALHOUN TELLS OF CONDITIONS ON THE ISLAND.

A Magnificent and Beautiful Country Made Worthless by Civil War—Exact Status of the Insurrection at Present Difficult to Determine.

NEW YORK, June 8.—William J. Calhoun, who has just returned from Cuba, where he went as special commissioner to investigate the death in prison of Dr. Ruiz, an American citizen, has little to say regarding the case, but spoke quite freely of the pitiful condition of the island.

"The Island of Cuba," he said, "is rapidly being devastated by a relentless, cruel and bitter civil war, so that in a short time it will not be worth anything to anyone. It is difficult to get at the exact situation there. In the first place there is a severe censorship of the press, and those who are naturally friendly to the Cubans hardly dare to express their views and opinions. Furthermore, the adherents of both sides are exceedingly intense. They tell their stories just as they want you to believe them. From the Spanish point of view the island is practically pacified, and from that of the Cubans the insurgents never were in such excellent shape as they now are."

Visited the Interior.

"Did you go into the interior of the island?"

"Yes. I went from Havana to Matanzas. While both are on the seacoast, still to go from one point to the other by rail, it takes you through a large part of interior country. I also made several short trips from Havana in other directions."

"What is the condition of the country?"

"It seems to be entirely depopulated, and there are no signs of any buildings standing except at the railroad stations. These, by the way, are practically forts. I was generally informed that the same condition of affairs exists throughout the Cuban island from Havana to Pinar del Rio, except in the extreme eastern end. There is where the Cubans

Get Their Supplies and Their Cattle.

They control that section. It was the portion of the island which held out for 10 years in the last war.

"Cuba is undoubtedly a magnificent country. It is rich and beautiful and the soil responds bountifully to the seed.

"While I am not called upon to make any formal report to the president, because I acted merely as counsel to General Lee in the Ruiz case, still I may be asked to tell Mr. McKinley and the secretary of state of the things which I have seen and heard in my brief trip to the Island of Cuba. In that case, I readily will do so."

STARVING THE PACIFICOS.

Terrible Story of the Results of the Spanish Campaign in Cuba.

CHICAGO, June 8.—The Tribune special correspondence dated Havana, Cuba, June 2, says: Spain holds the rural population of Cuba as prisoners of war in prison camps.

Unlike any other nation which claims to be civilized she does not feed her prisoners of war.

This is a plain statement of the gathering of the peaceful country people, the non-combatants in concentration settlements. If it seems a harsh judgment, the facts on which it is based must speak for themselves. It is not with any purpose of picturing more misery that these lines are written. I have been asked whether the conditions were as bad as they have been painted. My conclusion is based on what I have seen, not going 100 miles beyond Havana.

Nearly 200,000 of Them.

There is no means of learning the exact number of the reconcentradoes. An American consul who has made a careful study says it is more than 250,000. He is well informed regarding the interior of the island, and declares that the rural population has always been underestimated.

A Spanish officer told me there were more than 150,000 of "these starving country people." The best opinion places the number between 190,000 and 200,000. It is months since Weyler's order was put in force, but they have not all been brought in.

An inspection of a settlement of the pacificos shows just how they are held as prisoners of war. In not all the places are they hemmed in by ditches and barb wire fences as at Campo Florido, but they are everywhere under military guard. Those who are left of the men cannot go out into the country beyond a certain line. Then it is with an escort of soldiers. Usully these are the guerillas and it is an even chance between death by starvation and getting back without being murdered.

LEE ON RUIZ' CASE.

Text of the Consul General's Report to Secretary Sherman.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The Journal publishes the full text of Consul General Lee's report on the Ruiz case to Secretary Sherman. It is dated Havana, May 31, and says in part:

"I deduce from my knowledge of the facts the following conclusions:

"First—Dr. Ruiz was arrested on a false charge.

"Second—He was placed under an improper jurisdiction and died before the proper tribunal considered his case, thereby giving him no opportunity to prove his innocence.

"Third—He was kept incommunicado in a solitary cell for 315 hours, in violation of his treaty rights, which limit such confinement to 72 hours.

"Fourth—He died from congestion of the brain produced by a blow on the top of the head.

"Fifth—There are two theories connected with the wound on the head. One that in a state of mental excitement he ran across the cell as described by one of the jailers and butted his head on the door in a frantic effort to get out. Another, that he was struck on the head with one of the clubs carried by the jailers—by the immediate watchman—who had probably ordered him to cease his cries for relief and for his children, and, upon his not doing so, struck him with more force than he intended; or it is possible that the blow was delivered to make him confess or give evidence against others. It is possible he went mad, and many causes combined to produce such a result. But whether when bereft of reason he inflicted the blows which produced brain congestion, or whether he died at the hands of others—the fact remains, his unjust confinement killed him."

CANOVAS CABINET STAYS.

Will Remain in Power With Personnel and Policy Unchanged.

MADRID, June 7.—The queen regent has confirmed Senor Canovas, the premier, in his ministerial powers, and the cabinet will remain in office with personnel and policy unchanged.

All the leading members of the senate and of the chamber of deputies who were consulted by her majesty as well as three marshals have advised the recall of Captain General Weyler from Cuba.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Foreign Ambassadors and Tewfik Pasha Hold Their First Meeting.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 5.—The first sitting of the peace negotiations was held during the afternoon at the Tophane palace between the ambassadors of the powers and Tewfik Pasha, Turkish minister for foreign affairs. No secretary was present and the only record that will be kept of the proceedings was such as each ambassador will make for himself.

It is understood that the result of three hours of deliberation was that Count Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador, will prepare a memorandum as to the rectification of the frontier; M. Gamboa, the French ambassador, a memorandum as to the capitulations in the case of Greek subjects in Turkey, and Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, a memorandum as to indemnity. The conference then adjourned to meet again on Saturday next to consider these memoranda.

OLD OFFICERS RE-ELETED.

Modern Woodmen Endorse the Present Administration.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 3.—The day's session of the national convention of Modern Woodmen was most important. The election of officers was an endorsement of the administration, nearly every one being re-elected. The headquarters were ordered removed to Rock Island and the next head camp was voted to Kansas City. Charges of misappropriation of funds, mismanagement, etc., against the head officers fell flat, not so much as being considered by the convention. The law prohibiting membership to liquor dealers was so amended as not to affect those in the order before such legislation was enacted. The officers elected are: Head consul, W. A. Northcott, Illinois; adviser, Daniel B. Horne, Iowa; clerk, C. W. Hawes, Illinois; banker, George W. Frett, Wisconsin; escort, F. R. Van Slyke, South Dakota.

CLEVELAND DECLINED.

Could Not Act as Counsel for Venezuela in the Arbitration Matter.

CARACAS, June 5.—President Crespo has just received a letter from ex-President Cleveland, declining to act as counsel for Venezuela before the arbitration tribunal.

In the letter, which is brief, Mr. Cleveland expresses himself as deeply touched by the honor and compliment conveyed in the recent tender of the position, but declines on the ground that his having acted such a prominent part in bringing about the arbitration treaty precluded him from acting as counsel for Venezuela.

Postal Congress to See the Country.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—A special train of nine finely appointed Pullman cars left here at 9 o'clock over the Pennsylvania road carrying the universal postal congress on its trip about the country. About 140 persons were aboard comprising most of the delegates from foreign countries. The trip will occupy about nine days and will embrace many of the leading cities.

For the Crows Nest Pass Road.

MONTREAL, June 7.—Dan Mann of this city and William McKensie of Toronto have been awarded by the Canadian Pacific railway company the contract or the building of the Crows Nest Pass railway from Lethbridge, N. W. T., to Robson, B. C., a distance of 300 miles. It is said that the work will cost from $25,000 to $29,000 per mile.

MORE JAP WARSHIPS

TWO ADDITIONAL MEN-OF-WAR NOW EN ROUTE TO HAWAII.

Difficulty Between the Countries Increased by Diplomatic Doings—Senator Frye Discusses the Situation From America's Point of View.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The steamer Coptic has arrived from Honolulu, bringing advices up to May 31. According to the latest information procurable the difficulty between Hawaii and Japan, growing out of the immigration question, has been increased rather than diminished by the diplomatic proceedings. Officers on board the Japanese cruiser Naniwai, now at Honolulu, state that a second Japanese man-of-war is en route to Honolulu, and that a third vessel is about to depart from Yokohama for the islands.

JAPS TOO AGGRESSIVE.

Have an Idea That the United States Is Another China.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Senator Frye of Maine is the leading Republican member of the committee on foreign relations. He was entitled to the chairmanship of the committee when Senator Sherman retired from the senate, but declined the position in favor of Senator Davis of Minnesota, whom he believed to be better equipped than himself, as an international lawyer. Senator Frye is, however, a potential factor in foreign affairs, and he said: "It appears that Japan is attempting to coerce the Hawaiian republic into receiving all of her emigrants, on the ground that the refusal of Hawaii to receive Japanese would be a violation of treaty rights. Our reciprocal relations with Hawaii will be continued in the pending tariff bill, in accordance with the amendment proposed by Senator Davis. Moreover, this country will not permit any intimidation of that little republic in the Pacific ocean. The Hawaiian islands are the wards of this nation, and they shall not be abused or intimidated by Japan nor any other nation."

The opinion prevails in diplomatic circles that the Japanese look upon the United States as a vast territorial empire, something like China, and that they incline to the belief that this country might be as easily disposed of in warfare as China was.

SECRETARY GAGE'S PLAN.

Preparing a Financial Scheme to Submit to Congress.

NEW YORK, June 8.—A dispatch from Washington says Secretary Gage is preparing a financial measure to be submitted to congress next winter. In pursuance of this plan he has sent out a letter to 200 leading bankers and merchants inviting suggestions for placing the currency upon a sound basis. In outline the scheme will embrace the gradual retirement of the greenbacks and the substitution of national bank notes therefor; allowing national banks to issue to the full limit, instead of 90 per cent, as now; reducing the tax on national bank circulation from 1 per cent to 1/4 of 1 per cent; and limiting the denominations of bank notes and all other paper money to sums of $10, and substituting silver for all below $10.

There will probably be a provision for branch banks, and there is a suggestion that state and municipal bonds may be used as a basis for not to exceed 50 per cent of the note circulation.

Secretary Gage has in fact already commenced to carry out his scheme for retiring greenbacks as far as possible under the peesent law by locking up in the treasury greenbacks and treasury notes. These classes of notes have greatly increased since March 4, and on June 1 there was held in the treasury of both classes about $60,000,000.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

Plan for a Transcontinental Line Brought to a Successful Issue.

CHICAGO, June 7.—A transcontinental railroad from tidewater to tidewater is the gigantic enterprise which was set in motion when $30,000 was paid at Springfield for the incorporation of a company with a capital stock of $30,000,000. The Baltimore and Ohio, the Wisconsin Central, the Chicago and Northern Pacific and the Northern Pacific systems figure in the great undertaking. By a consolidation of these, their branches and connections, will be produced the new system, one end of which will touch the Atlantic, the other the Pacific. The headquarters of the system will be located in Chicago. The chief promoter and the man who has carried this gigantic plan to a successful issue is William Allen Butler of Yankers, N. Y. Associated with him are Edwurd Adams of the Northern Pacific and E. T. Gates of Montclair, N. J. Mr. Gates represents the Rockefellers, the Standard Oil corporation being largely interested in the undertaking.

The state library commission met Saturday at the capitol. The total amount expended by the state in 1896 for aid for school libraries was $8,887.45. The aggregate paid by the districts was $10,933.42. The total number of schools having libraries last year was 1,853, an increase of 292 from 1894. The total number of volumes in these libraries at the close of the school year of 1896 was 122,283, an average of 65 volumes in each library. There were purchased last year 11,311 volumes

COLLIDED ON A GRADE.

Wreck on the Omaha Near Hudson, Wis., Results in Death to Five.

HUDSON, Wis., June 8.—The most disastrous wreck that ever occurred on this division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railway occurred during the afternoon on the double track going west from the junction. The way freight going west was ordered to take the right hand track and was running at the rate of 18 miles an hour when, upon turning a short curve on a downward grade, they came upon a work train backing east and toward them at a speed of 35 miles an hour. The collision was something terrific. On the rear of the work train, struck by engine 41, was the boarding car in which were four men belonging to the work crew. Their names are Thomas Riley, E. S. Hurd, Milton Swain and Joseph Leighthcimer, all of Eau Claire, Wis. They were

Never Aware of their Danger,

and were undoubtedly instantly killed. The car immediately took fire and their bodies were burned in the wreck before they could be rescued. Herman Reby, fireman of the pile driver on the train, was also killed, but his body was rescued although the machine and car were burned. Frank Thayer of Altoona, a fireman, was fatally injured. Scittleman, engineer of the pile driver, of Menomonie, Wis., had his legs badly bruised, his nose broken and is internally injured; will probably die. James Owen, the conductor, was slightly injured. Engineer Brogan had his head bruised and face injured. All the crew on No 41 escaped injury. Both engines are totally wrecked and burned with the boarding car, pile driver and one furniture car.

The wreck was caused by disobedience of orders on the part of the work train crew.

BY GOOD MAJORITIES.

Entire Republican Judicial Ticket Elected at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 8.—The judicial election was carried by the Republicans, who elected all of their candidates by pluralities of about 12,000 in the city and 4,000 in the county outside of the city. Although the ticket was called Republican, it included all the 14 judges now on the bench of the circuit court, 8 Republicans and 6 Democrats.

The silver party had five candidates in the field for the circuit bench but its candidates secured but about one-fifth as many votes as the Republicans.

Throughout the State.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Judicial elections were held throughout Illinois during the day. Returns indicate that the Republicans have carried 12 of the 17 districts. Democratic majorities were registered in a number of cases. The vote cast as a rule was extremely light and but little interest was manifested outside of Cook county.

Von Tausch Acquitted.

BERLIN, June 5.—Herr Von Tausch, the former chief of the secret political police, who has been on trial here for nearly two weeks past, charged with perjury, high treason and forgery, has been acquitted.

SEEDS FROM RUSSIA.

Professor Hansen of Iowa, Will Gather Them For the Government.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 7.—Professor N. E. Hansen, formerly of this city, and now horticulturist of the agricultural college experiment station at Brookings, S. D., has been notified of his appointment by Secretary Wilson as special agent of the agricultural department to visit Eastern Russia, Siberia and the plateaus of Central Asia to gather farm, tree, garden shrub and fruit seeds. Many varieties of the comparatively few plants already imported from these sections have proved hardy far up into Manitoba and the Northwest Territory, and it is confidently expected that Professor Hansen's collection will include many varieties valuable to the prairie Northwest.

SILVER REPUBLICAN PARTY.

New Political Organization Being Formed at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 8.—A new political organization, already christened the "Silver Republican Party of the United States," is about to be formed in this city. Its promoters are Henry M. Teller, Fred J. Dubois, John P. Jones, F. J. Cannon, Richard F. Pettigrew, Senator Mantle, Charles A. Towne, C. H. Hartman, John F. Shaforth and Charles H. Allen. These men bolted the St. Louis convention and supported Mr. Bryan. They and their followers are congregating here to attend a caucus at which it is proposed to create a national committee and start the campaign for congressional elections next year.

THE URBANA TRAGEDY.

Four Spectators at a Lynching Party Killed—The Negro Lynched.

URBANA, O., June 8.—Four persons were killed and ten injured while attending upon the attempt to lynch "Click" Mitchell, who criminally assaulted Mrs. Eliza Gaumer, widow of an Urbana editor. The shooting was done by the state militia who were guarding the jail in which the negro was confined. A few hours later the negro was lynched without hindrance, the officers of the law not considering further bloodshed advisable.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

SINCE VICTORIA WAS CROWNED.

There Have Been Great Social Reforms And Wonderful Inventions.

"Great social reforms belong to Queen Victoria's reign," writes William George Jordan in the June Ladies' Home Journal, narrating the progress of the world since Queen Victoria ascended the throne sixty years ago. "The degrading practice of flogging has been abolished in the armies and navies of America and England. Children are no longer permitted to work in the mines of Britain. Press gangs no longer force men into the service of the Queen's navy. The Red Cross Society, approved by forty-nine nations, has softened the horror of war. The transportation of criminals, with its many evils, has been suppressed. Executions are no longer conducted in public. The treatment of criminals has become humane. Factory laws and building acts make life easier for the poor.

"Inventive science has made marvelous progress in every department during Victoria's sixty years as Queen. Cantilever bridges have surprised the world. Travel has been wonderfully quickened by street cars, cabs, trolleys cable cars, elevated roads and other triumphs of invention. In 1837 there were no type-writers, no passenger elevators, no modern bicycles, no soda water fountains, no horseless carriages, no chemical fire-extinguishers' no ironclads, no perfecting presses. Fully chronicling the inventive progress of the last six decades would make it seem as if nothing of real consequence to man's comfort had been done before 1837."

Faith And Hope Defined by Mr. Moody.

Evangelist Dwight L. Moody writes of "hope" to his Bible Class in the June Ladies' Home Journal, and lucidly and interestingly presents the distinction between faith and hope. "Although very closely connected faith and hope should be clearly distinguished. Faith has work to perform today; hope cheers faith on the way, and points to rewards of service. The former comes by hearing, the Apostle Paul tells us, while the latter comes by experience. Faith accepts the gift of promise, and hope guards the sacred treasure. Hope confidently expects the fulfillment of promises in the future. The Bible has much to say about hope, but never does it use the term to mean uncertainty or doubt. It is always employed in the sense of implicit confidence in the fulfillment of the promise upon which it rests. It is a wrong use of the Scriptural term for any one to hope that he is a Christian, even as it would be absurd for me to hope that I am an American. That is a fact. I do not hope to be something that I know I am. I may hope to ever be a loyal citizen of my country, and in the sense of truly believing that my patriotism will keep me such, I am hoping rightly. And thus, while we know that we are Christians, we may hope, through faith, to be kept from the temptations which surround us through Him who has redeemed us from sin.'

First Sunday-School In The World.

In recounting the ministrations of John Wesley in Georgia, where the famous preacher sowed the first seeds of Methodism in America, the Rev. W. J. Scott, D. D., in the June Ladies' Home Journal, claims that Wesley established the first Sunday-school in the world, at Savannah. In connection with his other labors, which were indeed prodigious, Wesley soon after his arrival in Georgia, 1739, began to provide for the Sunday-school instruction of the children of the parish. His devotion to children at times almost amounted to infatuation. Children were likewise equally attached to him, as shown in their intercourse with him. Both on week days and Sabbaths he gave no little attention to educational work. As a preliminary labor on the Sabbath, before the evening service, he required them to convene in the church, at which time he catechised them thoroughly and furnished them with additional teaching from the Bible itself.

"In the present Wesleyan Memorial church, in Savannah, Georgia, there is a Sunday-school room into which hundreds of children crowd for Sunday instruction. The original school was less in number, but it was unquestionably the first Sunday-school in the world. When taught by Wesley it numbered between sixty and seventy-five scholars, but from all accounts there were few, if any, Indian boys in his earlier classes. A very high authority, Sir Charles Reed, M. P., LL. D., of England, is clearly of the opinion that this Sunday-school was the first founded in the world, and that it antedates by a half century the secular instruction of Robert Raikes at Gloucester, England, as well as the first school in America upon Raikes' plan, which was established in the city of New York."

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

Pension For Women School Teachers.

A woman who adopts teaching as her life work is practically debarred from marriage under peril of losing her position. Denied her right to fulfill her destiny by this unpleasant alternative, with earnings insufficient to enable her to accumulate anything for her future maintenance, what shall she do in that dismal tomorrow that must find her aged, penniless and childless? Her married sisters have grown-up sons and daughters "to be leant on and walked with," but she is alone and poor. Since the public demands celibacy of its male teachers, and the former are deprived of the natural protectors that insure other women and men against neglect in their old age, the public should make it up to women teachers in pensions or higher salaries, higher even than are paid to men, in order that these single women may themselves provide for their lonely old age. This view is not so absurd as custom misleads people to think. German writers express surprise at the numerical disparity between male and female teachers in American schools, but note that the States having a preponderance of male teachers are not those which have the most effective educational system. They cite Arkansas, with 68.5 per cent. of male teachers, as being far behind Massachusetts, with 90.91 per cent. of female teachers. Dr. Schlee accepts as a general truth that "the further the American school system develops the more the female teachers predominate." President Warren of Boston University remarks: "If this be true it may quite possibly have a sociological and pedagogical significance not yet generally recognized."—From "Teachers' Pensions—the Story of a Women's Campaign," by Elizabeth A. Allen in June Review of Reviews.

Convicts Never Reformed by Work.

Do the people expect profit from convict labor? I think not. All that the public expects is that these institutions shall be made self-supporting, less expense of maintenance. The State of Mississippi has recently demonstrated the practicability of the system I advocate. The matter largely depends upon the men in charge.

There is no labor performed by prisoners that does not compete in some degree with free labor. The problem before us is how to reduce this convict competition to minimum and if those in charge of this work in this state will attempt to make the penal population supply the food, clothing, etc., for all public charges, I think the battle will be won, and all lovers of fair play will have cause to rejoice that another species of slavery has been abolished. As to the reformatory influence of labor in our prisons, and the statement that constant employment is the only check to insanity, so often referred to by eminent penologists, I wish to say that when I was a member of the prison commission in this state, I examined minutely into the workings of the Elmira Reformatory as compared with our regular state prison. The conclusion reached by our commission was not flattering to the Elmira Reformatory. In fact, the consensus of opinion was that there is no reform unless the prisoner has reformatory tendencies. Those who are reformed do not owe their reformation to rigid rules rigidly enforce, but rather to their own determination to remain out of prison and live a decent life. Work never reformed criminals. The fact that men do not want to work makes them criminals, which is a distinction with a difference.

I believe that the clause of the new law which classifies criminals so that, after a person has been sentenced for the third time, he will be compelled to remain in prison until pardoned, will have more influence in reforming convicts than all the rigid rules adopted by wardens or city boards.—From "Another Word on Prison Labor," by George Blair, in North American Review for June.

Niagara Falls.

With its beauty and grandeur reveals to the tourist each year some new harmony. There is no place in America where the summer tourist could spend his time more profitably than at this world-famed cataract. The Nickel Plate road with its solid trains, through sleeping car service and unexcelled Dining car service, between Chicago, New York and Boston is the recognized highway to this resort. With the new train service which becomes effective Sunday, May 30th a stop-over of ten days will be given on both first and second class tickets to patrons who desire to visit the Falls. Trains leave Chicago daily at 10:30 a. m., 3:05 p. m. and 10:15 p. m.

Mr. J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill., will be pleased to furnish all information in regard to stop-over, etc.

[No 10-8-11]

Attention comrades! Are you going to the Park Region encampment not, why not?

Wheat Prospects.

St. Paul Dispatch.

All accounts agree that there will be a phenomenal wheat yield, if all goes well this year. The large amount of moisture in the early spring, together with the tardy summer, have been beneficial to the wheat by preventing too rapid growth of the stalk and securing better filling out of the grain. A heavy yield of wheat can do more good to this section of the country than the best works of politicians.

According to the estimates of Mr. Thomas, the well-known crop expert, the total wheat yield for 1897 will be about 530,000,000 bushels, an amount greater than that of any other year, except 1891, in the history of the country. People of this section are especially interested in the statement that the spring wheat acreage is 16.4 per cent. higher than last year. While our condition is so excellent, that of our customers in Europe and Asia is far different. Austria and Russia are suffering, while there have been insects in Argentine, famine in India and drought in Australia. The French crop will be 80,000,000 bushels below the average. The losses abroad balance the fair prospects at home, and are keeping the price stationary.

Cash wheat in Chicago closed at 67½ cents last Tuesday, being 12 cents higher than on June 1st a year ago. Consequently, the farmer may expect a better price, as well as a better crop this year than last. Such a situation is most agreeable to Minnesota, as here the price of wheat determines our prosperity or poverty in large measures. When the farmer has money he can buy and the rest of the community is not in clover when he doesn't buy.

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THE JEWELL NURSERY CO.,
[4-11] Lake City, Minnesota.

Cash,

The highest market price paid for barley and oats. See Theodore Greenhalgh, one door north of the Germania hotel. [14tf]

Why Interest Is High In Texas.

The Galveston Daily News reminds its Texas readers of the difference in interest rates in the northeastern states and in some of the western and southern states and gives them a few elementary lessons on the reasons for this difference. "Interest is never so low," it says, "in communities given over to suspicious fires, questionable assignments, fraudulent failures or to legislation with a decided turn against the creditor and in favor of the debtor." Much of the market rate of interest is insurance against risk, and of course diminishes as the risk decreases. "Where men are required by law to pay their debts and are not sheltered and encouraged in tricky courses by unreasonable exemption laws and by a public prejudice against creditors as a class the risk is naturally less serious."

Making its application to Texas, The News says: "We have a right to to leave a fraudulent debtor a residence worth $50,000, all the bank stock or bonds he can carry and an extraordinary collection of the tools of his trade or profession and to defy his creditors to crook a finger at him. We can do this if we prefer, but it is going to cost us something." It asks why the "goodly majority of the people of Texas," who "are not disposed to live big today and hide behind the exemption law, the assignment law or some other law tomorrow," should be forced by the discredit of bad laws and a few dishonest men "to pay two prices for every dollar they borrow." It believes the rate of interest would come down one-half and the loanable funds would double if the honest men of the state would demand the enactment of laws under which a creditor could collect what is due him.

Twenty-five trade associations met at Young's hotel, in Boston, on March 8 and decided to petition congress to pass a bill authorizing the president to appoint a banking and currency commission. They demand the gold standard and the gradual retirement of the legal tenders and favor the issue of currency by the national banks to the par value of their bonds and a reduction of the tax on circulation. They also recommend additional banking currency, based on assets, under national supervision, safe, elastic and redeemable in gold, and the establishment of banks with a capital of $25,000 or more in small towns and villages. The one important thing is that they demand action. The future of the currency question is very dark, but there is one consideration that is encouraging, and that is the appearance among the classes directly suffering from the free silver agitation of an organized effort at currency reform. That is something new.—Exchange.

SAM JONES.

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6:50 p m	** No 78 Mentor, and Fosston	7:20 p m
10:00am	** No 82 Mixed train for Ada and Barnesville	10:30pm
11:45pm	** No 81 Mixed train for Fisher and Grand Forks	12:45am
	***No 87 Mixed train for St. Hillaire, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Fall	9:00a m
6:00 p m	***No 88 Mixed train from St. Hillaire, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Falls	
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON June 7, 1897.

President McKinley greatly enjoyed the break made in his arduous official duties by his visit to Philadelphia last week, where he participated in the exercises attending the opening of the Commercial museum and the annual meetings of the National manufacturers' association and the American medical association. He was accompanied by a distinguished party including two members of the cabinet and a large delegation from both branches of congress and the diplomatic corps, together with the ladies of their families.

The tariff debate as far as it has gone has been particularly pleasing to the Republicans of the House, because most of the schedules which have been adopted are nearer what they were in the Dingley bill as it passed the House than they expected them to be when the amended bill was reported to the senate. There is a report that senator Gorman is at the head of a scheme to delay the final passage of the tariff bill until September, because he prefers making his campaign in Maryland before the people have an opportunity to see the good effect that the new tariff will have upon business. However, the Democrats have not yet shown any disposition to delay the bill.

Speaker Reed was amused at the exposure of the sensation manufactured by an addle-pated fellow who imagines himself a detective and a newspaper man. This fellow wrote letters threatening the speaker's life if he did not do as he directed signed "A Cuban," and after mailing copies of them to Mr. Reed peddled other copies of them among Washington correspondents, and actually succeeded in selling them to representatives of several notoriously sensational papers. Speaker Reed knows that the policy of the House which he is carrying out so well is endorsed by the best interests of the country and that is all he wants to know about it.

Representative Henderson is not a profane man as a rule and probably did not intend to be profane, when after Jerry Simpson had delivered one of his abusive tirades against the speaker because he had not appointed the House committees and several Democrats had repeated for the hundredth time something idiotic about the majority of the House having been bucked and gagged by speaker Reed, he indignantly said: "Why this hell in a teapot; this boiling over from the realms of Kansas?" After calling attention to the fact that the policy now being carried out was the will of a majority of the House, as repeatedly shown by the vote when attempts have been made to set it aside, he declared that the abuse howled at the speaker was neither honorable nor honest. Gen. Henderson concluded with this lashing for Jerry Simpson: "It takes time to ascertain the predilections and capabilities of members. Take the gentleman from Kansas. Imagine trying to pick out a place where he could be useful to this country, when every time he opens his mouth he makes the problem more difficult."

Representative Grosvenor put the House in a glorious good humor with his description of the change in Democratic leadership, and his remarks were interspersed with shouts of laughter. He said in part: "Every now and then they spring something new on us in the shape of a new leader. When the talented young Texan (Bailey), who inherited his leadership rather than earned it, was in command, a little flattery and a few kind words sufficed, and we got along very well. Of course we had some trouble with the disappointed leader from Tennessee (McMillin), who grumbled a good deal. We got used to that. But when the great leader from Kansas (Simpson) suddenly flashed upon the horizon and swung the minority into a solid phalanx, I thought perhaps, God Almighty had decided to wreck the Democratic party under his leadership. But he dropped out. I never knew exactly how. Perhaps his time was not out. Then came the gentleman from Washington (Lewis). I have not examined his credentials yet, and don't know who he represents in this contest. I don't know whether he will be supported as his leadership has not progressed far enough to get a vote." Mr. Grosvenor also had a few words about senator Morgan's assertions that the House was not legally in session, which he declared to be "wild, senseless, imbecile" talk that ought to be rebuked.

As the Democratic senators have objected to including the campaign of 1892 in the sugar investigation proposed by Pitchfork Tillman's resolution, and Senator Smith, the only men who has been directly accused, has denied that he speculated in sugar stock, the republican senators will probably vote against the investigation resolution, and as a number of Democratic senators have announced their intention to do likewise there is little chance for the adoption of the resolution.

The Sultan of Turkey has withdrawn his objection to receiving Dr. J. B. Angell, late president of the University of Michigan, as U. S. Minister, and says the objection was based upon a misunderstanding.

Administration Optimism.

Minneapolis Tribune.

The cue given by the administration to the country, as expressed in the recent speeches of President McKinley and Secretary Gage, is to look on the bright side of things. At the Cincinnati banquet the secretary was the bearer of a message from the president giving the assurance that the tariff bill would soon be passed and that then the administration would turn its attention to currency reform. The president repeated this assurance in his Philadelphia speech, and Secretary Gage again repeated the message in a speech at Cumberland, Md., on Thursday. He said, among other things: "I am optimistic. There are evidences to justify it. Reference was made here to my recent speech in Cincinnati. Let me repeat here the substances of the conclusion of that address. The prophecy then made will be fulfilled. The promise, I am certain will be kept. The prophecy was that both bodies of congress would soon put through an adequate tariff bill, and the promise was that the administration would be faithful to the task imposed upon it of putting the currency of the country on a sound, enduring and solid basis."

In view of these repeated assurances from high quarters the people of the country are justified in the conclusion that the administration has what may be called "inside information" of the temper and disposition of congress, and feels certain that the promises of ample support for the tariff bill will be kept. Certainly the action of the senate so far on the bill justifies such a conclusion.

Mr. Gage claims that he has evidence which justifies him in taking an optimistic view of the business situation. He did not give any "corroborative details," but they are furnished in a New York letter written to the Chicago Record by its staff correspondent under date of June 2nd. The correspondent says he finds that there has been a decided improvement in the financial situation since he was last in New York. "All classes in the industrial and commercial world," he says, "feel encouraged over the outlook, and expectancy has replaced the apprehension that was the habitual condition of the public mind during the past three years. The people you meet in the banks down town and visitors from other parts of the country who gossip in the hotel rotundas all tell the story that, while the era of prosperity has not yet begun, the signs of its approach appear in every direction, the most important being an almost universal confidence that it is almost here."

Among the solid facts on which expectations may be based are the flattering crop prospects. President Hill, of the Great Northern, is quoted as predicting that the wheat fields contributory to his lines will furnish 60,000,000 bushels of grain this season for transportation, and the managers of other lines contribute equally favorable information. The jobbers say that the supply of manufactured goods which may be counted among the necessaries of life is generally exhausted throughout the country, and that the people must buy and the mills must resume operation to meet the demand, which will bring into circulation the millions of dollars that have been hoarded through the hard times.

It would be well if all people, everywhere, would imitate the cheerful and optimistic tone of the president and the members of his administration. Let them withdraw their gaze from the dark and gloomy aspect upon which it has dwelt for several years past and habituate themselves to looking upon the bright side of things. It is well known that almost any man in good health might be made ill if his friends, through a concerted movement, were to make a point of telling him every time they met him, how sick he looked. The imagination is a powerful motor. When everybody one meets talks of hard times, a tinge of melancholy is is created which overspreads the whole community. This cloud can be dissipated by cheerful talk and by considering the really favorable factors of the situation.

Truth in a Nutshell.

Impure blood is the natural result of close confinement in house, school room or shop.

Blood is purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla and all the disagreeable results of impure blood disappear with the use of this medicine.

If you wish to feel well keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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Crete and Cuba Compared.

The plain truth is that Turkish administration in Crete has been admirable, when compared with Spanish administration in Cuba. Further than that, the program of home-rule and reform for Crete that the great powers agreed upon last fall,—and that they still intend to put into effect,—goes in thoroughness and genuineness as far beyond the Spanish reforms proposed for Cuba as could well be imagined. The Christians in Crete to-day are in Paradise when compared with the Cubans in Cuba. Extermination is not nearly so imminent for the Armenians under the policy of the Turkish pashas, as it is for the Cubans under the methods of Weyler. There is dignity and strength of personal character in Osman, Edham and other of the Turkish military leaders. Their bravery entitles them to respect. For example, few incidents of the present season have been better worth recording than the manner in which Hafiz Pasha met his death. This brave old Turkish general was eighty years of age when he led his men in the hard fighting that lasted for four or five days in the Malouna pass. He absolutely refused when twice wounded to dismount from his horse, or to retire from the range of fire, but fought on until instantly killed by a bullet through the head. One must apologize for mentioning the name of the low-bred scoundrel who leads the Spanish forces in Cuba in the same sentence with such manly Mohammedan fighters as Hafiz. Weyler and his clique in Cuba are trying to conquer the island by ruining all its resources and destroying its non-combatant inhabitants, including the women and children. It is believed that they are amassing immense private fortunes by robbing the Spanish treasury. The Spanish officers in Cuba are carrying thousands of false names on the rolls of their regiments, in order themselves to pocket the pay. They are starving the horses, while they sell in the open market for their own private benefit the provender that the Spanish treasury supplies. The methods in vogue among the Turks for the suppression of insurrection are not amiable, certainly; and we are entitled to view them with distress and indignation, quite as all honest and decent people view them in England and France. And perhaps even our government has some small degree of responsibility in that far away part of the world. But the prime responsibility lies at the door of Europe. The situation in Cuba however, appeals directly to us. England has no responsibility there: and enlightened Europeans, whether or not they express themselves publicly, will have scant respect for us if we allow the year 1897 to pass away without calling a complete halt, and undertaking the rescue of what remains of Cuban population and resources.—From "The Progress of the World," in June Review of Reviews.

Agents Wanted

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PEOPLE'S, 3941 Market St.,
[4-9] Philadelphia, Penna.

N. E. A. Excursion to Milwaukee.

Teachers and their friends who contemplate attending the N. E. A. meeting at Milwaukee, next July, will do well to see that their tickets read via the Wisconsin Central Lines from St. Paul and Minneapolis. Elegent day coaches, and the finest sleeping and dining cars, combined with the best train service, makes the ride a pleasant one. Your nearest ticket agent can give you full information, and sell you tickets.

JAS. C. POND,
General Passenger Agent.
[7-tf] Milwaukee, Wis.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate under Judgment of Foreclosure.

First Publication May 27, 1897,
Last Publication July 8, 1897

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss District Court.
County of Polk.
Frank W. Rollins, Plaintiff.
vs
Nicholas Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Andrew McKinney as the administrator of the estate of John A. Mundigal deceased, Anna Mundigal, The House & Sons Malting Co., Louis Borchers, A. Abrahamson, Alfred Hoffman, Joseph Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Theresa Hoffman, Peter Hoffman, Hattie Hoffman, Elizabeth Boch formerly Elizabeth Hoffman and W. H. Pringle as the administrator of the estate of Nicholas Hoffman, deceased, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 25th day of May, 1897, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said Polk county, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on Friday the ninth day of July, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court house in the city of Crookston in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Polk and said state of Minnesota, described as follows to-wit:

Lots one and two in block thirty-six, and lots number seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one and twenty-three in block thirty-four, all in Traill's addition to East Grand Forks.

Dated May 25th, 1897
THOMAS LAWRENCE,
Sheriff of Polk County.
A. A. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney. [7-13]

Dyspepsia.

You have tried "77" for Grip and Colds—now try "10" for Dyspepsia. For sale by all druggists, 25c.

Notice of Final Proof

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., May 20, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in the support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before register and the receiver at Crookston, Minnesota on July 10, 1897, viz: Ole P. Slakke, T. C. E. No. 3866 for the w½ nw¼ w½ sw¼ sec. 14, T. 148 N., R. 48 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jacob Ide, of Crookston, Minn.; Ole Krogen, of Fisher, Minn.; Knut K. Kleven, of Climax, Minn.; Torger Otsey, of Climax, Minn.

[7-13] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Polk.

In Probate Court, Special term, May 13th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Edwin H. Pease deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of George Q. Erskine, administrator in Minnesota of the estate of Edwin H. Pease deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard by this court, on Saturday, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office in Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper, printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 13th day of May A. D. 1897.

By the Court.
A. A. MILLER, Attorney for Estate. OLE E. HAGEN, Judge of Probate.
[6-9]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE

First pub. May 13, 1897.
Last pub. June 24, 1897.

Default having been made in the conditions of that certain mortgage made executed and delivered by Andrew Sture and Martha H. Sture, his wife, as mortgagors, to The Union Central Life Insurance Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Ohio, as mortgagee, which mortgage bears date the 11th day of January, 1893, is recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk, state of Minnesota, on the 10th day of February, 1893 at 3:20 o'clock p. m. in book 65 of mortgages, page 27-20, is upon the following described land in said county of Polk, to wit: The southeast quarter of Section eighteen (18) and the northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of section twenty (20), all in township one hundred and fifty-two (152) range forty-four (44), containing four hundred acres, and was given to secure the payment of the sum of sixteen hundred dollars with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum, payable annually on the first day of December in each year, according to the conditions of one principal note and interest coupon notes thereto attached, by failure to pay the annual interest falling due on the first day of December, 1896, and by failure to pay the taxes levied upon said real estate for the years 1893, 1894 and 1895; and whereas said mortgage provided as one of its conditions that in case of failure to pay any part of said interest when the same becomes due or to pay any taxes levied upon said real estate before the same becomes delinquent, the whole sum of money or indebtedness thereby secured shall thereupon become due and payable; and whereas said mortgage also provides that if such taxes are not so paid the holder of said mortgage may elect to pay the same and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of eight per cent per annum and said mortgage stand as security for the amount so paid with interest; and whereas said mortgagee pursuant to said provision did on the 2nd day of November, 1896 pay taxes then delinquent and unpaid for the years 1893 and 1894 amounting to $103.02, and on the 14th day of December, 1896 pay taxes then delinquent and unpaid for the year 1895 amounting to 38.17; and whereas there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice on said principal indebtedness and interest thereon to the date hereof and for said amount paid for taxes and interest thereon the sum of nineteen hundred and thirty-six dollars and twenty cents ($1936.20 and whereas because of said defaults and each of them the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded became operative, and no action at law or in equity having been instituted to recover said mortgage indebtedness.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be forectosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises above described, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county of Polk, at the front door of the court house in Crookston, in said county on Saturday the 26th day of June, 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said indebtedness, the attorney's fee of $75, and the disbursements allowed by law.

Dated May 11th, 1897.
THE UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Mortgagee.
GEO. T. HALBERT, Attorney for Mortgagee.
504 Guaranty Loan Bldg., Minneapolis Minn. [5-11]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First Pub. May 13, 1897.
Last Pub. June 24, 1897.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of two hundred twenty-three and fifty one hundredths ($223.50) dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Per Eric Olson and Catharine Olson, (his wife), mortgagor, to Iver Pederson mortgagee, bearing date the 19th day of May, 1891, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 25th day of May, 1891, at 10:45 a.m., in book 49 of mortgages, on page 368 and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice, is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The west half of the southwest quarter (w½ of sw¼) of section four (4) in township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north of range forty three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian containing eighty (80) acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, or his deputy at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the 25th day of June 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 11th A. D. 1897.
IVER PEDERSON, Mortgagee.
ALLEN J. GREER, Attorney for Mortgagee,
Lake City, Minn. [5-11]

L. O'BRIEN, MASON.

Plain and Ornamental PLASTERING.

ACME, ADAMANT AND BLACKBOARDS

ALL KINDS OF CEMENT WORK.

ALL WORK WARRANTED

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. Address,

Crookston, Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss
County of Polk.

In probate court, special term, April 29th, 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Hattie S. Comings, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of John Zerfass Jr. administrator of the estate of Hattie S. Cummings deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard by this court, on Friday the 28th day of May A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock p. m., at Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 29th day of April A. D. 1897.

By the Court,
OLE E. HAGEN,
[4-7] Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss
County of Polk.

In the Probate Court, Special term May 4th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Gould C. Johnson, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Martin Rockstad administrator of the estate of Gould C. Johnson deceased, representing among other things that he has fully administrated said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined and petition heard by this court, on Saturday the 29th day of May, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in Crookston, in said county.

And it is further ordered that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 4th day of May, A.D., 1897.

By the Court,
OLE E. HAGEN,
[4-7] Judge of Probate,

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., April 28, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on June 18th 1897, viz: James Hance, H. E. 15770 for the n.e.¼ sec. 26, township 152, range 46.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Benoit, Narcis Mireault, John P. Goregen, Filbert Mathew, all of Huot, Polk county, Minnesota.

[3-8] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

STATE OF MINNESOTA } ss
COUNTY OF POLK

In Probate Court, Special Term, May 19th 1897

In the matter of the estate of Walter L. Sessions, deceased:

Whereas, certain writings purporting to be duly authenticated copies of the last Will and Testament of Walter L. Sessions, late of Chautauqua county New York deceased, and the probate thereof in the Surrogate's court of said Chautauqua county, New York, have been delivered to this court;

And, whereas, Mary R. Sessions has filed therewith her petition, representing among other things that said Walter L. Sessions lately died in said county of Chautauqua, testate, possessed of certain real estate, situated in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota on which the said Will may operate, and that said petitioner is one of the executors of said last Will and Testament and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters of administration with Will annexed be to J. W. Wheeler issued thereon;

It is ordered, that the proof of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the probate office in said county, on Friday the eleventh day of June, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons interested may appear for, or contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota the 19th day of May, A. D., 1897.

By the Court,
A. A. MILLER, Attorney for Estate. OLE E. HAGEN, Judge of Probate.
[6-9]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First pub. April 22, 1897.
Last pub. June 3, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated January 27th, 1891, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota January 30th, 1891, in book 42 of mortgages page 182 whereby John Boh and Julia A. Boh, his wife, mortgageors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee southwest quarter of section four (4) in township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-six (46) and lots three (3) and four (4) block forty (40) original townsite of Crookston, Minnesota, in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof $572.91, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $121.59 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $693.50.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy Saturday, June 5th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1, 1897.
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
U. C. GILBERT & Co., [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [50-8]

ELECTRIC TELEPHONE

Sold outright, no rent, no royalty. Adapted to City, Village or Country. Needed in every home, shop, store and office. Greatest convenience and best seller on earth.

Agents make from $5 to $50 per day.

One in a residence means a sale to all the neighbors. Fine instruments, no toys, works anywhere, any distance. Complete, ready for use when shipped. Can be put up by any one, never out of order, no repairing, lasts a life time. Warranted. A money maker. Write W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk 10, Columbus, O.

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY.

Made a Well Man of Me.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY

produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address

ROYAL MEDICINE CO., 269 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale at Crookston, Minn., by S. A. WALLACE, Druggist.

GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS

CANNOT BE MADE FOR

$1 per Dozen

And I am not turning out cheap work.

My work is all first-class, and my prices reasonable: You cannot get first-class goods for third-class prices.

P. E. LYNNE,

Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

HUMPHREYS'

No. 1	Cures	Fever.
No. 2	"	Worms.
No. 3	"	Infants' Diseases.
No. 4	"	Diarrhea.
No. 7	"	Coughs.
No. 8	Cures	Neuralgia.
No. 9	"	Headache.
No. 10	"	Dyspepsia.
No. 11	"	Delayed Periods.
No. 12	"	Leuchorrea.
No. 13	Cures	Croup.
No. 14	"	Skin Diseases.
No. 15	"	Rheumatism.
No. 16	"	Malaria.
No. 19	"	Catarrh.
No. 20	Cures	Whooping Cough
No. 21	"	Asthma.
No. 24	"	General Debility.
No. 26	"	Sea-Sickness.
No. 27	"	Kidney Diseases.
No. 28	Cures	Nervous Debility.
No. 30	"	Urinary Diseases
No. 32	"	Heart Disease.
No. 34	"	Sore Throat.
No. 77	"	Colds and Grip.

DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MANUAL OF DISEASES MAILED FREE.

Small bottles of pleasant pellets, fit the vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid upon receipt of price, 25 cents, except Nos. 28, and 32 are made $1.00 size only. Humphreys' Medicine Company, 111 William St., New York.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL

"THE PILE OINTMENT."

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

CITY BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent?

Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Aug. Miller & Co., TANNERS.

FUR DRESSING AND DYEING A SPECIALTY.

We dress all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, harness and shoes.
We pay good price for black steer, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes.
We also take orders for coats and robes making, and cleaning and repairing of old furs.

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

CROOKSTON, - - - - - - - - MINNESOTA.

A. A. OLDS,

Plain - and - Ornamental - Painting,

Paper Hanging, Decorating and Kalsoming.

CROOKSTON, : : : : : : : : MINNESOTA

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ELMER ADAMS, of the Fergus Falls Journal has been appointed on the state board of regents. A worthy recognition of a good man. Elmer is one of the stalwart Republicans of the state.

GOV. CLOUGH has appointed E. D. Childs and Geo. R. Roberts members of the commission to look after the state ditches. The governor is evidently looking for efficiency rather than politics.

THE Fertile Journal enters upon the 11th year of its existence under very favorable auspices. Editor George is making a good local paper of it and we cordially extend the glad hand to our namesake and wish it "many happy returns of the day."

THE bill introduced by Senator Hansbrough, to prevent inventors and others from being swindled by alleged patent attorneys has some excellent features which should be embodied in a law. One feature; providing for the return by the government of the money sent by the inventor, in cases where his idea has already been patented is particularly good.

THE city of Moorehead will celebrate the ever-glorious on the 3rd of July this year, and neat invitations have been issued to all old-time residents of Clay county whose present address is known. The committee, of which body Geo. N. Lamphere, of the News, is secretary, has spared no pains nor expense to make the event a grand success in every way, and all who go may rest assured of having a good time.

DURING the last part of his administration Grover Cleveland did his best to bring everybody under the operations of the civil service rule and succeed so admirably that president McKinley, when he took the office of president, found very little to do in the way of appointments. He has taken the matter under consideration, however, and will no doubt upset many of Grover's calculations for his Democratic friends.

IT seems that there were no habeas corpus proceedings as yet in the controversy between the Hennepin grand jury and Gov. Clough, 'cause why, the Gov. politely declined to consider himself under arrest, and now the grand jury will have to get out a writ of attachment for the documents they called for or go over to the governor's office to examine them. The governor declined to take the documents out of his office or permit them to go out, but says the grand jury may come over to his office, sit by the fire-place and spit and examine all the Pub. Docs. they choose.

CALIFORNIA seems too tender-hearted for any use. Durrant, who has been convicted of the cruel murder of Blanche Lamont, (and if he killed her he also killed another girl,) has been granted a respite of four months in order that his case may be passed upon by the court of last resort. Every other court has declined to interfere with what is considered a just sentence and it is the almost universal belief that he richly deserved the fate that should have been his this month. By this movement on the part of his attorneys he gets four months more of life anyhow.

THE Hennepin county Grand jury issued a subpœna to Gov. Clough to appear before that august body and bring the bank examiner's report as to the condition of certain Minneapolis banks with him. The governor took the ground that the Grand jury has no jurisdiction over him and declined to come down. The matter was referred to the district judges who considered the question on Monday and a bench warrant was issued for the governor. Attorney Gen. Childs at once applied for a writ of habeas corpus and the question of which is the biggest the judiciary or exeutive will now come before that body to decide.

Inauguration of New Train Services 28 Hours to New York, 30 Hours to Boston.

Taking effect Sunday, May 30th the Nickel Plate road will run three through trains daily, in each direction, between Chicago, Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston. This line has grown so in popularity that it has become necessary to increase the train service in order to meet the demands of the travelling public.

Mr. J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill. will be pleased to furnish all information in regard to this new train service.

[No 7-8-11]

NOW YOU SEE IT. NOW YOU DON'T.

An Old Man Loses a Good Fat Pocket-book Containing Over $400, And no One Had Seen Ed. Strader Recently.

Friday morning a mysterious robbery occurred at the Ricket block that has baffled all our city Hawkshaws so far to solve. An old man named Johanaes Arensen went into the office of J. E. Carpenter, accompanied by two friends to get some land office papers made out. When they were made out the old man took from an inside pocket a big pocket-book, took out $15.00 in bills and two dollars from another pocket to pay the land office fees, than went with Mr. Carpenter into the land office to swear to the papers. When he had been sworn Mr. Carpenter told him he better go back into the office and rest while the papers were being completed. He went out but very soon returned in great excitement saying that he had been robbed—that somebody had stolen his pocket-book and contents. Chief Gonyea was at once sent for, who instituted a strict search of the premises where the old man had been, also every person in the neighborhood but without avail—the pocket-book had completely disappeared. It is a great mystery and liable to remain so.

Marrying a Man to Reform Him.

"The most subtle and deceitful hope which ever existed, and one which wrecks the happiness of many a young girl's life," writes Evangelist Dwight L. Moody, in the June Ladies Home Journal, "is the common delusion that a woman can best reform a man by marrying him. It is a mystery to me how people can be so blinded to the hundreds of cases in every community where tottering homes have fallen and innocent lives have been wrecked, because some young girl has persisted in marrying a scoundrel in the hope of saving him. I have never known such a union, and I have seen hundreds of them, result in anything but sadness and disaster. Let no young girl think that she may be able to accomplish what a loving mother or sympathetic sister have been unable to do, Before there is any contract of marriage there should be convincing proof that there has been real and thorough regeneration."

What Woman Owes to Society.

Woman stands as the sacred guardian of future homes and our nation's prosperity, and to her must we look for true reforms. To her standard must society come. Let her be sure to place it high and keep it pure, and make it apply impartially to all people. Let her keep out those whom she knows fall short of her standard, and never condone in the stronger sex what she condemns in the weaker. Let her think not to elevate society by hiding or condoning the evils which surround her on every side, but only by shutting out those whom she has found it impossible to raise to her standard. Then future generations will arise who will bless her for their heritage, instead of cursing her for their misery. —Dwight L. Moody in June Ladies' Home Journal.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice, for the week ending June 5th, 1897.

Gentlemen: Nils P. Chorswik, Mr. Jesse E. Dixson, Mr. R. D. Fornshell, Mr. S. M. Johnson, Mr. G. M. Kivell, Soreau B. A. Kiesgard, Mr. J. A. Sjorberg, Mr. C. S. Jate, Tom. Wohertz.

Ladies: Mrs. L. M. C. Andrews. Mrs. Andrew Evenson, Mrs. Ingrebor Larson, Miss Henriette Nelson, Miss Amanda Olson care Mrs. Sparly, Miss Hanna Warner, Miss Carrie Warner.

"Persons calling for the above say advertised.

Try the New 28 Hour Train to New York

The popular Nickel Plate Road is meeting with recognition on all hands, on Sunday, May 30th, a new train service between Chicago and the east took effect. Solid through trains with elegant equipped palace sleeping cars will leave Chicago daily at 10:35 a.m., 3:05 p.m. and 10:15 p.m. Uniformed colored porters will be in charge of all through trains, and the traveling public will be enabled to avail themselves of a trip that will not be tiresome. Fast time and low rates will be one of the main features that the Nickel Plate Road can offer to their patrons.

For full information in regard to train service, etc. call on or address, J. Y. CALAHAN, General Agent. 111 Adams street, Chicago. H. THORNE, G. P. & T. Agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago.

(No 8-8-11)

Two Good Things.

"77" for Grip and Colds; No 10. for Dyspepsia. For sale by all druggists, 25c.

COURT REPORT

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2ND.

The afternoon session was fully occupied by the Steenerson-Meehan case.

The case of Dr. H. Holte vs Lorje Evenson, continued on motion of defendant.

An indictment was returned against Philip Cote for murder in the third degree. It is charged that on March 18th defendant assaulted and killed Chas. Desmond in the town of Bygland; John M. Cochrane, of Grand Forks will defend Cote.

THURSDAY JUNE 3RD.

The Steenerson-Meehan case drags its weary length over the whole day. The evidence was closed and one side of the case argued before adjournment.

The grand jury returned indictments as follows: John Deschamps, murder in the first degree, the charge being that on the 2nd of April last at East Grand Forks he killed Thos. Breen. John Deschamps, Wm. Call and Thos. Nelson, for grand larceny in the first degree, the charge being that they took thirty dollars from Thos. Breen, the man Deschamps is charged with murdering. Wm. McKnight, grand larceny in the first degree. The charge is that he took a buggy and a pair of horses from the Gunniss boys in the town of Keystone. The parties indicted are all in jail. A. R. Holston will defend Deschamps and Call, and W. E. Rowe will defend McKnight.

The contest case of the will of Knud J. Brokke was referred to H. Steenerson to hear and report judgment.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 4TH.

Court convened at 9 o'clock. The argument on part of plaintiff in the Steenerson-Meehan case was presented, the jury instructed and sent out.

The case of Stener F. Tweten vs Ole C. Morben was dismissed on motion of defendant.

In the case of Ole. C. Morben vs Stener S. Tweten, judgment was ordered for plaintiff, Wm. Watts for plaintiff and J. Walseth for defendant.

A jury was called in the case of H. Steenerson vs Great Northern Ry. Co. defendant, and P. & J. Meehan intervenors. A. A. Miller and W. E. Rowe for plaintiff and H. W. Lee and R. J. Montague for intervenors.

This is an action in replevin; growing out of the log deal between the plaintiff and the Meehans. The Meehans shipped four cars of lumber over the G. N. Railway and in the lot were found several boards, and planks and other pieces, bearing the letter "H", stamped in the end. "H" is the log mark of H. Steenerson. The plaintiff demanded the lumber of the agent of the Ry. Co., and was refused possession. He thereupon replevined the lumber from the Ry. Co. and now brings suit to acquire title; making the Meehans parties to the suit. The case was fairly begun before the noon recess.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The evidence on the part of plaintiff in the above case was introduced and plaintiff rested his case. The intervenors moved for direction of a verdict in their favor that they are entitled to the possession of the property on the ground that plaintiff had made no demand for the lumber. The motion was argued and a verdict was so directed by the court.

The case of John Person vs Chris Anderson was continued.

A jury was called in the case of John Lodin vs Carl A. Carlson and Richard Olson. A. R. Holston appearing for plaintiff, and Ole J. Vaule and Wm. Watts for defendants.

It appears that plaintiff laid out some poison for wolves, and a dog was killed, and it is claimed some stock. Complaint was made against plaintiff and he was brought before Justice Olson and there plead guilty, and was fined ten dollars and costs. He claims that the justice and complaining witness Carlson held him in custody for a day or two to make him give an indemnity bond for $100.00, and on his failure to secure such bond was sent to jail. He sues for damages for false imprisonment. The jury returned a verdict Saturday in favor of plaintiff for $10.00.

The other case of H. Steenerson vs P. & J. Meehan, similar to the one tried, was continued.

D. S. B. Johnstone Land Mortgage Co. vs John O'Belvik, was settled.

Peter Heydt vs town of Crookston was the next case on docket. Wm. Watts for plaintiff and H. Steenerson for defendant. The action is brought for damages for road, that the town laid out on east side of plaintiff's farm; he claiming that about two-and-one-half acres of his land was taken on account of their not following the quarter line. The case was not quite finished when court adjourned Saturday evening.

Indictments were returned against A. O. Berg and E. L. Wichterman for grand larceny in the second degree. Berg is chairman and Wichterman is clerk of the town board, and it is charged that they forged an order on town of Chester and got the money from the bank of McIntosh.

John Olson was indicted on the charge of grand larceny in the first degree. The charge being that, on Jan. 14th '97 he took $38 from one Ole Munson in the town of Knute at the Commercial hotel.

MONDAY MORNING JUNE 7TH.

Court convened at 9 o'clock, and the case of Heydt vs town of Crookston was completed and given to the jury, and a verdict for the defendant was returned in a few minutes.

It the case of State vs John Olson, indicted for grand larceny in the first degree. A. R. Holston appeared for defendant and entered a plea of guilty in the second degree, and defendant was sentenced to sixty days in jail.

A jury was then called in the case of H. L. Gaylord vs Kristian L. Moren. Wm. Watts for plaintiff and A. R. Holston for defendant. The action is brought to acquire possession of a house in McIntosh which plaintiff claims under bill of sale. Defendant claims it by purchase at constable sale. The case has occupied the morning session.

The case of Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Co. vs East Grand Forks was continued.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The verdict in the case of Gaylord vs Moran was for defendant.

Thomas King vs Louis H Desmairs continued. Charles Heyden vs P. V. Murray continued.

The cases of J. P. Mallinger vs St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co. and the Hartford Insurance Co., were settled. The cases involved insurance on the elevator which burned in Jerome's addition.

Ole J. Brokke vs A. H. Newber was continued.

At the close of the day the case of Fontaine & Angiim vs Mathias Laliberty, defendant and Geo. Vine garnishee is on trial. DeForest Backlen for plaintiff and A. R. Holston for defendant. The plaintiff sues on a promissory note. Defendant acknowledges making the note but sets up that the last payment was made more than six years ago, consequently the note is outlawed.

Indictments were returned by the grand jury against three saloon keepers in Fisher, each charged with selling liquor to an habitual drunkard, to-wit: C. U. Webester, Jr. Wm. O'Rliey and Dan Gaston, Henry Schultz and Mike Kaveney, are the parties indicted.

Wm. McKnight (Schnitz,) who was indicted for grand larceny in the first degree, charged with being one of the men who stole a team of horses, plead guilty to the charge, and his attorney A. R. Holston, requested that he be sent to the Reformatory. He was not sentenced today.

TUESDAY JUNE 8TH.

The case of Fontaine & Angiim vs Mathias Laliberty was finished and given to the jury and a verdict was returned this afternoon in favor of the plaintiff assessing his damages at $807.55.

A jury was then called in case of John E. Engstad vs Jens Syverson, et al. Ole J. Vaule for plaintiff and DeForest Backlen for defendant. The action is brought to recover from the bondsmen of Syverson's wife's estate. The bondsmen are T. O. Sundet and O. O. Sandet. The jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $205.00

A. C. Wilkinson vs City of Crookston was the next case on call. A. A. Miller for plaintiff and R. J. Montague for defendant. The action is brought to recover for legal services rendered the city in the case of Netzer vs City of Crookston. The case went to the jury just before the evening adjournment.

An indictment was returned against Tom Ellingson charging grand larceny in the second degree.

Wm. McKnight (Schultz) was sentenced to four years and ten months at Stillwater.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 9TH

The jury in the case of A. C. Wilkinson vs City of Crookston returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $90.00. The plaintiff immediately moved to set aside the verdict and for new trial, on the ground the verdict was not in accord with the testimony in the case. The motion was argued at some length and the court ordered the verdict set aside and new trial granted unless the city paid $150.00. Plaintiff sued for $300.00.

The calendar was then called and the parties not appearing to answer the call, and proceed to trial, the following were continued: Hugh Quigley vs. E. J. Grover; Wm. Marlton vs Thos. Lawrence; Thos. Routley vs Thos. Lawrence; W. W. Pringle, administrator of the estate of Nick Hoffman vs Frank Svoda; Della Odegard vs E. Wardell; Nels Hiren vs Elias Steenerson; W. W. Pringle as administrator of estate of N. Hoffman vs Frank Zidlick; John J. Dahl vs T. H. Bjoin; C. C. Lusher vs City of East Grand Forks. First Nat. Bank of Brooklyn vs Stone and Columbus, and The John Good Cordage Co. vs Munn & Fillatrault, continued by consent.

In the case of Otto Schnitz vs John Gossen, appealed from municipal court, East Grand Forks, the appeal was dismissed on motion of defendant. A. A. Miller appearing for defendant. J. B. Nineman vs Z. J. Riendeau, appeal dismissed. A. A. Miller for plaintiff and W. J. Anderson for defendant. The court having practically disposed of all the jury cases not already set, and the County Atty, not being ready with the criminal cases, court adjourned until 1:30 p. m.

The Weather.

During the entire spring the weather has been ideal wheat weather—and that means poor corn weather, indifferent oats and barley weather and very poor weather for gardens. During the month of May a few frosts occurred—some killing ones. During the last week in May a fine soaking rain occurred which was followed by a week of extremely cold weather for this time of the year with a succession of frosts almost every night more or less severe. Sunday night ended that period with a light frost, scarcely perceptible to the early riser, who got up at 4:30 to see about it, and the day was very much warmer. Tuesday morning dawned bright, beautiful and warm and at present writing it looks as though the "cold spell" was over for this summer—and it is high time that it was, if we are going to have any gardens. From all reports however we should judge that the damage to oats and barley was slight and wheat seems to have rather enjoyed the weather than otherwise.

Park Region Encampment.

The Park Region Encampment held at Brainerd this year bids fair to be one of the finest ever attempted in that line—and our people all remember what a grand time we had in Crookston in '92. A little canvassing last week by a few of the comrades revealed the fact that there is a desire on the part of some of our citizens to have the Encampment meet here in '98. What the prospects would be of our getting it can not be told, but one thing is sure we cannot get it unless the comrades take hold in earnest and sent a good strong delegation to Brainerd to ask for it. There is no better place in the whole district than Crookston for it with so many railroads central here, and our citizens are ever ready to do all in their power to entertain the old boys in blue. Col. Cobham Post met in extra session last Saturday evening to consider the question but so few could be out that the matter was put over to next Friday night when it will came up for final settlement. A full attendance is desired.

More.

Curative power is contained in Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other similar preparation. It costs the proprietor and manufacturer more. It costs the jobber more and it is worth more to the consumer. More skill is required in its preparation and it combines more remedial qualities than any other medicine. Consequently it has a record of more cures and its sales are more than those of any other preparation. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine to buy because it is an honest medicine and thousands of testimonials prove that it does actually and permanently cure disease.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

N. E. A. Convention.

For the N. E. A. convention to be held at Milwaukee on July 6th the Northern Pacific railroad will sell tickets for a rate of one fare and two dollars and a half for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 4th and 5th with final limit on July 13. [9-12]

The New 28 Hour Train To New York, 30 Hours To Boston.

The Nickel Plate Road are now in a position to offer their patrons unsurpassed travelling facilities. Three through trains daily in each direction, between Chicago and the east. The new schedule to become effective Sunday May 30th. Dining car service unexcelled. Rates lower than via other lines. The short line to the east. You will save money and time by patronizing this road. Call on or address,

J. Y. CALAHAN, General Agent, 111 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. H. THORNE, C. P. & T. A., 111 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

[No 9-8-11]

HEADQUARTERS

PARK REGION ASSOCIATION,

Grand Army of the Republic.

Brainerd, Minn., May 18, 1897

COMRADES:

The 13th annual encampment of the Park Region association, G. A. R., will be held at Brainerd on June 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th. Your Commander would impress upon every member of this association, and also upon every comrade who may not already be a member, the importance of his presence at this meeting. We aim to make this the largest and most profitable encampment ever held in this district. The city has tendered to us the free use of the most beautiful park on the line of the N. P. Railway, and the hospitality of our citizens has so often been attested that comment is unnecessary here. The business men are giving their time and money to aid the efforts of making this re-union and Encampment a grand success.

Our executive committee, composed of prominent citizens and city officials has appointed sub-committees to facilitate the work. We anticipate no trouble in securing the amount of money required to carry out our plans.

Our committe promises a brilliant programe, one that cannot fail to interest every comrade.

Full particulars and instructions will be issued in future orders.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 1.

Brainerd, Minn., May 27, 1897

COMRADES:

The Commander takes pleasure in issuing the following information:

The citizens of Brainerd are providing ample accomodation for 5,000 comrades and visitors. We will have a grand pavilion that will seat 3,000 people, in addition to the opera house and two large halls for camp-fires. We are as yet not fully prepared to give details of the program of entertainments, but have assurance of many eminent comrades and citizens to be with us and entertain you. For the lovers of athletic sports we will provide bicycle parades and races, base ball games and other athletic sports. For the disciples of Walton we will arrange excursions to the numerous lakes in close proximity to the city where fish are plenty and anxious to bite.

The railroad companies have given the usual one and one-third fare for the round trip from all points in the state.

Camp Spalding will be equipped with electric lights, city water and tents for all who wish to occupy them, and Post Commanders will report at once the number from their commands desiring tents.

The commander at this time believe it to be wise to suggest the formation of the Park Region Ladies' Relief Corp, as auxiliary to the Department. He recommends to the Post Commanders that they suggest to the officers of the Ladies' Relief Corps that a certain number of delegates be sent to Brainerd during the encampment with this purpose in view. The ladies here are in hearty sympathy with the movement, and are doing everything that they can to promote the organization of a Park Region Ladies' Relief Corps.

HOTEL RATES.

The Arlington	$2.00 per Day
City Hotel	1.00 " "
Antlers	1.00 " "
Globe Hotel	1.00 " "
Palace Hotel	1.00 " "
Windsor Hotel	1.00 " "
Stratton House	1.00 " "

Attest:

H. C. STIVERS, Adjutant. T. C. CONGDON, Commander.

Keep Up Your Scott's Emulsion in Summer-time

What are your resources for the summer? Have you an abundance of health stowed away for the long, hot, depleting days, or does summer find you low in vitality, run down, losing flesh, and weak? Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil will give you the proper reserve force, because it builds up the system on a solid foundation. A tonic may stimulate; Scott's Emulsion not only "boosts," it sustains.

It is a wise precaution always to have at least a small bottle of Scott's Emulsion in the house. Unopened, it will keep indefinitety. Tightly corked, after using, kept in a cool place, it will remain sweet for weeks.

For sale by all druggists at ...50 Cents and $1.00

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Miss Eveline Hall is breaking a bike.

Bob Leick was in for a visit with his family.

O. O. Lindel went to Neilsville on Saturday.

Tom Erwin was up from Fisher on Tuesday.

Twelve Temptations for $1 seem rather high.

Wheat shows an upward tendency this week.

C. U. Webster was up from Fisher on Saturday.

Robt Casmey was in from Euclid on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wheeler witnessed the Shriners' parade at Fargo on Monday.

Miss Lilinn Finlayson went up to Angus Saturday.

A. G. Gailasch came up from St. Paul this week.

Geo. Carpenter went down to Fargo this week.

Fred Lusinn went to Fargo on Saturday evening.

Frank Brady was up from St. Paul on Saturday.

Prof. Wishard was down from Euclid on Tuesday.

Ex-Dept. Sheriff Johnson is around during court week.

Martin Bijerk was in from St. Hilaire on Saturday.

Ed. Martin returned on Saturday from his visit to Iowa.

G. H. Fargo represented Euclid in the city on Tuesday.

Wm. Anglim Jr. will spend his vacation on the coast.

Miss Josie Lally is visiting in East Grand Forks this week.

Only "Twelve Temptations" at the opera house tonight.

Dave McCleary was down from Kittson county last week.

Dr. C. E. Dampier returned from St. Paul Friday morning.

Frank Hertz started for Devils Lake on Tuesday morning.

Billy Davis went over to the Forks on Tuesday to see the circus.

Alex Thompson has instituted action for divorce from his wife.

R. A. Wilkinson returned from a trip to the coast on Saturday.

Miss Corinne Cameron is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. D. Stephen.

August George went down into Norman county on Wednesday.

Ex-Dept Sheriff Bourdon was in from Red Lake Falls this week.

The kids are prepared to enjoy the long vacation to the fullest extent.

Martin Mossefin went over to the Forks on Tuesday to see the circus.

Geo Vine took his family out to Maple lake for an outing this week.

Mrs. Knute K. Austin went out to Fosston on Saturday to visit friends.

Miss Fitzgerald left Saturday evening for Alexandria to spend her vacation.

The Northern Pacific train was half an hour shy on Monday morning.

J. E. O'Brien returned on Saturday morning from a business trip to St. Paul.

Crookston was fairly well represented at Grand Forks on circus day.

Frank LeDue and Tom Beaudry will open a cigar stand in Red Lake Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Bain, of Fisher, spent the Sabbath with friends in the city.

W. G. Hunt came down from McIntosh bright and early Monday morning.

Vance & Stone report two land sales last week and inquiries increasing.

Will Vannet was out riding his bike Monday evening—all by his lonesome.

Howard and Pearl Misner went up to Euclid on Saturday for a visit with relatives.

Miss Lillian Bader, of Rat Portage, has been visiting in the family of Geo. O. Buhn.

A. C. Wilkinson went to St. Paul last week to attend to a case in supreme court.

J. E. Flemming was one of the prosperous Buffington farmers in the city on Saturday.

August George has resigned his position of cashier of the Scandia American bank.

Frank Grygia arrived on Tuesday morning, with a dozen settlers from Pennsylvania.

M. A. Gonr was down from Kittson county on Monday evening on his way to St. Paul.

Quite a number went over to Grand Forks on Tuesday to see the Ringling Bros' circus.

O. L. Hamery was at Fertile last week surveying some public streets—and other objects.

Mrs. Geo. O. Buhn went out to Maple lake last week for a visit with friends and relatives.

Prof. Dewart left for his home at Northfield on Sunday evening to spend the long vacation.

The East Grand Forks Courier, of Thursday, mentioned the presence of Will Munch in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Morris returned on Tuesday morning from the Shriners' meeting in Fargo.

Geo. H. Ralph returned home on Saturday for a few day before engaging on his new survey.

Martin Benson, brother of the late C. M. Benson, of Woodside, is in attendance at court this week.

Tom Morris went down to Fargo to attend the Shriners meeting that was held there on the 7th.

C. G. Rapp was in from St. Hilaire this week. Adolph Rauch went over to Grand Forks on Tuesday.

W. C. Nash was over from East Grand Forks on Tuesday to interview the grand jury as a witness.

Miss Hillman, one of the teachers in our city schools, left on Sabbath evening for her home in Minneapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Marcum are intending to visit the coast, while the wheat at home is growing and ripening.

Mrs. Pray, secretary of Col. Cobham W. R. C., went to Ada this week to organize a corps in the Ada Post.

J. C. Clausen was in the city last week on his way to Bemidji, the new county seat of Beltrami county—maybe.

T. J. West was one of McIntosh's citizens who was a looker on in Venice early this week—if district court is Venice.

Al. Roberts returned this week from Thief River Falls, where he has been at work on a steamboat for several weeks.

Miss Ida Huncock passed through the city on Saturday morning en route home from her school at Fargo for the vacations.

Sam Wallace will improve the opportunity afforded by the three months school vacation to visit the old home in Vermont.

Mr. and Mrs Ed Schreader are rejoicing over the arrival of a young stranger at their, home which event transpired on Thursday last.

A slight break at the big saw-mill on Tuesday afternoon caused a bit of a lay-off for some of the men. All right again Wednesday morning.

Attorney J. E. Carpenter and Dave Herzman were arrested on Monday, charged with getting away with old man Arensen's money last week.

Comrades, don't forget the extra meeting of the Post for Friday evening. Business of importance on hand. Let all comrades turn out.

A nice drizzling rain cheered vegetation wonderfully on Tuesday afternoon. Had the circus been here it it would no doubt have rained hard.

P. J. McGuire has had a nice new milk wagon made by A. J. & A. Mc Kinnon, than whom no better workmen are in the business in this city.

Miss Edith Dowsland, a teacher in the public schools at Sauk Rapids, arriving on Friday morning for a visit with her sister, Mrs. A. E. McDonald.

Frank M. Brown went out on the St. Hilaire line on Friday last to sell the product of the Valley Roller Mill—the best flour in the Red River Valley.

Ira O. Brengman, a young man aged about 23, died at the residence of his father, S. N. Brengman, in the Fifth ward of typhoid fever on Wednesday.

Improper and deficient care of the scalp will cause grayness of the hair and baldness. Escape both by the use of that reliable specific, Hall's Hair Renewer.

The frost seems to have fixed the wild strawberry crop plenty but this don't seem to make much difference as tame ones seem to be very plentiful and cheap.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wheeler and Geo. F. Carpenter go as delegates to the Epworth League convention at Wadena, which will be on June 11th, 12th and 13th.

M. R. Waters, general agent for the Central Life Insurance Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, who has his office in Minneapolis, was in the city last week on business.

Brakesman Morris Sullivan, who was severely injured at Sabin last week, died soon after reaching the hospital at Moorhead. He leaves a wife and two children.

Monday was a good bit warmer with the prospects very good for a spell of summer weather. One week of very cold weather makes such a day all the more welcome.

Miss Selma Sandberg returned to her home at Wylie last week, after a visit of a few weeks duration with her brother John. She takes John's infant babe to care for.

Fred Hall was home on Monday night and went to Grand Forks Tuesday morning. He is now off for a three weeks' trip in southern Minnesota, hustling for trade.

Aug. Gustafson and Jake Andrist are painting and papering the old John N. Ives building on Broadway. They are kept pretty busy these days attending to the jobs they get.

Business has been very brisk at the land office for over a week. Frank Montague informs our reporter that "it looks like old times" to see the number of filings that are offered.

Every G. A. R. man, who feels any interest in the order, should be in attendance at the Post meeting tomorrow—(Friday) evening. Business of great importance on hand.

Frank Hawkins & Co have put in an electric motor to furnish the power needed in their bicycle repair shop and they will teach the machine to pump wind into tired bikes also.

J. E. Harris was elected Grand Financial secretary of the Maccabees at the state convention and came back Friday morning, feeling very much gratified at the honor conferred.

Geo. W. Strawbridge, cousin of the only original Ben (now in captivity) dropped off the train Wednesday a. m., on his way from Barnesville to Grand Forks to have a bit of a visit with Ben.

The little three-year old son of Joe Koelmel fell down a hay chute in Schrender's barn on Friday of last week and was insensible for several hours. He is all right again this week.

Hoboes do not seem to be quite as plentiful this year as usual—frost may have injured the crop—but they are plentiful enough. A few found entertainment at hotel de Gonyea last week.

Foutnine & Anglim have their grocery department nicely painted and papered up and it looks lovely in there. They have put in a glass case in which to keep their butter neat and fresh.

Lots of mill-wood is being hauled all over the city these day. It is pretty green and very wet from being just hauled out of the river, but it beats no wood at all for these cool mornings.

Our citizens are prepared to welcome the old vets in royal style should the encampment meet here next year. The matter is being looked up to ascertain what are our prospects for getting it.

The Crookston Business college has issued a catalogue that shows that institution to be in a very prosperous condition. It has been a power for good ever since it was started in this community.

Judge Ives expects to start next month for his trip to the old country, where he goes as a delegate to the geological convention in St. Petersburgh. The JOURNAL wishes him a safe trip and a pleasant time.

Uncle Robert Johnson, who has been for time immemorial, engaged as clerk in the offices of the county treasurer, went to his home in Dakota last week. He intends to spend the balance of the summer in Tennesee.

Sam Wallace is not married, but all the same a shower of rice fell when himself and that lady teacher took the train on Saturday evening. After all that exertion on the part of his friends Sam ought to rice gallantly to the occasion.

The fire laddies are keeping up their practice faithfully. On Monday night they beat the best time they had ever made before, the team that beats them at the tournament at Thief River Falls will have to do some lively hustling.

Deputy marshal Robt Morrison will attend to that onerous duty no longer for the present. He has been supplanted by H. W. Tappen, of Brainerd, who will attend to the "liquor selling to Indians" cases hereafter—till further notice.

John Tice sowed some winter rye on his farm near Mentor last fall and it was looking nicely before the late cold spell but, the frosts caught it at a critical period and cooked the whole business so that it was fit for nothing but to be cut for fodder.

Mr. and Mrs. Deb. Lytle and daughter Florence left this week for a visit to the old home in New York State. Mrs. L. is quite out of health and the trip is taken in the hope that she may derive great benefit thereby. She will probably remain all summer.

A dog fight caused some excitement on Main street Monday afternoon. Ed Schreader's bull-dog tackled Cowing's pointer and had to be released with a paddle which broke in the hands of the releaser before the bull-dog's grip broke. The pointer will live.

Rev. J. P. Pinkham has been giving temperance lectures in the city. On Saturday evening he gave one in the Congregational church and on Sunday afternoon he spoke at the Norwegian church. The Good Templars held a lodge meeting in the city on Saturday.

The commencement exercises at the opera house on Friday evening were attended by as many as could get into the opera house, many being obliged to go away. The exercises were very interesting, and the class of '97 enters the arena of life with flying colors.

Judge Mix was called upon to hold a session of court after the train came in from Fosston on Saturday night. Wm. Tanner was brought down from Fosston, charged with selling liquor to Indians. Tanner gave bonds and the hearing was postponed till today.

Another good soaking rain occurred on Tuesday afternoon and all night which did much to revive vegetation after the severe frosts of the past week. If we have no more frost this month the grain will now come along all right.

Frank Steelman was in from Mentor on Tuesday as a witness in a proving up case. He says that the late freeze did not very materially injure barley and oats and with no more of it they will come out all right. Reports wheat looking splendidly.

Morris Sullivan, a brakesman on a Great Northern freight train, fell beneath the wheels of the caboose and had one leg so badly crushed that amputation was necessary. The accident occurred at Sabin, in Clay Co. and he was taken to the hospital at Moorhead.

Messrs. Carpenter and Hertzman were taken before Judge Holt on Tuesday morning and the judge considering the offense charged of sufficient gravity to warrant investigation by the grand jury, postponed examination to give the grand jury a chance to get in its work.

Vice-President Sam Hill, of the Great Northern road was in the city a while on Saturday on his way to the coast in his private car. He was accompanied by his wife and Mr and Mrs W. J. Murphy, and W. J. improved the opportunity to go down and look over the electric light plant.

The project for a street fair, that has been agitating the minds of some of our business men for sometime past seems to meet with universal favor, and will no doubt be carried to a successful issue. Wherever it has been held once they seem to be in favor of repeating it.

The Great Northern railroad is selling lands right along at a lively rate and it will not be many years before they will have no more to sell if business keeps up. In spite of the hard times that we have heard so much about, the demand for good farming lands has been excellent this spring.

E. P. Pierce was called to his old home at Ashtabula, Ohio, by the death of his aged mother, last week, and left on the N. P. train Thursday evening. About two years ago he went to bury his father. He was to go from St. Paul via the Northwestern line and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern roads.

On Friday night of last week occurred another severe freeze and the average Crookstonite begins to think that "eternal vigilance is the price" of garden vegetables, as well as "of liberty" this year and even if you do kiver them up and keep the frost off the weather has been too cold for vegetables to grow any for the past week or ten days.

Owing doubtless to the rain on Tuesday evening, the attendance at the M. E. church to listen to the Nashville Students Jubilee Singers, was small, altogether too small for the merits of the entertainment. Almost every number was encored and the singers responded good naturedly. All who appreciate good vocal music were highly entertained.

Next Sunday is Children's Day at the Congregational church. Pastor Fisher will give an address to the young people in the morning, and a Sunday School concert will be held in the evening. Next week on Tuesday the Northern Pacific Conference of Congregational churches opens at Moorhead. Rev. Herman P. Fisher, of this city, is expected to preach the Conference sermon.

Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best, in fact—the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills Do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

State Land Grass Sale

Notice is hereby given that I have been re-appointed agent, by the State Auditor for the sale of grass on all state lands in Polk and Red Lake counties for the season of 1897, and that the same amounting to 40,000 acres, will be sold at public sale for CASH on the following dates at the points hereinafter named to wit:

Fosston	June	15th	1897.
McIntosh	June	16th	"
Mentor	"	17th	"
St. Hilaire	"	18th	"
Crookston	"	19th	"
Fertile	"	22nd	"

Sale will be Held at One o'clock each Day.

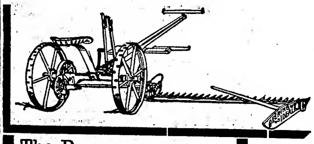
All persons who cut hay on State lands in these counties without proper authority will be proceeded against in accordance with the statute.
Dated Crookston, June 3rd 1897.

Frank Montague.

Aug Gustafson,

Carriage, Sign and House Painter.

All Kinds of Transfer Designs in Connection.
Leave orders at Munn's Carriage Shop.
CROOKSTON, -- MINN.



The Deering Ideal Mower.

has ball bearings like a bicycle. It runs easier, cuts better and lasts longer than any mower made. It is built to wear and it runs so light and easy that it saves your horses.

We would like to have you call and let us show you the many good points it has, and at the same time let us show you our full line of hay-rakes, buggies, harness, wagons, etc. We have a complete stock of the very best goods money can buy and our prices are as low as first-class goods can be sold at.

"Merits Always Wins."

Larsen & Carpenter,
Crookston, Minnesota.

Palate Ticklers

We have added to our already large stock of Groceries, etc., a full line of Armour's choicest cured meats, "Golden Brand" Hams and Breakfast Bacon. These goods are the finest on the market and our prices are right.

SPRING IS HERE,

And the time for sowing seeds is near at hand. If you reap the harvest you must sow the seed, and to make sure of good seed buy them of SLOCUM the Robert Street Grocer He will show you a complete line of Flower, garden and field seeds, at reasonable prices.

Slocum's Crocery

DEFECTIVE PAGE

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CHAPTER V.

It was the leader of this strange company who broke the silence that attended its arrival at the station. The tambourine and guitar had ceased their sounds as the procession came to a halt, and every one in our group at the station was awaiting what was to come. The leader was a large, finely built Mexican, whose skin and hair bespoke a goodly infusion of Castilian blood and whose manner was theatrical in a high degree. He drew himself up to his full height as he sat his on his horse with a composure and sense of personal importance that might not have been unbefitting a grandee of Spain. He lifted his sombrero and its weight of silver trimmings with mingled dignity and condescension.

"Como estanstedes caballeros?" (How do you do, gentlemen?) was his salutation.

The station keeper nodded, with a careless "Howdy," but Don Ramon lifted his hat and bowed politely and ceremoniously. A monarch of the Spanish throne could not have received the homage of a distinguished subject with more of majesty and graciousness.

The large man looked around at the faces of our group, singled out the station keeper as the proper person to address, and, with overpowering affability and condescension, inquired:

"Saben ustedes el Castellano?" (Do you know Spanish?)

"Poquito. But I talk United States better," returned the station keeper. Don Ramon and Felix nodded to the stranger to signify that he might, if he chose, address them in Spanish with the certainty of being understood. Upon this the large man went on to deliver a speech, which, translated into English, ran as follows:

"Before you, sirs, behold the great moral exhibition of Don Justiano Trinbajo, worldwide known as the master in feats of dexterity, of strength and of coarage, and who now has the honor to address you. His performances delighted great audiences in Guaymas, Hermosillo, Tucson and many other cities of Mexico and the United States. In his entertainments are exhibited wonderful feats in tumbling, contortioning, dancing and juggling. There is clowning, most irresistibly laughter provoking, by Senor Roscouomo." Here the painted young Mexican at his left hand, by way of justifying the encomium on his clowning, gave a series of grimaces and rolled about in his saddle in a manner intended to be convulsingly funny.

"There are singing, poetic dancing and superb acting by the Senorita Guadalupe Trebejendo de los Rios, known to the world of pleasure seekers as La Bella Lupita." He waved his hand dramatically toward the dusky, handsome girl, who, seated on her horse to his right, confronted the group of men at the station door with a haughtiness of pose and expression and air of superb indifference that could scarcely have been rivaled by the studied demeanor of the most renowned and accomplished actress in the world's great cities.

"Of this wonderful combination of beauty and talent I am the maestro," he continued, and paused to let the importance of this announcement have its full weight upon his hearers. Then he resumed:

"We are hastening onward to fulfill an engagement in Silver City, where we are eagerly awaited, after which we proceed eastward to delight and electrify the people of the populous cities of the Rio Grande valley. But our mission is to give entertainment to people wherever we may stay, and not only to those whose fortune it is to welcome us in the great towns; hence I make this proposition: Would it please the caballeros, and the beautiful senorita"—here he raised his hat and bowed profoundly to Carmen—"that my troop should give a performance here tonight? And would they generously contribute of their wealth to in some small meager reward our efforts to please them?"

Again the maestro paused and looked about him to observe the effect of his words, while, at his silent signal, the orchestra within the wagon struck up a lively air intended to inspire interest in the show.

"A circus out here on the plain!" "Well, that beats my time!" "Why not?" "Let's all chip in, boys, and help the thing along!" "Here's a dollar for my share!" were exclamations and remarks that arose among the men about the station door.

The showman looked toward Don Ramon, being evidently of the belief that the decision of the matter would rest with him. It is a trait of the Mexican, of high and of low degree alike, to be interested in public shows and pageants of every kind, and the maestro knew that he could safely count on the chances that even so poor an affair as his pretentiously advertised exhibition would not come amiss to the sturdy don to while away an hour or two of the evening at the station. And indeed after a few minutes' conversation with the showman, Don Ramon informed us of the terms that would recompense the maestro for an evening's entertainment. If we would pay him $10 in cash, and contribute provisions to serve his troop of eight persons with supper and breakfast, the maestro would raise his show tent in the space before the house and give a performance for the edification of all gathered at the station.

There was no reason to doubt that the money could be promptly raised, but the supplying of the troop with provisions was a matter more difficult to arrange, and the trouble in this respect threatened to be insuperable. The station storehouse was the obvious source of supply to look to for this purpose, but from what the keeper had said of his fears of a scarcity of provisions there seemed little hope that he would draw from what he had to feed the traveling showmen. We had all become interested in the maestro and his troop and wanted to see the show which promised agreeably to diversify the suspense and tedium of our waiting at the station amid the constant danger of Indian attack. The station keeper unexpectedly came to a decision favorable to our wishes. After stroking his beard reflectively he turned to one of his herders with the question:

"What do you say, Boney? Shall we spare the show people out of our stock enough bacon and flour and coffee to give them two rations all around? Things are mighty unsettled just now, and we'll have to take our chances of runnin short ourselves before the supply team will get to us again."

"Shall we? Yes, you bet," said the man addressed. "It'll be many a day before we have a Mexican circus pull up to our door again and offer to give us a show. I'll risk the runnin short if you will, and I know my pard will agree to it without askin."

"It's a go, then. Get out the grub." The keeper nodded to the maestro and pointed at the herder. "Go with that man, and he'll fix you out. Now the rest of you can raise the money, and we'll have the show. Some one pass around the hat."

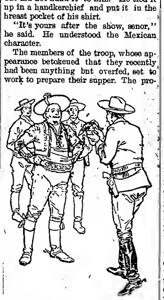
He looked toward Felix, who rose, took his hat in hand, dropped into it a silver dollar and passed it around for contributions. Every one to whom it was presented gave something. When he counted up the receipts, they amounted to $11. The Pike county man's offering was half a dollar.

"I'm not as mighty well fixed, but I reckon I ought to give as much as that, seein the size of the family I bring," he drawled. "The ole woman 'n the children think a powerful sight of a show, 'n you can bet your pile they'll all be thar."

The giving of the performance, so far as depended on our fulfillment of the terms, was assured. Felix counted the money in the presence of the maestro, but did not hand it to him. He tied it up in a handkerchief and put it in the breast pocket of his shirt.

"It's yours after the show, senor," he said. He understood the Mexican character.

The members of the troop, whose appearance betokened that they recently had been anything but overfed, set to work to prepare their supper. The pro-



"It's yours after the show, senor."

spective audience attended to its individual concerns or sat about and waited for the time when the performance should begin.

Other visitors were on their way to us. Out of the falling dusk three horsemen emerged like phantoms, close at hand, and came on toward the station. They were well mounted, and their clothes, the usual cowboy costume of wide brimmed hats and suits of California overalls, were new and clean. Each one of the three carried a pair of revolvers at his belt and a repeating carbine across his saddle horn. It was not this display of arms alone that gave a sinister aspect to these three men appearing from the darkness. There was that easy confidence, with somewhat of bravado, in their bearing, coupled with silent and ceaseless watchfulness, which, to the initiated, carries a warning when such men are encountered upon the southwestern plains. They stopped at the well to give their horses water, and then rode up to the station.

Each of the three was a man who would be remarked if seen in any crowd of cowboys on the plains. All of them were young. One was a large, powerfully built, swaggering fellow, with a truculent expression to his countenance, which gained nothing in pleasantness from the thin, black mustache that was carried down to the jaw on each side of his mouth. The second was a youth whose appearance was more romantic. He was dark of skin, with long, black hair, a handsome face, eyes of velvety brown, a catlike suppleness of movement and a manner and address suavely smooth and treacherous. It was later that we learned the names by which they addressed each other, which I may as well introduce at this point. The first of the two was known as Phœnix, the second as Dave.

It was the youngest of the trio that was unmistakably the leader. A slender, smooth faced boy, not past his teens, he exercised over the other two a tacit and unquestioned authority. His eyes, cold gray of tint, were singularly quick, keen and fearless and confronted the gaze of others with a suddenness and a penetration that were almost startling. This stripling seemed in one glance to discern every purpose and possibility and to estimate advantage or harm to him in the person thus scrutinized. Another feature, even more than the eyes, gave a suggestion of savage cruelty to a face which in other respects was not unpleasing of expression. This was the downward length of the chin below the mouth, in which the two white, front upper teeth, longer and more prominent than the others, imparted to the countenance a suggestion of ferocity. His slight form was muscular and well knit, his movments as lithe and active as a panther's. His pervading expression of alertness, self confidence and relentless readiness to kill should be mentioned to give a fair presentation of one who already had entered on his career as the most dreaded outlaw that ever figured in the red annals of the far southwest. These characteristics I have described I noted at the time, for his personality impressed me strongly at the first glance. It was not until later that I knew that in our gathering at this haven of refuge on the desert our strangely mingled company included the bandit desperado already famous as Billy the Kid. One of the two accompanying him was his chosen lieutenant and companion, Dave Rudebaugh.

At the station they passed some remarks with the keeper about the raiding Apaches, and Billy expressed the belief that they had not yet finished their work on the San Simon plain. Beef the three strangers had, freshly killed, wrapped in a gunny sack behind the saddle of the man called Phœnix. Flour and sugar and coffee they wanted, and I was not surprised when the station keeper found that he could spare them some of all these things and declined to accept pay for the same. After receiving their supplies they went away to a little distance from the station, and soon we saw the light of their campfire blazing in the dusk and could dimly distinguish the forms of their horses picketed out to graze.

The station keeper made no comments upon these dangerous visitors until he chanced to fall to talking with Felix and me apart from the others. Then he spoke of them cautiously, as one might who feared to say too much and must guard that his words be not overheard.

"They are rustlers takin their harvest in the wake of the Apaches," he said. "It's a toss up which are the worst. It is their chosen time to steal stock and rob and murder and cut up deviltry generally. All's laid to the account of the Indians at such times, you understand. How much they mean by comin to the station no one but themselves can tell. It may be that they want only somethin to eat and a place to pass the night. But if they don't lighten the outfit of some of the people here, it's because they've got somethin bigger in view and can't waste the time. We shall see. Hello, that tent lights up well! Looks as if the show might be about ready to begin."

We all looked to where the Mexican traveling company had raised their small tent, a structure of the circus side show variety. The interior, lighted by two kerosene torches, was at this particular time closed to outsiders while the performers were arranging themselves in their stage costume—a proceeding made evident by the shifting silhouettes displayed in animated motion against the canvas sides. A dressing room for the charming Lupita had been created by hanging up a blanket near the side opposite the entrance, and the same apartment during the performance served for the exits and entrances of all the performers.

It was approaching the hour when the mail buckboard was due from the eastward, and there was much speculation as to the chances that it would arrive that night. There were first to be considered the probabilities that a stage would have been started out at all that day and next the chances that it might get safely by the Apaches, and all the white "rustlers," sure to be abroad and active at such times as this. It was the station keeper's opinion, although he did not state the reasons for his faith, that it would certainly make the attempt to come through, and that it was likely to roll up at the station on time. All arrangements of course were made to receive it on its arrival, and a system of sentinels was organized to watch for it and to guard as well against a surprise visit of the renegades, while those not on duty attended the show. To give all at the station a chance at the exhibition the sentinels, assigned by twos, were divided into half hour reliefs, none of the men being exempted from this duty except Don Ramon, who, as the father and protector of Carmen, was by common consent excused.

Every arrangement of business and safety had been completed when the throwing open of the tent flap, and the striking up of the tambourine and guitar within, announced that the time for the audience to assemble had arrived. Those whose assignment did not call for them to remain outside filed into the tent.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Half Priced.

"What was that fracas up at the opera house last night?" asked Bonaparte.

"Oh, nothing much!" said Shakespeare. "Captain Kidd had to be ejected, that's all. He insisted upon coming in at half price because, he said, he was a Kidd."—Harper's Bazar.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

MY TERRIBLE PLIGHT.

By MRS. HENRY E. DUDENEY.

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I had every reason to he a happy man on that Jnly evening in 18—, when the mail train was swiftly carrying me from Liverpool to London.

I was yonng, my prospects were good, my business flourishing, and I wae engaged to the girl of my heart—pretty Betty Davenport. Her name, hy the way, was Eliza Ann, in compliment to a wealthy godmother—a dreadful comhination, which its owner indignantly repudiated. Mr. Davenport was an engineer and had lately returned from South America. Betty had the reputation of heing a hit of a flirt, and there was a certain merchant at Bnenos Ayres, James Andrews by name, whom her hright eyes and olear complexion had entirely vanquished. My sweetheart always looked serions when the merchant's name was mentioned. Poor fellow! On his side, at least, it was no idle flirtation. Since the fair English girl refused him he had neglected his hnsiness and was on tho highroad to ruin.

Curionsly enough, I had heen mixed up with his affairs in a strange way. Though we had never met, we knew each other by name and repute, and as we were hoth in tho wool trade I had heen tho unconscions means of discovering a big swindle, which he, as a last desperate resonrce, had planned to save him from bankruptcy. The attempt failed—he was ruined. And hy a strange irony of fato the man who had won the girl he had wooed was instrumental in accelerating that ruin.

So my thoughts ran as the train thundered through the black night.

At Rugby another passenger got into my compartment, of which hitherto I had been sole occupier. I had read the evening paper down to the advertisements and had reread Betty's last letter, so the prospect of a chat was a welcome one. The newcomer seemed as much inclined for conversation as I was, and we were soon chatting away on the thousand and one topics in which men of the world aro interested. A chance allusion of mine to South Africa elicited the fact that he had spent some years of his life there, and this formed an additional reason for sociability, for before I succeeded to my father's London business I had spent two years in tho neighborhood of Kimberley prospecting for gold. Apropos of the wild stato of somo parts of the country I incidentally remarked that the custom acquired there of traveling armed still clung to me, and I, when on a journey, always carried n pistol.

"Qnite an unusual precaution," I added depreeatingly, "in this pesceful old England of ours."

"I think it n very sensihle one," returned my companion. "One never knows when a six shooter may not he useful. Would you let me see yours?"

It was an unusual request, and for the moment rather staggered me. And as he hent forward I noticed that his faco was working curiously and his ontstretched hands had tremhled.

The train slackened speed. We were stopping at a jnnction.

The porter came along the platform with his monotonons chant, "Change here for Chesham." He pnt his head in our carriage. "Either of yon gentlemen for Chesham?" No, we were both hound for London, so the man took himeelf off. But he looked rather startled, and well he might. By the light of the lantern he carried he had seen two men, one hent forward, pale and esger, the other holding a pistol.

I handed the stranger my pistol for inspection. It was a dainty thing. I was rather proud of it. My mate in South Africa had given it me, and my name was engraved on it.

"Horace Bligh," read my fellow traveler. "So you," with a steady flame in his great eyes, "are Horaco Bligh?"

"That is my name," I replied, rather disconcerted. The man's manner was certainly strange. He toyed with the pistol in a dangerous way, and we were going at the rate of 50 miles an hour. It was not a pleasant position to be placed in. I began to regret my folly in complying with his request.

I went on coolly: "Perhaps you had better return me my property. Pretty thing, is it not? hut loaded and therefore unreliable. You are handling it carelessly, and it might go off. It will he safer in my pocket." I reached out my hand in my turn, hut my fellow traveler deftly evaded me. I shall never forget the awful expression on his haggard face.

"So you are Horace Bligh. Well, I am James Andrews, the man you have ruined. Not only that, you have taken the girl I loved. I meant to kill myself if I had the chance. I have it now. I have also the means of revenge. I could shoot you where you stand, but I will not. I reserve for you a more hideous fate. I will kill myself with your pistol, and in such a manner that suicide will appear improbable. On you will fall the suspicion—nay, the certainty—of guilt."

I rushed forward and tried to wrest the pistol from him. A hrief struggle ensued, in which he, endowed with maniac strength, threw me tn the floor of the carriage. Before I could rise he placed the pistol in the middle of his forehead, fired, and fell dead.

For one moment horror at the tragic end of Betty's some time lover banished all other thoughts. The next I noticed that we were slackening speed. I pulled down the window and thrust out my head. We were nearing the end of th journey. Like flashes of lightning one thought after another rushed across my brain. He was dead—James Andrews, the man who had every reason to bear me enmity. He was dead, shot through the hrain with my pistol. What more likely supposition could there be than that, in the heat of anger, of recrimination on his part, I had lost self control, fired at and killed him?

Then ensued the most foolish action of my life. I leaped from the now almost motionless train on to the platform and ran up the stairs into the street. I hailed a passing hansom and told the man to drive to my chambers in Furnival's inn. As he rattled through the quiet streets I congratulated myself on my escape from an unpleasant predicament. It wae unlikely that the porter would rememher my face, and if he did there was not n very great chance of discovery. The pistol—good God—I lifted my hand to my pooket. It was empty. In the hurry of my impulsive flight I had left behind the evidence that would convict me. I had forgotten the pistol.

It was impossihle to go home. They had my name. My address was in the directory. I should be arrested before daybreak. I called to the driver to go to Leicester square, staid till closing time, then wandered about London. Then I went into a cafe, trying to decide on my plan of action. To fly the country wae the first course that suggested itself. Then I remembered the vigilance with which the ports are watched when n supposed criminal is at large. So I wandered on for hours, wavering miserably. I would put a hrave front on the matter and confess my share in the tragedy; I would take train to Newhaven and cross to France; I would hide in some obscure part of London and await the turn affairs took.

It was hy this time past 8 o'clock, and I was walking along tho Hampstead road, weary and disheveled with my journey of tho previous night, when a newsboy decided me. He carried a bundle of papers under his arm, a poster in front of him, and in black letters a foot long I read: "Outrage on the Liverpool line. Important clew to supposed murderer."

That poster shaped my course. I went into a barber's shop and had my mustache shaved off. Then I took a couple of rooms in a street near Kentish Town. Here I lived, lay quiet, so to speak, for three horrible days.

I had never earned the reputation of cowardice, yet the immediate result of that unhappy flight was my transformation into an abject craven. I started violently at the landlady's tap at my door, at a strange step on the stair. With tho example of another case hefore me, a case which a short time hefore had greatly ronsed the puhlic mind, I was afraid to keep entirely to the honse lest my landlady should suspect my identity and hand me over to the police. On the other hand, I ran a great risk in going out, for on every hlank wall my own likeness confronted me. A thousand times I cursed my folly in acting as I did. And each day, each new edition of the papers, increased the difficulty of retrieving that folly.

I read them all—that the police had an important clew; that two or three unlucky men had heen arrested, to he promptly discharged when they proved their nonidentity with my unhappy self. I read distorted accounts of my mode of life, full of faulty family histories. I was hiding in the east end; I had evaded the detectives and had reached Spain. Fortunately I was not in Porter street, Kentish Tswn. And on the third night an evening paper mentioned that the young lady to whom Mr. Bligh had heen engaged was rendered prostrato hy the hlow which had fallen on her, and that her friends proposed taking her ahroad.

The paper dropped from my hands. Ah, my hright Betty! What would I not give for a sight of her dear face?

And why should I not see her? I wrote an advertisement and sent it for insertion in the "agony column of The Times."

In the old happy days my pet name for Betty was "My Maiden Aunt." This sohriquet she earned from n certain sage way she had of giving me counsel and prettily advising in an elderly relative way on business matters, etc., which she did not understand in the least. So my message ran thus: "If Maiden Aunt will call at 5 Porter street, Kentish Town, on Thursday, she will see her nephew, who ie in London for the day."

About 5 o'clock on Thursday the door of my sitting room was thrown open, and Betty, thickly veiled, ran in. Poor little girl! When I had hid her farewell

He placed the pistol in the middle of his forehead.

at her father's house a fortnight hefore, she had heen rosy and radiant, daintily dressed. Now her clothes were carelessly huddled on, her cheeke were thin and pale, her great hlue eyes were dimmed and mournful.

Our conversation would not he of general interest—lovers' dialogues rarely are—but before my sweetheart left me I had decided, come what might, tn make a clean breast of the matter.

Betty, who was of the nervons, not the heroic, type of woman, vainly tried to dissuade me.

"They will hang you," she sobbed and kissed me wildly, "or sentence you to penal servitnde for life. I know they will."

"Nonsense," I said and tried to soothe her. "They can't hang. They cannot even conviot on such evidence. I was a fool a madman, ever to shirk facing an inquiry. That ie the hlackest thing they have against me."

"Yes," cried the poor child vehemently, "and it is just hlack enough. combined with other things, to make them send you to prison, or"—with a strong shudder—"worse.

"They have a really strong case. There is the evidence of the porter, who saw you with the pistol in your hand, pointed at Andrews, so he says, only you tried to hide it when he came to the door. And the medical men say that though the suicide theory is possihle it ie most unlikely, as when a man attempts self destruction he invariahly places the weapon at his temple or in his month—not as Andrews did, in the middle of his forehead. It all reads very convincing, my poor boy, to people who do not know you are innocent, as I do.

"Stay here, Horace, and I will come and see you when I can. We are not going ahroad."

"It is impossihle!" I cried. "It is cowardly, and heaven knows I have been coward enough already. Betty, I must be tracked. It is only a question of time. Do you know they are offering a reward for my apprehension?"

"Yes," she whispered, turning deadly white. "I saw the placards as I came along. There is one on a wall at the end of this very street."

"Be hrave, Betty," I whispered and wrung her tremhling hands till she winced. "All will come right, and our wedding bells will ring before the new year yet."

She shook her head sadly and pulled down her veil.

"I must go now," she said. "I shall hardly he home in time for dinner, and mamma did not know I was coming to you."

Then she went away alone. She trembled so violently when I proposed to go part of the way with her that I was ohliged to desist.

She asked wistfully when she should come again. I replied almost jauntily that Great Porter street would not contain me another day; that next time we met it would be with all our troubles at our back.

But my feelings were not so sanguine as my words. I was ohliged gloomily to admit that tho outlook was a bad one. Still nothing was to he gained by hanging on at Kentish Town, waiting to he caught like a rat in a hole.

After my 6 o'clock tea I went off for a long walk to cool my hrain and arrange my thoughts. "By Jove!" I reasoned, as I neared a police station. "Why not take the plunge tonight?" Bnt I passed on and presently turned into a music hall.

Serio comio songs and marvelous acrohatio feats were not very much in touch with my mood, so I was soon ont of doors agsin and on the top of a Hampstead omnihus, en route for my lodgings. Beside me sat a workingman. He was contemplatively smoking at a short olay, and from time to time he cast looks of interest in my direction. The idea occurred that he was thinking of hecoming a candidate for the £1,000 reward. It had been a matter of grim wonder to me where people's eyes had been during the last few days, for, with the exception of shaving my npper lip, I had made no change in my personal appearance. And the features which stared from every hoarding in London were really very much like mine.

I was mistaken, however, in my omnihus companion. He had no suspicion of the prize so near him. He spoke at last, and he said what ten men of his class would have said on that particular night.

"Strange affair—that on the Liverpool line. Do yon think they'll catch him? I hope," ho went on, not waiting for my answer, "they won't, hecause that would make it rather unpleasant for me. Lord bless you, I could tell 'em something about that affair—I could let daylight in. Bnt what I says is this—so long as that chap's at large, why should I mix up with police courts? Of course if they catches him it's a different matter. It 'ud he my duty then, as an honest man, to go forward, for, mark what I say, he's innocent, and I can provo it."

I could almost hear tho thump, thump, of my own eager heart.

I started and cried, "Have you not seen the evening papers?"

"Yes," replied my working friend, and produced a Glohe.

I glanced at it anxiously. "Pooh! That is a first edition. My good man, you must make your statement this very night. Bligh is arrested."

He dropped his pipe in sheer amazement. "You don't say so! Then I'll get down here—there ie a police station in Henry street. Joe Williams isn't the man to keep hie mouth shut when there's any good tn be done hy opening it."

I volunteered to go with him, and we clambered off the roof of the omnihus together. I was determined not to lose sight of him. All my future hung on the lips of that man.

"What do you know of the affair?" I asked curiously as we went along.

"Never mind," he replied with exaggerated caution; "you'll know soon enough."

Arrived at the station, my first care was to enlighten the inspector as to the ruse I had practiced on my companion.

This done, Joseph Williams, plate layer, told what he knew.

It is not necessary to quote him exactly. His mode of telling a story was a slow and hewildering one. Suffice it to say that he had traveled in the compartment adjoining that in which were Andrewe and myself. He heard our raised voices, he heard a scuffle, and he opened his carriage door and crept along the foothoard till he could look in at our window. There he saw me on the floor and Andrews with the pistol pointed at his head. He heard the report as Andrews fired and saw him fall dead.

Just then a train was rapidly approaching on the up line. Williams saw his danger and returned as quickly as he could to his own carriage. Here he thought over the tragedy he had just witnessed. Clearly it was his duty to give information at the next stopping place. But his inclination ran in an opposite direction. His past was not n hlameless one, and he shrank from entering the witness hox and running the risk of having that little escapade of years ago dragged into the light of day. He reasoned thus: Here am I, a respectahle, hardworking man. I have a wife and children, all of whom are ignorant of this dark chapter in my life. My mates, too, would look askance at me if they knew I had seen the inside of one of her majesty's prisons.

Finally he compromised with his conscience. If at the end of the journey or at any time I was arrested, he would come forward; if not he held to the proverb, "A still tongue maketh a wise head."

So I was proved innocent, and, the necessary formalities over, was a free man.

And the first use I made of my liberty was to call at the red brick Kensington house to see Betty.

What a happy evening we spent! My sweetheart's roses were coming hack,

"Strange affair—that on the Liverpool line."

her blue eyes sparkled, her lace gown suited her to perfection. But with strange feminine perversity she declined to express much gratitude toward Joseph Williams, plate layer.

"He should have come forward at once," she cried petulantly. "Just fancy, Horace. All the time you were hiding in that dreadful Porter street, all the time my heart was nearly breaking, that man could have ended it all, and yet he wouldn't."

"But, my darling, why thrust all the hlame on him? He did not know that I was in Porter street or that I had a tender hearted little sweetheart, and the poor fellow had his own secret to protect."

But she shook her hrown head, and to this day keeps her own opinion.

* * * * *

One more scrap of evidence came later on in confirmation of Williams' story, though none it needed. A friend of the dead man's said Andrews had told him his difficulties were so great that suicide appeared to be the only way out of them. The words he used were, "If I had a pistol, I would blow my brains out."

So the matter ended and was soon forgotten, and Betty and I are married now and very happy.

THE END.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

Our local attorneys are engaged at the District Court in Crookston most of these days.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Stephens of Crookston, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hitchcook to-day.

Beltrami county's attorney, Frank Street, returned from Detroit on Tuesday evening. The county officers who are at present busy there are getting along in good shape.

The 100 foot "Liberty" pole is all braced and painted ready to be elevated on the corner of Harrison avenue and First street and carry the national flag high above everything on the 3d of July.

Mrs. J. Baumann received word last Monday that her mother Mrs. G. Gullickson, who resides near Beltrami, was very low, and took Monday's train for that place. Her mother passed away however about three hours prior to her arrival there that night. Mrs. Gullickson was quite old and her death is supposed to be from that cause.

August Carstrom, a resident of Columba, about six miles east of here was driving a team belonging to Frank Swanson to-day when they ran away and in jumping from the wagon he was thrown down and broke his right leg and injured his collar bone. He was brought to town and Dr. McKinnon is setting the limb as we go to press. The unfortunate man has a large family to support and this blow will fall heavily upon him.

W. J. Hickerson, who was with the surveying corps that was engaged in locating the extension of this Fosston line to Duluth last summer and winter, and was expecting to go out with them again this month to complete the forty odd miles from the Floodwood to the Croquet river yet remaining unsurveyed, he received word from the chief of the crew, Joseph Till, yesterday morning, that there would be no work done on the line of survey this summer as far as he know. This puts an end to any hopes of this road being continued further than Fosston this season.

When the officers for Beltrami county were appointed by the commissioners word was immediately sent to each of them of their good fortune, but Jos. H. Haner, who received the appointment as county auditor, was far out in the sloughs and muskegs at the north-ease corner of the county with the Croswell & Smith surveying crew, two hundred miles from here, and it took considerable time to reach him. He at once started across the country for the north side of Red Lake accompanied by James Burns, and they were compelled to tramp forty miles of the distance through swamps with the water up to their knees or higher almost all of the distance. When they reached the lake a sail boat was secured, supplies loaded thereon, and the trip across the lake commenced. The wind was against them considerable of the time and they were compelled to tack back and forth and finally the breeze left them becalmed out on the water on Sunday, May 23d, and that night they remained where they were, keeping watch for wind that might come up any time. Nothing occurred however, until the next morning when a sudden gust struck their sail broadside and keeled their boat over on its side in an instant. They managed to throw out their supplies and right the craft after a time, but it was water-logged and the waves beat over its sides making it impossible to bail it out. They remained standing in the boat with the water up to their waists for the next nine hours while they slowly drifted the six miles between them and the shore and encountered an experience in that adventure that they will never forget. Mr. Haner arrived here last Saturday and showed the effects of his trying experiences and narrow escape from drowning. He left on Wednesday morning for Detroit where he will assume the duties of his office for the present, taking the place of Mr. Stoner who was appointed to fill the office temporarily at the meeting held on the 27th.

The Elks at Minneapolis.

For the meeting of the Elks at Minneapolis on July 6th the Northern Pacific railroad will sell tickets till July 5th at a rate of one fare and 50 cents for the round trip. [9-12]

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

St. Hilaire Items.

(From the Spectator.)

A car load of fly wheels arrived today for the mill.

Talk about your easy towns—well —St. Hilaire is one of them.

St. Hilaire has plenty of carpenters but they are running short of hammers.

J. W. Wheeler of Crookston was looking after his business interests here the first of the week.

A number of witnesses on the Steenerson-Meehan log case went to Crookston Monday to give evidence.

Chris Elkhoff of Crookston is here for the summer doing carpenter work. He is a brother of Alderman Elkoff.

The north bridge that spans the river is being painted. The painters say it will take at least a barrel to put on two coats.

Ole Romsos, who is doing clerical work in one of the general stores at Wylie came up on his wheel last Tuesday and spent the day in the village.

The Great Northern has distributed pilings and new bridges will be put in all along the line, Perhaps when this is finished we will get a daily service.

W. A. Sorsoleil is the possessor of a new bicycle since Monday. If there is any man on earth that really needs a bicycle, its Mr. Sorsoleil who makes daily trips to and from his farm.

A drove of yearling calves were driven through here enroute to Red Lake Falls, and from there they will be shipped to the Dakota range. It is a shame the way young stock is being bought up and shipped out of the country, especially at this season of the year.

Mike Willmas of Red Lake Falls came up last Friday and made arrangements with the St. Hilaire Lumber company to put down three flowing wells. One will be put down at the planing mill. one at the saw mill and the other on the west side of the track near the school house. The machinery is now on the grounds ready for work.

East Grand Forks Items.

[From The Courier.]

Miss Erminie Fontaine of Crookston is visiting Mrs. E. C. Carruth.

Miss Josie Lally, of Crookston arrived this morning for a month's visit with her friend. Miss Lulu Thompson.

A big gang of hoboes was run out of the Great Northern yards this morning by Chief Ryan and his merry men.

Mayor Dinnie has received a draft for $600 from the war department to pay for supplies furnished to flood sufferers.

Fred Taft, a former West side boy, but now proprietor of a general store at Climax, spent Sunday with friends on both sides of the river.

Ira Richardson of Thief River Falls was in town Saturday trying to induce the local fire department to attend the tournament there.

Many farmers interested in the failure of the North Dakota Milling Co., are in Grand Forks prepared to testify before the grand jury.

Tom Murray, who is serving as court officer at Crookston during this term of the district court. was in the city today in quest of witnesses for whom he had subpœnas.

Oscar Wick's large brick office building was successfully moved by E. B. Anderson today to a location just west of the Sullivan Bros. Co's. agricultural machinery store.

Fairly Milne is authority for the statement that the East Grand Forks tennis players will kill off everthing in the Northwest this summer. bat the crop. He has a new pink blazer lined with green which will be sprung upon the sport-loving public as soon as the tournament registers 90.

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Highest Honors—World's Fair.
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PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
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MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

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Absolutely Pure.
Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

McINTOSH ITEMS

(From The Tribune)

The band boys report that they were handsomely treated at Crookston last Saturday.

Ole J. Murum has just purchased of J. P Foote the farm in Sletten known as the Cornelius Ryland place for $1,000. This makes him the owner of 440 acres of fine land.

Prof. Hetler has decided not to accept the position of principal of the village school for another year which was tendered him with a raise in salary of $5.00 per month. He will be missed both in the school and in the community.

Carl Johnson, of Sletten received a telegram yesterday announcing the death of his daughter. Mrs. A. C. Daniels, at her home in Crookston. The remains were brought to McIntosh on the evening train and taken out to Sletten for interment.

An alarm Saturday brought out the fire company. A small boy had kindled a blaze in the straw and manure around A. A. Jordahl's barn, near A. Arneson's place. It was extinguished very quickly when the water was turned on. Quite severe comment were made on the tardiness with which the engine was got to throwing the water.

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

Andrew Ophelm left for the Twin cities last night.

Will Vannet is filling in with dirt around his residence.

Our attorneys are courting at the county seat this week.

Misses Carpenter and Marin spent Sunday with friends at Crookston.

Brown Duckstad and J. S. Nichols are doing jury duty at the county seat.

Sam. and Allie La Due returned home Sunday morning from school at Minneapolis.

Ed. Randz came down from Crookston Tuesday night for a few days outing with friends.

Tuesday and Wednesday's rain brought joy to the hearts of many. It puts an end to the frosts. (In a horn.)

Nels Duckstad and bride returned Monday morning. They will set up housekeeping over Duckstad's hardware store.

E. L. Stowe, one of Onstad's best farmers, and whom Fertile people are endeavoring very hard to make a commissioner of Garfield county was in town on business Tuesday.

The heavy frosts during the past week have played havoc with the gardens and small fruits. Early planted potatoes have been killed and all garden truck that's up. Oats and barley are also slightly damaged and set back. Wheat is all right.

J. S. Nichols was made foreman of the grand jury and H. G. Mitchell of Woodside, clerk. There will be no time wasted with these two gentlemen at the head of that body.

Mrs. Ole Torvestad, of Liberty, died last Wednesday, and the following Friday was joined by her youngest child. Deceased has been sick with consumption for some time and death was a great relief to her sufferings. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Johnson, of this place, and beloved by all who knew her. She leaves a loving husband and several small children to mourn a wife's loss and a mother's care. The double funeral took place Sunday in Fertile and the services were largely attended.

Maple Bay Items.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

The youngest child of F. G. Horton died of scarlet fever and was buried last Saturday.

Andrew Christianson spent Sunday with his family, returning Monday in time for jury duty.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Sorenson have another son which was born on the 7th inst.

A large number of visitors at the Bay on Sunday found the weather most too cold for out door enjoyment.

D. Fulton of Ada was a visitor at the Bay the first of the week.

Twenty-one wheels from Fertile were here on Sunday.

H. B. Budd and son of Edna were here the first of the week.

The young people's sewing society meet at the Lutheran church Tuesday afternoon.

Euclid items.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

A new steel fence adorns the residence property of Peter Stuhr and adds greatly to it's appearance.

Mrs. J. S. Chapin departed, for Minneapolis, on Monday evening, where she goes as a delegate from the district lodge to the grand lodge of Good Templars which convenes Wednesday. Thursday and Friday of this week.

J. S. Chapin attended to business at Warren on Tuesday.

Misses Nellie Chapin, Lille Losey, Trixy Pitkin, and Harry Chapin attended the commencement exercises of the Warren high school Monday evening.

Miss Della Hancock returned from Fosston Saturday morning, after having completed a successful year of teaching in the public schools of that city.

Miss Edna Tawcelt, of St. Cloud, spent a few days the fore part of the week with Miss Della Hancock.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Heard of Minneapolis spent Tuesday in town. Mr. Heard is C. W. Hackett Hardware Co's hustling representative.

Mrs. E. C. Muncy, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Douglas and A. D. Wishard represented this portion of the county at Crookston on Tuesday.

Ringling Bros' circus at Grand Forks on Tuesday, drew a number of our citizens across the river.

Angus items.

From our Special Correspondent.

F. McLennan spent Tuesday at Crookston.

D. H. Miller, Fritz Melloh and Jno. McLennan attended court at Crookston on Tuesday.

Misses Nellie and Cozy McAvay spent Tuesday evening at Crookston.

J. F. Montgomery was a passenger on the train for Crookston, Tuesday evening.

S. D. Marshal spent Wednesday in town.

A. F. Cumpion went to Crookston on wednesday.

W. L. Davis, accompanied by his son, drove to Grand Forks on Monday.

Mrs. W. P. Davis of Grand Forks is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Richard King and Daughter, Alice, drove to Grand Forks on Tuesday.

F. R. Stevens was at Warren on Wednesday.

Artie Evans spent Wednesday in Warren.

A. S. Burrows of Grand Forks was in town on business Thursday.

D. H. Haggard of Crookston spent Thursday and Friday in town.

F. Strohle and son, William, were at Grand Forks on Saturday.

A. F. and J. Cumpion drove to Crookston on Saturnay.

W. Semen came up from Crookston on Saturday and returned on Sunday in order to be on duty Monday as grand juror.

L. J. Lake is busy this week giving his farm building a coat of fresh paint.

Miss Finlayson, of Crookston, arrived here on Saturday to enjoy a month or so of country life after a season gayeties at the metropolis of of northern Minnesota.

Richard King drove to Euclid on Sunday after Miss Darling who will visit here for a short time.

Rev. C. D. Darling of Waren will preach here on Sunday next.

Before Retiring....
take Ayer's Pills, and you will sleep better and wake in better condition for the day's work. Ayer's Cathartic Pills have no equal as a pleasant and effectual remedy for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and all liver troubles. They are sugar-coated, and so perfectly prepared, that they cure without the annoyances experienced in the use of so many of the pills on the market. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Cathartic Pills. When other pills won't help you, Ayer's is
THE PILL THAT WILL.

Auction Sale.

John Nicholson has decided to quit herding on June the 17th. also to sell his stock consisting of 13 cows, four two-year old heifers, two one-year-old, one three-year-old bull, one two-year-old bull, and part of his household goods and other articles; the sale will be by auction at his place, corner of Main and Seventh Sts., Crookston, on June 18, at 2 p. m. Will rent his house, consisting of four rooms and woodshed, with large barn, artesian well and three lots. Terms of sale. —All sums of $10 and under cash; above $10 a credit of five months will be given on approved secured notes. 8 per cent discount on all sums over $10 for cash. (8-10)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS

Friday, June 4.

Commissioner Calhoun has left Cuba for Washington.

The Debs co-operative commonwealth is to be located in Utah.

A new sugar schedule will be prepared by the Republican senators.

Bigadier General Wade has been assigned to the command of the Department of Dakota.

Campos is likely to again be captain general of Cuba, owing to the resignation of the Spanish cabinet.

Dr. Angell, newly appointed minister to Turkey, announces that he will sail for Constantinople June 12.

Durrant, the San Francisco murderer, has been respited, to allow an appeal to the United States supreme court.

Saturday, June 5.

Emily Banoker, the actress, died at the Albany (N. Y.) hospital of peritonitis.

The German bundesrath has agreed to the oleomargarine and emigration bills as they were passed by the reichstag.

Counterfeit bonds of the government of Costa Rica have been issued to a large amount for the benefit of the insurgents in that country.

The king of Siam, Chulalongkorn I, has arrived at Rome. He was received at the railroad station by King Humbert and the crown prince.

Richard Croker's bay horse Americus won the Riddles Down plate of 200 sovereigns at the third day's racing of the Epsom spring meeting.

Brigadier General John K. Mizner, recently promoted from colonel of the Tenth cavalry, has filed his application for retirement on account of service.

At the Democratic convention of the Fourth Indiana congressional district Francis Griffith of Vevay was nominated to succeed the late Judge Holman.

Monday, June 1.

Miguel A. Otero has been appointed governor of New Mexico.

Baron Dickinson, the Arctic explorer, died at Hjo, Sweden, Sunday.

Lawrence Townsend of Pennsylvania has been sent as minister to Portugal.

The annual meeting of the English bimetallic league was held at Manchester, Eng.

Schlatter, the divine healer, was found dead in Mexico, having evidently fasted to death.

Heavy floods are reported from various parts of Switzerland which have caused considerable damage to crops.

According to a correspondent, President D. Jose Ma Reyna Barrios has publicly declared himself the dictator of Guatemala.

The annual report of the city auditor of Boston shows the city's funded debt has increased steadily, now amounting to $49,993,326, on which the annual interest is $2,082,000.

Tuesday, June 8.

Montana stockmen are feeding horse meat to hogs.

Worms are denuding the trees in several sections of Minnesota.

Wisconsin won almost every event in the intercollegiate athletic meet at Chicago.

A drug store at Rhinelander, Wis., was robbed and the clerk shot and wounded.

Contracts for the Crows Nest Pass railway, from Lethbridge to Robson, has been let. The distance is 300 miles.

Edward Penrose, a well known miner, met a terrible death by falling 700 feet down a shaft of the Gray Rock mine, which he had been working under a lease.

Two world's records were broken on the new 3-lap track at San Francisco. Otto Zeigler cut the time in the single paced mile (scratch) professional to 2:05 2-5, and in the handicap to 2:06 3-5.

The strike of the convicts in San Quentin (Cal.) prison has been quelled for the present, at least.

The American plate glass works, the largest outside of the trust, has resumed operations at Alexandria, Ind.

The big Walker sawmill at Crookston, Minn., has begun operations for the season. Two hundred men are employed.

William Williams, 6½ years old, was almost instantly killed at Minneapolis by being hit by a baseball by a 13-year-old playmate.

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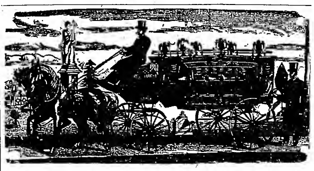
: Fournet Block. :
Caskets, Coffins, Burial Supplies.
Prices Reduced 25 per cent.

This cut represents our new Sterling Hearse.
$3.50 Per Trip to City Funerals.
Twelve years' Experience in the business with thorough training in the Science of Embalming. Our new Undertaking room is now stocked complete.
R. G. WOODHAM,
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New Spring Stock Now Ready
Prices Lower than Ever.
EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN. Main Street.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY JUNE 17, 1897 NO 10

Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Great Bargain Sale

Continued till Saturday June 26th. Remember that this is not shop-worn stock but our

New Summer Goods.

Hot weather did not come as soon as we expected by at least a month so we must sell more goods to make up.

We quote a few prices. Every department to correspond.

Wash Goods.

This years production in these goods is the crowning triumph of the manufacturers. They are better made of prettier patterns and more delicate shades of coloring than ever before.

We offer Scotch Lawns, 8 cent goods for	5c
Cordonet Inprime, 12½ cent goods for	7c
Chatillon Stripes, 18 cent goods for	12½c
Organdie Allxe, 22 cent goods for	15c
Tissus Brode, 35 cent goods for	27c
36 in. White Star Percales 15 cent quality for	9c
Toille du Norde, 12½ cent quality for	8c

Fancy Parasols.

See display in our window.

$2.25 quality during this sale for	1.49
$3.50 quality for	2.65
$4.50 quality for	3.54
$1.75 quality for	1.10

Every parasol in the line at same reduction

Ladies' Underwear.

100 doz ladies' cotton vests for	5c
50 doz Ladies' vests, 25 cent quality for	15c
25 doz of 30c and 35c quality for	20c

Shoes.

In this line we are making a sweeping reduction. All colored shoes at absolutely half price. Black shoes at just what they cost us to lay them down.

Ladies Ready Made Suits and Skirts.

6.50 suits for	4.75
12.50 " "	8.25
15.00 " "	9.50
2.50 shirts for	1.79
3.50 " "	2.25
5.00 " "	3.75
6.50 " "	4.75

We are showing a handsome line of these goods.

Summer Hosiery.

75 dozen Ladies' fast black hose, 15 cent quality for	8c
25 dozen Ladies' full fashioned stockings, fast black, 25 cent quality for	18c
25 dozen super 40 gauge cotton hose blacks and tans, 35 and 40 cent quality for	25c
15 dozen Pure Egyptian cotton old fashioned stocking, 50 cent quality for	35c

Shirt Waists.

The prettiest line, the widest in range of styles and prices you ever saw in Crookston

75 cent waist for	59c
$1.25 waist for	89c
$1.75 " "	1.15
$2.00 " "	1.35
$2.50 " "	1.95

Miscellaneous.

All 6c and 7c calicos	4c
All 5c calicos	3c
All 8c calicos	5c
2 spools of cotton	5c
1 paper of pins	1c
2 papers hooks and eyes	5c
Best table oil cloth per yard	15c
6-foot window shades	15c
Best Saxon yarn, all colors, per skein	5c
50 doz pure silk mitts every pair warranted 26c quality for	25c
Best quality 8c unbleached muslin at	4½c
Fruit of the Loom	7c
50 pieces Silkeline 15c quality	9c
Freezledown's 15c quality for	8c
50 pieces pure linen crash 18 cent quality for	11c
100 doz gent's summer underwear 75c per suit quality	45c
50 doz gent's socks four pairs for	25c
Gent's Hats $2 quality	1.25

and all the rest of line in proportion.

This sale will not be for an hour-a-day or a-day-week. Our friends may buy these goods while they last from 8 o clock in the morning to 8 o'clock in the evening and every minute of that time during the whole week. But don't delay too long. The best values and the nicest goods, you know are the first to go.

NEW YORK STORE

A. CHABOT, Proprietor.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

Caterpillars are stripping the trees at Lake Minnetonka.

Lars Peterson of Atwater smoked in bed. He was suffocated.

The 17th annual camp meeting at Red Rock will last from June 18 to July 4.

Maurice Auerbach has resigned as receiver of the Allemania bank of St. Paul.

A new lodge of the Order of the Eastern Star has been instituted at Royalton.

The war between Minnesota and Iowa insurance departments hss broken out again.

The semi-annual meeting of the state federation of labor was held at St. Cloud Sunday.

Judge Otis of Ramsey county has declared that the new bank reorganization law is valid.

Rev. F. O. Holman, the well known Minneapolis Methodist minister, is dead of consumption.

The state reformatory board has let contracts for the new wing at the St. Cloud institution.

Plans for a new jail at St. Cloud have been submitted to the state board of charities and corrections.

A colony of colored farmers from Kentucky are negotiating for a large tract of land in Minnesota.

An order has been issued establishing a postoffice at Hoyt, Redwood county, Soren A. Berg, postmaster.

Burglars attacked the night watchman at New Prague and pounded him severely, after which they escaped.

Twenty-seven horses were cremated in a livery stable fire at Winnebago City. A lantern explosion started the fire.

Philip Reilly, president of John Martin Lumber company, killed himself by shooting, at the company's office in St. Paul.

Minneapolis district court judges have given up their attempt to force Governor Clough to furnish certain information to the grand jury.

The supreme court has decided that sheriffs are entitled to mileage for each warrant served, without regard to the actual number of miles traveled.

The supreme court denied the application of Rev. J. C. Hull's attorneys for a writ of error. Hall was sentenced at St. Paul for attempted wife murder.

While playing around a burning brush heap at Duluth, the clothes of Catherine Holton, the 3-year-old daughter of Bartholomew Holton, caught fire. She died two hours later.

At Clairmont a daughter of Rant Jones, aged 18, accidentally shot her 16-year-old brother, and then by reason of remorse shot herself. Both are in a precarious condition.

At a meeting of the board of county commissioners of Beltrami county the town of Pople, postoffice Bemedji, was named as the county seat. Six different aspirants had propositions before the board.

A. J. Taylor, Democrat, register of the land office at Duluth, has forwarded his resignation to Commissioner Hermann, of the general land office. Mr. Taylor will go into the grain and stook business in another state.

Ex-Senator W. D. Washburn has returned from a six-months' visit to China and Japan. Senator Washburn speaks hopefully of his railroad enterprises in China, and will probably return there to continue negotiations.

The jury found Congressman Stevens of St. Paul not guilty, the court directing the verdict on a motion of the county attorney. He was charged with overdrafts on the Minnesota Savings bank, of which he was president.

Work has been begun on the extension of the railway of the Itasca Lumber company in the Bow String district. The extension (seven miles) is to be laid with 60-pound steel rails, broad gauge, and the 22 miles from Deer River is to be put in excellent condition.

The peddlers and itinerant venders making their headquarters in the Twin Cities have decided to test the constitutionality of the law passed by the last legislature authorizing a license fee to be charged by townships of the state for peddling. This makes it optional with the respective towns to establish a license fee at any figure less than $30 per year.

ACTION POSTPONED

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS LAYS OVER THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

Reason for the Move Is That Important Developments Are Hinted at—Rumor Current That an Annexation Treaty Has Been Negotiated.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Republican senators were in caucus for more than three hours, and when adjournment was reached not very much progress had been made.

The Hawaiian treaty proposition was passed over to be considered at another caucus, as several senators expressed the opinion that if it was true that a treaty of annexation was to be sent in it would be absurd to enact legislation looking to the abrogation of the treaty of reciprocity. Senators who were aware of the progress of the annexation treaty did not feel at liberty to give the caucus full information.

The caucus was in session from 8 until 11:30 o'clock, and three propositions only were under consideration. These were: The question of what to do with the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty; the advisability of giving a bounty on beet sugar, and the question of an anti-trust amendment.

The Hawaiian treaty question was passed over, the sugar bounty proposition was withdrawn and the anti-trust amendment was referred to the Republican members of the judiciary committee.

Allison and Frye Spoke.

The Hawaiian question was the first matter taken up after the caucus opened. This subject had been referred to the finance committee, and Senator Allison, speaking on behalf of the committee, said that it had been deemed advisable to pass the matter over on account of the strong probability of more important happenings in connection with Hawaii.

He did not speak in terms of an annexation treaty, but he said that it was to be presumed that senators had read the afternoon reports on the matter. He was understood by all the senators present to refer to the report that a treaty of annexation had been negotiated, and Senator Frye, speaking in behalf of the friends of the reciprocity treaty, said that in view of these developments they were satisfied to have the subject postponed until further developments in connection with the general question of our future relations to Hawaii.

READY FOR THE SENATE.

Treaty for the Annexation of Hawaii Said to Be Completed.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—A treaty for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States will be sent to the senate soon after the return of the president, unless present plans be altered. The treaty had been written and all its details fully agreed upon before the president and Secretary Sherman left for the South. There is no doubt, it is said, of the president's acquiescence in the terms of the treaty for the reason that he was fully aware of them before he left.

The treaty is on the general lines of the treaty negotiated during the administration of President Harrison and withdrawn by President Cleveland. It provides for annexation without the exaction of conditions on the part of the Hawaiians as to the form of government to be vouchsafed Hawaii, leaving that question to be entirely disposed of by the United States.

The United States will agree, however, to assume the debt of the present Hawaiian government, but will come into possession of the Hawaiian crown lands and other property.

An Epoch-Making Transaction.

LONDON, June 15.—The Daily News, discussing the Hawaiian question, says: England has only a speculative interest in the fate of Hawaii. The United States wants the islands to develop the Pacific trade and is going to take them. The acquisition will prove an epoch-making transaction.

TO END RATE CUTTING.

Executive Officers of Western Roads Meet at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The executive officers of the Western roads met during the day for the purpose of considering the rate situation between Chicago and St. Paul and incidentally the problem of getting into the association those roads which have not yet signed the agreement. The rate situation is charged against the Soo line, whose conduct, it is said, has done more than any other one thing to cause demoralization. It was at first proposed to adjust matters by allowing the Soo and several other roads a differential. This was at once refused by the Great Western which declared that under no circumstances would it be a differential line.

It was finally decided that all rates should be restored to the authorized basis on June 16, and that if, after that date, any road has dealings with brokers its competitors may meet the rate. Any low rate made by the Soo line will be met by one-way rates.

Tampered With the Jury.

OMAHA, June 10.—Josiah S. Wright, who was arrested for undertaking to tamper with the jury in the Bartley case, pleaded guilty. Judge Baker sentenced him to two years in jail. The jury in the case has been completed.

CISNEROS NOT DEAD.

Authentic Denial of Reports Regarding the Cuban President.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Among the passengers who landed in New York on the steamer Valencia from Cuban ports, via Nassau, N. P., was Dr. H. W. Danforth of Milwaukee, Wis., who for the past 15 months has been the personal physician of the president of the Cuban republic, Salvador Cisneros, the marquis of Santa Lucia. The doctor is in the United States on six months leave of absence. When he left the president was well, notwithstanding reports from Spanish sources of his death.

Dr. Danforth was asked to express an opinion as to the numerical strength of the Cuban insurgents, being informed that late advices from Cuba placed the number at 8,000. He said:

"It is difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at a correct estimate, but you can say that the Cubans for a certainty have at least 30,000 to 40,000 today, armed and in good shape. The Cubans have not been idle during the last few years, and have been importing arms and ammunition right along. In brief the Cubans are fighting a desperate fight, and are in good condition to continue it. The Spaniards are also engaged in a desperate contest, but they are exhausted or almost so."

Not Under Death Sentence.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Spanish minister has received an official communication stating that the report coming from Habana via Key West that the insurgent leaders Rivera and Bacalloa are in danger of being shot is false, for not a single insurgent leader is under the death sentence.

Officials Singularly Reserved.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The navy department officials were singularly reserved about the movements of the New York and showed a reluctance to answer any questions. It was learned, however, that the cruiser is expected to report next at Hampton Roads., Va., and that she will be at sea about two days.

BY A NARROW MARGIN.

First Test Vote on the Sugar Schedule a Victory for the Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The first test vote on the sugar schedule was taken in the senate late in the day, resulting in the adoption of the Republican caucus amendment changing the house rate on unrefined sugar from 1.875 to 1.95 per pound, by the close vote of yeas 32, nays 30. The affirmative vote was made up of 29 Republicans, 1 Democrat, McEnery of Louisiana; 1 Silver Republican, Jones of Nevada, and 1 Populist, Stewart of Nevada. The negative vote was made up of 25 Democrats, 3 Populists and 2 Silver Republicans. It was the closest vote thus far taken on an issue of importance, and was accepted as showing that any amendment having the sanction of the caucus was assured of adoption. The vote was taken after

A Day Spent in Speeches

on the effect of the sugar schedule. The main speech of the day came from Mr. Allison, in charge of the bill, and was in the nature of an answer to the charges made against the sugar schedule as a whole and a defense of it.

ALL BIDS CANCELED.

New Specifications Prepared for the Furnishing of Indian Clothing.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The bids for furnishing clothing supplies to the entire Indian service have been finally cancelled, and new bids will be called for by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones, to be opened in New York city July 15 or 17. The investigation of the way in which the old specifications were framed, by which one of the bidders, it is alleged, would have secured the contract through useless technical requirements, has almost been concluded. Collusion of certain employes has been charged and it is possible that several removals may result in the Indian bureau.

WANTS THESSALY BADLY.

Sultan Asks the Czar and Kaiser to Support His Claim.

LONDON, June 14.—The Times correspondent at Constantinople says: The sultan has appealed to the czar and Emperor William to support his claim to annex Thessaly to the Ottoman empire. This proceeding highly displeases the ambassadors of the other powers who are expected to mark their displeasure by refusing to negotiate the other points in Turkey's demand until the evacuation demand is settled.

The Armistice Broken.

LONDON, June 14.—A dispatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph company reports that the armistice between Greece and Turkey has been broken by the Turks mobilizing reinforcements, fortifying Volo and Prevesa and sending troops to various islands. The dispatch reports also that the Turkish fleet has passed out through the Dardanelles.

What Germany Wants.

PARIS, June 12.—A dispatch to The Soleil from St. Petersburg says that Germany is trying to secure the retention of the Turkish garrisons in Crete, the retrocession of Thessaly to Turkey and the abolition of the special privileges accorded to Greek subjects in the Ottoman empire. Russia, according to the correspondent of The Soleil refuses to concede these points.

ELLIS ISLAND FIRE

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION STATION COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

Loss Will Reach $750,000, Exclusive of the Valuable Records—The Several Hundred People on the Island Taken Off in Safety.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The United States government station on Ellis Island, in New York harbor, was destroyed by fire during the morning, but probably without loss of life. The fire was first seen at 12:38 a. m. by the lookout of the harbor police station. It spread rapidly and at 1:05 the eaves along the entire roof began to fall, setting fire to the wooden piers and docks on either side. At 1:12 the whole island was a mass of flames, illuminating the entire inner harbor and the lower part of New York city.

The end of the building in which the fire started was used for sleeping, cooking and eating by the immigrants. The detention pen, in which there are always a considerable number of immigrants being held for investigation, was soon consumed.

Immigrants Safely Transferred.

The 200 immigrants were safely transferred from the island to the barge office at the Battery, leaving no one on the island except the firemen and a few attendants.

The ferryboat John G. Carlisle, which plies between the battery and Ellis Island, arrived at 1:30 o'clock from the island with the sick from the hospital.

The buildings on Ellis Island were simply vast wooden sheds made of the most inflammable material. The main building was 414x154 feet and three stories high. The cost of the plant is said to have been $780,000. All the records were lost.

BARNEY BARNATO DEAD.

The South African "Kaffir King" Ends His Career by Suiciding.

LONDON, June 15.—A special dispatch from Funchal, Island of Madeira, off the west coast of Morocco, says that on the arrival there of the British steamship Scot, which left Table bay, Cape Town, on June 2 for Southampton, it was announced that Barney Barnato, the South African "Kaffir king," who was among the passengers, had committed suicide by leaping overboard. His body was recovered.

LONDON, June 15.—The officials of the Union Steamship company, to which the steamer Scott belongs, confirm the announcement made in a special dispatch from Funchal, island of Madeira, that Barney Barnato, the South African "diamond king," committed suicide by jumping overboard while the vessel was on her way from Cape Town, which port she left on June 2, for Southampton, via Funchal.

BARNEY BARNATO.

The death of Barney Barnato has caused a sensation in financial circles. His office here was besieged by hundreds of eager enquirers and even then his firm had not received confirmation of the news.

Throgmorton street was filled with excited crowds of brokers discussing news of Barnato's death. His self-destruction is generally supposed to be the outcome of his recent illness at the Cape, which, according to rumors on the stock exchange, was in the nature of brain trouble.

The African market, as a result of Barnato's death, was depressed.

The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on the death of Barney Barnato, says that he was mentally unwell for about three months past and that he was under constant surveillance.

NEW DOOR COMPANY.

Successor to the Sash and Blind Trust Organized in Illinois.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The Inter-Ocean says: A new door combination has been formed. It is a recently incorporated company, known as the Western Door company, with $1,000,000 capital, and headquarters at Rock Island, Ills. The object of the trust is said not to be to restrict trade, but to put it on a paying basis. Branch houses are to be opened in all leading distributing markets. Chicago will have one. There will also be one at New York, at San Francisco, and also at Sydney or Melbourne, Australia. There is to be a regular set of officers and directors of the consolidated factories, and it is said that Frederick Weyerhauser, the lumber king, will be president."

Will Not Investigate.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The members of the committee on contingent expenses of the senate have agreed to report adversely the Tillman resolution for the investigation of the alleged speculation in sugar. It is not known when the report will be made to the senate. The report, it is understood, will go fully into the merits of the question, showing such investigations as that proposed to be generall [illegible]

ADOPTED THE REPORT.

Ontario United Workmen Must Obey the Laws or Get Out.

MILWAUKEE, June 14.—The supreme lodge A. O. U. W. adopted the report of the special committee in the Ontario case, thus leaving the alternative of obeying the laws of the order or being expelled, with Ontario for settlement. If that jurisdiction carries out its intention, as manifested in a new constitution which is pending, the supreme officers will at once take action and expel the jurisdiction under sanction of the action of the supreme body at the Milwaukee session. The question of reimbursing the Iowa grand jurisdiction for expenses incurred in carrying through the suits against the seceders there some years ago, is under discussion.

JAPAN'S NEW GRIEVANCES.

Files Three Extra Complaints Against the Hawaiian Government.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Hawaiian legation in Washington is advised of three new complaints filed against the Hawaiian government by Japan. One of these charges the Hawaiian customs officials with discriminating against Japanese wine in favor of the California product, another takes exception to an order of the Hawaiian board of immigration to the owners of plantations requiring them, in making contracts for Oriental labor, to make these contracts for two Chinese to one Japanese in every case, and a third complains of an order displacing a Japanese physician on a plantation. The legation is also informed that there is no abatement of the Japanese demands on account of Hawaii's position with reference to Japanese immigration.

THE LYLE CYCLONE.

One Dead and Nineteen Injured the Total Number of Casualties.

LYLE, Minn., June 11.—A disastrous cyclone struck this town about 7 o'clock in the evening, sweeping everything before it, and as far as known in this vicinity killing one man and injuring 14 other people.

LYLE, Minn., June 12.—No further reports of deaths from the cyclone have been received. There is a total of 19 persons injured, 1 killed, 3 fatally injured, and 2 so seriously that their recovery is doubtful. A careful estimate puts the property damage at $80,000.

Suspend Pension Payments.

PITTSBURG, June 12.—An order came from Washington during the day to Captain G. W. Skinner, the local pension agent, to suspend payment on all certificates on hand until next month, when it is expected the deficiency bill will be passed by congress.

Call It a Practical Joke.

PARIS, June 15.—The newspapers of this city agree in saying that the alleged attempt to assassinate President Faure was either a practical joke or the act of a madman, and that the so-called outrage was arranged so as not to hurt anybody.

Dakota-Nebraska Boundary.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Senator Pettigrew has introduced a bill for the ratification of the agreement entered into between the governors of South Dakota and Nebraska as to the boundary line between these two states.

Thayer the Sixth Victim.

ST. PAUL, June 9.—Fireman F. B. Thayer of the ill fated pile driver train which was wrecked and burned near Hudson, Wis., died at St. Luke's hospital at 12:30 o'clock, making the sixth victim of the dreadful catastrophe.

CAN CURE HOG CHOLERA.

Experiments of Railway Companies in Iowa Have Been Very Successful.

DUBUQUE, June 15.—It has been shown by experiments at many places in Iowa, under the supervision of the freight officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroads that hog cholera can be cured. Generally the disease is not prevalent in summer, but a large quantity of poor corn has been fed this year and new cases are found daily. These railway companies have on file in their office scores of letters from hog raisers throughout the Northwest showing that their efforts to cure and prevent hog cholera have been signally successful.

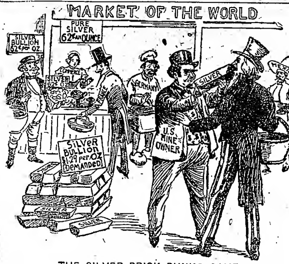
MINNESOTA ODD FELLOWS.

Grand Lodge Decides to Begin the New Home When $25,000 Is on Hand.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 12.—The grand lodge, I. O. O. F., opened its annual meeting at the First Unitarian church with 400 delegates present, representing 283 lodges. The grand lodge degree was conferred on 300 candidates, the largest class in the history of the order. The reports of the officers were received and the usual committees were appointed. According to the reports, the order now has a total membership in this state of nearly 15,000, with assets of different lodges amounting to nearly $750,000. Of the total number of lodges, 114 show an increase in membership and 102 a loss. Rebekah lodges have gained 1,500 members during the year, and increased their assets so that they can now claim $20,000.

One of the important actions of the day was the decision to select a site for the I. O. O. F. home as soon as the fund amounts to $25,0000. There is now in the fund nearly $18,000, and pledges were received for $700 more.

DEFECTIVE PAGE



THE SILVER BRICK BUNKO GAME.

Uncle Sam prefers to buy what silver he needs in the world's markets and at the prices which are paid for it by other nations. He is held up on his way to market by the silver mine and silver bullion owner, who insists that Uncle Sam shall agree to buy and sell silver at twice its actual value. He tells Uncle Sam that in 1873 he committed a great crime against silver and for that reason is responsible for the fall in price from $1.29 to 62 cents per ounce. He flatters Uncle Sam by telling him that he is great enough and wealthy enough to double the price of silver the world over if he will begin to coin it in unlimited quantities and to treat it in every way as if it were worth its old price. Will Uncle Sam be taken in by this bunko steerer?

The Drift Toward Gold.

While Mr. Bryan and his associates, refusing to accept the verdict of last November, are looking forward hopefully to renewing what they call the "battle for silver" at the next congressional elections; while a bimetallic commission has just been appointed to visit the European governments in the interest of international bimetallism, there may be perceived all over the world an unmistakable drift toward the single standard of gold. Since the appointment of the United States commissioners the dispatches from Europe indicate that their mission will be fruitless, and that there is no more probability of those governments returning to bimetallism than there is of their returning to flintlock muskets for their armies. The latest announcement is from Russia, which is to the effect that she is irrevocably committed to the gold standard.

But it is not in Europe alone that this tendency is observable. The wisdom and apparent ease with which the Japanese government has planned the adoption of the gold standard is one of the marvels of modern statesmanship and marks that people as among the most sagacious nations of the earth. Laggard China also seems to be awaking from her silver dream of isolation and is anxious to have the customs duties at the treaty ports placed on the gold basis, as they substantially were when the treaties were made. The depreciation of silver has greatly crippled her revenues, and now that she is coming into closer financial connection with Russia it may be assumed that her finances will be conformed to the gold standard.

If we turn from the far orient to our own hemisphere, we will perceive a stirring in the Central and South American states to reform their monetary system and escape the losses entailed by an inferior and depreciated currency. A dispatch a few days since from Lima informed us that Peru had not only suspended silver coinage but had passed a law against the importation of silver. Columbia has adopted the gold standard, while Chili, Uruguay and Brazil make gold unlimited legal tender and silver in but limited sums. In Honduras, San Salvador, Costa Rica and Santo Domingo the gold standard has been established by law, though a depreciated paper currency prevents the circulation of gold at present. These movements go to show that those nations who are in touch with European trade and commerce feel the necessity of having the same monetary system and that their people are at a disadvantage because of their fluctuating and depreciated home currencies.

And yet while these nations, admittedly our inferiors in wealth and in physical and intellectual progress, are struggling out of the bonds that hold them back there are those among us who would imperil our vast wealth and commerce by plunging us down to the silver standard. What must the nations of the world think of such leadership and statesmanship?—Chicago Times-Herald.

Thomas Jefferson Not a Democrat.

It is painful to be forced to unmask a man who has been so long held up as the exponent of Democratic doctrine, but a stern sense of duty to the free silver and spoils Democracy of the present compels us to portray him in his true colors. It is not right that he should receive the enthusiastic laudations of Chicago platform Democrats when he was false to nearly every one of the great and glorious principles which they formulated in 1896. What right had Jefferson to pose as a Democrat, anyhow? What pretensions to Democracy had a man who actually believed in applying business principles and common sense to national affairs, who had old fashioned ideas about the sacredness of obligations, who demonetized silver when he saw it was necessary for the public good and who was a civil service reformer.

Logically the only thing for the free silver Democrats to do is to denounce Mr. Jefferson instead of praising him and to adopt resolutions reciting his various glaring heresies and formally reading him out of the party, for it is absolutely certain that if the Chicago platform is to be taken as the expression of true Democratic doctrine Thomas Jefferson was not a Democrat and must descend from his pedestal as the father of Democracy.—Baltimore Sun.

One of Grant's Victories.

One of General Grant's greatest victories was not won in war, but in times of profound peace. On April 28, 1874, he vetoed an inflation bill which had passed both houses of congress, by decided majorities, and back of which were many eminent Republican politicians who imagined that they saw sure defeat ahead for their party unless they made concessions to those clamoring for "more money." The pressure for the bill was not all political. Many timid business men urged the president to sign the bill in order to "stop agitation." In this trying situation President Grant showed patriotism wholly above partisanship and a clear conception of sound financial principles, unobscured by shortsighted notions of immediate business expediency.

He vetoed the bill because in theory it would produce inflation. "The theory," he declared, "in my belief is a departure from the true principles of finance, national interest, national obligations to creditors, congressional promise, party pledges on the part of both political parties and of personal views and promises made by me in every annual message sent to congress and in each inaugural address."

So far from being a "settlement" the bill invited agitation. "Should it fail to create the abundance of circulation expected of it, the friends of the measure, particularly those out of congress, would clamor for such inflation as would give the expected relief." And he defined his general principle in these pregnant words, "I am not a believer in any artificial method of making paper money equal to coin when the coin is not owned or held ready to redeem the promises to pay, for paper money is nothing more than promise to pay and is valuable exactly in proportion to the amount of coin that it can be converted into."

The monetary battles of this country are not yet all fought. Grant's words and acts should inspire those engaged in the present struggle.

Our Monetary Disease.

To safely and permanently maintain the gold standard requires the remodeling of our finances. The disease is the character of the money in the treasury and in the pockets of the people. It is in a banking system which congests currency in commercial centers while creating a dearth in country districts, which issues a currency which cannot expand when it ought and can when there is no necessity. It is in compelling the maintenance of $100,000,000 gold reserve to float a vast volume of paper money by the government, which cannot regulate its issues to meet the needs of commerce.

The disease cannot be cured by any makeshift.—Senator Donelson Caffery.

Silverites Should Drop Jefferson.

It is in vain to invoke the authority of Jefferson for the coinage of 50 cent dollars or any other debasement of the currency. Our "neo-Democratic" friends, if they wish to vindicate their claim to the title of "old line Democrats," who have Jefferson for their father, will have to abandon their idea of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 or any other arbitrary rate, but if they will have a double standard make it 32 to 1, in order to be honest in the payment of debts and to conform to the actual ratio in the value of the two metals in the markets of the world, it being, as Jefferson says, "a mercantile problem altogether."—Baltimore Sun.

Is Japan Fifty Years Ahead of Us?

The exportation of gold under existing circumstances involves no danger to this country, but it is not pleasant to reflect that the present shipments are called for partly to furnish the supply for Japan. It is less than 50 years since we bombarded the heathen Japanese to bring him to a realizing sense of our higher civilization, and now apparently Japan is 50 years ahead of a large number of our people in that practical and important development of civilization which demands that it shall take 100 cents to make a dollar.—New York World.

An Unsafe Currency Basis.

Something should be done to place the currency of the country on a uniform basis. The constant reissue of the greenbacks as often as received by the treasury department is an anomaly in finance.—Vicksburg (Miss.) Post.

FIRST METHODIST SERMON IN AMERICA

Preached by John Wesley Over a Century and a Half Ago.

"On the seventh of March, 1736 John Wesley preached the first Methodist sermon ever preached on this continent," writes the Rev. W. J. Scott, D. D., in an interesting review of "When John Wesley preached in Georgia," in the June Ladies' Home Journal. "It was delivered not far from the site of the present Christ church, in Savannah, of which he subsequently was the third rector and was addressed to a mixed assemblage. His congregation hardly exceeded four hundred persons including children and adults re-enforced, however by one hundred or more of the neighboring Indians. Wesley discussed in a most eloquent manner the principles of Christian charity as argued by Saint Paul in the thirteenth chapter of first Corinthians. He made a powerful appeal, and many of his audience were in tears. While he was not so impetuous in his delivery as in after years, his abilities at that time bespoke the great preacher and reformer.

"If he was more scholastic in style than after years, the fervor and force of his appeals were none the less felt by his hearers. Especially was this strikingly true when in the course of his discourse he adverted to the death of his father, who for forty years or more had been incumbent of the Epworth rectory. This venerable man was asked not long before his death; 'Are the consolations of God small with you?' No, no, no!, he exclaimed, with uplifted hands, 'and then' continued Wesley, 'calling all that were near him by names, the dying patriarch said: 'Think of Heaven, talk of Heaven, all time is lost when we are not thinking of Heaven!' This was spoken by Wesley in a tremulous voice, and his new parishioners at Savannah were for the instant almost swept off their feet by a tidal wave of religious enthusiasm. Tradition has it that several Indians who were present became so greatly excited, not only by Mr. Wesley's impassioned oratory—though they did not understand a word he said—but by his gestures, that one old warrior nervously clutched his tomahawk, fearing an outbreak in the strangely moved audience."

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. **Hood's Pills** Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Salesmen wanted.

To sell the largest stock of Northern Grown Fruits, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, etc., in the West. Steady work. Pay weekly. Three plans. Write at once for terms.

THE JEWELL NURSERY CO.,
[4-11] Lake City, Minnesota.

Cash.

The highest market price paid for barley and oats. See Theodore Greenhalgh, one door north of the Germania hotel. [14tf]

Niagara Falls.

With its beauty and grandeur reveals to the tourist each year some new harmony. There is no place in America where the summer tourist could spend his time more profitably than at this world-famed cataract. The Nickel Plate road with its solid trains, through sleeping car service and unexcelled Dining car service, between Chicago, New York and Boston is the recognized highway to this resort. With the new train service which becomes effective Sunday, May 30th a stop-over of ten days will be given on both first and second class tickets to patrons who desire to visit the Falls. Trains leave Chicago daily at 10:30 a. m., 3:05 p. m. and 10:15 p. m.

Mr. J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill., will be pleased to furnish all information in regard to stop-over, etc.

[No 10-S-11]

N. E. A. Excursion to Milwaukee

Teachers and their friends who contemplate attending the N. E. A. meeting at Milwaukee, next July, will do well to see that their tickets read via the Wisconsin Central Lines from St. Paul and Minneapolis. Elegant day coaches, and the finest sleeping and dining cars, combined with the best train service, makes the ride a pleasant one. Your nearest ticket agent can give you full information, and sell you tickets.

JAS. C. POND,
General Passenger Agent,
[7-tf] Milwaukee, Wis.

GOING TO CHICAGO OR ANYWHERE EAST?

If you are, see that your ticket from Minneapolis, St. Paul or Duluth reads via

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(*C. St. P. M. & O. Ry.*)

Three (3) First Class Trains Leave Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago on arrival of trains from

CROOKSTON,

as follows:

Minneapolis 7:30am; St. Paul 8:10am. Daily. Badger State Express. Has Parlor Car to Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 8:00 p.m. Chicago 9:45 p. m.

Lv. Minneapolis 0:00pm; St. Paul 6:35pm Except Sunday. Atlantic & Southern Express. Has Wagner Buffet Sleeper and FREE Chair Car to Chicago. Arrive Chicago 8:00 am.

Lv. Minneapolis 7:30pm. St. Paul 8:10 pm Daily, Famous North-Western Limited. Has Pullman and Wagner Compartment and 16 Section Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches to Chicago. Sleeper to Milwaukee. Breakfast in Dining Car before reaching Chicago. Arriving Milwaukee 7:50 am; Chicago 9:30 am.

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SEATTLE,
PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS,
ELEGANT DINING CARS
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

TIME SCHEDULE.

LEAVE	CROOKSTON	ARRIVE
8:13 p m	To and from St Paul St. Paul and Winnipeg Ex.	7:25 a m
7:35 a m	To and from Winnipeg St. Paul and Winnipeg Ex.	8:05 p m

Through tickets to Japan and China, via Tacoma and Northern Pacific Steamship Co.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent. N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
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TOOK EFFECT MAY 9, '97

Two trains each way daily between Crookston and St. Paul.

CROOKSTON TIME TABLE.

ARRIVE		LEAVE
8:05 a m	* No 7 for Grand Forks and the west	8:05 a.m
7:05 p m	* No 8 for Halstad, Fargo and St Paul	7:10 pm
8:55 pm	** No 2 for Ada, Barnesville, and St. Paul	9:00 pm
7:35 a.m	* No 77 for St. Vincent	8:10 am
6:50 p m	** No 78 Mentor, and Fosston	7:20 p m
10.00am	** No 82 Mixed train for Ada and Barnesville	10:30pm
11:45pm	** No 81 Mixed train for Fisher and Grand Forks	12:45am
	*** No 87 Mixed train for St. Hillare, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Fall	9:00 a m
6:00 p m	*** No 88 Mixed train from St. Hillare, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Falls	
3:10 pm	*** No 91 Mixed train Halstad and Fargo	
	† No 92 for Halstad and Fargo	8:05 am

*Daily
**Daily except Sunday
***Monday, Wednesday and Friday
† Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

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H. STEENERSON.

Attorney-at-Law

Crookston, Minnesota.

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Crookston, - - Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON June 14, 1897.

President McKinley will digest the official report of consul general Lee and the report of special commissioner Calhoun before his return to Washington from the Nashville Exposition, and will then finally decide upon his policy towards Cuba. It is not expected, however, that any public announcement of that policy will be made until a new minister has been sent to Spain. Ex-Gov. Cox, of Ohio, has been asked to take that position and he will decide by the time president returns to Washington.

The Democrats cannot hide their disappointment at the harmonious action of the Republican senators on the tariff bill. It has entirely upset all Democratic calculations. They had expected that the Republicans would be divided and that they could take advantage of the division to secure changes in the bill and to prolong the debate indefinitely. Instead of that they find the Republicans presenting a solid front, and refusing to be taunted into unnecessary debate. Unless the Democrats change their tactics and resort to open obstructions to delay the bill it will probably pass the senate before the first of July, and, judging from the spirit shown by the senators in steadily drifting towards the schedules of the House bill, not more than ten days will be required to reach an agreement in conference on the senate amendments to the bill. Unfortunately it is in the power of the democrats, if they dare to face public opinion and do it, to change this pleasing outlook, but as things now look it is not an exaggerated prediction to say that the tariff bill may become a law in a month from this time.

Senator Bacon, of Ga., has the honor of having offered the first amendment to the tariff bill that has been adopted without the endorsement of the Republican steering committee, and the first strictly protective amendment to be fathered by a Democrat and voted for by as many as six Democrats. Some of the steering committee schedules have received the vote of one or two Democrats but when senator Bacon's amendment putting a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on raw cotton was voted upon it was supported by the following Democrats: Bacon and Clay, of Ga.; Tillman and McLaurin of S.C. McEnery of La and Rawlins, of Utah and by all the Republicans present, and was passed by a vote of 42 to 19. This action on the part of these Democrats nearly caused senators Jones, of Ark., and West, of Mo., who are jointly leading the Democrats, to throw a fit or two right on the floor of the senate. There are several other Democratic senators who would vote for protection if they had the nerve to follow their inclinations.

Senators Gorman, Jones and other Democrats are crossing a bridge before they get to it, by declaring that the Democrats will not allow legislation authorizing the appointment of a currency commission to investigate and report to congress their conclusions as to how our present currency sytem might be improved, to be passed by congress at this session.

The sugar schedule of the tariff bill which with two changes is the original Dingley schedule, is far more satisfactory than was the one constructed by the senate finance committee, and it will be still more satisfactory if those two changes are struck out when the bill goes to conference.

President McKinley's last act before departing for Nashville was to send a batch of important diplomatic nominations to the senate. Among them were those of Henry L. Wilson, a brother of senator Wilson, of the state of Washington, to be minister to Chili; William F. Powell, a colored man, N. J., to Hayti; John C. A. Lieshman, of Pa., to be Minister to Switzerland, and John F. Cowey, of the state of Washington, to be consul general at Kanagawa, Japan. Among other nominations sent in at the same time were those of Robt. S. Pearson, of S. Dakota, to be dept. auditor for the Interior department; Daniel A. Grosvenor, of Md., a brother to representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, to be deputy auditor for the war department, and May Mosby Campbell, a daughter of Col. John S. Mosby, to be postmaster at Warrenton, Va.

The postoffice department has been breaking records this week in the matter of appointing fourth-class postmasters, and the work will continue under high pressure for the rest of this month, as it is desired that the accounts of as many new postmasters as possible shall be opened with the new fiscal year. 153 appointments in a single day is high water mark, and it has been reached twice this week.

WASHINGTON, June 14th, 1897.

The most hopeful man on the Republican side of the senate could scarcely have anticipated the speed that has been made this week in disposing of the tariff bill. Not only has there been gratifying progress, but the Republican Senators in their caucus determined to accept the House sugar schedules with a slight amendment, instead of the schedule framed by the senate committee. This will not only close the mouths of those who were inclined to attack the senate sugar schedules as favorable to the trust, but will also reduce the time that the bill is likely to occupy in the conference committee. It strengthens greatly the belief that the bill will become a law during the present month.

HAS CONGRESS BEEN SLOW?

In this connection it is interesting to inquire whether congress has really been slow in its work on the tariff bill, and this inquiry develops the remarkable fact that no president since Washington has had an opportunity to attach his signature to a tariff law within as brief a space of time after his inauguration as will William McKinley, unless some entirely unexpected development shall interrupt the progress toward its early completion. There is good reason to believe that the tariff bill will pass the senate within the present month and that President McKinley will have an opportunity to sign it within four months of the date of his inauguration. Even President Lincoln, who came into office under extraordinary conditions and circumstances, and with war in prospect, did not sign his first tariff act until August 5th 1861. President William Henry Harrison called congress in special session shortly after his inauguration on March 4th 1841, because of the condition of finances and revenue, yet that congress did not put its tariff bill upon the statute books until August 30th. 1842. President Polk, who was inaugurated on March 4th, 1845, did not sign his tariff act until July 30th, 1846, Pierce, who was inaugurated in 1853, signed his tariff act March 3rd, 1857, Grant was inaugurated March 4th, 1869, and signed his first tariff act July 14th 1870 and another June 6th 1872, the Garfield administration was inaugurated March 4th, 1881, yet the tariff act signed by President Arthur was dated March 3rd, 1883, President Benjamin Harrison was inaugurated March 4th, 1886, and signed his first tariff act October 1st. 1890, Grover Cleveland and his free trade congress came into power March 4th, 1893, yet the Wilson tariff, which he refused to sign, did not become a law until August 28th, 1894. In nearly all of the above cases both branches of congress were in accord with the executive politically a single party controlling senate as well as House. When it is considered that the Republican party, which controls the House, has now but 43 of the 89 members of the senate, the fact that its leaders have been able to make the speed which they have developed in the consideration of this and other important legislation should satisfy the most exacting if they but take the trouble to compare present conditions and present progress with that of any other period in the history of the country.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

Public interest in the Cuban situation has been revived by the return of Special Commissioner Calhoun from Cuba. It is believed that President McKinley and Secretary Sherman are now likely to have sufficient information within a comparatively short time to enable them to act intelligently and in a way which will bring relief and encouragement and substantial aid not only to American citizens in Cuba, but to those who are struggling in behalf of the cause of liberty. There is no doubt that the president recognizes the gravity of the situation and will give it his best attention at once.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE BUSINESS WORLD

Reports from business centres which reach members of congress here are extremely gratifying. Dun's Review which is accepted as a reliable business barometer, not controlled or influenced by political or other causes which would affect its accuracy, presents the most satisfactory trade statement for last week that has been made since the present business depression began. That statement was remarkable in its showing of the decided decrease in embarrassments in all branches of trade and in reports of unusual activity in all the industries in anticipation of the passage of the tariff bill. The failures reported in most branches of trade are less in number than at any time in the last thirty-six months, while the volume of business transacted is in quantity larger than in 1892, the year of our greatest prosperity, the slight reduction in value being due to the smaller prices paid for the articles of commerce handled. When it is remembered that this happens before the new tariff bill gets upon the statute books, and with the industries of the country depressed by the importations of foreign goods at the rate of over a hundred millions a month, the improvement thus noted is very remarkable.

HEADQUARTERS

PARK REGION ASSOCIATION,

Grand Army of the Republic.

Brainerd, Minn., May 18, 1897

COMRADES:

The 13th annual encampment of the Park Region association, G. A. R., will be held at Brainerd on June 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th. Your Commander would impress upon every member of this association, and also upon every comrade who may not already be a member, the importance of his presence at this meeting. We aim to make this the largest and most profitable encampment ever held in this district. The city has tendered to us the free use of the most beautiful park on the line of the N. P. Railway, and the hospitality of our citizens has so often been attested that comment is unnecessary here. The business men are giving their time and money to aid the efforts of making this re-union and Encampment a grand success.

Our executive committee, composed of prominent citizens and city officials has appointed sub-committees to facilitate the work. We anticipate no trouble in securing the amount of money required to carry out our plans.

Our committe promises a brilliant programe, one that cannot fail to interest every comrade.

Full particulars and instructions will be issued in future orders.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 1.

Brainerd, Minn., May 27, 1897.

COMRADES:

The Commander takes pleasure in issuing the following information:

The citizens of Brainerd are providing ample accomodation for 5,000 comrades and visitors. We will have a grand pavillion that will seat 3,000 people, in addition to the opera house and two large halls for camp-fires. We are as yet not fully prepared to give details of the program of entertainments, but have assurance of many eminent comrades and citizens to be with us and entertain you. For the lovers of athletic sports we will provide bicycle parades and races, base ball games and other athletic sports. For the disciples of Walton we will arrange excursions to the numerous lakes in close proximity to the city where fish are plenty and anxious to bite.

The railroad companies have given the usual one and one-third fare for the round trip from all points in the state.

Camp Spalding will be equipped with electric lights, city water and tents for all who wish to occupy them, and Post Commanders will report at once the number from their commands desiring tents.

The commander at this time believe it to be wise to suggest the formation of the Park Region Ladies' Relief Corp, as auxiliary to the Department. He recommends to the Post Commanders that they suggest to the officers of the Ladies' Relief Corps that a certain number of delegates be sent to Brainerd during the encampment with this purpose in view. The ladies here are in hearty sympathy with the movement, and are doing everything that they can to promote the organization of a Park Region Ladies' Relief Corps.

HOTEL RATES.

The Arlington	$2.00	per Day
City Hotel	1.00	" "
Antlers	1.00	" "
Globe Hotel	1.00	" "
Palace Hotel	1.00	" "
Windsor Hotel	1.00	" "
Stratton House	1.00	" "

Attest:

H. C. STIVENS, Adjutant. T. C. CONGDON, Commander.

The New 28 Hour Train To New York, 30 Hours To Boston.

The Nickel Plate Road are now in a position to offer their patrons unsurpassed travelling facilities. Three through trains daily in each direction between Chicago and the east. The new schedule to become effective Sunday May 30th. Dining car service unexcelled. Rates lower than via other lines. The short line to the east. You will save money and time by patronizing this road. Call on or address,

J. Y. CALAHAN, General Agent, 111 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
H. THORNE, C. P. & T. A., 111 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
[No 9-8-11].

N. E. A. Convention.

For the N. E. A. convention to be held at Milwaukee on July 6th the Northern Pacific railroad will sell tickets for a rate of one fare and two dollars and a half for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 4th and 5th with final limit on July 13. [9-12]

Try the New 28 Hour Train to New York

The popular Nickel Plate Road is meeting with recognition on all hands, on Sunday, May 30th, a new train service between Chicago and the east took effect. Solid through trains with elegant equipped palace sleeping cars will leave Chicago daily at 10:35 a.m., 3:05 p.m. and 10:15 p.m. Uniformed colored porters will be in charge of all through trains, and the travelling public will be enabled to avail themselves of a trip that will not be tiresome. Fast time and low rates will be one of the main features that the Nickel Plate Road can offer to their patrons.

For full information in regard to train service, etc. call on or address,

J. Y. CALAHAN, General Agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago.
H. THORNE, G. P. & T. Agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago.
(No 8-8-11)

Auction Sale.

John Nicholson has decided to quit herding on June the 17th, also to sell his stock consisting of 13 cows, four two-year old heifers, two one-year-old, one three-year-old bull, one two-year-old bull, and part of his household goods and other articles; the sale will be by auction at his place, corner of Main and Seventh Sts., Crookston, on June 18, at 2 p.m. Will rent his house, consisting of four rooms and woodshed, with large barn, artesian well and three lots. Terms of sale.—All sums of $10 and under cash; above $10 a credit of five months will be given on approved secured notes. 8 per cent discount on all sums over $10 for cash. (8-10)

THE

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Washington, D. C.

1897 TWENTIETH PEAR 1897

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of any paper in the country. It is now publishing

General Sherman's Memoirs.

to which it has the exclusive right. These are intensely interesting. Besides it has contributions on important events of the war from Maj.-Gen. L. A. Grant, of the famous Vermont Brigade; Maj.-Gen. R. W. Johnson, of the army of the Cumberland; Maj.-Gen. H. M. Plaisted, of the armies of the Potomac and the South, and many others of equal note.

Its columns are filled every week with accounts of thrilling interests of real happenings of the war by the men of every grade and rank who did the actual marching, digging and fighting of the great contest.

It has now entered upon a vigorous campaign for the passage of a

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ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. Address,

Crookston, Minn.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate under Judgment of Foreclosure.

First Publication May 27, 1897,
Last Publication July 8, 1897

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss District Court.

Frank W. Rollins, Plaintiff.

vs

Nicholas Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Andrew McKinney as the administrator of the estate of John A. Mundigal deceased, Anna Mundigal, The House & Sons Malting Co., Louis Borchers, A. Abrahamson, Alfred Hoffman, Joseph Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Theresa Hoffman, Peter Hoffman, Hattie Hoffman, Elizabeth Boch formerly Elizabeth Hoffman and Theresa Hoffman, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 25th day of May, 1897, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said Polk county, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on Friday the ninth day of July, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court house in the city of Crookston in said county, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Polk and said state of Minnesota, described as follows to-wit:

Lots one and two in block thirty-six, and lots number seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one and twenty-three in block thirty-four, all in Traill's addition to East Grand Forks.

Dated May 25th, 1897.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, Sheriff of Polk County.

A. A. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney. [7-18]

Dyspepsia.

You have tried "77" for Grip and Colds—now try "10" for Dyspepsia. For sale by all druggists, 25c.

Notice of Final Proof

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., May 20, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in the support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before register and the receiver at Crookston, Minnesota on July 10, 1897, viz: Ole P. Stakke, T. C. E. No. 3876 for the w½ nw¼ w½ sw¼ sec. 14, T. 148 N., R. 43 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jacob Ide, of Crookston, Minn.; Ole Krogen, of Fisher, Minn.; Knut K. Kleven, of Climax, Minn.; Torger Otsey, of Climax, Minn.

17-18] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE

First pub. May 13, 1897,
Last pub. June 24, 1897.

Default having been made in the conditions of that certain mortgage made executed and delivered by Andrew Sture and Martha H. Sture, his wife, as mortgagors, to The Union Central Life Insurance Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Ohio, as mortgagee, which mortgage bears date the 11th day of January, 1893, is recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk, state of Minnesota, on the 10th day of February, 1893 at 3:20 o'clock p. m. in book 65 of mortgages, page 27-30, is upon the following described land in said county of Polk, to wit: The southeast quarter of Section eighteen (18) and the northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of section twenty (20), all in township one hundred and fifty-two (152) range forty-four (44), containing four hundred acres, and was given to secure the payment of the sum of sixteen hundred dollars with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum, payable annually on the first day of December in each year, according to the conditions of one principal note and interest coupon notes thereto attached, by failure to pay the annual interest falling due on the first day of December, 1896, and by failure to pay the taxes levied upon said real estate for the years 1893, 1894 and 1895; and whereas said mortgage provided as one of its conditions that in case of failure to pay any part of said interest when the same becomes due or to pay any taxes levied upon said real estate before the same becomes delinquent, the whole sum of money or indebtedness thereby secured shall thereupon become due and payable; and whereas said mortgage also provides that if such taxes are not so paid the holder of said mortgage may elect to pay the same and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of eight per cent per annum and said mortgage stand as security for the amount so paid with interest; and whereas said mortgagee pursuant to said provision did on the 2nd day of November, 1896 pay taxes then delinquent and unpaid, for the years 1893 and 1894 amounting to $163.02, and on the 14th day of December, 1896 pay taxes then delinquent and unpaid for the year 1895 amounting to 28.17; and whereas there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice on said principal indebtedness and interest thereon to the date hereof and for said amount paid for taxes and interest thereon the sum of nineteen hundred and thirty-six dollars and twenty cents ($1936.20) and whereas because of said defaults and each of them the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded became operative, and no action at law or in equity having been instituted to recover said mortgage indebtedness.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises above described, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county of Polk, at the front door of the court house in Crookston, in said county on Saturday the 26th day of June, 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said indebtedness, the attorney's fee of $75, and the disbursements allowed by law.

Dated May 11th, 1897.

THE UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Mortgagee.

GEO. T. HALBERT, Attorney for Mortgagee.
504 Guaranty Loan Bldg., Minneapolis Minn. 15-11]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First Pub. May 13, 1897.
Last Pub. June 24, 1897.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of two hundred twenty-three and fifty one hundredths ($223.50) dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Per Eric Olson and Catharine Olson, (his wife), mortgagor, to Iver Pederson mortgagee, bearing date the 19th day of May, 1891, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 25th day of May, 1891, at 10:45 a.m., in book 49 of mortgages, on page 308 and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

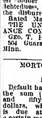
Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz:

The west half of the southwest quarter (w½ of sw¼) of section four (4) in township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north of range forty three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian containing eighty (80) acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, or his deputy at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the 25th day of June 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 11th A. D. 1897.

IVER PEDERSON, Mortgagee.

ALLEN J. GREER, Attorney for Mortgagee, Lake City, Minn. [5-11]



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Agents make from $5 to $50 per day.

One in a residence means a sale to all the neighbors. Fine instruments, no toys, works anywhere, any distance. Complete, ready for use when shipped. Can be put up by any one, never out of order, no repairing, lasts a life time. Warranted. A money maker. Write W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk 10, Columbus, O.

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY.

Made a Well Man of Me.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY

produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address

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$1 per Dozen

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P. E. LYNNE,

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No. 4 " Diarrhea.
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No. 12 " Leuchorrea.
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No. 19 " Catarrh.
No. 20 Cures Whooping Cough.
No. 21 " Asthma.
No. 24 " General Debility.
No. 26 " Sea-Sickness.
No. 27 " Kidney Diseases.
No. 28 Cures Nervous Debility.
No. 30 " Urinary Diseases.
No. 32 " Heart Disease.
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"THE PILE OINTMENT."

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.

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We dress all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, harness and shoes. We pay good price for black steer, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes. We also take orders for coats and robes making, and cleaning and repairing of old furs.

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A. A. OLDS,

Plain - and - Ornamental - Painting,

Paper Hanging, Decorating and Kalsoming.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

The government dispatched a gunboat somewhere last week under sealed orders—and the nine-days wonder was: "Where was she going."

Business improvements continue to make themselves apparent, both in new industries and in the reduction of the number of failures. Those for last week were smaller than in any week since the early part of 1895.

Agriculture is again becoming popular in this country, and the tendency to abandon the farm for the city is being rapidly checked. No class of citizens in the United States have been so prosperous in the past year as the farmers, and the outlook is for equal prosperity during the coming season.

Nearly all of the 35 southern men who are supporting the protective tariff bill are natives of that section of the country. This will be interesting information to some of the free-trade organs which have recently been charging that the southern vote cast for the bill were of the "carpet bag" variety.

There has been a good bit of talk about making Frank M. Eddy governor next time but the Seventh district cannot spare Mr. Eddy—not just yet anyway. Mr. Eddy is one of the best campaigners in the party and this district needs that kind of a man to represent her in congress for some time yet. We can't spare Frank even to make a governor of—not just now.

The attempt to create another sugar trust scandal in the senate has been a dismal failure. The charges that the sugar trust had controlled the framing of the senate bill are so unreasonable and plainly untrue that even Democratic and Populist senators have indicated an unwillingness to dignify them by going into the investigation which Senator Tillman recently proposed.

From all appearances it would seem that the anxiety of the Hennepin county grand jury to get Gov. Clough before that august body savors too much of politics. The governor checkmated the game, however by refusing to make a spectacle of himself, but told them they were perfectly welcome to come over to his office and examine the records any time they chose. The bench, after due consideration sustained the governor in his action deciding that he didn't have to go.

The return of President McKinley's special messenger to Cuba, Judge Calhoun, revives the prospect of early action by the administration on the Cuban question and the prospect also that this action will be based upon an intelligent understanding of the situation which would have been impossible had the Democrats in congress succeeded in their attempts to force the matter upon the president by the passage in the House of the senate belligerency resolution.

The protection sentiment in all the parties in the senate is making itself so strongly felt as to preclude the delay in the consideration of the tariff bill, which was anticipated by the few free-trade Democrats who are still on deck in that body. The progress of the tariff bill thus far has been more rapid than with any measures of that character for many years, and there is now reason to believe that the bill may pass the senate by about June 20th and become a law by the end of the month.

Two hundred and fifty millions of dollars is an enormous sum to add to the gold money of the world in a single year. Such a production has never been accomplished, and until recently nobody thought that that sum could be produced in a year, but late reports from the mines in South Afrika, Central and South America, Australia and our own country all show such rapid gains as to lead to the belief that the gold output for 1897 will be nearly or quite 250 million dollars, far exceeding any previous year in history.

The Populists are still claiming William J. Bryan as a member of that party, and are inclined to insist that he cannot be a democrat and a Populist at the same time. One of Mr. Bryan's running mates in the late presidential campaign, popularly known as Tom Watson, in a recent publication on the subject, says: "If Mr. Bryan, as his friends assert, is a real Populist, let him be honest enough to quit parading in Democratic clothes and come out as he should do, and not hang on to the tail of the Populist kite."

The silver mine-owners have again "put up" for candidate Bryan and he is about starting on a speaking tour from the Atlantic to the Pacific. That his coming is hailed with distress by Democratic managers in many of the States in which he volunteers his able services is not doubted when it is remembered that the states and cities which he visited last fall gave larger Republican majorities than ever before in their history, and that only 6 out of 28 States visited by him were carried by the Democrats and those mainly time-honored Democratic States.

Democrats who are proud of their record as members of that party and as men of integrity of purpose are probably surprised to learn that unless they are willing to force a 46-cent dollar upon the people of the United State, they are no longer to be considered as Democrats. The calls for State Democratic conventions in various parts of the country are practically unanimous in announcing that only those who supported Bryan last fall are now willing to subscribe to his platform are eligible to participate in the deliberations of the Democratic party in primaries or conventions.

New York Fashion Letter.

Now that the outing season has come the subject of suitable gowns for travelling, yachting and cycling is uppermost in the world of fashions.

For traveling costumes, tweeds and cheviots, in gray and brown shakes, are more popular than any other material. They are made with plain skirts rather narrower than last year. The bolero is almost universally used for the costumes and pretty silk blouses are worn under them. Many of our large houses are trimming these suits with narrow braid of decidedly contrasting color. The seams and hems of the skirts, also the collars, revers and cuffs of jackets are outlined with braid. Some of the boleros are cut up in the back, but most of them reach the waist line all around.

Blue and white serge are always the thing for yachting. The water does not spot or shrink them and they are warm without being too heavy. Many of these skirts are made without any lining and are finished around the bottom with a triple hem about six inches deep. The idea of making these hems triple is to keep the feet from showing between the bottom of the petticoat and the lower edge of the skirt.

Some outing dresses for older ladies are made with a cape jacket instead of the bolero. The body part of these garments are made half tight fitting with slight ripples over the hips in the back. The full cape sleeves are lined with silk, usually the same as the blouse waist that is worn under it. These garments are very comfortable for travelling because they give perfect freedom and ease in using the arms.

More care is taken in modeling and finishing cycling costumes than heretofore. Brilliantine make a very cool dress for this purpose and is well liked because it does not catch the dust. Skirts are divided and not very wide. The bloomers are made scant around the hips and quite full below the knee. The jackets worn with these costumes are made tight fitting in back with loose double breasted front.

We are indebted to A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th street New York, for the above information. This firm publishes the only cheap imported fashion journals sold in this country. "La Mode de Paris" is $3.50 a year, 35 cents a copy; "French Dressmaker" is $3.00 a year, 30 cents a copy. Each journal gives monthly a lesson on practical dressmaking which is very valuable to both the professional and amateur dressmaker.

Queen Victoria's Big Family.

Queen Victoria has had over seventy descendants, over sixty of whom are living. She has had nine children seven of whom are living, and innumerable grandchildren and great grand-children. Her sons and daughters who are living are; the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Edinburgh, the ex-Empress Frederick, of Germany, the Princess Christian, the Marchioness of Lorne, and the Princess Beatrice. Among her descendants are Princes, Princesses, Dukes, Duchesses, one Emperor, two Empresses, one Marchioness and a Lady.—William George Jordan in June Ladies' Home Journal.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice, for the week ending June 5th, 1897.

Gentlemen: Sam Cammings, Mr. T. S. Gaston, F. M. Washburn, Mr. Martin Widsten, Mr. Caddle, Wiltse.

Ladies: Mrs. Maggie Gaston, Miss Gerta Eklund, Miss J. M. Nedrehles.

Persons calling for the above say advertised.

COURT REPORT

Deschamp Acquitted of The Charge of Murdering Breen, But Gets Five Years For Robbing Him.

The Judge Delivers a Strong And Able Charge To The Jury.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON JUNE 9TH.

Court convened at 1:30, and immediately proceeded to secure a jury in the case of State of Minnesota vs John Deschamps. County Atty. Gossman prosecuting, and A. R. Holston and J. A. Sorley defending. Martin O'Brien, O. J. Vaule and W. C. Sproat were appointed by the court to act as triers in selecting a jury. Their services however were scarcely needed; for the jury was selected and ready for trial in less than an hour.

Defendant is charged with the crime of murder in the first degree; that on the night of April first (and morning of the 2nd) he killed one Thomas Breen, in the city of East Grand Forks. The first witness, Ole Lukkason, testified being in Ildstad's saloon and saw Breen, Deschamp, Tom Nelson, Wm. Call and Austin Lundsten were in there, that some of them were scuffling around, that they went out in a back room and Nelson and Call came back and the others did not. Ole Gustad testified to practically the same; as did Andrew Kingsland the saloon keeper, who added that they scuffled around so much in the card room that he went and closed the large swinging doors and told them not to shake the place down. Nobody hurt in there; sort of usual scuffling when men were drinking. That Breen ordered drinks and had nothing to pay for it but a sort of tobacco check. Nelson and Call came back and the others went out back way. Austin Bundsten, the State's principal witness, testified that he was in the saloon with the boys and went back where they were going to play cards; he stepped outside to the water closet and when he came in saw Thos. Breen with some paper money in his hand and he swiped it and went out back door and over to the railroad track and up track east to Salvation army hall and down to Demers Ave. to the west side. That the "French Kid" (Deschamps) and Breen followed him, that "The Kid" caught up to him and asked him how much he got, and he said he did not know, he got some bills, that the "French Kid" told him, we will have to steer him off," and dropped behind to await Breen while he, Lundsten went on, that he went part of block on track and saw defendant and Breen on the track. That defendant caught up to him again and said "he's out of the way, 'he won't trouble us.". That he and the Kid went on across to west side and had supper at the New York restaurant; that on the track they struck a match to see how much they had and found they had one twenty and one ten dollar bill, that he gave the twenty to Deschamps. In the restuurant the supper was paid for by defendant with the twenty dollar bill, and they separated. David Peppard, N. P. conductor went across the N. P. Bridge with a freight train at about 2:12; saw no one on track. Wm. Kelly car inspector, crossed the bridge on a switch engine at about six o'clock the morning of April 2nd, saw the body between the rails with bowels torn out and otherwise mangled. Pool of blood where the body lay, and another ten feet east. Aaron Brown crossed the bridge two or three times during the day and saw blood spots on ties between the rails from the east end of bridge near sidewalk at intervals up to the body on west side. Ed. Green, N. P. call boy saw blood spots on ties across bridge. Dr. H. M. Wheeler and Dr. H. D. Quarry were called and testified as to the wounds; that they made the post-mortem examination and that the wound or bruise over and back of right ear was received before death, and that the tearing open of abdomen, breaking arms and leg and loosening ribs from breast bone were after death. Dr. Wheeler thought the wound on the head sufficient to produce death. Dr. Quarry did not like to co-incide, thought it might or might not. Q. P. Ryan, chief of police Grand Forks testified to arresting defendant. H. W. Matheson testified as to the two, "French Kid" and Lundsten, coming into the New York restaurant about two or half past and getting something to eat, and changing a twenty dollar bill for them that the defendant handed the bill and he gave back to him $18.50; could not make all the change for him. At noon Thursday the State rested its case. Mr. Holston then addressed the jury, telling them of the misfortune of their position and what sort of evidence he expected to introduce.

Peter Alrick, policeman of Grand Forks, and Jim Collins, sheriff of Grand Forks county, testified as to the arrest of Austin Lundsten, and the story he told them about grabbing the money from Breen and his acts immediately following, that conflicting somewhat with the story Lundsten told on the stand. Wm H. Marry saw Breen in Russell & Dahl saloon that morning of the murder about 1:30 to 1:50 with hackman Brown, and that he was very drunk and fell down on the wire mat there and had to be assisted to rise. Breen left the saloon and went down towards Ildstad & Kingland's saloon. Several depositions were read to the jury to show the previous good character of the defendant.

Wm. Call came on and said he was in the saloon with the boys, that they went back to back room to play cards, they did not play and he returned to the saloon; Nelson soon followed him into the saloon part and told him the "Kid," Breen and Lundsten went out the back way. That he went out in front of saloon in a few minutes after and saw defendant and Lundsten going along on the other side of Demers Ave. toward the bridge that leads over to the west side. He saw them no more and went to bed. Thos Nelson was in the saloon and saw Call come in with Breen. The boys went into the back room to play cards. He went out in the yard and came in again and stopped a minute at the door. He came on towards the front part of building where the saloon part is, and he looked back and saw Call in there. Went out in front of saloon and directly saw the "Kid" and Lundsten going along on the opposite side of Demers Ave. toward the bridge.

Dr. Denniston and Dr. Just were called on the question of wounds inflicted immediately before and immediately after death being very similar and difficult to destinguish one from the other. The defendant, Deschamps, testified as to being in the saloon and going from the saloon part back into back room to play cards with Breen, Lundsten, Nelson and Call. That they did not play; that nobody struck any blows, and no one was hurt in there, that he did not see Breen have any money, did not see Lundsten take the money from Breen, that Nelson and Call went into front part of building (saloon) and Lundsten and Breen went out the back way and he went out back way and came around on street in front of saloon, that he went east to Hutch's saloon and went in a few minutes, came out and met Lundsten on street and asked him where he was going, that L. told him he was going over on west side and wanted him "Kid" to go along, that he wanted Lundsten to go down to the Point, that they went across street to south side of street and went across to the New York restaurant on the west side and had something to eat, that Lundsten gave him the $20.00 bill to pay for the stuff and he received $18.50 in change which he pushed over to L. and L. put it in his own pocket, that one dollar more was coming and they were to call for it next day—man could not make all the change, that he went down to the Point and stayed all night, bought a bottle of beer and paid a dollar for it, came up town next day and met Lundsten on street. He denies having seen Breen after leaving saloon that night or that he struck him, or that he walked up railroad track with Lundsten, or that he had any agreement about getting a part of the money. He stated that Lundsten was to pay him some money that night, about $25 or $30.

The evidence was all in by five p. m. Thursday, except one or two witnesses defendant claimed he had subpœnaed but who were not present. So court adjourned until morning at 8 o'clock to give time for said witnesses to appear.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 11TH.

Court commenced at eight. No further evidence was introduced except a little rebuttal by the state. Then county attorney Gossman made his best plea for conviction, his speech lasting one hour and a half, than Mr. Sorley talked to the jury a while; and Mr. Huston making the main speech for the defense followed, laboring to secure an acquital.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Immediately after the adjournment the grand jury turned in a few indictments and reported having finished their labors, whereupon the judge thanked them, and discharged them.

The judge then read his charge to the jury in the Deschamp case. It was a pretty long charge. The judge call attention to the gravity of the crime; the important duty of sitting as jurors on the guilt or innocence of a fellowman; the fact of the evidence being circumstantial, and the conditions under which circumstantial evidence may be as good as positive evidence; that it must be reasonable and not capable of being explained away by any reasonable hypothesis of innocence; that this duty required of them a dispassionate scrutiny and weighing of the evidence; and after such a careful consideration of all the evidence before them to bring in a verdict accordingly. The jury paid the strictest attention to the reading of the charge, and the crowd that was present seemed to be equally interested. The jury retired in charge of deputy Sampson, and were out a little over three hours when they returned and handed in a verdict of acquittal. The defendant was taken to his cell again (there being a charge of larceny in the first degree against him) and he broke down, the three days' strain at last telling visibly on him.

A jury was called in the case of state of Minnesota vs Phil. Cote, county attorney Gossman for the state and A. R. Holston for defendant. Defendant is charged with murder in the third degree; that on March 18 last in the town of Bygland he killed one Chas. Desmond. It appears that on this date there was a wood hauling bee at Mr. Pelky's place, and about twenty or more of the neighbors came in to help. King Alcohol, of course, was present, and by the time the day was over he was really the "king" of the camp. Desmond was the cook. When getting ready to leave there was a sort of scrapping among several, and between Cote and Desmond in particular. Cote knocked Desmond down, falling on his back, he got up and was knocked down again by Cote this time falling on his face, and Cote kicked him a few times. Desmond was picked up and carried into the shanty and laid on the bed where he died in a few minutes. Autopsy disclosed the principal wound to be on the back part of the head near the right ear, which wound was, in the opinion of the doctors, sufficient to produce death. At the close of the afternoon session the state rested it's case.

SATURDAY JUNE 12TH.

Court commenced at 9 a. m. A. R. Holston for the defendant Cote, after consultation with the county attorney and court, stated that in view of all the evidence in the case he had advised his client to plead guilty to assault in the second degree. This was accepted and the jury discharged. Sentence was not passed then. There being no other business to take up the court adjourned until two p. m.

Several indictments were returned by the grand jury against women for keeping houses of ill-fame, but these women have all absquatulated. One against Thos Ildstad and Andrew Kingsland for keeping saloon open after 11 o'clock at night. Kingsland pleaded guilty and cashed in fifty for the "mistake." J. E. Carpeater was charged by an indictment of grand larceny in the second degree. J. D. Herzman was put on the same roll of honor (?). John Kittleson was raised a few degrees and is required to answer the charge of manslaughter in the first degree. Smith Wheeler was his victim, and the place East Grand Forks, date March 25, '96. R. E. Hatch, Mr. Listad and Russell & Doll were indicted for keeping saloon open after 11 o'clock. H. Dunlevy for failure to perform his duty as mayor of East Grand Forks, in that he allowed certain persons to keep houses of ill-fame. His counsel, A. R. Holston demurred to the indictment, demurrer overruled and a plea of not guilty was entered. Case set for Wednesday the 16th.

In the case of state vs Eva Lamont, one indictment for keeping a house of ill-fame and one for selling liquor without license; the first a plea of guilty to keeping a disorderly house was entered and a fine of $100 was imposed and the other was dismissed.

A special venire was issued for 24 jurors to appear Monday to try the Deschamp and Lendsten and Call and Wilson cases, wherein they are indicted for grand larceny in the first degree. This grows out of the Breen murder case for which Deschamp was tried and acquitted.

C. H. Williams, indicted for selling intoxicating liquor without license, was tried this afternoon and acquitted. H. Steenerson defended Williams.

MONDAY MORNING JUNE 14TH.

Court commenced at 9 a. m. and the day was spent in the trial of the case of the state vs John Deschamp, Wm. Call and Thos Nelson. County attorney Gossman for the state and A. R. Holston for Deschamp and Call and W. E. Rowe for Nelson. The charge against these men is grand larceny in the first degree, having on April the 2nd about 2 o'clock in the morning, at East Grand Forks, robbed one Thos. Breen of $30. The history of this case is that of the charge for which Deschamp was tried last week and acquitted.

At noon A. C. Wilkinson moved the court for a new trial in the Garfield county contest case, which motion was denied.

The Deschamp-Call-Nelson case was finished and argued to the jury before the evening adjournment.

TUESDAY JUNE 15TH.

Court commenced at 9 a. m., and the first business on hand was to instruct the jury in the case of the state of Minnesota vs Deschamp, Call and Nelson, which was done and the jury retired.

The other criminal cases were disposed off by continuance, etc. H. Steenerson for Russell & Doll, O. O. Lystad, Ildstad & Kingsland and R. E. Hatch, there being indictments against each of these parties for selling liquor on Sunday and also after 11 o'clock p. m. and demurred to the indictments on the grounds that the municipal court at East Grand Forks had exclusive jurisdiction. Demurrer overruled and they entered pleas of not guilty. Cases continued until next term.

The two charges against mayor Dunlevy were continued until next term.

The case against J. E. Carpenter was continued as was also the case against J. D. Herzman, the latter to go on his own recognizance.

Case of Willis A. White vs Martin Swanson and Sofie Swanson continued.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

About 3 o'clock the jury in the Deschamp, Call and Nelson case came in and asked for further information. It appears that they got somewhat mixed about the gambling. The court explained that they were not being tried for gambling, and that feature went only to defendants' character. And further if they believed one of the defendants guilty and not the others, or all of them guilty, they could so find. At 4 o'clock a verdict was returned finding John Deschamp guilty of grand larceny in the second degree; and W. Call and Thos. Nelson not guilty. County attorney moved for sentence of Deschamp. Mr. Holston pleaded for the "Kid" that he might be sent to the reformatory. The court made the order "five years at Stillwater at hard labor." The boy shed some bitter tears when these words from the court fell upon his ears. Mr. Holston moved for a new trial on the minutes of the court, which was denied; and also gave notice of appeal.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16TH.

Court convened at 1:30 o'clock and called a jury in Hammond ditch appeal case. This was an appeal by several land owners in the town of Hammond from an order laying out a ditch. It appears that the county commissioners failed or neglected to make the order for the ditch to conform to the line designated in the viewers and surveyor's report, and the attorney for the appellants moved that the order be vacated. The motion was granted by the court. H. Steenerson and W. E. Rowe appeared for the appellants, and L. E. Gossman and R. J. Montague for the respondents.

A case of almost identical nature came up from the town of Russia and it met the same fate as did the Hammond ditch. A. R. Holston appeared for the appellants in the Russia case.

There being one jury case left for trial that set for the 17th, that was continued, the jury discharged and court adjourned until July 20th, when Judge Brown, of Morris, will be here to try some court cases.

Pretty Japanese Tea-Room.

A Japanese tea-room may be made by covering the walls, two-thirds up, with matting, topped by a narrow shelf entirely around the room. Above the shelf fill in with Japanese prints of coarse fabric nicely decorated. Cover the ceiling with Japanese paper crossed with bamboo. Suspend several Japanese lanterns. Cover the floor with matting harmonizing with the wall. Dainty bamboo chairs and bamboo stools should be placed here and there. On the table in the center of the room have a teaset. A service can be purchased from any of the large Japanese stores. Cover the windows with the Japanese slat curtains, inside of which put Japanese silk curtains, daintily festooned. Dark blue or red may be the prevailing color of the room. If you select red have the table and chairs black.—June Ladies' Home Journal.

Weak Lungs

Hot weather won't cure weak lungs. You may feel better because out of doors more, but the trouble is still there. Don't stop taking your

Scott's Emulsion

because the weather happens to be warm. If you have a weak throat, a slight hacking cough, or some trouble with the bronchial tubes, summer is the best time to get rid of it. If you are losing flesh there is all the more need of attention. Weakness about the chest and thinness should never go together. One greatly increases the danger of the other. Heal the throat, cure the cough, and strengthen the whole system now. Keep taking Scott's Emulsion all summer.

For sale by all druggists at 50c and $1.00.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

O. L. Larson was in from Fosston on Tuesday.

S. C. Bagley was down from Fosston on Saturday.

T. S. Berg was in from McIntosh on Monday.

Attorney Carr, of Stephen, was in the city last week.

Hon. Wm. Marin was up from Onstad on Saturday.

Erick M. Hoff was in from St. Hilaire on Saturday.

Mayor Warnecke was up from Marin city on Friday.

I. I. Hillestad was down from Fosston on Monday.

Judge Montague went over to Grand Forks on Tuesday.

W. A. Schrieter was in from Red Lake Falls on Sunday.

Today the big dairy convention meets at the opera house.

J. P. Foote went over to East Grand Forks on Saturday.

Mrs. Hugh Thompson is in the city visiting friends this week.

Halvor Steenerson was in East Grand Forks on Monday.

Farmers' Institute day in Crookston, Wednesday June 23rd.

Don't forget the special sales at the New York store this week.

A. D. Stephens went to Jamestown, N. D. early this week.

Miss Lulu Ross is visiting friends in Thief River Falls this week.

The ice men ought to do a thriving business this kind of weather.

Galef Vonder Beck represented Euclid in the city on Saturday.

Supt. Jenks went north on his private car on Monday morning.

Rev. C. F. Kite was out on the Fosston branch early this week.

Mrs. G. S. Chesterman is reported convalescent from a severe illness.

Miss Martha Munch is visiting friends in Red Lake Falls this week.

R. A. Wilkinson was up on Saturday looking after his farming operations.

S. L. Collins drove down to Fisher on Friday with his family for a brief outing.

The Twelve Temptations on Thursday night had a fair house, considering everything.

Mrs. F. L. Durand and daughter Lois have gone out to Maple Lake for the summer.

Earnest Rolsch has bought a mate to his trotter. He bought the animal of Collins.

Judge Tim Sullivan was over from East Grand Forks last week interested in court matters.

C. M. Lowe arrived on Thursday morning to see how business flourishes in the city.

Mrs. G. S. Chesterman is enjoying a visit from her mother, Mrs. P. Cram from Winnipeg.

Mrs. W. D. Scott returned this week from a visit to friends and relatives at the Twin cities.

Mrs. R. W. Hitchcock, of Fosston, was in the city this week the guest of Mrs. A. D. Stephens.

The death of Charles Leonard, a traveling man well known here, is reported at Phoenix, Arizona.

Miss Minnie Martin spent the Sabbath at home returning to her school duties at Wylie on Monday morning.

Attorney A. R. Holston drove down to Fisher on Sunday with his wife to visit friends in that village.

Miss Annie Berg died on Thursday at the residence of J. R. Hare, where she had been employed as servant girl.

Judge Mills arrived in the city on Wednesday morning, on business connected with the (so-called) Garfield county.

Mrs. A. C. Wilkinson went to Wisconsin last week to be present at the marriage of her brother which is to occur today.

The U. S. Land Office is doing a land office business these days—filings made as rapidly as they can be taken care of.

The city was full of farmers on Saturday all busy, trading—or discussing the weather and the prospects for crops.

Everybody agreed that it was hot enough for them on Saturday. It was a scorcher even if the wind did blow quite hard.

Mayor Hugh Dunlevy, of East Grand Forks, came over last week to see about the whenceness of the why of those indictments.

E. P. Pierce returned on Sunday morning from his sad journey to Ohio, where he went to attend the funeral of his mother.

Dept. Sheriff Lossy went down to the penitentiary with Wm. Shuits, the horse thief who was sentenced to four years and ten months.

The Modern Woodmen will have a big log-rolling next week and expect to cut a large cheese. They expect hundreds of outsiders.

The New York store has been crowded with customers this week, taking advantage of Chabot's bargains in dry goods and shoes.

Charlie Latta, reporter for the Trib., started this week for a visit to his native land—Ireland and expects to be gone till sometime in October.

Fontaine & Anglim have put in an electric motor to run their coffee-mill with. They don't propose to have their clerks sweating needlessly this hot weather.

Chas. H. Jefferson has taken the contract for building a large brick block at Milton, N. D. and went over with a big crew to commence operations on Wednesday.

The frosts of early June did not seem to do as much hurt to grain as was feared at one time. Barley and oats that were cut down seems to be coming on all right.

The dairymen's meeting, bids fair to be well attended, this week. We have talked with dozens of farmers who said that they were coming and all their neighbors also.

"That's just exactly what we needed too," said H. C. Johnson to Geo. O. Buhn on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. He was talking about the lovely rain that we had of course.

The base-ball club that went to Fisher on Monday, met their Waterloo—but not so awful bad—6 to 5. That's not bad for amateurs going up against a professional battery.

Quite a number of Indians were in the city last week as witnesses in the Tanner case. All the testimony elected was not sufficient to make a case and Mr. Tanner was discharged.

Ole A. Thorson, the East Grand Forks monument man, was in the city talking monuments, postoffice—and kindred subjects, though he is not a candidate—for either.

So far this season the weather has been rather cold for any great enjoyment out at the lake but it begins to look now as though it would be plenty warm for that kind of recreation.

A Crookston base ball team went to Red Lake Falls last week, and returned with victory roosting on their banner. They beat the new county by an overwhelming majority.

The county board convened on Tuesday for the regular June session. Delinquent personal taxes is the most important subject for consideration that has so far presented itself.

A soaking rain on Monday night, that seems to have been general throughout the county, gladdened the hearts of the farmers. Tuesday was cloudy—just the kind of weather to wind up with.

Dept. Sheriff Losey was hustling around right lively on Saturday afternoon in the endeaver to summon 24 men for jury duty. He had to drive out into the country a bit to fill his quota.

L. W. Clark and J. O. Sargeant returned on Wednesday morning from Climax, having completed their contract for building a new hotel and are now on deck for whatever may turn up in the line of carpenter work.

The farmers will all be in no doubt to attend the dairymen's meeting that convenes at the opera house this morning. It will be of inestimable benefit to all who intend to make the dairy interest on a farm a specialty.

Larson, Carpenter & Co. received six car loads of agricultural machinery via the N. P. R. R. on Thursday. This clearly shows two things—their unbounded faith in the country and that they are doing lots of business.

The big saw-mill would have started in on day and night runs on Monday only for an unfortunate break-down that necessitated a delay of 24 hours. She is humming along now right lively day and night.

The fire laddies are away at Thief River Falls this week in attendance at the firemen's tournament. If they don't capture some of the prizes they will run up against some pretty lively firemen. They have been practicing pretty faithfully for some time.

Sunday was by all odds the hottest day of the season, the thermometer registering 98 in the shade up to a late hour in the evening. Out in the bright glad sunshine it must have been 112 or over. It was a great day for the growing crops.

Chas. Teal brought suit against S. C. Bagley, owing to some misunderstanding in relation to wages in the woods last winter, and came down to attend to it but arrived too late as the case had been called and dismissed at the time appointed.

Monday morning the farmers were saying: "All we need now to insure one of the biggest crops is a good soaking rain." Tuesday morning they were all saying: "What a lovely soaking rain that was last night and this morning.

Fred Benoit left last week for a visit to the old home in Canada which he left some 18 years ago to come to this country. He will carry back with him so good an account of the way he has spent his time here as to induce many to come out and see for themselves what can be done.

Ole Hoven took a trip to Black River last week. Says he saw several pieces of grain that had been cut right down by the frost apparently badly injured. Thinks grain along the river from Crookston to Fisher was not frosted to hurt. He says that he has wheat 16 inches high.

"Harry Wyand is one of the best farmers in Polk county" said Geo. W. Roberts to a friend in the postoffice. "Harry never has a bad crop on any kind of soil and it is owing to his thorough methods of farming. I believe he would raise a good crop in the sandiest desert that ever was."

The Masons had a meeting on Monday night for work in the Third Degree. Four candidates were admitted and a royal feast was spread in the banquet hall right away after the business session. There were many visitors from adjacent lodges, and the event was a profitable and enjoyable one.

Sunday and Monday were by all odds the hottest days of the season—it was boiling, sizzling hot—just the kind of weather to breed cyclones and many were apprehensive of a regular genuine old twister—but fortunately we were spared that infliction—but wasn't it hot? No need to ask "is it ——————?"

Comrade Geo. M. Swift informs the Journal that he has his colt nearly ready for exhibition and thinks of taking it to Brainerd encampment time for the first place for exhibition. The colt is one of the greatest curiosities of the age and the sight is well worth the price charged to see it.

The street fair is now an assured thing. The committees have been appointed and have entered upon their respective duties, and great efforts will be put forth from now on to make the affair a perfect success. J. W. Wheeler, president; A. Chabot, vice-president; W. E. McKenzie, secretary and August George, treasurer.

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Fillatrault met with a painful—and it may prove a serious accident on Saturday afternoon. In some way he managed to pierce one eyeball with something he was playing with. He was taken to Grand Forks as soon as possible to Dr. Eckern, the occulist.

Maj. A. G. Wilcox, of the Northwestern Farmer, wrote us last week that if possible, he would be in attendance at the fourth annual meeting of the state Dairymen's Association that meets in this city today. The Major represents one of the best agricultural papers in the state and will no doubt be glad to take orders for it while here.

Ole B. Dahl is a candidate for postmaster at East Grand Forks and has the backing of a majority of the patrons of the office. Mr. Dahl is a life-long Republican, has stuck to the party through thick and thin, has never had any official reward for his faithfulness, and richly deserves this appointment. We trust Mr. Eddy will see that he gets the appointment.

Carl Halvorson, the man who has been missing at McIntosh ever since some time in April returned on Sunday and resumed life upon his farm all the same as though nothing unusual had happened. He does not offer any explanation for his strange conduct, and it is thought that he wandered away in a fit of mental abberation.

The case of Wm. Tanner, of Fosston, mentioned in our last issue, was continued before U. S. commissioner Mix on Thursday. It was alleged that some 18 moths ago he had sold liquor to divers and sundry Indians but the lapse of time had so dulled the memory of the witnesses that a case could not be sustained against him and he was consequently discharged from custody.

Last Thursday morning the new Receiver at the land office, August George, quietly entered upon his duties, all the same as though he had always been doing that sort of thing. Mr. Anglim, the retiring Receiver, has been one of the best officials in the history of this office and he retires from four years service in the office with the consciousness of a duty well performed.

Attorney A. R. Holston won golden opinions by the masterly manner in which he handled the criminal cases in his charge last week—and yet he did not seem to be quite happy, and the only reason we can see for that is that he would much rather had "free silver" opinions! Be that as it may he handled the cases like an expert, manifesting great ability and legal acumen. We always did say that A. R. was a good bit of a legal lawyer himself.

The colt with the hat on, arrived from Warren on Tuesday and will be on exhibition in this city today and to-morrow; will go from here to East Grand Forks for exhibition on Saturday; from there to Fargo for exhibition, from there to Detroit, Perham or Staples for Tuesday and be in Brainerd for the three days of encampment. From there he will go to Little Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis and St. Paul on the way to Iowa.

That little fox terrier that boards at A. E. McDonald's, came to grief on Friday evening. Mac was out exercising his bike and the dog went along to protect Mac and was trotting along behind the bike when a bike was met. The dog stepped out to warn the rider of the bike not to molest Mac—"and now he is sorry that he spoke" for he got tangled up in the bike wheels and got one leg busted. He will be on the dry dock for repairs for sometime no doubt but it is thought that he will live—until he quits breathing anyway.

The city council, at its last meeting awarded the printing to the Tribune on a bid very much larger than the Times bid, and McKenzie didn't do a thing to the council but to serve a conjunction on it to compel it to award the bid to the lowest responsible bidder as the law in such case made and provided directs. The writ was made returnable on the 17th—which the same is today. We don't see any good reason why Mac shouldn't make his point this time for the merits of the bid do not seem to have dictated the award.

Business men spend a great deal of time consulting with each other as to the best means for carrying on their business, and why should not farmers do the same? The Farmers' Institute was intended to help the farmer in his business by giving him an opportunity to meet brother farmers and by interchange of thoughts, ideas and methods to derive a benefit that he could in no other way derive. Every wide-awake farmer in this vicinity will be in town next Wednesday ready to attend the meeting.

Rob Leick was in to spend the Sabbath with his family. Says he was in Fargo on Saturday afternoon and went into the wholesale house that he travels for, had not been there long before the fire alarm announced the fiery element improperly raging somewhere and going hastily out doors he saw it was the Headquarters hotel that was on fire, and says that had our fire department been as dilatory in responding he would have been ashamed of it. "Why," said he, "when I first saw the fire I believe that a few pails of water judiciously applied would have put it out, and yet the building was burned to the ground. When at last the department did get there it was the worst managed affair I ever saw, gallons of water being poured in where there did not seem to be any earthly use for it. If they had wanted the building to go they could not have handled it better I should say."

Talking about his dairy business, P. J. McGuire said to the Journal: "Yes. I have been reading the Journal for 17 years and finally I concluded to take its' advice and try what a few cows on a place would do for us farmers, and I am well satisfied with the result so far. While my experience in selling milk, cream and butter is limited I regard the presence of cattle on the farm for the purpose of keeping up its fertility as extremely profitable. A well stocked farm can never become all worn out, and I consider this one of the chief advantages in keeping cows." Do they pay aside from that? "Well, yes, I think they pay far better than grain, while more expensive to handle you have a little money coming in all the year around and a good farm needs sufficient help anyway. Without some cows in the winter there is liable to be much time going to waste that you can profitably employ when you keep cows."

POINTER

We are still at the old stand, giving the best satisfaction to our many customers who claim that 9 times out of every

TEN

We give the best values in the city.

Why Can't We?

We buy the very best goods that money can procure; we buy at the lowest prices given to the trade; our expenses are not large compared with others; consequently we give our customers the benefit

OUR BARGAINS

are every day, on seasonable goods and no limit put on your purchase.

Slocum's Grocery

State Land Grass Sale

Notice is hereby given that I have been re-appointed agent, by the State Auditor for the sale of grass on all state lands in Polk and Red Lake counties for the season of 1897, and that the same amounting to 40,000 acres, will be sold at public sale for CASH on the following dates at the points hereinafter named to wit:

Fosston	June	15th	1897.
McIntosh	June	16th	"
Mentor	"	17th	"
St. Hilaire	"	18th	"
Crookston	"	19th	"
Fertile	"	22nd	"

Sale will be Held at One o'clock each Day.

All persons who cut hay on State lands in these counties without proper authority will be proceeded against in accordance with the statute.

Dated Crookston, June 3rd 1897.

Frank Montague.

Aug Gustafson,

Carriage, Sign and House Painter.

All Kinds of Transfer Designs in Connection.

Leave orders at Munn's Carriage Shop.

CROOKSTON, -- MINN.

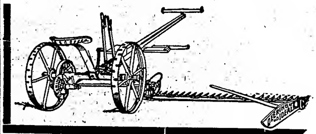
Cures Talk

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver troubles, catarrh—cures which prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.



The Deering Ideal Mower.

has ball bearings like a bicycle. It runs easier, cuts better and lasts longer than any mower made. It is built to wear and it runs so light and easy that it saves your horses.

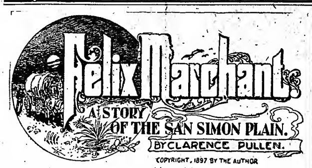
We would like to have you call and let us show you the many good points it has, and at the same time let us show you our full line of hay-rakes, buggies, harness, wagons, etc. We have a complete stock of the very best goods money can buy and our prices are as low as first-class goods can be sold at.

"Merits Always Wins."

Larsen & Carpenter,

Crookston, Minnesota.

DEFECTIVE PAGE



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CHAPTER VI.

Foremost in the procession that entered the tent came the Pike county man and his household. He carried with him his rifle and also the splint bottomed rocking chair, that I had seen accompanying his travels, strapped to the back of his wagon. Behind him came his wife, and after her a procession of children, eight in number, whose tow tinted heads, all of a color, ranged like the descending notes of the musical scale, from the eldest, a comely girl of 16, downward to the toddler of 2 years, that brought up the rear of the line. Behind them the rest of us fell in, giving precedence to Don Ramon and his party, and so we all got into the tent.

Within we found that on the side opposite the entrance a stage or amphitheater had been laid off by means of a rope supported by wooden stakes. It was square in shape, and at the rear the blanket hung up as a dressing room for Lupita now served as a common retiring room for the troop between acts. In this amphitheater was a performing bar, the sole piece of stage furniture in the outfit. About the space without the rope the audience dispersed itself. There were no seats provided by the management for spectators, so, while the Pike county lady rocked herself serenely in the splint bottomed chair that her husband had brought along, the rest of the audience sat or reclined in attitudes they found most comfortable on the dry, hard turf of the prairie.

It was pleasure seeking extraordinary and picturesque. Every man present carried his weapons in full view, and almost every one added to his enjoyment of the performance by smoking a pipe or cigarette. The faces were the faces of men accustomed to danger and hardship, and the most of them bore the hard expression that is so often found on the frontier, and betokens recklessness of life and readiness to meet every emergency with quick and determined resolve. In the midst of the wild scene Carmen, seated on a gaudy Mexican blanket spread on the ground, was as royal and resplendent in her beauty as a youthful and innocent Cleopatra on an Egyptian divan. To complete the strange elements of this impromptu gathering Billy the Kid and his two companions sauntered in and threw themselves on the ground a little apart from the other spectators. Felix approached them and politely asked if they would like to contribute some money to the welfare of the admirable Senor Trinbajo's troop, whereupon Billy smiled rather peculiarly, reached into his pocket and carelessly handed him two Mexican dollars, which Felix, with thanks, placed with the funds already contributed for the maestro's benefit.

It is scarcely worth while to give the details of the performance, except so far as they were associated with other scenes yet to come. There were simple tricks of juggling performed by the worthy maestro with an air of great impressiveness and mystery, some feats of strength and a variety of exercises with a sword, illustrating the manner in which he professed to have overcome furious wild bulls in the arena in his experience as a matadore. After this came an acrobatic performance in which he acted in conjunction with the young Mexican known as Rosconomo, who varied his clowning by feats of ground and lofty tumbling.

The incomparable Lupita next took her innings, first rendering a Spanish melody to her own accompaniment with the guitar, in which the singer and her song were pretty and piquant enough to satisfy the most exacting. Sad to say, she responded to an encore with an American popular song of the variety hall sort, the only redeeming feature of which was her crisp, pretty Spanish enunciation of the English words. This was followed by a Spanish dance with castanets, into which she threw so much grace and fire and enthusiasm that it was with difficulty that the audience, after repeated encores, punctuated by silver coin thrown at her feet, permitted her to retire, panting and laughing with gratified vanity, to prepare for her next act.

At this point I was summoned outside the tent to take my turn at guard duty and give the other man a chance at the show. I was not sorry to get out into the clear night air, under the bright stars. The whole scene was of peace and beauty, and it carried no hint of the dangers that lurked within and without our little encampment.

As a first duty, I made the rounds of a considerable space about the station and noted that the Missourian's and the prospectors' outfits appeared quiet and undisturbed. All being well there, I turned toward the station. Seen from a distance, it was indeed a strange, weird scene in the wide, lonely spaces of the plain—the low, adobe station, with its right angled outlines and look of massiveness, the wagons here and there and the showman's tent, looking very large by contrast with its surroundings and illuminated warmly by the lights within. From it came the sounds of applause, the strumming of the primitive orchestra and the calls of the performers, whose shadows faithfully repeated their movements as they swaggered and tumbled on the ground or swung from the horizontal bar.

As I approached the station and corral from the rear I noted that in the shadow of the angle between the house and corral walls the horses of our three inauspicious visitors, who had come at sundown, were standing saddled and bridled, as if in readiness for a start at a moment's notice. The steel gray horse of the leader, a beautiful, spirited animal, I paused to admire as he stood, with head erect and small ears moving, as if listening for his master's tread.

At the house door I paused to pass a few remarks with the herder who was my fellow sentinel. I remarked to him:

"No word from the eastward or westward, I suppose?"

"Nothing whatever," he replied. "I reckon the buckboard won't get along tonight. It's overdue an hour now, and I have put it up all along either to arrive on time or not get in at all tonight. I'd give something to know what's happened today between here and Silver City. We may get news of another killing on the stage trail with the coming of morning."

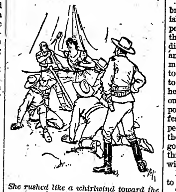
We stood and chatted a few minutes longer until our relief came and we were free to return to the show, which was still going on at a lively rate. We could not know what eyes besides ours were watching the tent from the waste spaces about, or what schemes were on foot whose realization would mean good or ill to the various members of our little community c tered for a night about this halting place in the desert.

We talked a minute or two with the prospector and the second herder, who came out to take our places as sentinels, and then strolled over to the tent to see the rest of the performance. As we came to the entrance I saw a man standing motionless, partly concealed by a bunch of cactus close at hand. He was dressed in civilized clothes and wore a sombrero. So much I could see. As he clearly was not an Indian, I did not deem it necessary to accost him, and so without remark followed the herder into the tent.

There the performers were all congenially engaged in acting a melodramatic play. It evidently was their star production of the evening and a favorite with every one who took part in it. It gave the maestro a chance to air to the full the theatrical expression which was a strong feature of his character, and of which he was extremely proud. Rosconomo found in the play a chance for unlimited clowning and tumbling, while Lupita, intensely dramatic by nature, thoroughly enjoyed the sentimental and tragic part assigned to her, in which she called down the plaudits of the house.

Resting on my elbow, I lay on the ground, watching with much enjoyment, I confess, the storming, ranting, languishments and broad comedy of the play, rendered with the tremendous fervor and impassionment that belong to the southern race of which the actors came. Elsewhere, amid more civilized surroundings, it might all have appealed to me as absurd to the point of comedy, but in our savage environment, amid the grim realities of savage perils, I, as all the others seemed to do, took it seriously, as being not at all too highly strung for the occasion.

From where I lay I could see the entrance of the tent at which, the house having already paid its admission by



She rushed like a whirlwind toward the form in the entrance.

contract, no doorkeeper was stationed. Chancing to glance that way, I became aware that some one, concealed in the flap of the canvas, was peering through the aperture as if desirous of inspecting all that went on inside the tent without being himself discovered. My first thought was that one of the sentinels was neglecting his duty in his desire to get a peep at the show. Without appearing to take notice of him, I kept my eye on the place and soon perceived that the person was no one that I ever had seen before. The face was that of a Mexican, a young man seemingly, with a scowling brow and gleaming black eyes. Beyond that I could discern little. His gaze, while alert to everything about the interior of the tent, was resting not on the show or the audience in general, but on Carmen, who, absorbed in the performance, was plainly unconscious of his presence.

She certainly was worth looking at as she sat on the red carpet, with its strange figured design, an incarnation of voluptuous southern beauty amid the grim surroundings of men and weapons. She was vastly enjoying the show, laughing, with dazzling gleams of her white teeth, at the fun, and eyes scintillating sympathy and interest at the tragic parts of the drama. It was nothing to her, the fumes of pipes and cigarettes that curled about her. A Mexican girl expects all that sort of thing and doesn't mind it in the least. Perhaps she was half conscious of her own loveliness and felt the power of her attractions, seeing them reflected in the admiring gaze of the men about her. The maestro and Rosconomo were playing their parts openly to her, and Lupita, after her bursts of tragedy, laughed and tossed her head defiantly toward her compatriot of superior social station, as a challenge to her charms, which action was perhaps a sincerer compliment than the conduct of her fellow performers.

In the melodrama the point was now reached where Lupita's lines required that she should snatch a dagger from her girdle and rush upon the maestro, who was impersonating the villain. Just as this scene was coming I saw her suddenly stop and clasp her hand to her heart, while a pallor overspread her face, which instantly assumed an expression of horror and aversion. Her eyes, fixed in a look of intense surprise, were gazing past me, and, glancing slightly around, I saw that the furtive visitor at the tent entrance, in his desire to see Carmen more fully, had thrust his head into full view within the tent flap. It was on him that Lupita's eyes were fastened.

The voice of the maestro declaiming his lines ceased. His waiting attitude recalled her to her part, and she faltered her denunciation of him like one recalling words long forgotten. Mechanically she plucked the dagger from her girdle. Once she felt it in her hand, her fingers tightened suddenly about the handle, and again her eyes turned to the face at the entrance, and this time they met his. Pain, resentment, ungovernable rage, successively imprinted their expression with lightninglike rapidity in her countenance. Instead of advancing on the maestro, who, with arms folded in a heroic attitude and one foot advanced, stood confronting her, she, with an inarticulate cry as fierce as the growl of a wounded tigress, rushed like a whirlwind toward the form in the entrance. She saw nothing, regarded nothing that stood in the way. The rope that fenced the amphitheater waist high yielded before her, and two of the stakes that supported it flew into the air like jackstraws. The other stakes remained fast, and Lupita, caught and held in the loop of the rope, shrieking and striking madly forward with the dagger, struggled against the obstacle, then tripped and fell across it.

Every man in the audience had sprung to his feet in consternation, not knowing for whom the attack was intended, or, except myself, suspecting the meaning of this terrible outburst of wrath. As Lupita fell the two nearest men, Felix and another, sprang to raise her. As they lifted her to her feet Felix, with one hand, firmly but not ungently wrested from her the dagger. Then, with the aid of the maestro, they half led, half carried, the stormy senorita back to the rear of the tent, where, flinging herself upon the ground, she lay, pale, trembling and exhausted, but unsubdued. Her breast heaved with emotion, and occasionally she gave a sob, but in her eyes, hard and glittering, there was no vestige of a tear. Leaving her in the care of the maestro and his wife, who had appeared on the scene, the two men came back to the front of the tent, where eager inquiries greeted them as to the cause of the senorita's violent behavior.

"What set her on the rampage?" "Who was she after?" "I'm mighty glad it wasn't me," were questions and remarks to which Felix and the other man could return no satisfactory replies. Lupita had said nothing that could enlighten them as to the object against which her outburst had been directed. Apparently I was the only spectator who had seen the Mexican's face at the entrance, and I did not care to confide to any one but Felix such knowledge or surmises as I might have.

Lupita's impromptu tragedy scene broke up the show, and it was to a vanishing audience, already nearly disappeared, that the maestro announced that, in consequence of the sudden indisposition of the senorita, the performance must be regarded as closed. The men camped about the station went out to look after their individual outfits and to prepare for the night. Carmen and her maid, who throughout the whole outbreak had looked on with a composure and interest, unmingled with fear, that would have astonished most people of northern blood, soon retired to their apartment in the station. Then I got a chance to speak to Felix about the things that I had noticed in connection with the scene Lupita had made.

He listened attentively and seriously to what I had to say.

"So the man you saw at the entrance was no one of the crowd that was here when the show began?" he said when I had told him all I knew or surmised in the matter. "Does anybody at the station know of the coming of such a man and who he is.

"I asked the herders and the station keeper if there had been any arrivals since the performance began, and both said they hadn't known of any," was my answer.

Felix meditated a few moments, while his brows bent down in a way that I had learned to interpret as meaning that a situation had arisen that demanded serious attention.

"There's something about this that needs looking after," he said at last. "We must find out about that Mexican. He may be merely a follower of the show, or he may have been reconnoitering our encampment for some purpose of deviltry. Whatever his designs are in prowling about here, one thing is certain—the girl Lupita doesn't stand in with him. She was dead in earnest when she went for him with the dagger, and if the rope hadn't held her she'd have come mighty near getting him.

"I've got to go back to the tent to give the boss showman his money," he continued. "Perhaps I can find out something further in the matter while I'm there. He may tell me something, and I shouldn't wonder if by paying a little attention to Lupita I might find a clew as to who the fellow is. Whatever information I gain of him from the girl I must get without her knowing what I'm after. I suspect he's been a false lover, and as she's Mexican all through she would rather settle scores with him herself than give him away to me, even if I would take up her quarrel. She's a dangerous creature to handle, but I'll chance it. Don't keep awake for me if I should be late. I'll find you."

He entered the tent, leaving me to await his reappearance. I went to the corral to see after our horses and found that they were all right. The three outlaws were leading their horses back toward the place where they had eaten their supper, near the trail, and I saw them taking the saddles off the animals as if they had decided to pass the night there. The Missourian and his family were already at the wagon disposing themselves for the night. Carmen and Dolores had disappeared in the inner room of the station. Don Ramon sat with the station men on the bench before the house, and the two prospectors, after they had gone down to their camping place to look after things there, came back to smoke their pipes with the party about the door. Here we all remained, talking for a half hour, still hoping that the buckboard would arrive, for, if it came, the news it might bring would largely determine with all of the travelers at the station the question of their departure in the morning.

Don Ramon was as yet lacking the harness for his mules. The thought occurred to me to stroll down to the Missourian's camp and inquire whether that personage might not have a harness to sell. The mother and children had already retired to the seclusion of the canvas topped wagon, but the head of the household was sitting, pipe in mouth, on the wagon tongue, keeping awake so as to let his mules feed awhile longer before he tied them up for the night. I broached the object of my visit and was so fortunate as to find that he had picked up a pair of new harnesses at a bargain from a broken down team in the Alamosa valley, which he would sell at a price entirely reasonable. Much gratified by the discovery, I came back to Don Ramon with the report that I had secured him the refusal of a pair of harnesses, so that, unless unforeseen obstacles intervened, we might make our start on the morrow.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

When the Emperor Died.

By BENJAMIN NORTHROP.

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CHAPTER I.

That there is such a force as psychic force cannot at this late day be denied. Too many incidents are occurring wherein the influence of one mind is very seriously felt by another to class them all as coincidents, as the disbelievers fain would do. How often have you felt, we will say, that some old friend is in your neighborhood, and have him call on you before the thought had left your mind? Or how often have you stepped into an office where you have not been for months before, to be greeted with the salutation: "Glad to see you, old man! Strange, but I was just thinking of you." Have you never had your thoughts mysteriously directed toward a certain person and within a few minutes, or at the outside a few hours, received some communication from him? Have you never had a premonition that some evil thing was about to occur—a premonition not founded upon any reason or formed after any personal observations—and find it verified in all its unhappy aspects? If none of those things has occurred to you, you may fairly claim to be unique, and if you have been foolish enough to regard them wholly as coincidents you have willfully placed yourself on the side of ignorance and error.

The Society of Psychical Research of England, which has branches all over the world, has been for years engaged in investigating these psychical phenomena, with the intention of classifying its returns and from them building a science. This, I am afraid, will never succeed. Psychical force is so wary in its workings and so delicate in its communications that it never can be written down in textbooks like the Newtonian theory or the rule of three. No two persons are affected alike by this force. In some it awakens a quick and sensitive response. In others it may cause a sensation that the recipient

"I felt that he knew something about an old friend of mine."

pleasantly attributes to indigestion and then dismisses from his mind. Yet, in spite of the difficulty in harnessing this force, I know it can be done. I know it has been done. I was for years the most intimate friend of the man who did it, and, although I have kept silent for the past 16 years and have heard him called a lunatic and a crank, I have even repelled these statements in argument and am grateful for the opportunity even at this late day to vindicate in the public print the much maligned reputation of my gifted friend.

CHAPTER II.

George Lawrence and I were friends from the first day we met. We were both reporters in the employ of morning newspapers, and we first met at a ball in Harlem some time in 1870. I have forgotten the exact date, but I shall never forget the impression George made on me. He was slender to a degree that almost made him eligible for a museum of freaks. His legs seemed to have been worn thin by sheer worry. They were bent at the knees, where the trousers took a forward lunge, and when they were in use they had a shambling, apologetic gait that carried their owner over the pavement very much in the same way that a convivial man gets home from his club at cock's crow in the morning.

But when one looked at the head of George Lawrence he forgot all about the other portions of his anatomy. It was a royal head, covered with a splendid growth of curly brown hair. The forehead was broad, the nose aquiline, the mouth as sensitive as a girl's and the chin, though firm, was delicate and refined. I cannot tell you why George and I became friends at once unless it was because I helped him out with his "story," supplying certain important facts that he had missed and otherwise seeing that he should not be "beaten," as the vernacular of the trade runs. He was very grateful, and during the hour or longer we spent in riding back to our offices in Newspaper row he managed to tell me a great deal about himself and a great deal that was interesting, too, for George Lawrence never told anything that was not entertaining. He had led a roving life ever since he had left college, about ten years before, to finish his collegiate course at Heidelberg university. From Germany he went to France, where he lived two years. Thence he wandered into India, soon as far east as China, and on his return he spent nearly a year among the gypsies in Hungary. Here he acquired the Romany tongue, and here he picked up a vast number of the peculiar beliefs of these wandering tribes. He learned to read destiny in palms, to tell the future by the stars. The wild life he enjoyed was just to his liking. He entered into the sports and into the practices of his nomadic friends with a zest that civilized life had never possessed for him.

When he came back at the death of his father, to take possession of his modest patrimony, he delved into the mysteries of the future as no professional soothsayer ever would think of doing. Palmistry and astrology he mastered as completely as was possible and then turned his attention to mind reading. The way he took up this branch of psychical research was singular in the extreme. He related the incident to me after we had become well acquainted, which was not later than a fortnight from the evening of our introduction.

"I was walking up Broadway one afternoon," said Lawrence, "one of those bright, sunny days of early fall, when I met a man I had never seen before. He was tall and soldierly in his bearing, and was dressed in excellent taste. I should judge that his age was somewhere between 40 and 50 years. The instant I met him I felt that he knew something about an old friend of mine. I even felt more—I felt that he was thinking of that man when I met him, and that his thoughts were unpleasant. I dismissed the idea from my mind. An hour or so later I met the stranger in the St. Nicholas hotel cafe. There I was introduced to him, and over a bottle of wine I told him of my impression. He said it was correct. He was an intimate friend of Johann Gartener, a classmate of mine at Heidelberg, whom he had met in South Africa. And at the moment I met him he was pondering over a letter he had just received from my friend's brother announcing his sudden death."

This was George Lawrence's start in the particular field he was soon to cultivate as no man had ever done before. After we had become more intimate and I saw more of the workings of his mind I discovered that he had extraordinary abilities in the line he had laid out for himself. At our evening meetings in his rooms—for George was comparatively well to do and met the expenses of an establishment from his private fortune—I saw many men of renown in the world of letters—men who were as deeply impressed with the remarkable abilities of my friend as I was myself. George Lawrence was not what is called a "natural newspaper man." I have never been able to decide why he remained in the profession. He was as sensitive as a woman. He had no idea of "news." He was as apt to make a column "story" of a "two stick" paragraph as he was to condense the sensation of the day into half a dozen lines. As a consequence he was relegated to routine work, such work as would be "covered" by the regular reporters or news associations.

Sometimes his long stories would be unavailable, but more often his short reports would have to be supplemented by those of more experienced newsgatherers. I often asked him why he did not give up newspaper work and go into something more congenial. At these times he would lose his usually equable temper and declare that I was in league with his superiors in office, who had given him similar advice through jealousy. He was infatuated with the business and devoted himself to it with the same zeal that he had investigated the various "ologies" and "isms" that had filled his mind before I had met him.

CHAPTER III.

As George became more experienced in mind reading his powers grew. He soon was able to read what was passing in the minds of his intimate friends. I have often been surprised by some such statement as "It can't be done, old boy," or "Better give it up and try some other plan," in answer to some unspoken question of mine, a question whose very existence I was ignorant of until I had heard its answer. I was not the only one of Lawrence's friends who was surprised at his wonderful ability. It became a common thing for him to interrupt our conversation by asking or answering unspoken questions. At first this was extremely amusing, but after awhile it became very tiresome. With all his genius George was very apt to be a bore at times, and so it happened that he reserved his manifestations almost solely for me, and, although he might, had he chosen, read in my thoughts how weary I was of his oft repeated story, he never seemed to have any curiosity in that direction, and I continued to play the sacrificing and amiable martyr to his persecutor until the time of those occurrences that form the basis of this narrative.

Within a comparatively short time George was able to read the passing thoughts of strangers whom he met. I remember one night as we were walking down a deserted east side street we passed a well dressed man who was slowly walking toward the river. Hastily leaving my side, George caught up with the stranger and linked his arm in his. Accustomed as I was to the vagaries of my friend, I was surprised, but nothing remained for one to do but to follow. This I did, and they led me down the quiet street and into the Bowery, where they finally ended their journey in an all night restaurant. While I waited at a side table I saw the stranger devour with the hunger of a starving man dinner enough for a small company. After he had finished George thrust a small bill into his hand and joined me. It appears that he had read in the stranger's mind that he was starving. He was out of work. He had no money, and there was no one to befriend him. He was on his way to the river, where he intended to end his sorrows and his life by the same plunge. George, as I said, divined his purpose and thwarted it in the manner I have described.

As the months lengthened into years George's strange powers increased. At the end of two years from the first time I met him he not only could tell what was passing through the minds of those whom he knew, but of men whom he had never seen and who were separated from him by oceans. Often and often he has told me what was going on at cabinet meetings in London and Berlin, only to see his statements corroborated by the news in the morning papers.

Probably there never was a man since the world was created who had the same peculiar nature that my friend possessed. Probably no other man was ever susceptible in the same degree to the mysterious influence of psychical force, and certainly in George Lawrence, more than in any other man, did this force show its highest development.

It was nearly three years later after I first met him when he startled me by saying that he proposed to turn his mind reading powers to some practical

"I shall prove to the world that I am right."

use. He intended to make money out of them. I was startled because that was the first trace of practical common sense I had noticed in my friend since his psychical fever had set in. It is needless to say that I applauded his determination. "Do it by all means," I said. "But how?"

"I know you will oppose my plan," George replied. "You know I have just $1,000 left from my inheritance? Well, I intend to use that money and start a daily newspaper."

In vain I pleaded with him. I told him more brutally than I had ever done before that he was no newspaper man. I told him that he was no business man, and I proved to him by the cold logic of historical facts that no man who was not remarkable as an editor or as a business manager ever made a success of a newspaper venture. No; he was determined, and as the $1,000 belonged to him and not to myself I was powerless to interfere.

"You haven't heard me through," he said, interrupting my indignant protest. "This is my plan: I shall read what is going on all over the world in advance of the newspapers, and I shall each day write the important telegraphic news myself. It will be an instantaneous test. I know it will be a go in spite of such old fashioned grumblers as yourself."

"If you are going to make mind reading a feature of your brilliant scheme," I said, "why don't you let your agile intellect wander down to Wall street! Read Commodore Vanderbilt's mind or glance for about ten minutes into the mind of Jay Gould and then use your $1,000 as your judgment may dictate on the street."

"That would be stealing, I think," answered George gravely. But George always was an impracticable man.

CHAPTER IV.

This was late in November. It was on Jan. 5, 1873, that I got a note from him asking me to call at once at his office, 32½ Spruce street. I called. He had started his paper—that is to say, he had bought his "plant" and had his titular headline engraved. It was to be called Psychos, and it was to be printed in one of its owner's two rooms on the top floor. This room was neatly furnished with type cases, and half a dozen printers sat around with the satisfied air of men who are paid good wages for doing no work.

These were George Lawrence's plans as he told them to me. "I shall wait," he said, "until something great occurs. Then I shall launch Psychos with a great flourish of bunting. I must have my printers here in case something unexpectedly turns up. I take my local and telegraph news from the news associations, and my business manager is assistant editor. It is something of an expense, I know, but I shall make it go."

CHAPTER V.

Now, while the world at large has been taught to believe that Louis Napoleon, once emperor of France, died at Chiselhurst, England, on Jan. 9, 1873, I know and George Lawrence knew that he drew his last breath four days before that date. This is a startling statement, but I can prove it.

It was two days after my interview with George that my ear was startled by the cry of the newsboys: "Here's your Psychos! All about the death of the Emperor Napoleon!" George's opportunity had come earlier than he thought it would. I bought a copy. It contained little else of interest than a whole page story of the death of the French usurper. The account also stated that, owing to the troubled condition of affairs in France and in order to aid the aspirations of the imperialists, who were looking for a restoration of their fallen dynasty, the death would be kept secret a day or two.

Of course none of the other afternoon papers contained a line regarding the emperor's death. But the next morning all of the local journals had something to say about the emperor's health being no worse than it had been for several days before, and one of George's contemporaries said that "an irresponsible afternoon sheet had published a sensational report regarding the emperor's death which we are glad to be able to deny," etc.

The next afternoon Psychos followed up its first report with a still longer and more circumstantial report of the death of the royal refugee. It said that two members of the late emperor's household had left for Paris to confer with the imperial leaders in that city as to the expediency of declaring the prince imperial emperor and making one great effort to overthrow Thiers' government. On the first day Psychos had met with a remarkable sale, but the second day found it something of a drug upon the market. The repetition of the same cry did not strike the newspaper buyer's ear favorably. It savored of deception, and it so happened that the second day's receipts fell below the cost of the white paper even.

After the third day's paper had been printed I visited George in his office. He was full of enthusiasm. "I shall prove to the world that I am right," he said.

"When?" I asked.

"Not today, but tomorrow perhaps. Negotiations are pending now in France, and an emperor may be declared tomorrow. The leaders are considering the advisability of the movement. It all depends on the empress, who at the present moment is almost wild with grief. The news of the late emperor's death is kept a profound secret, even from the servants of the household, and the physicians have lent themselves to the deception."

Tomorrow came, but no vindication to my friend, and when I met him at noon I was shocked by his appearance. He looked as though he had not slept for a fortnight. His spare figure seemed to have taken an additional weight upon its shoulders, and his meager legs shambled more than ever as they carried their owner to and fro across his office floor.

"Yes, I know I look ill," George said in answer to my inquiry, "and I am ill. Look here." And he threw down on his desk a package of papers—legal papers. The owner of the building had made application to a civil justice to dispossess him for the nonpayment of rent, for George in his usual unbusinesslike way had spent his entire capital in fitting up his office, in paying his printers and in buying his white paper and had nothing left beyond what he needed for bare sustenance.

He had still kept those readers his paper found informed regarding the various measures that were being taken to keep the emperor's death secret while political negotiations were going on. And these readers were growing less and less each day. Even the printers began to regard their employer as insane.

When I saw him, I began to doubt his sanity myself. He was pale as death, and his eyes were as wild as those of a maniac.

"George," said I, "I know that you are right. I know that the emperor is dead, but what is the use of worrying yourself to death trying to convince the public of that fact just at this time, when, according to your own statements, the news will be withheld for several days? Leave this wretched business. Come with me and spend a week or so in quiet. Then turn your attention to Wall street and make enough money in a week to run a newspaper for a year."

He listened to my arguments. At least I think he heard them, but his face gave no sign of that fact, and when I had finished he asked me to call again at 2 o'clock, when he would give me his answer. I went away with a heavier load on my heart than I had carried for many a day.

CHAPTER VI.

At 2 o'clock punctually I was at the foot of the dingy flight of stairs that led to the editorial rooms of Psychos. Before I reached the upper floor I saw the printers outside the door that led to George's room. They said they had heard a suspicious noise in there and asked me what should be done. I advised that the door, which was locked, should be broken in. This was done. On the floor lay Lawrence. In his hand

On the floor lay Lawrence.

was a revolver, and a gaping wound in his forehead told the story of his disappointment. As I reached him he drew his last breath. At the same instant from the street below I heard the cries of the newsboys:

"Here's your Evening News! All about the death of the Emperor Napoleon!"

THE END.

A Club Incident.

An incident which occurred in New York last week threw a side light upon woman's ideas of certain matters and things. A woman belonging to a certain club for personal reasons sent in her resignation. She asked to have notice of the amount of her dues sent to her. This was done, and she forthwith paid them. She was owing, it was found, for two years, a state of affairs which it would not be supposed would be considered very creditable. But with the receipt sent her by the treasurer she received a letter, in which was the following remark, evidently made in good faith: "I must be pardoned for taking the opportunity of assuring you that your thoroughbred action is very highly appreciated, and makes your resignation all the more to be regretted." What must be the trials of a treasurer of a club who feels called upon to make such a statement to a woman who has let her dues run for two years and simply pays them upon leaving the organization!—New York Times.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.)

Miss Lizzie Zarracher, of Crookston is in the city the guest of Mrs. W. J. Hammond.

Sheriff Lawrence stuck his knees under the mahogany at the Hotel Fisher last Saturday.

Revival services have been conducted by Rev. Roberts at Keystone last Week and this. The Presbyterian church has a large membership in that vicinity and they are talking strongly of erecting a place of worship.

Adam Thompson was out for a drive Wednesday for the first time since the operation for appendicitis. His numerous friends gave him the glad hand and congratulated him on his speedy recovery.

Charlie Flasky and Henry Wagner while on their way home from the circus at G. F. stopped at Fisher a few moments, tied their team in front of the Hotel Fisher and they broke loose and made a lively run for home badly demoralizing the buggy.

Fertile Items

[From the Journal]

Felix Fournet was down from the county seat Monday.

Bruce Harris, of Crookston, spent Sunday in Fertile with friends.

Julius Walseth is here from Lambert on a visit to his father.

Miss Maggie Vannet closed her term of school at Edna last Friday and will spend the vacation at home.

The contract was let Monday by the town board of Garfield for the building of the bridge across the river at the upper mill at Charley Ross, place.

F. Sankey, Justin Thurston and several others who have been fishing near Bemidji, returned yesterday.

The Northern Pacific had a smash up last Thursday near Heiberg, several cars being wrecked, one of which was loaded with strawberries. The morning passenger train was delayed several hours on account of the wreck.

Prairie schooners are becoming numerous. Most of them are headed toward the reservation.

Brown Duckstad got excused from jury duty at the county seat and returned home Monday night.

P. O. Christianson, Andrew Knutson and Lars Duckstad spent several days at the lake fishing this week.

Carl L. Maltrud, of Garden, was in Crookston last Saturday and procured a marriage license and will wed Miss Ida Emila Olson, of the same town.

Mr. and Mrs. John Raff, of near Crookston, came down on a visit to relatives and friends last Saturday, returned Monday. M. Raff says he has 300 acres seeded and that the prospects of a good crop are very favorable so far in his vicinity.

George Kronschnabel left Monday night for the Twin cities to attend the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. as a delegate from the Fertile Lodge.

County Surveyor Hamery was in town this week and laid out another addition to the village for Ole Tysse, and doing some work for the village.

A party of gentlemen and lady bicyclists went to the lake last Sunday and report having a good time not withstanding the cold and windy weather.

Ed. Wahl was passing around the cigars Tuesday morning with a generous hand. It's a girl. Mother and baby doing well and it is thought the father will recover.

The entertainment given by the school last Friday night was the best of it's kind ever attempted in Fertile. It is hard to say who did the best of the sixty children who took part, they all having done splendidly. Much credit is due the teachers especially Misses Austin and Carpenter who spent much time drilling the little ones. The entertainment was well patronized, netting about $40 for the school.

Inauguration of New Train Services 28 Hours in New York, 30 Hours to Boston.

Taking effect Sunday, May 30th the Nickel Plate road will run three through trains daily, in each direction, between Chicago, Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston. This line has grown so in popularity that it has become necessary to increase the train service in order to meet the demands of the travelling public.

Mr. J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill. will be pleased to furnish all information in regard to this new train service.

[No 7-8-11]

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

Atty. Frank Street is taking a hold in the Beltrami county seat. His name appears as president of the day for Bemidji's 4th of July celebration.

Agent Lynch. The lightest train of freight came up today (yesterday) that I have seen on this line since I've been in Fosston.

Genial Frank Gravel is in town today. He is somewhat crippled by rheumatism these days.

D. Bechtel, division relieving agent for the Great Northern, will take charge of the depot at this point while Agent Lynch makes a visit to his former home. Mr. Lynch will leave tomorrow. M. Bechel arrived on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hitchcock left on Tuesday morning for Maple Lake where they will spend a portion of the summer enjoying the attraction of that popular resort. Mr. Hitchcock will return in a few days and open his office here for the sale of school supplies during the holidays.

Last Saturday morning, all arrangement was made for raising the 100 foot "liberty pole" on First street and Harrison avenue corner. Ropes and tackles were straightened out and soon the crowd were tugging on the ropes and bracing with sticks and boards. It was hoisted on the top of the platform and finally commeced to raise higher, but, alas! the cords gave way and down came the huge pole, smashing the platform and nearly demolishing a buggy in front of the blacksmith shop—and breaking itself square in two, a third of the way from the top. Fortunately no one was hurt and after a disconsolate survey of the wreck for a few moments those having the work in hand proceeded to splice it together, secured a new rope, and after supper it rose grandly to the sky and will proudly support the "stars and stripes" on 'state' occasions hereafter far, above the tallest building in town.

St. Hilaire Items.

[From the Spectator.]

K. O. Gigstad is acting postmaster for the sureties and takes up the business like an old time P. M.

J. M. Markham left Monday for the twin cities and while there he will select carpets, furniture, etc., for his new forty room hotel. He expects to be back Friday.

A. C. Schmidt drove up from Crookston Saturday and did some figuring for our two hotels which will have to be painted, papered and plate glass fronts put in.

County Commissioner Anderson of Wylie was transacting business in this village Monday. He is of the opinion that only warm wether and showers will insure a crop this year.

East Grand Forks Items.

[From The Courier.]

Hugh Thompson was a witness in the district court at Crookston yesterday.

Melvin Sanders, of Larimore, the negro who was recently shot at by Walter Larimore after a dispute about an unpaid bill, was arraigned today before Judge Fisk on two indictments charging him with keeping a blind pig in Editor Mercer's town and was given until tomorrow to plead.

William Rogers, who was indicted for stealing hides at Larimore, was arraigned before Judge Fisk this morning and given until tomorrow to plead. He elected to cross the river last night when Constable Barlow was about to take him to Crookston jail.

Two Good Things.

"77" for Grip and Colds; No 10. for Dyspepsia. For sale by all druggists, 25c.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

ROYAL

BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

Rev. Mr. Kite started for Winnipeg Wednesday evening for his vacation visit.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS

Friday, June 11.

A Brooklyn clergyman has photographed sound waves.

Governor Budd of California has granted Durrant a reprieve until July 9.

John Caulfield of St. Paul was made president of the American Water Works association.

The cruiser New York left Boston under sealed orders and Cuba is thought to be her destination.

The general synod of the Lutheran Church of America has begun its biennial session at Mansfield, O.

The Minneapolis judges decided that Governor Clough cannot be compelled to furnish bank reports to the grand jury.

All Chicago lines have made a rate of $30.50 for round trip to seaboard points to accommodate school teachers and checkmate the Soo line.

The czarina has been delivered of a daughter. The first child of their majesties, born Nov. 3, 1895, is also a daughter, the Grand Duchess Olga.

Saturday, June 12.

Sullivan has challenged Fitzsimmons.

Byron McClelland, the well known turfman, is dead.

President McKinley visited the Nashville exposition yesterday and today.

Mauser has invented a new firearm, embracing pistols and carbines, six, ten and twenty shooters.

The situation between the Chicago-St. Paul lines has become to severe that a call has been issued for a meeting of the executive officers.

Professor Fresenius, the well known German chemist, is dead of an apoplectic stroke. He was born in 1818 at Frankfort on the Main.

Ambassador Hay gave a dinner in London in honor of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the special ambassador of the United States to the diamond jubilee festivities. Most of the guests were Americans.

Monday, June 14.

Elias Chenoweth, aged 74, and Jane Hunt, aged 70, were married at Richmond, Ind.

A. J. Taylor, Democratic registrar of the land office in Duluth, has sent in his resignation.

M. F. Dwyer's colt Previous won the Great American stakes for 2-year-olds at Gravesend.

Archbishop Jannsen of New Orleans, died on board the steamer Creole, on his way to New York.

It is alleged that H. N. Singer, the millionaire who died in California in December, was poisoned.

Isador Cavanaugh, colored, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Francis Emma Stone at Deadwood, S. D., has been sentenced to death.

Hiram A. Waite, ex-city comptroller of Port Huron, Mich., has been sentenced to five years in the state house of correction, on conviction of embezzlement.

Tuesday, June 15.

The National Association of Master Plumbers is in session at New York.

Charlotte E. Wolter, the tragedienne, one time known as the "tragedy queen of Germany," is dead.

It is announced by friends of Eugene V. Debs that it has been decided that the American Railway union is dead.

The chamber of deputies adopted clause 1 of the Bank of France bill, prolonging the charter of that institution until 1920.

The Arkansas legislature has adopted resolutions urging President McKinley to grant Cuba belligerent rights and send warships to Havana.

The national W. C. T. U. officers have issued a report saying that legislation in reform measures the past winter has been very gratifying.

The secretary of the navy has ordered the battleship Oregon to Victoria, B. C., to be present at the festivities attending the celebration of the queen's jubilee.

The Sharkey-Maher fight at New York ended in a draw in the seventh round. The principals refused to break on the call of time and the police interfered.

N. E. Miller caused the arrest of G. M. Henderson of Mankato on a charge of arson. Miller claims Henderson fired all the livery barns and caused the conflagration of store buildings during the past two years in that city. Fifty-eight horses have been burned during that time, together with the large wholesale grocery house of Patterson & Co., and Odd Fellows block. Henderson loudly proclaims innocence.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Rev. Mr. Fygard, of McIntosh, will hold services in the Episcopal church at Mentor on Tuesday evening of next week beginning at 7 p. m.

Col. Cobham Post will meet in regular session Friday night of this week. A full attendance is desired as the Park Region encampment matter is to be discussed.

Do not wear impermeable and tight-fitting hats that constrict the blood-vessels of the scalp. Use Hall's Hair Renewer occasionally and you will not be bald.

A corps of experienced agriculturists will be on hand at the Farmers' Institute meeting in this city on Wednesday next. No doubt the meeting will be one of the largest ever attended in this city.

A grist mill is among the probabilities of the immediate future. Two hustling young men from Fosston are back of it and they were looking for an eligible site on Wednesday. The mill will be run by electric power furnished by the C. W. P. & L. Co.

Louis Roy, who is employed in the Crookston Furniture store in this city, was united for life to Miss Annie Reginbal, at the Gentilly church on Tuesday at 10 a. m., the Rev. Fr. Theillon officiating. They will reside in this city.

Don't forget the meeting of the State Farmers' Institute that is set for next Wednesday, June 23rd in Crookston. Every farmer in this vicinity should be on deck bright and early as we have only one day in which to get all the benefit there is in these occasions. Competent instructors will be in attendance. Let every farmer turn out. Remember the date, Wednesday June 23rd.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Girls Expect Too Much of Young Men.

"The average young man is the agreeable fellow who earns enough money to take care of himself and to put by a little for special occasions," writes Ruth Ashmore in the June Ladies' Home Journal. "But he is not a millionare, and he is not the young man drawn by those illustrators who, in black and white, give us so-called society sketches. A combination of foolish influences makes the girl of to-day expect entirely too much from the young man of to-day. She reads, or is told, that when a young man is engaged to be murried he sends his fiancee so many pounds of sweets, so many boxes of flowers, as well as all the new books and all the new music that may appear each week. * * If there were more honest girls in this world—honest in their treatment of young men—there would be a greater number of marriages and fewer thieves. Yes, I mean exactly what I say. If is the expectation on the part of a foolish girl that a man should do more than he can honestly, that has driven many men to the penitentiary, and many more to lives of so-called single blessedness."

Our I's and....
....Other Eyes.

Our I's are just as strong as they were fifty years ago, when we have cause to use them. But we have less and less cause to praise ourselves, since others do the praising, and we are more than willing for you to see us through other eyes. This is how we look to S. F. Boyce, wholesale and retail druggist, Duluth, Minn, who after a quarter of a century of observation writes:

"I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla for more than 25 years, both at wholesale and retail, and have never heard anything but words of praise from my customers; not a single complaint has ever reached me. I believe Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier, that has been introduced to the general public." This, from a man who has sold thousands of dozens of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is strong testimony. But it only echoes popular sentiment the world over, which has, **"Nothing but words of praise for Ayer's Sarsaparilla."**

Any doubt about it? Send for "Curebook". It kills doubts and cures doubters. Address J. C. AYER Co., Lowell, Mass.

A Sufferer Relieved.

A Tale of Suffering and Subsequent Relief.

From the Press, Columbus, Ohio.

One of the many persons in Columbus, Ohio, who have been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is Miss Jerusha McKinney, of 50 South Centre Street. Miss McKinney is well and favorably known, especially in educational circles, as she has been for a number of years a faithful and progressive school teacher.

For some time she has been very ill and the sufferings and tortures endured by her for months have been unusually severe.

The tale of her sufferings and the subsequent relief and final cure which she derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, aroused considerable agitation among her many friends and others.

A reporter was detailed to obtain a reliable account of this marvelous case, and when he called he found Miss McKinney at her comfortable and cozy home where she cheerfully complied with his request. She said:

"The first indication that I had that anything was radically wrong with me was about three years ago. I suffered the most excruciating pains in different parts of my body and was almost crazed at times. My sleep was disturbed by horrible dreams and I had begun to waste away to almost a shadow. To add to my other afflictions the malady assumed a catarrhal turn and I was soon a victim to that horrible as well as disgusting disease. I consulted the family physician who gave me some kind of a nostrum and I was foolish enough to imagine that it benefited me. I followed the advice of the physicians but noticed no perceptible improvement in my condition and was about to despair of ever becoming a strong and well woman again.

"Some of my lady friends were calling on me one afternoon and before them I happened to mention my troubles, when one of them recommended that I try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had never had any faith in medicines of that kind and paid but little attention to the suggestion. It was not long after this, however, that I again heard the pills highly recommended, by several persons, and then it was that I decided to give them a trial and purchased one box of the pills. I soon began to notice an improvement in my condition and before the whole box had been taken my health was so much improved that I was about ready to begin singing the praises of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"I was not yet thoroughly convinced and decided to wait a while before growing enthusiastic over the results, and had begun on the second box before I was confident that I had at last found a medicine to meet the requirements of my case. I discontinued my calls to the physicians and have left them alone since. I am now as well and strong as I ever was in my life; am entirely free from all pains and never felt better in my life. I eat regularly and sleep like a babe. No more are my slumbers haunted with fearful dreams and when I retire at night I go to sleep at once. I regard Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People as my salvation, and would recommend them to all ladies troubled as I was. The pills are more than what is claimed for them and anyone giving them a trial will soon come to the same conclusion regarding their merits that I have."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Farmers' Institute.

Supt O. C. Greegg notifies the JOURNAL that they have appointed dates for sessions of the Farmers' Institute in the Northwest as follows:

Staples, Tuesday, June 15th.
Perham, Wednesday, June 16th.
Lake Park, Thursday, June 17th.
Halstad, Friday, June 18th.
East Grand Forks, June 19.
Argyle, Tuesday, June 22nd.
Crookston, Wednesday, June 23rd.
McIntosh, Thursday, June 24th.
Ada, Saturday, June 26th.

The Elks at Minneapolis.

For the meeting of the Elks at Minneapolis on July 6th the Northern Pacific railroad will sell tickets till July 5th at a rate of one fare and 50 cents for the round trip. [9-12]

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

Tired, Nervous, Sleepless.

Men and women—how gratefully they write about Hood's Sarsaparilla. Once helpless and discouraged, having lost all faith in medicines, now in good health and "able to do my own work," because Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to enrich and purify the blood and make the weak strong—this is experience of a host of people.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure.

Attention comrades! Are you going to the Park Region encampment? If not, why not?

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., April 28, 1897.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on August 3, 1897, viz:
Gustaf Christianson, H. E. No. 1446, for the E½ NE¼, E½ SE¼, Sec. 22, Town. 147 N., R. 47 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Tom Sanden, Olaus Anderson, Andrew Heckestad and Brent Anderson, all of Edna, Minn.
[10-16] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO.

: Fournet Block. :

Caskets, Coffins, Burial Supplies.

Prices Reduced 25 per cent.

This cut represents our new Sterling Hearse.

$3.50 Per Trip to City Funerals.

Twelve years' Experience in the business with thorough training in the Science of Embalming. Our new Undertaking room is now stocked complete.

R. G. WOODHAM,
Embalmer and Funeral Director.

New Spring Stock Now Ready

Prices Lower than Ever.

EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN. Main Street.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY JUNE 24, 1897 NO 11

Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Great Clearing Sale,

Of all Summer Goods till July 4th

Special Deal on Shoes

Any Price to Move Them.

Note these prices you can't better them!

Silk and woolen novelties, 85c quality	53c
Fancy Arabian Figures, 75c quality	59c
54 inch all wool German serge, 75c quality	59c
25 pieces novelty dress goods 65c quality	43c
10 pieces figured Brilliantines 35c quality	19c

Special bargains in black silk.

Table Linen.

Bleached table linen 45c quality	29c
Bleached table linen, 50c quality	39c
Bleached table linen 75c quality	59c
72 inch bleached table linen 85c quality	65c

Miscellaneous.

Nos 5, 7, 9, all silk ribbon per yard	5c
Nos 12, 16, 22 all silk ribbon per yard	10c
Nos 40 and 60 all silk ribbon, per yard	15c
Best bleached muslin "Fruit of the Loom" per yard	7c
Best unbleached muslin per yard	4½c
All 5c calicos	3c
All 6c and 7c calicos	4c
All 8c calicos	5c
Best table oil cloth per yard	15c
6-foot window shades	12c
Best Saxony yarn, all colors, per skein	5c
25 pieces Silkeline 15c quality	9c
50 doz gent's summer underwear 65c per suit quality	44c
150 doz gent's socks four pairs for	25c
35 dozen Ladies' fast black hose, 15 cent quality for	8c

2 spools of cotton	5c
50 doz Men's and Boys' Sweaters	25c
10 doz Boys' waists at	25c
10 doz summer corsets 65c quality	49c
10 doz Men's Negligee shirts $1.25 quality	95c
15 doz Men's Negligee shirts 90c quality	50c
50 doz Ladies' tan colored hose 25c quality	10c
Special Ideal and No. 181 corsets 90c quality	50c

Notions.

1 paper of pins	1c
2 cards hooks and eyes	5c
Best curling iron	5c
Japanese steel hairpins	1c
Darning cotton (all shades)	2c
15 doz shirt waist sets, per set	10c
Finishing braid, per roll	5c
100 yds of spool silk	8c
1 spool twist	1c
1 spool of best knitting silk	9c
Combination waist and hose sup's	23c
Baby ribbon per yard	1c
Crochet hooks	1c
Cot tape per roll card	1c
Curling kids, per bunch	5c
Seamless stockinet dress shields, set	8c

Take Your Pick.

Boys' suits in all kinds of cloths. You will find them sturdy and well made.

Cottonade suits, 4 to 13 years	$1.20
8 doz linen suits, 2½ to 7 years	1.15
Black cassimere suits, 6 to 13 years	2.75
Black cassimere suits, long pants, 10 to 18 years	3,75
100 doz Boys' knee pants from 3 to 16 years	15c to 09c

Doesn't Cost Any more

To have a fine pair of shoes than a common pair. This is the greatest sale we have ever known. We have a liberal supply of all kinds: Men's, Ladies', Misses and Children's in all colors and styles.

Bountiful bargains in every line.

This sale includes wash goods, fancy parasols, hosiery, underwear, ready-made suits, shirt waists and wrappers. We also have now on exhibition a complete line of Children's headwear in embroidery, silk and linen, at prices never before offered in the history of the city.

NEW YORK STORE

A. CHABOT, Proprietor.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

A class of 70 was confirmed at Hastings by Archbishop Ireland.

The St. Paul barbers' union may secede from the national organization.

Heavy immigration is reported on the new reservation east of Red Lake Falls.

The Fosston roller mill was struck by lightning. Fire which resulted did $15,000 damage.

One of the greatest mushroom farms in America is located in abandoned beer cellars at St. Paul.

The eighth annual meeting of the united Norwegian Lutheran church of America was held in St. Paul.

The receivers of the bank of Minnesota at St. Paul, suspended, have been ordered to sue its stockholders.

A habeas corpus case to to test the validity of the peddler's law has been brought before the supreme court.

The 37th annual meeting of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Minnesota began at Mankato Thursday.

Joseph and Peter Peters were arrested at Mankato for stealing two head of cattle. They acknowledge the theft.

Judge Otis has directed the preparation of an order authorizing the reopening of the Germania bank at St. Paul.

The Wisconsin 'varsity crew refuses to row Minnesota this year, claiming it was discourteously treated here last year.

Old settlers of Otter Tail county held a reunion at Clitheral, where the county's first white settlement was made.

Ex-Postmaster O'Brien of Willmar shot himself in the abdomen. Theories differ as to whether it was accidental or intentional.

The Minnesota Society Sons of the American Revolution celebrated the 122nd anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

H. M. Young of Chaska was elected president of the Minnesota Firemen's association, and that town will get the next meeting.

Professor Joseph Carhart, formerly president of the St. Cloud normal school has been elected president of the normal school at Mayville, N. D.

The supreme court will pass upon the disagreement between Governor Clough and the State Pharmaceutical association regarding appointments.

Messrs. Brown, Griffin and Zilloner of the state university are making a zoological survey of Leech lake, paying special attention to the food of the fish.

Louis Zschau, a brother of the teller of the German American bank of St. Paul, has been arrested for complicity in the robbery of the bank a few weeks ago.

The chief of police at Gordon had an exciting encounter with a negro tramp in which the tramp endeavored to do him up. The officer shot his opponent dead.

Permission has been granted to the people of South St. Paul by Bank Examiner Kenyon to start a bank, to be known as the Stock Yards bank, capital stock, $25,000.

The 29th annual session of the Minnesota Medical society at Mankato closed with an enjoyable banquet at the Saulpaugh, tendered by the Minnesota Valley Medical society.

While bathing in the Zumbro at Mazeppa, Ben Crandell, aged 12, and Elisha Sibley, aged, 10, ran off a sand bar into a deep hole. Neither being able to swim, they were drowned.

Hon. John F. Meagher died at Mankato after but a few days' illness, from inflammatory rheumatism and inflammation of the bowels. He was a brother-in-law of P. H. Kelly, St. Paul, and a leading Democratic politician of the state.

John Promberger, a well known Duluth railroad agent, formerly agent of the Delaware and Lackawanna road, has been arrested charged with the embezzlement of $1,400 from the road. The warrant was sworn out by W. H. Eden, his successor as agent.

Minnesota Sons of Veterans held their annual encampment at Princeton last week. The location of the next encampment was left in the hands of the council with power to act. Litchfield, it is supposed, will be selected. Henry Stodiek of Minneapolis was elected commander.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE

CELEBRATION OF THE SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF HER CORONATION

Begun With Devotional Services Throughout the Kingdom—The Queen at St. Georges—Victoria Royally Greeted on Her Arrival in London—Reception to Envoys in the Afternoon and Later a State Dinner.

LONDON, June 20.—Queen Victoria began the celebration of her jubilee during the day as was befitting her entire career, before the altar of her faith. Throughout London, the United Kingdom and the empire, in every cathedral, church or chapel of the established church of England, was held services similar to those at St. Georges chapel, Windsor, where her majesty paid her devotions and offered thanks to God.

The announcement that the services at St. Georges chapel would be private and for the members of the royal family prevented the gathering of a large

QUEEN VICTORIA.

crowd. The scene was most impressive and the service very simple. There was no sermon, but a special hymn written by the Rt. Rev. William Walsham, archbishop of Wakefield, with music by Sir Arthur Sullivan, was sung at her majesty's request.

At St. Pauls Cathedral.

There were two services at St. Pauls cathedral at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Immense crowds filled all the approaches to the cathedral at the morning services, anxious to catch a glimpse of the royalties and distinguished personages who were announced, including the foreign envoys.

The service was conducted by the lord bishop of London, and the celebrated cathedral choir of 150 male voices rendered the musical portions. The form of service was the same as at St. Georges chapel and was participated in by the vast congregation with evident feeling.

At Westminster Abbey.

The national paean of praise and thanksgiving found official expression at Westminster abbey and at St. Margarets, Westminster. At the abbey, Dean Bradley officiated before an immense congregation, including a majority of the house of lords. The members of the house of commons, in accordance with a special resolution adopted last Thursday, attended services at St. Margarets.

High mass at the Brompton oratory was made the occasion of a thanksgiving for the queen's jubilee on the part of her Roman Catholic subjects, a special Te Deum being sung. The large building was crowded to its utmost capacity. Mgr. Stoner, the pope's envoy, officiated at high mass. At the close of mass Cardinal Vaughan read a jubilee pastoral, eloquently reviewing the history of the queen's reign and commending her virtues. All the envoys from Catholic countries were present in full uniform.

CHEERS OF THOUSANDS.

Queen Victoria Royally Greeted on Her Arrival in London From Windsor.

LONDON, June 22.—The queen came to London from Windsor castle during the day and was warmly welcomed by the throngs that lined the streets. The start for London was made at 12:10 a. m., and Paddington was reached at 12:30. The route to Buckingham palace was via Oxford and Cambridge terrace, Grand Junction roads and Edgware road to the Marble Arch, thence by Hyde park and Constitution hill.

Voice of the Multitude Loosened.

Throughout, the route was tenanted by an immense assemblage. Every window had its occupants, every roof its sightseers, every available space in the street and square, sidewalk and gardens, the paths and chairs and even the trees and railings of the parks were black with loyal humanity. The queen drove slowly to gratify her people. Her face everywhere loosened the voice of the multitude, and in unrestrained strength the rich and tumultuous expression of loyalty and affection broke forth.

Through Burtons gate the queen passed on to the garden entrance of Buckingham palace, always between the living lanes of her subjects, always the object of endless homage and salvos of cheers which continued until the gates had shut the queen from view.

The queen was dressed in black and bowed slowly to the right and to the left, to the greetings of the subjects. She looked pleased, did not wear spectacles and appeared no more tired than any lady of her age might be expected to be. The Empress Frederick, who sat beside her majesty, was also dressed in black. Princesses Christian and Battenberg sat opposite the queen and the empress.

The Queen Receives the Envoys.

Shortly before 4 o'clock in the afternoon her majesty received the imperial and royal envoys and at 9 o'clock entertained at dinner 00 of her most distinguished guests. After the dinner the diplomatic corps was received.

OUR CUBAN TRADE

SIGNIFICANT REPORT SHOWING THE BAD EFFECT OF HOSTILITIES.

Trade of '96 as Compared With '93 Shows a Decrease of $50,000,000—Figures for the Present Fiscal Year Indicate a Still Greater Loss.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—A significant report on our trade with Cuba from 1887 to 1897 has been promulgated by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. The statistics show very clearly the effect of present hostilities in Cuba upon the commercial intercourse of the United States with the island.

During 1896 the total value of our Cuban trade amounted to only $47,548,610, as compared with $102,864,204 in 1893, the year preceding the breaking out of the war. Returns already available for the current fiscal year indicate a still further decline, the records for the nine months ending March 31, 1897, placing the total value of the trade for that period as low as $14,926.817. At this rate the figures for the fiscal year 1897 will hardly reach $20,000,000, or less than one-fifth the value recorded for 1893. During the early years of the present decade our Cuban trade had received a material impetus, the years 1887 to 1893, inclusive, showing uninterrupted gains, and, but for the opening of the war, a still greater expansion, it is predicted, probably have followed. As it is, however, commercial interchange between the United States and Cuba has been very largely abridged.

DEATH RATE GROWING.

Work of Exterminating Cubans Still Going on at an Appalling Rate.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A dispatch to The World from Havana says: Extermination on the island is an appalling actual fact. The death rate is actually increasing. A prominent Spanish medical officer, who has full knowledge of the interior, says that should the war be prolonged 15 months the western half of the island will be entirely depopulated. The death rate is likely to double next month. Contagion will then mow the people down rapidly. The rains have turned the interior into quagmires in many places. The trocha is a pestilential ditch. The soldiers are suffering terribly from fever and dysentery.

Insurgents Near Havana.

A sanguinary engagement occurred Wednesday at Managua, 15 miles from Havana. The insurgents attacked a column of Spanish and the latter lost heavily. The details were suppressed here. Many ambulances with wounded have arrived here. The rebels are certainly concentrating around Havana. Trains have been fired into repeatedly. A Spanish force, while reconnoitering, was ambushed near San Miguel. They fought bravely but were compelled to retire. General Rivera is sick and appears indifferent as to his fate. He will assuredly be shot unless strong action is taken by the United States.

TWENTY IN THE RUINS.

Brick Building at Watertown Collapses Without a Moment's Warning.

WATERTOWN, S. D., June 22.—A sudden shock, almost immediately followed by a dull, rumbling noise and an immense cloud of dust, startled the citizens of Watertown about 7 p. m. Without the slightest warning the walls of the Mullholland building, a large and apparently solidly built brick structure, had collapsed, burying the occupants under the ruins, crushing the life out of some and mangling others so seriously that they may die. Two were killed, D. W. Bradley and Philip Patterson, a bartender, several were fatally injured and 15 or 16 badly hurt, so far as known, but the ruins have not yet been fully explored, and it is feared that other dead bodies may yet be beneath the debris.

Collapsed Without Warning.

The building was a large 2-story brick structure, the upper portion of which was used for living apartments, and the lower part occupied as a saloon. At the time of the accident the saloon was well filled, there being over 20 men there, many of them farmers and others from out of the city. When the crash came a fire alarm was instantly turned in and the fire department was soon at work removing the debris and rescuing the victims. Those nearest the front were easily reached, it taking but a short time to uncover 11, some of whom were not seriously injured. The body of Philip Patterson was found with the head fearfully crushed and life extinct. D. W. Bradley's body was not so badly mangled. The injured were taken care of by citizens as fast as rescued.

ANNEXES HAWAII

TREATY SIGNED BY MR. SHERMAN FOR THE UNITED STATES

And by Messrs. Hatch, Thurston and Kenney as Commissioners for Hawaii. Sent to the Senate at Once With a Favorable Recommendation From the President—Senator Davis Moves to Make Documents Public but Objection Is Raised—Strong Opposition to Immediate Consideration Becoming Apparent.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, signed early in the day, reached the senate chamber at 5 o'clock. The senate at once went into executive session, and as soon as the doors were closed the message of President McKinley, accompanying the treaty, and the treaty itself, were read to the senate. They were attentively listened to. In one part of the chamber there was a group of senators who will bitterly oppose the ratification of the treaty. Among them were Senators Gray, Mills, Pasco, White, Caffery, Pettigrew and McEnery. As soon as the reading of the documents was completed Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, moved that the message and the treaty be made public. Senator Gray objected to a vote on the motion, and, under the rules, a single objection carried the motion over for a day.

President's Message Brief.

The message of the president was not a very long document. It dealt with historical facts concerning the island and showed that the United States and Hawaii yearly grow more closely bound to each other. This was not really annexation, he said, but a continuation of existing relations with closer bonds between people closely related by blood and kindred ties. Since 1820, said the president, the predominance of the United States had been known. The sending of the first envoy there brought the islands in closer relations with the United States, and those relations had grown more firm by succeeding events.

Has Always Been Under Our Care.

At the time the tri-partite agreement was made for the government of Samoa, he said, Great Britain and Germany wanted to include Hawaii in the group over which a protectorate was established, but the suggestion was rejected by the United States because this government held there already existed relations between Hawaii and the United States which placed the islands under the especial care of this country, and this government could not allow any other country to interfere in the affairs of Hawaii.

The annexation of the islands, said the president, and making them a part of the United States, was in accordance with the established policy of this country.

THE JAPANESE PROTEST.

Expects the United States to Continue Existing Treaties.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—At the Japanese legation the document filed by the Japanese minister is not regarded as a protest against the Hawaiian treaty, but is considered as a request for official information. There appears, however, to be no doubt that as soon as Japan is notified officially of the signing of the convention that the government of the United States will be informed that Japan expects and demands the recognition of all the rights and privileges which she now enjoys under the existing treaties with Hawaii.

PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY,

Hawaii to Become a Territory of the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Hawaiian treaty sent to the senate during the day is a simple document of six articles based in its essential details upon the treaty negotiated by Hon. John W. Foster during the administration of President Harrison. It is signed by Secretary Sherman for the United States and Minister Hatch, Lorrin A. Thurston and W. A. Kinney for Hawaii. The treaty provides that the government of the Hawaiian islands cede to the United States absolutely and forever all rights of sovereignty in and over the Hawaiian islands and their dependencies, and that these islands shall become an integral part of the territory of the United States. The government of Hawaii also cedes to the United States all public lands, public buildings and public property of every description. Congress shall enact special laws to govern the disposition of the lands in the Hawaiian islands. All revenue from these lands shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian islands for educational and other purposes. The Hawaiian islands shall be admitted into the Union as a territory of the United States, local laws to be passed by a local legislature, but subject to the approval of the president. Until congress shall apply the laws of the United States to the islands, the present laws of Hawaii are to govern the islands. The present treaties and laws governing Hawaii's commercial relations with foreign nations shall remain in force until congress shall take action. Further immigration of Chinese laborers is prohibited pending congressional action, and the entrance of Chinese from Hawaii to the United States is likewise prohibited. The United States assumes the public debt of Hawaii, but with a stipulation that it must not exceed $4,000,000. The treaty before becoming effective shall be ratified by the proper authorities of the United States and of Hawaii. No mention is made of any gratuity to Liliuokalani or Kaiulani.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Senator Davis, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, said that he would not make an effort to press the Hawaiian treaty to a conclusion in the senate during the present session of congress.

RAILROAD TO ALASKA.

British Columbia Development Company to Open a New Route.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 21.—The British Columbia Development association, one of the wealthiest corporations in the West, has completed arrangements for constructing 36 miles of railway to Central Alaska, for putting in a big saw mill, and for the establishment of a townsite at Skagawa bay, Alaska. By this scheme it is proposed to turn all future immigration to the Yukon and the Klondyke gold fields of Central Alaska from the route through Chilcoot Pass and St. Michaels, to that over Skagawa bay. The pass at this latter point is 2,000 feet lower than Chilcoot Pass, and is much more accessible.

MINNESOTA CAPITOL BIDS.

A Large Number of Estimates for the Commission to Consider.

ST. PAUL, June 18.—The whole of the afternoon was given by the state board of capitol commissioners to opening and inspecting the bids for the new state capitol, there being 14 bids submitted in all, each drawn with a considerable number of combinations. Several days will elapse before the commissioners can possibly get down to any tangible result and award the job the successful contractor. The bids ranged from $1,414,000 for granite to $558,000 for Bedford, Ind., stone.

NO DECISION YET.

Peace Negotiations at Constantinople Not Making Much Headway.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 22.—The peace conference held another session during the day and Tewfik Pasha, on behalf of the sultan, submitted a counter project for the delimitation of the frontier. The conference discussed also the question of indemnity and the proposed abolition of the capitulations. No decision has been reached as to any of these points.

WOULD BUY CUBA.

Sugar Trust Willing to Pay $100,000,000 for the Island.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A story is current that the sugar trust has evolved, or accepted, an ambitious suggestion that as Cuba is substantially for sale, it might as well become a sugar plantation for a gigantic corporation supported by the sympathy and the interest of our country. In other words that we might have a West India company as England has an East India company and a Hudson Bay company, each of which aided vastly in the extension of the British empire.

Spain has already charged to Cuba a debt of $400,000,000, and under Spanish dominion the island can never yield a revenue amounting to one-half the interest. Cuba, without a port or town or ship, has a national debt, and yet there are many who think the credit of the Cuban government should be as good, if not better, than that of Spain.

The Scheme Outlined.

Suppose there was a company commanding money to take up the whole Cuban debt, with the war debt of Spain charged to Cuba at its market value—say $50,000,000—and $50,000,000 for the Spanish rights in Cuba, and the Cuban rights in the forests and mines, and in settling American and Cuban claims against Spain—and the United States would guarantee bonds to the amount of $100,000,000 at 3 per cent, and supervise and administer the customs of the ports of Cuba for the payment of the interest, the government holding the bonds as security, would not liberty and peace and prosperity for the island be accomplished at a cost of $3,000,000 a year, taken out of the Cuban custom houses?

The municipal problems could be dealt with by the municipalities and adjustment made for the administration of justice and payment of worthy pensioners.

NO CURRENCY COMMISSION.

Opposition of Silver Senators Will Cause Abandonment of Effort to That End.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—It appears to be well settled that no effort will be made by the president to secure authority for the appointment of a currency commission at this session of congress.

Until within a week or so, the president had believed such a measure might be passed in the closing days of congress, while the two houses were in conference on the tariff bill. But the president is now advised by the Republican leaders in the senate that it would be useless to present this question. The silver senators, it is said, have decided to oppose any such measure and they could easily bring about considerable delay.

Unless some change comes in the situation, the president will be compelled reluctantly to permit this important matter to go over until next winter.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Corporations and Money in Politics.

Mr. Chapman was not the only recalcitrant witness before that senatorial committee. Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Searles, as the great men of the Sugar Trust, were asked to state the amounts of contributions made by the trust for political purposes. They absolutely refused to answer the question. Their trial for this refusal has been postponed, but will probably begin in June. It may very likely be found, as their lawyers claim, that they cannot be punished, inasmuch as the question they refused to answer does not of necessity involve the dignity and privileges of the United States senate. Nevertheless, we have reached an extremely unfortunate stage in our political life when great corporations can with impunity make secret gifts to the political funds of the opposing parties, and can defiantly refuse, when on oath before a committee of the United States senate, to give the facts. It cannot be a right thing in public ethics, nor ought it to be possible under the law, for a corporation to contribute to the campaign funds of any political party. It is worse rather than better for a great corporation to contribute at the same time to the funds of opposing parties. Such conduct would seem to indicate a purpose to poison all political and public life at the very sources. When great corporations like the Sugar Trust stand ready to pour out vast sums of money for purposes of political influence, a premium is at once placed upon the control of politics and legislation by bosses and machines. The existence of these secret funds supplied by corporations that can afford to pay fabulous amounts for favorable legislation causes great uneasiness among honest men. Hardly another situation so fraught with danger has arisen since the foundation of the Republic. It cannot be that rich men who will thus promote their selfish interests at the expense of the dignity and honor of the state, are entitled to be considered good citizens.—From "The Progress of the world," in June Review of Reviews.

Try the New 28 Hour Train to New York

The popular Nickel Plate Road is meeting with recognition on all hands, on Sunday, May 30th, a new train service between Chicago and the east took effect. Solid through trains with elegant equipped palace sleeping cars will leave Chicago daily at 10:35 a.m., 3:05 p.m. and 10:15 p.m. Uniformed colored porters will be in charge of all through trains, and the traveling public will be enabled to avail themselves of a trip that will not be tiresome. Fast time and low rates will be one of the main features that the Nickel Plate Road can offer to their patrons.

For full information in regard to train service, etc. call on or address,
J. Y. CALAHAN, General Agent.
111 Adams street, Chicago.
H. THORNE, G. P. & T. Agent,
111 Adams street, Chicago.
(No 8-8-11)

McClure's Magazine for July will contain an article on the late Professor Drummond, written by his intimate friend the Rev. D. M. Ross. The source of Drummond's rarely equaled influence over men—assemblages as well as individuals—was his own charm of character; and Mr. Ross's paper will deal especially with his personal traets. With it will be printed several portraits, among others the last, and what his friends regard as the best, taken of Professor Drummond.

N. E. A. Convention.

For the N. E. A. convention to be held at Milwaukee on July 6th the Northern Pacific railroad will sell tickets for a rate of one fare and two dollars and a half for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 4th and 5th with final limit on July 13. [9-12]

The New 28 Hour Train To New York, 30 Hours To Boston.

The Nickel Plate Road are now in a position to offer their patrons unsurpassed travelling facilities. Three through trains daily in each direction, between Chicago and the east. The new schedule to become effective Sunday May 30th. Dining car service unexcelled. Rates lower than via other lines. The short line to the east. You will save money and time by patronizing this road. Call on or address,
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[No 9-8-11]

In McClure's Magazine for July, Hamlin Garland will conclude his series of papers on the personal side of Grant's early life, with a paper showing Grant as he actually appeared in the full heat and burden of one of his greatest campaigns—the investment and capture of Vicksburg. Like the previous papers, this one will embody recollections of Grant by his close personal associates.

The Eyesight of School Children.

The environment of school children with regard to its influence upon their eyes, must be carefully studied. In the structure of the school building, as few obstacles to vision as may be should be permitted; ample illumination, whether natural or artificial, should be had from the left side of the desks; the desks themselves should be of such sizes as to permit the pupils' feet to rest firmly upon the floor; they should be provided with comfortable backs and slightly slanting tops, the latter placed at such distances from the eyes as to render sight easy without the close approximation of books, the blackboards, maps, etc., should be so situated as to be readily seen; an erect style of handwriting, less irksome to the eye than slanting characters, should be taught; and frequent changes of study or intervals of intermission should be secured, so as to avoid the harmful effects of continuous work of one kind.—From "Defective Eyesight in American Children," by Dr. Frank Allport, in June Review of Reviews.

The Argument For Teachers' Pensions.

The limitation of pensions to such departments of the public service as are actually dangerous to life and limb because of physical violence is the crudest form in which the idea of pension has ever existed. Its restrictions savor of that stern policy of non-interference on the part of the state which so long embarrassed all efforts to soften the rigor of the poor laws, and to ameliorate the condition of inmates of asylums and penal institutions. But as society has developed, the relations of the state to the individuals who constitute it have been softened, and the principle of injury through violence as the only basis of pensions has been superseded in the broader humanitarianism of our times. Pensions to judicial officers, as in some states, do not proceed upon that harsh principle, nor does the national gratitude that provides for the soldier's widow and orphans. They proceed rather upon other principles, and it is to these and not to the primitive rule that we appeal. But injuries are incurred in the line of school duty. An entire breaking down of health not infrequently occurs. After twenty or thirty, or more, years of poorly paid service the teacher has given more than an equivalent and has earned a pension. Herein lies a difference: A pensioned soldier, policeman or fireman may have been disabled before rendering actual service. He is pensioned not for what he has done, but because of his noble will to do, and because of the injury incurred in his attempt to do it.—From "Teachers' Pensions—the Story of a Women's Campaign," by Elizabeth A. Allen, in June Review of Reviews.

Bills Which Must be Passed.

In congress every member finds himself at one great disadvantage, which length of service may diminish but can never entirely take away, and that disadvantage arises from the lack of local knowledge as to far-off states. We may be a homogeneous nation, but we are certainly not lacking in diversities.

The broad extent of the country, in more ways therefore than one, affects the legislative action of the House, and also its methods of action.

In some of the smaller states all the business which is presented to the legislature is disposed of in some way or other. The committees report all bills and resolutions which are sent to them, and both assemblies say "yes" or "no" directly or indirectly to them all.

In congress neither House attempts to do anything of the kind. The pigeon holes of all of the committees which are fortunate enough to have any business at all are found at the end of the session and of congress full of bills undisposed of. Thousands also of the bills reported are left on the calendars without even the poor formality of being discussed or even of being called up. In a word, congress when it gets ready, adjourns, leaving the dead bills by the wayside.

Obviously there are some things which have to be done. There are bills which must be passed. Unless revenue is furnished, even the ordinary function of government would be at an end. So also if the revenues were not properly appropriated according to law, the government could not go on for its continuance costs money. Hence, under the rules of the House, the Committee of Ways and means having charge of bill raising revenue, and the committees on appropriations obliged to provide for the expenditure of revene, have a right of way which is thorough and complete. Whenever the House desires to take up such bills there is neither let nor hindrance. The country, therefore, can be sure that its necessities are provided for.—From "How The House Does Business," by the Hon. T. B. Reed, Speaker of the House of Representatives, in North American Review for June.

How Children's Eyes Should Be Tested

The means to be provided must be accessible to the masses, easy of application, considerate of popular prejudice, and effective of results. Such a plan has been suggested and put in practice by the writer. It consists in the training of school principals in the detection of eye disorders and in a system of notification to the parents of discovered defects carrying with it the suggestion that a competent authority should be consulted.

In the city of Minneapolis, with the earnest co-operation of Prof. C. M. Jordan, Superintendent of the Public School of that city, the eyes of 23,049 school children have been satisfactorily examined by the principals, after due instruction by the Superintending Oculist. Among this number, 7,293 defectives have been found and largely beneficial results have already followed.

The method is, briefly, as follows An oculist is to be appointed by the Board of Education, whose duty it shall be to lecture to the principals upon the elementary facts in ocular anatomy, physiology, and hygiene and upon the uses and application of the test types, etc., making a practical demonstration of the method upon some fifty pupils.

The principals, shall thereafter annually, report their work to the Superintending Oculist, who shall submit such statements, with his conclusions, to the Board of Education. A Snellen test card is provided for every building, with some accompanying printed matter.

They involve but slight expense, which should not exceed seventy-five dollars in a city of two hundred thousand people.—From "Defective Eyesight in American Children," by Dr. Frank Allport, in June Review of Reviews.

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Inauguration of New Train Services 28 Hours to New York, 30 Hours to Boston.

Taking effect Sunday, May 30th the Nickel Plate road will run three through trains daily, in each direction, between Chicago, Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston. This line has grown so in popularity that it has become necessary to increase the train service in order to meet the demands of the travelling public.

Mr. J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill. will be pleased to furnish all information in regard to this new train service.
[No 7-8-11]

Short stories by Conan Doyle, Anthony Hope, and Robert Barr will appear in the July number of McClure's Magazine. Add to these an instalment of the interesting Stevenson novel, "St. Ives," and in the matter of fiction it would be hard to frame a more attractive announcement.

Niagara Falls.

With its beauty and grandeur reveals to the tourist each year some new harmony. There is no place in America where the summer tourist could spend his time more profitably than at this world-famed cataract. The Nickel Plate road with its solid trains, through sleeping car service and unexcelled Dining car service, between Chicago, New York and Boston is the recognized highway to this resort. With the new train service which becomes effective Sunday, May 30th a stop-over of ten days will be given on both first and second class tickets to patrons who desire to visit the Falls. Trains leave Chicago daily at 10:30 a. m., 3:05 p. m. and 10:15 p. m.

Mr. J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill., will be pleased to furnish all information in regard to stop-over, etc.
[No 10-8-11]

N. E. A. Excursion to Milwaukee

Teachers and their friends who contemplate attending the N. E. A. meeting at Milwaukee, next July, will do well to see that their tickets read via the Wisconsin Central Lines from St. Paul and Minneapolis. Elegant day coaches, and the finest sleeping and dining cars, combined with the best train service, makes the ride a pleasant one. Your nearest ticket agent can give you full information, and sell you tickets.

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7:35 a.m	*No 77 for St. Vincent	8:10 am
6:30 p m	** No 78 Mentor, and Fosston	7:20 p m
10:00am	** No 82 Mixed train for Ada and Barnesville	10:30pm
11:45pm	** No 81 Mixed train for Fisher and Grand Forks	12:45am
	***No 87 Mixed train for St. Hillare, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Fall	9:00 a m
6:10 p m	***No 88 Mixed train from St. Hillare, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Falls	
8:10 pm	***No 91 Mixed train Halstad and Fargo	8:05 am
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON June 21, 1897.

President McKinley never did a more popular thing than when he signed his name to the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii as a territory of the U. S. Eight out of eleven members of the senate committee on Foreign Relations are known to favor annexation so that a favorable report on the treaty from that committee is certain, and as fifty-five out of the necessary sixty votes to ratify the treaty are already as good as pledged, the prospect for its ratification is bright. However, should the Democrats carry out the threats that are now being made by some of them to delay a vote on the treaty in the senate, it will be an easy matter to annex Hawaii by a joint resolution of the House and senate, as was done when Texas was admitted to the Union, which will only require a majority vote. While President McKinley would prefer that the matter be disposed of at the present session, it is not absolutely necessary that it should be, as the treaty has given notice to the world of the intention of the U. S. to annex the islands. Should Japan make a formal protest, it will merely result in hurrying up annexation.

Had Senator Pettigrew's so-called anti-trust tariff amendment been of such a nature that it would really have operated against the trusts, it would have been adopted, instead of being laid on the table by a vote of 35 to 32. Had the Democratic senators voted their real sentiments the vote in favor of laying on the table would have been much larger, but with the exception of Senators Morgan and Pettus, of Ala., who both spoke against the amendment and voted to lay it on the table, they preferred to seem to be in favor of the amendment, so that they can use its failure to be adopted as a stump argument showing the Democrats to be against trusts and the Republicans to be for them. As a matter of cold, hard fact, the Pettigrew amendment would, if it were a law, create more trusts and cause more havoc to American producers and manufacturers than any law that was ever on the statute books. Under its provision any three men could at any time force any line of manufactured articles or products upon the free list by simply forming a trust to deal in those goods. The Republican senators are just as anxious as anybody can be to curb the power of the trusts, but they do not intend to give them more power in legislation supposed to be against them, either through haste, ignorance or design.

Jerry Simpson quit making a monkey of himself by trying to play parliamentary tactics against Speaker Reed and hurried to Kansas, not because he was tired of playing monkey—he would rather be in the newspapers as a monkey than not to be there at all,—but because there is a populist plot being worked in his district to keep him from being renominated for congress. According to Republican advices, it doesn't make any difference who gets the populist nomination in the "Big Seventh" district of Kansas, as the district intends sending a Republican to the next House.

Mr. Calhoun returned to Washington this week, bringing with him a detailed written report of his observations in Cuba, prepared to supplement the verbal report he made to President McKinley when he first returned from Cuba. Mr. Calhoun has not made and will not make any recommendation as to Cuba. His mission was to investigate and report upon existing conditions, and it has now been completed.

The cheekiest thing of the session is the attempt of certain Democrats to give the Wilson tariff law the credit for the increased receipts of the government from importations during the past three months, when everybody knows that the increase is due solely to the advance importations that are being made to escape the increased duties in the Republican tariff. Unfortunately no practical way of preventing the profit being realized on these advance importations has been devised, as it seems certain that the House retroactive clause will not do it. These increased importations are bad for everybody except the men who made them. It is therefore surprising that Democrats can be found with so little judgment as to think, or even pretend to think them creditable.

The senate having passed the most disputed portions of the tariff bill will rapidly dispose of the rest of the bill, as it is now meeting at 11 a. m. and putting in six solid hours of work daily.

Cash.

The highest market price paid for barley and oats. See Theodore Greenhalgh, one door north of the Germania hotel. [14tf]

American Sugar.

Certainly as long as Spain controls Cuba it would not be good policy for us to promote the prosperity of Cuban sugar planters at the expense of American farmers, for the simple reason—if for no other—that conditions beyond our control might at any time, as in the past two years, shut off a principal source of supply of one of our prime necessities. It happens that other parts of the world have been able to expand their sugar production enormously on short notice, to fill that part of the American demand which Cuba has been unable to supply. But it would be a more natural and stable arrangement if sugar production were domesticated in this country. Then we should not have to draw our supplies from distant countries, subject to the vicissitudes of war. The American farmer has come to the conclusion that, as respects sugar, he wants neither the so-called "free breakfast-table" nor any scheme of West Indian reciprocity; but rather a protective tariff, so arranged that while for a time giving the government a large revenue on the great quantities of sugar we would still have to import, we should gradually, in the course of a few years, add the beet-sugar industry as one of our greatest agricultural and manufacturing interests. This view naturally has the sympathy of the Gulf States, for there is still a large amount of land available for the extension of cane-sugar growing; and a stiff tariff would benefit them beyond a peradventure, whether or not the sugar-beet experiment should prove as successful as the Northern and Western farmers expect.—From "The Progress of the World," in June Review of Reviews.

Advances of Modern Science.

There are some who imagine that the Victorian age has been destructive of the belief in miracles. In reality it, more than any other since the world began, has brought home to the average man the stupendous miracle of the world. They call it a materialist age, which has chained the soul of man to inert matter. But almost before the reproach is heard science proclaims that there is no such thing as inert matter, that every atom is alive, and that our mortal bodies are vast composite conglomerations of living organisms upon whose pitched battles in our veins depend our health or our disease. To take but one instance: Imagine all that we understand by the word microbe, and then recall the fact that the microbe was practically unknown when the Queen came to the throne. In a very special fashion science has revealed to us a new heaven and a new earth, infinitely marvelous, testifying to an understanding so vast that the mind of man cannot by searching find it out. Behind each discovery that advances our knowledge, the infinite unknown indefinitely recedes. We weigh the stars, analyze their composition in the spectroscope; we photograph the moon, and make maps of the canals of Mars. But far more stupendous are the discoveries that have been made not in the infinitely distant abysses of space, but in the infinitesimally small molecules which are all around. Science has sent its Rontgen ray through the darkened veil, and revealed the invisible and summoned all men to enjoy it as their inheritance.—From "The Queen's Empire—A Retrospect of Sixty Years," by W. T. Stead, in June Review of Reviews.

Beet Sugar No Longer an Experiment.

Results already achieved in field and factory on a commercial scale during the past six years, to say nothing of many thousands of farms and laboratory tests, demonstrate beyond question two things: (1) That the sugar-beet can be grown in profitable quantity and quality over a sufficient area in the United States to furnish the world's supply of sugar, and (2) that the cane-sugar industry can also be largely developed. So true is this that it is now recognized, by all well informed about this new industry, that California, Iowa, Nebraska, and any one of several other states could alone supply the United States with all the sugar she consumes. Once firmly established, American genius will so improve upon present conditions that in due time the United States will be an exporter of sugar. For experience has shown that, once established, the beet can more than compete with cane.—From "Sugar—the American Question of the Day," by Herbert Myrick, in June Review of Reviews.

The Prince of Wales at Short Range

George W. Smalley will contribute an article on "The Personal Side of the Prince of Wales" to the Ladies' Home Journal. It is said that Mr. Smalley gives a uniquely interesting, close view of the Prince, touching in details upon his great personal popularity in England, and the reason therefore, his love of sport, his pastimes, his social duties and diversion showing him as an affectionate son, a devoted husband, a loving father and brother.

"Strangers in the House."

At one time much more than of late years, His Royal Highness was a constant visitor to the House of Commons, his pleasant presence beaming from the center seat of the Peers' gallery, immediately over the clock. During the turbulent times that marked the birth of the Parnellite party he frequently dropped in to watch the recurring crises. This habit gave the late Mr. Joseph Gillis Biggar an opportunity of distinguishing himself above his fellows. One Tuesday evening, in the early spring of 1875, Mr. Chaplin, then a private member, secured first place for a motion relating to the breed of horses. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by a numerous suite of peers whose faces were familiar at Newmarket and Epsom, came down to hear the speech and the debate. It was a great opportunity for Mr. Chaplin, and he was evidently prepared to rise to it. Unfortunately for him he had chanced some days earlier to offend Mr. Biggar. Joey B.—the member for Cavan—like the redoubtable Joe Bagstock, was sly, dev'lish sly. If Mr. Chaplin saw his opportunity, Joe not only descried it but seized it first.

Mr. Chaplin had risen, fixed his eyeglass, smitten himself reassuringly on his portly chest, had coughed in prelude to his opening sentence, when from below the gangway opposite, a well-known shrill voice was heard exclaiming: "Mr. Speaker, sir, I believe there are strangers in the House."

For a moment the crowded chamber was hushed in dismayed silence. The Speaker broke it by enquiring whether the honorable member for Cavan persisted in his intention of noticing strangers. "If you please, Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Biggar with encouraging nod towards the chair. Then the anger of the House found issue in a roar of contumely, through which was heard the unparliamentary, almost unprecedented, sound of hissing. Honorable members might just as usefully have sat down by the river's brink and shouted "stop" to the falls of Niagara. At that time there was in force the medieval order which required the immediate and absolute withdrawal of strangers from every part of the House upon an individual member taking note of their presence. Mr. Biggar was master of the situation, and few human faces offered an opening for exceeding the breath of his smile as he surveyed it.

The speaker had no option. He must needs order strangers to withdraw. Thereupon the Prince of Wales, the German Ambassador, who happened to be in the diplomatic gallery, and the crowd of peers, boasting the bluest blood in England were compelled to scuttle. Mr. Biggar had his fun, but the House of Commons reaped permanent benefit from the prank. He brought into broad daylight the absurdity of the ancient custom, which was thenceforward doomed. The privilege of spying strangers is no longer counted among the possessions of individual members of the House of Commons. Strangers may today be excluded, but only upon motion duly made and carried by a majority.—From "The Queen's Parliaments," by H. W. Lucy, in North American Review for June.

The Greatest Nation on Earth.

"The value of timber yearly cut in the United States is double that of the output of all our mines;" "One third of the population of this country are church members." "It costs $668.32 every minute during the year to run our government;" "Uncle Sam's farms constitute one-fifth of the National wealth;" "Nearly one-half of the 8,000,000,000 letters making up the world's annual mail, belongs to the United States." These are but instances of the thousands of wonderful facts about every phase of the life and progress of our country; from an illustrated article on "The Greatest Nation on Earth" by Wm. George Jordan, to appear in the July number of the Ladies' Home Journal. The article pictures in a novel way, America's vast area, her matchless resources, boundless wealth, her marvelous development, and shows how the United States leads the world.

The actual daily life of the citizens of Wm. R. George's "Boys' Republic"—one of the most interesting philanthropic enterprises yet undertaken—will be depicted in an article by Mary Gray Humphreys in the July McClure's. The article will be illustrated from the photographs taken expressly for the purpose and covering all the interesting features of the life of the little republic.

Along with a series of life-portraits of Andrew Jackson, McClure's Magazine for July will contain a paper of reminiscences of Jackson by his grand-daughter, Rachel Jackson Lawrence, who was reared in his house and received, perhaps, his last conscious look when he died.

The Declaration of Independence.

In an historical article recalling the destruction of our National capitol by the British forces in 1814, Clifford Howard in the July Ladies' Home Journal will show that Dolly Madison, the most beloved and popular woman of her day, was courageous fearless in the face of grave danger. In the mad stampede from Washington, that preceded the invasion by the British troops, Dolly Madison was the last to seek safety in flight, and her final act before quitting the White House, as the enemy advanced, was to seize the Declaration of Independence and carry it with her to a place of safety as the White House was immediately afterwards looted and burned by the British, Mr. Howard declares that but for brave Dolly Madison the priceless parchment would have been destroyed.

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Crookston, Minn.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate under Judgment of Foreclosure.

First Publication May 27, 1897,
Last Publication July 8, 1897.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss District Court.
Frank W. Rollins, Plaintiff.
vs
Nicholas Hoffman, Isabello Hoffman, Andrew McKinney as the administrator of the estate of John A. Mundigal deceased, Anno Mundigal, The House & Sons Malting Co., Louis Borchers, A. Abrahamson, Alfred Hoffman, Joseph Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Theresa Hoffman, Peter Hoffman, Hattie Hoffman, Elizabeth Boch formerly Elizabeth Hoffman and W. H. Pringle as the administrator of the estate of Nicholas Hoffman, deceased, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 25th day of May, 1897, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said Polk county, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on Friday the ninth day of July, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court house in the city of Crookston in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Polk and said state of Minnesota, described as follows to-wit:

Lots one and two in block thirty-six, and lots number seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one and twenty-three in block thirty-four, all in Traill's addition to East Grand Forks.

Dated May 25th, 1897

THOMAS LAWRENCE,
Sheriff of Polk County.

A. A. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney. [7-18t

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., April 28, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on August 8, 1897, viz:

Gustaf Christianson, H. E. No. 14448 for the E½ NE¼, E½ SE¼, Sec. 22, Town. 147 N., R. 47 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Tom Sanden, Olaus Anderson, Andrew Heskestad and Brent Anderson, all of Edna, Minn.

[10-16] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

Dyspepsia.

You have tried "77" for Grip and Colds—now try "10" for Dyspepsia. For sale by all druggists, 25c.

Notice of Final Proof

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., May 20, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in the support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before register and the receiver at Crookston, Minnesota on July 10, 1897, viz: Ole P. Stakke, T. C. E. No. 3806 for the w½ nw¼ w½ sw¼ sec. 14, T. 148 N., R. 48 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jacob Ide, of Crookston, Minn.; Ole Krogen, of Fisher, Minn.; Knut K. Kleven, of Climax, Minn.; Torger Otsby, of Climax, Minn.

17-13] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE

First pub. May 13, 1897.
Last pub. June 24, 1897.

Default having been made in the conditions of that certain mortgage made executed and delivered by Andrew Sture and Martha H. Sture, his wife, as mortgagors, to The Union Central Life Insurance Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Ohio, as mortgagee, which mortgage bears date the 11th day of January, 1893, is recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk, state of Minnesota, on the 10th day of February, 1893 at 3:20 o'clock p. m. in book 65 of mortgages, page 27-20, is upon the following described land in said county of Polk, to wit: The southeast quarter of Section eighteen (18) and the northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of section twenty (20), all in township one hundred and fifty-two (152) range forty-four (44), containing four hundred acres, and was given to secure the payment of the sum of sixteen hundred dollars with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum, payable annually on the first day of December in each year, according to the conditions of one principal note and interest coupon notes thereto attached, by failure to pay the annual interest falling due on the first day of December, 1896, and by failure to pay the taxes levied upon said real estate for the years 1893, 1894 and 1895; and whereas said mortgage provided as one of its conditions that in case of failure to pay any part of said interest when the same becomes due or to pay any taxes levied upon said real estate before the same becomes delinquent, the whole sum of money or indebtedness thereby secured shall thereupon become due and payable; and whereas said mortgage also provides that if such taxes are not so paid the holder of said mortgage may elect to pay the same and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of eight per cent per annum and said mortgage stand as security for the amount so paid with interest; and whereas said mortgagee pursuant to said provision did on the 2nd day of November, 1896, pay taxes then delinquent and unpaid for the years 1893 and 1894 amounting to $103.02, and on the 14th day of December, 1896 pay taxes then delinquent and unpaid for the year 1895 amounting to $8.17; and whereas there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice on said principal indebtedness and interest thereon to the date hereof and for said amount paid for taxes and interest thereon the sum of nineteen hundred and thirty-six dollars and twenty cents ($1936.20) and whereas because of said defaults and each of them the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded became operative, and no action at law or in equity having been instituted to recover said mortgage indebtedness.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises above described, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county of Polk, at the front door of the court house in Crookston, in said county on Saturday the 26th day of June, 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said indebtedness, the attorney's fee of $75, and the disbursements allowed by law.

Dated May 11th, 1897.

THE UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Mortgagee.

GEO. T. HALBERT, Attorney for Mortgagee.
504 Guaranty Loan Bldg., Minneapolis Minn. [5-11]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First Pub. May 13, 1897.
Last Pub. June 24, 1897.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of two hundred twenty-three and fifty one hundredths ($223.50) dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Per Eric Olson and Catharine Olson, (his wife), mortgagor, to Iver Pederson mortgagee, bearing date the 19th day of May, 1891, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 25th day of May, 1891, at 10:45 a. m., in book 49 of mortgages, on page 368 and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz:

The west half of the southwest quarter (w½ of sw¼) of section four (4) in township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north of range forty three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian containing eighty (80) acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, or his deputy at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the 25th day of June 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 11th A. D. 1897.

IVER PEDERSON, Mortgagee.

ALLEN J. GREER, Attorney for Mortgagee, Lake City, Minn. [5-11]

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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INDICATIONS still show that the tariff bill will soon pass the Senate and the conference over the differences between the House and the Senate will no doubt be brief. So mote it be.

THE Stephen Exchange, the Republican paper has swallowed the Leader, the Populist paper. Mr. Clark has made a bright local paper of the Exchange and deserves the success he seems to be meeting with.

By all means the capitol commission should use Minnesota stone—and granite at that in the construction of the new state capitol. It would be a disgrace to the state to think of any other material in that great work.

THE Climax Chronicle is a new candidate for newspaper honors that reached out table this week. It is published at Climax by C. C. Knappen and shows a goodly patronage from the start. "May it live long and brosper."

THE president does not propose to let any grass grow under his feet in public matters. With all the rest he has found time to investigate Hawaiia matters, and now recommends the adoption of the Islands at an early day. He takes hold of the president job in a way to satisfy all.

THIS has been a sad week for the few Democratic fossils who still cling to the free-trade Democratic theory. One-third of the southern votes in congress have either supported the high protective features of the pending tariff bill or refused to be recorded against it.

THE Foraker forces in Ohio seem to have bitten off more than they can chew when they undertook to defeat Mark Hanna for re-election to the U. S. Senate. At the primaries in Cleveland last week no one else but Hanna was in it extensively—and that is a straw that shows pretty nearly how Ohio will go.

THE JOURNAL has often sounded a note of warning to the boys, on the danger of playing on the logs in the river, and the sad event of Thursday should prevent this dangerous practice for the future, but we suppose as long as there are boys to run and logs in the river the habit will still be kept up. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the boys to court danger and fun don't seem to be fun without a spice of danger in it.

"ROTATION in office" is popular with the friends of free silver as well as others. It is whispered that the real cause of the Chicago gathering of a few days since which organized what was called the Silver Republican Party was to set on foot a movement which should push to the front an entirely new leader for the silver cause and dump to the bottom of the deep blue sea William Jennings Bryan, who led the party to defeat last year.

SENATORS Jones Vest. and Mills didn't know it was loaded. They began shouting about a small advance of about 6 per cent, in the value of sugar-trust stocks simultaneously with a settlement of the sugar schedule by the final action upon it in the Senate caucus, but had evidently forgotten that when the tariff bill was in their own charge, in 1894, stocks of this same sugar trust advanced 55 per cent, in value during their manipulation of the bill.

IF the capitol commission uses any other than Minnesota stone in the construction of the new state capitol they ought to be banished to some barren desert and live on bread and water for the balance of their lives. By all means let us have Minnesota stone in that building. If it is possible let us have one public building in the state that the average Minnesotan can point to with pride as a strictly home production. The commission should not hesitate a minute.

IF farm prices do not stop advancing and silver prices do not stop their downward course, there will be nothing left to sustain the chief theory of the free-coinage orators of last fall that prices of farm products kept pace with those of silver. Leading farm products have increased in price from 50 to 100 per cent, since this beautiful theory was exploited on the stump last fall, while the price of silver has meantime steadily decreased.

THE capitol commission met to consider bids to furnish stone for the new capitol building last week, and strange as it may seem about one-half of them favored accepting an offer from Indiana. Minnesota granite is harder to work and therefore might cost a trifle more to build, but the building when completed would last twice as long, besides the getting out of the stone would furnish Minnesota laborers a job, that they need. By all means let us have Minnesota stone. Let us have no more university foolishness in this important work.

JAPAN has sold to people of the United States in the past decade goods amounting to 313 million yen. the value of the yen being about equivalent to the dollar, while she has bought from us goods valued at only 78 million yen. This simple fact disposes of all the humbuggery which the free-traders are indulging in about the alleged probability that Japan will retaliate upon the passage of the new tariff bill by shutting out American goods. Her statesmen and financiers are too wise to cut off one dollar's worth of market for American goods when by doing so they will destroy four dollars' worth of market for their own.

A CURIOUS coincidence comes to the surface just now in the statement of officials of Japan and Peru as to their cause for abandoning the silver standard. They state that their experience showed that the silver standard with its constant fluctuations was disadvantageous to their foreign commerce, and that it was this fact largely which moved them to adopt the staple standard of other nations with which they have business relations. These statements are especially interesting in view of the fact that one of the strong arguments urged in last fall's campaign in behalf of the silver was that silver standard would improve our commercial relations with other parts of the world.

SENATOR VEST and his free-trade allies in congress who have been claiming that the Wilson law produced an increase in the exportation of manufactured goods, have either made a very superficial examination or have been intentionally dishonest in their statements. Had they examined the details of our sales abroad under the Wilson law they would have found that the increase of 1896 over 1894 was largely due to increased prices received, and not to increased quantities of goods sold. Sales of illuminating oils in 1896 to foreign purchasers were actually less than in 1864, yet the money received for them was more than $20,000,000 greater than in 1894, thus accounting for more than half of the apparent increase in exportations. The same general fact applies to other articles which were sent abroad.

"LET me tell you, my countrymen, that resuscitation will not be promoted by recrimination. The distress of the present will not be relieved by a distrust of the future. A patriot makes a better citizen than a pessimist. And we have got to be patient. Much as we want to move out of the old house, we cannot do it until the new house is finished. A tariff law half made is of no practical use except to indicate that in a little while a whole tariff law will be done and it is making progress. It is reaching the end and when the end comes we will have business confidence and industrial activity. Let us keep steady heads and steady hearts. The country is not going backward but forward. American energy has not been destroyed by the storms of the past. It will yet triumph through wise and beneficent legislation."—President McKinley at Philadelphia, June 2nd 1897.

POPULIST leaders are advising against a continuance of the fusion of last fall between their party and the Democrats. The uncertain attitude of the Democratic party on the two great questions, protection and silver is the cause of this unwillingness to continue the unholy alliance of last year. The fact that large numbers of Democrats in every state where campaigns are to take place this fall are refusing to support the free coinage of silver, and that many members of that party in congress and elsewhere are abandoning free trade and supporting high protection, has rendered a further alliance of the two parties improbable. Mr. T. B. Rankin, a prominent member of the Populist party in Ohio, in a recent interview said: "The object of the organization of the Populist party was to secure needed reforms, not to stab the Democratic or Republican parties. I was opposed to fusion last year, and am still more opposed to it now."

THE visit of the bimetallic commission from the United States to the European countries is evidently bearing fruit. When a bimetallic conferences held in England can receive letters from such prominent government officials as Hon. J. A. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury; Mr. Henry Chapman, President of the local Government Boards; Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India; Mr. Walter Long, President of the Board of Agriculture; Sir Matthew Ridley, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, and Mr. Alfred Rothschild, it is quite apparent that the sentiment in favor of bimetalism is increasing, and that the people in that part of the world generally, with those of the United States, concur in the belief that international action is the only practicable and successful method of obtaining it.

THE senate of the United States is composed, when all its seats are filled, of 90 members, representing 45 states. All seats except the one for which Mr. Corbett, of Oregon, is a claimant, are now filled. It thus requires 45 votes to furnish a majority in the Senate. The recent statement the Washington "Post" analyzing the membership politically shows that the Republicans have but 43, the Democrats 34, the Populists 7, and Silver Republicans 5. This shows that the Republicans have not a majority in the senate and cannot hope to have one during the present congress, and also shows that the people who are criticising the leaders of that party for what they consider slow progress in the consideration of the tariff bill in the Senate do not take into consideration the embarrassment under which those leaders are constantly laboring.

Noticed a Great Change.

"After an attack of typhus fever my health was broken down. I was exceedingly nervous and very week. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and very soon a change took place. After taking four bottles I had gained wonderfully in strength." Miss Emma Wangerm, Bok 3, Millston, Wisconsin.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache.

SURELY COMING,

Lemen Brothers' World's Monster Show.

Every man, woman or child who knows anything about circuses, and who ever saw Lemen Brothers' World's Monster shows, will be delighted to know that the big shows in all their magnificence and exulted grandeur, will surely exhibit at Crookston on Wednesday, July 7th and precede both exhibitions with the grandest morning street parade ever seen since parades were first exploited. In the great shows will be seen several new features which can not be seen elsewhere. Those who have seen the monster Bovalapus pronounce it the greatest, the strangest and most unique marvel to which the deep ocean ever gave birth. The shaggy, fierce, though beautiful, horse-riding lion; Rujah, the biggest born of brutes, taller, longer, cost more than the world-famous Jumbo—the very lord of beasts, and is worth the price of admission alone. The Roman Hippodrome, an exact reproduction of the Corse of ancient Rome, and the modern races attached to it are at once exciting, exhilerating and all things equal to the best races run on a modern race course. The circus, which consists of one hundred and fifty superior acts, given by one hundred superior arenic stars, requires three full hours in which to give them.

The Menagerie will be a delightful for all, because it comprises more wild, tame and strange beasts than our people have ever before had an opportunity to see. The show is great in everything and small in nothing.

Depression of Spirits

so common in summer-time, accompanied by loss of energy, lack of thought-power, means a deficient supply of nourishment. The vital force is lost. It isn't a question of muscle and sinew, but of resistance and endurance. At any age, but especially in youth it involves the risk of lung disease. Loss of flesh and a cough are threatening signs.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with the hypophosphites, meets these cases perfectly. It tones up, fattens and strengthens.

In Scott's Emulsion the taste of the oil is fully disguised, making it almost as palatable as milk.

For sale at 50c. and $1.00 by all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Mfg. Chemists, New York

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Lovely growing weather.

T. A. Harris went down to Ada this week.

A. D. Stephens went to Fargo early in the week.

Ole Bjergo was in from McIntosh on Tuesday.

Herman Wold was in from Winger on Monday.

A. C. Wilkinson went up to Warren on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Farr went to Warren on Tuesday.

The council had an interesting session Wednesday evening.

Attorney W. E. Rowe went down to Climax on Monday.

A. A. Miller Esq. went over to Grand Forks on Monday.

Atty. B. S. Bennet, of Fosston, was in the city on Monday.

Geo. Ralph sent a surveying party to the Reservation this week.

A large party from Grand Forks spent the Sabbath at maple lake.

Quite a number of Crookstonites were at the lake for a Sunday outing.

Gilbert Wolker and wife arrived from Minneapolis Tuesday morning.

Albert Peterson, a city charge, was sent to the hospital this week.

Potatoes are very scarce and high in this market. Selling for 50 cents now.

The Lemen Bros.' circus will be here on July 7th. See big notice next week.

Levi LeDuc announces the arrival of a son and heir this week at his home.

Rev. H. P. Fisher has accepted an invitation to orate at Edna on July 3rd.

Prof. Hoverstad went to McIntosh to attend the Farmers' Institute this week.

Mrs. Rose left on Tuesday evening for Brainerd to attend the encampment.

Peter Cowie is building a residence on Jerome's addition near Wm. Erdmann's,

A. J. & A. McKinnon put up a fine substantial awning for Koeppe Bros. on Monday.

Mrs. W. G. Lytle went to Argyle on Monday to visit her sister Mrs. Bert Blvins.

Judge Ives expects to leave New York on the Majestic on June 30th for his foreign trip.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Creamer and Miss Nellie Mullen went to Thief River Falls last week.

E. C. Davis returned last week from a trip below in the interest of his patent horse-shoe.

J. W. Peterson has leased a saloon at St. Hilaire and will make that burg his future home.

W. C. Kelso, of Hallock, was in the city this week to see about proving up on his Euclid tree claim.

W. L. Carlyle was in the city this week on his way to attend the Institute at McIntosh and Ada.

Mrs. Pray and Mrs. Spendley were elected by the W. R. C., delegates to the encampment at Brainerd.

A. Braley is putting down a nice planed sidewalk in front of his business places on Second street.

Nels Clementson and J. S. Nichols came up from Liberty last week to attend the dairy convention.

Mrs. Wm. Thune came down from Thief River Falls on Monday to visit relatives and friends in the city.

Dave Vanett, N. P. Road-master at Fertile, is in the city this week in charge of the work train crew.

The Woodmen are having great times at their pic-nic today. Several bands are furnishing the music.

Frank Montague was away last week selling the grass on state lands. Everybody wanted a little grass.

Willie Gervais returned from St. Louis this week where he has been studying for the past two years.

J. E. O'Brien sent a score of boys or so down to his Russia farm to pull the festive mustard this week.

John Patterson went over into Dakota to sell grave-stones for the Crookston Marble Works this week.

Col. C. H. Brush, the National bank examiner, was in the city last week on business connected with his office.

Street commissioner Norrie is relaying the walk between Monroe's blacksmith shop and the next corner north.

Twelve wagon loads of Woodmen arrived from Red Lake Falls early this morning to take part in the log rolling.

A break in the water main on Second street caused a goodly bit of moisture in that neighborhood this week.

S. L. Collins and family went out to the town of Fanny on Tuesday to visit Mrs. Collins' parents, Mr. and Mrs. John O'Brecht.

Col. Cobham Post will hold a special session tomorrow evening to consider an invitation to attend the 4th of July celebration at Fosston.

Papers were issued on Tuesday for the man who stole Hans Larson's team last fall. The man has been located in Iowa.

Miss Maggie Brown is planning for the erection of two cottages on State street which she expects to have ready to rent in early fall.

Mrs. Lewis Ellington, Mrs. T. A. Dunlava, Mrs. and Miss Gleason and Miss Eversole went out to Maple Lake this week for an outing.

Don't fail to notice the big ad of Fontaine & Anglim's elsewhere in this issue and note some of the barguins they are offering.

C. C. Knappen of the Fisher Bulletin was taken quite seriously ill on Saturday last. At last accounts he was considered out of danger.

Geo. Bunzy was in from Maple Lake on Wednesday. He brought along a sample of timothy about 18 inches high and all nicely headed.

Mrs. J. W. Morles, whom our readers will doubtless better remember as Miss Ollie Halvorson, is up from St. Paul visiting relatives and friends.

Another good soaking rain on Monday night gladdened all vegetation. We are getting just rain enough and not too much for all crops.

Look over the big ad of Fontaine & Anglim elsewhere in this issue and drop in and see their stock of new summer goods now being offered at figures away down.

The C. W. P. and L. Co. received this week from Wisconsin a large number of 60 foot poles which they are distributing about at the various street corners of the city.

The sheep rally on July 17th is to take the place of the Farmers' Institute that was to have been here on Wednesday. We shall have more to say of this event hereafter.

The sale of cows at John Nicholson's on Friday last was well attended and every hoof was sold at very good prices, showing a good demand for cows in this vicinity.

Chabot at the New York Store has been selling shoes like hot cakes for the past two weeks and as a car-load or so left which he will sell at unheard of rates to close them all out.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Palmer drove down from Angus on Wednesday expecting to attend the Farmers' Institute meeting and were disappointed to find that it had been postpond.

S. S. Stadsvold, of Fosston, has taken steps toward rebuilding his flour-mill that was destroyed by fire last week. He will build a larger mill and also a large elevator to store wheat.

Ole Benson, an old farmer living in Crookston 6 miles east of the city, died on Saturday. He was father to Nels Erick, and Knute and Ole Benson. The funeral services were observed on Sabbath day.

Will Olds has invented a plan to aid beginners on the bike. The contrivance consists of two small wheels so arranged as to enable the learner to preserve his balance. It is quite an ingenious affair.

The school house in district 76 was struck by lightning, during noon hour, one day last week. One of the pupils was quite seriously injured and several others badly shaken up. The building escaped extensive damage.

Bert Duutly found a pocket-book containing $200 last Friday and then he skirmished about till he found the owner, who proved to be George T. Short, of the dairy association, who was Short that amount for an hour or so.

If you need a pair of shoes or will soon need them you should not neglect to call at the New York Store and get Chabot's prices. You can save big money by buying shoes of Chabot. Price no object, must sell the shoes.

The Northern Pacific has a train and a crew at work in the cut on Jerome's addition widening the cut. They are taking some of the dirt over to Grand Forks to fix up the track that caved into the river during the flood.

Maj. C. H. Mix represents Col. Cobham Post at the encampment at Brainerd this week. He went via St. Paul where he represented Constantine Commandery, K. T., in the Grand Commandery.

No shop-worn goods but all new, fresh summer goods—the most fashionable in the market, are the goods that are offered at sacrifice prices at the New York Store. See ad elsewhere in this issue for a few prices.

A patriotic union service at one of the churches in the city is announced for Sunday evening July 4th, Col. Cobham Post will be invited to attend in a body. Rev. Thomas McCleary, a veteran of the late war will be the speaker.

Ed. Chapin now hollers "Whoa," on Clyesdale's delivery cart, part of the time and the balance he employs in the shop, showing the boys how it ought to be done. Ed. is a hustler in any place you are a mind to put him, always on deck for business.

J. E. Flemming, whose postoffice address is Key West, is enjoying a visit from his sister, Mrs. F. C. Whitney, from Austin, Minn. Mr. Whitney will be remembered by our readers as at one time pastor of the Baptist church in this city.

J. T. Zimmer, a hail insurance man was the victim of a bad runaway accident on Sunday by which he suffered a fractured instep. The limb became too badly swollen to be set by the time he found a doctor. He left for his home at Mankato Monday evening.

Comrade Jim Kelly has been going about in disguise for the past week to the utter horror of his family and the amusement of his friends. For the first time in 30 years he has taken a clean shave which so changed his looks that those who know him best don't know him at all.

From all accounts the hay crop will be light this year as the season was too dry at the time the grass needed lots of moisture. Well we cannot expect the best kind of a hay crop when we get such a crop of wheat as this one promises to be. There will probably be hay enough at any rate.

Geo. Vine and Geo. Swift left for Brainerd last week via Grand Forks and Fargo, expecting to reach Brainerd by Wednesday to be on deck for the Park Region Encampment G. A. R., where, if business is good they will stay till Saturday. Of course they had the colt with the hat on and they will take him down into Iowa before they return.

When in the city to trade don't fail to call at the New York Store and see the genuine bargains there offered. That immense stock of summer goods is being offered at prices that is taking it off at a rapid rate. Crowds daily throng the store and they are carrying away lots of goods. But Chabot had a mammoth stock to begin on.

The East Grand Forks Courier accuses the clerk of the court with nearly having the foreman of the Grand Jury, John S. Nichols, indicted, by writing his name in the wrong place. The JOURNAL has private information that it came pretty near being John S. himself who made that blunder but he is not telling it himself. The Courier should correct its error and give the devil his due.

The trial of the brute Normaad, who murdered the two Hillestead boys at Larimore is now on at Grand Forks. Two of the four boys he tried to murder recovered and were able to be in the court room to testify against him. It was thought that the case would reach the jury about Wednesday night and the verdict will be "guilty" without the shadow of a doubt.

Our foreman, A. E. McDonald took a tumble to himself last Friday that he is not saying much about. He was sailing along on a bike when he encountered a dog and the bike stopped to argue the question but Mac didn't have time to waste in words—he kept right on going. Fortunately he lit soft enough to escape injury and neither the dog nor bike were broken.

John Monroe: "Say if you want to see fun you should attend one of the sessions of the city council. I'd rather tend one of them than to go to Ringling's circus. Last night one irate citizen, who had been allowed 50 cents for burying a dog, when his bill, had been $1.00, took off his hat and went inside the railing and scared the liver out of that honorable body till he got tired of talking. And then the council had a spat among themselves. It is a picnic—those sessions—beats the Woodmen's picnic all hollow.

G. M. Fisk was in this week with as fine a ten-month's-old filly as one would wish to see. The youngster weighs 800 pounds, is a jet black and looks the perfect picture of its sire, Benoit's English Hackney horse. As cheap as horses are, $75.00 would not buy that colt, and Fisk is anxious to buy a colt to match that one. J. E. Fleming also has a fine English Hackney, spring colt, and says it is the finest one in eight that he has this spring. Those who have an English Hackney colt don't seem anxious to sell.

The first accident to the night crew happened at the big saw-mill on Tuesday evening to the night foreman, Mr. A. C. Binger, soon after the night crew went on. Something being wrong with a small belt Mr. B. went to fix it when it broke, cutting and lacerating the scalp and laying bare the skull in one place, and knocking him insensible. He was brought over to Dr. Dampier who dressed the wounds and found that the skull was slightly fractured. It was an extremely close call but the patient is reported doing nicely at last accounts.

Two Good Things.

"77" for Grip and Colds; No 10. for Dyspepsia. For sale by all druggists, 25c.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Chas. E. Sawyer went below this week.

Charlie Westler was in the city over Sunday.

R. H. Bain was up from Fisher on Thursday.

Mrs. M. B. Hayes went out to the lake last week.

County attorney Gossman went to St. Paul last week.

A. E. Brush, of Angus, was in the city on Thursday morning.

Sheriff Lawrence took John Deschamp, the French Kid, to Stillwater last Thursday.

George Q. Erskine was up from Fargo last week.

L. J. Lake was one of the happy Angus farmers in the city on Monday.

The N. P. train from Winnipeg was two hours late on Saturday evening.

Rev. S. Currie was down from Euclid last week to attend the dairy meeting.

E. D. Childs was called upon to act as chairman at the dairy meeting last week.

This is Woodmen's day in the city—and there appears to be lots of 'em for a prairie country.

Rev. H. P. Fisher exchanged with the Methodist pastor of this city Sabbath morning.

Miss Nellie McGuire came up from Fertile last Thursday morning to visit relatives in the city.

L. W. Clark, the carpenter, is making some needed improvments at Slocum's grocery store.

Mrs. Hattie Danser came over from her Dakota school to attend the funeral of her little brother Asa.

Mrs. H. E. Cooke returned, from a brief visit to La Porte, Ind., on Thursday morning of last week

David Morrow was up from Mallory last week to look up some matter before the county board.

Wm. Anglim and Miss Lottie went up to see the firemen win the prizes at Thief River Falls last week.

Hallock won the banner at the tournament but Crookston got most of the money prizes, which is better.

E. W. Hough, steward of the Hotel Crookston, has accepted a position in a commission house in Grand Forks.

C. I. Plant, who has been sick at Hotel Crookston, was taken to his home at Minneapolis on Monday evening.

Sheriff Norland was in from Red Lake county last Thursday. 'Tis said that he drops into the work naturally.

Last week Eli Steenerson sold a quarter section of land for $4000. Who says that farming lands are way down.

The dairy convention held an evening session on Thursday evening which was well attended by city people mostly.

Misses Olive and Edith Currie returned from school last week and will spend their vacation with their parents at Euclid.

W. C. Andrew, representing Wright Barret & Stillwell, was in the city over Sunday, attending service at the Congregational church.

Aug. Gustafson is painting the Christiania saloon. He has taken several contracts at Thief River Falls and has two crews at work up there.

Judge Ives started on his foreign tour last week. Mrs Ives accompanied him as far as Boston where she will visit relatives until his return.

When the scalp is atrophied, or shiny-bald no preparation will restore the hair; in all other cases, Hall's Hair Renewer will start a growth.

Walter Alderman, who is visiting friends in Wisconsin is reported to be seriously ill. His son John informs us that he is somewhat better this week.

The grand rains last week made a wonderful difference in the prospects for the wheat crop. By that same token it was a help to all the crops. A big yield now seems assured.

E. C. Carruth and wife, of Grand Forks, went through the city on Saturday evening bound for Maple Lake to spend the Sabbath. They were joined here by W. E. McKenzie.

The council met in extra session to see if they could find a way to sell a circus license for half-price. As the charter seems to be mandatory and explicit on the point they did not see how they could do it.

John McLean returned from his southern trip on Saturday morning. Has been in western Arkansas during his absence and says he has lost 25 pounds avoirdupois in that hot country. Says Polk county is good enough for him and thinks he will now be content to stay here.

Ole B. Dahl was over from East Grand Forks on Thursday of last week. Mr. Dahl is a candidate for postmaster, and as he has been a faithful Republican for the past 30 years is entitled to it.

A. G. Wilcox, of the Northwestern Farmer, of St. Paul, was in the city to attend the dairy convention, and made this office a pleasant call. The Farmer is now one of the best agricultural paper in the state.

Joe. Smith received a check for $5,000 last week to pay the life insurance on J. D. Marshall's policy, and went over to Red Lake Falls on Thursday to turn the check over to the widow.

The Fosston flour-mill was struck by lighting one day last week and totally destroyed. It cost over $25,000 and was insured for less than $5,000. It was owned by S. S. Stadsvold.

Have you seen the grocery department at Fontaine & Anglin's since they have painted, papered and slicked up? Everything as slick and neat as it can be made. They invite a call of inspection.

A. W. Richardson, represnting the Northwestern Farmer gave us a call on Monday. The Farmer is getting to be one of the best agricultural papers in the state. Mr. R. will be at Ada institute tomorrow.

The date for the farmers' institute for Crookston, which was set for Wednesday June 23rd has been cancelled and the institute was held at McIntosh instead. The date at Ada was changed to Friday instead of Saturday as previously announced.

Commander John Gleason, Comrades Kistenmacher, Nels Oleson and Frank Zarracher were intending to go to Fertile last Saturday evening to install the post commander there, but the train being late they gave it up and will probably go next Saturday evening.

Mrs. C. P Cahoon and Dexter are intending to start soon on a visit to her old home in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. Her father, Mr. Winslow, goes along to chaperone the party. They expect to be gone till about the 1st of October. C. P. expects to wander down that way about encampment time.

The tournament at Thief River Fall last week was a very enjoyable affair and many of our citizens availed themselves of the opportunity to visit that thriving little burg. Our team won several of the important events and brought back something like $100 prize money. That's what we predicted they would do.

The dairy meeting last week was not as well attended as it should have been but was a very profitable meeting for all who were there. The earnest seekers after knowledge were on deck ready to avail themselves of any new methods that would be profitable to them in their business and they found many valuable hints that they will put in practice to their advantage.

At about 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon Asa Thomas, son of Dr. J H. Thomas, together with three or four other lads, were playing on the logs in the mill-pond when Asa slipped and fell in. Help was immedintely summoned but the body remained in the water about two hours before it was recovered. It was removed to Chesterman's morgue where later on, it was prepared for burial. Dr. Thomas, who was at McIntosh at the time, was summoned home by wire and arrived as soon as he was able to get here. The body was recovered about 100 feet below the point where he fell in. The funeral occurred from the house at 10 o'clock on Saturday and was largely attended. Asa was about 14 years old a bright and intelligent lad, and his death will be mourned not only by the near relatives but by a host of young friends also. The family have the deepest sympathy of the entire community in their sudden and sad bereavement.

Sales Talk

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded any other proprietary medicine. This is simply because it possesses greater merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Almost to the exclusion of all others. Try it. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Polk County Journal 6-24-97.

"One price only—the same to all—and plainly marked on every article."

June Argument

Dull times in a store are expensive; expensive to the storekeeper; expensive to his customers. We are determined to skip that sort of expense. If we make it profitable to you to forestall your wants, we will improve the general store service by never letting the wheel run slow or stop. We save you money. We do something else, too--adjust stocks, maybe losing a few dollars here and there, but taking July losses in June is as broad as it's long to us, and much better for you, because we sell you the goods while you've lots of wearing time ahead. This explains the reason for our June Bargains. Only a few of the many items get mentioned today. Prices hold good as long as the different lots last.

A Flurry in Dry Goods.

Shirts Waists About 100 waists, all new this season, actual prices in figures 1.19 to 1.32. June price **93c**

Ladies' Corsets All we have left of odds and ends of the 1.00 and 2.00 qualities, but mostly in large sizes June price **33c**

White Gloves Of chamois skins, the kind that has always been from $1.10 1.25 in other stores: present price **89c**

Ribbons as unusual as frost in July—this finding of the newest styles and weaves of fancy ribbons at this price. To be sure we haven't more than one piece of a kind. Present price **33c**

Belts What is your taste? Not one of these belts is more than two weeks old. You'll be sure to get the newest. Present price, one lot, **20c**

Ladies' Vests Swiss ribbed and full sizes. Regular 10c grade present price **4c**

Ladies' Hose Did you ever try to buy a pair of fast black stockings for less than 15c? We have them. at **4c**

Fancy Silks For waists and dresses. We've about 600 yards of silks left in the stock bought for this season. Some pieces run as high as 82c a yard. Present price **39c**

Wash Goods A small lot of 25c Fancy Organdies Present price **14c**

A small lot of the newest style fancy brocades price for this sale **6c**

Scotch ginghams in very good summer shades, regular 12 1-2 and 15c qualities, present price **7½c**

Calicoes June price **3c**
A better quality **4½c**
The Best **5c**

A Clothing Clearance.

Umbrellas for rain or sun. About two doz of 1.25, 1.30 1.35 and 1.50 umbrellas are reduced, for this sale, to **98c**

Boys' Combination Suits Two pairs of pants and a cap to match dark shades mostly, but not all sizes, were $2.50 and $3.50 a suit, now
Lot 1 **$1.72**
Lot 2 **2.39**

Children's Suits With short pants. It's money losing in this line for us, but it's not money wasted. The greater part of these lots were bought two and three years ago; so it's business for us to sell them—even at a loss. Price for this sale
Lot 1 **$1.72**
Lot 2 **2.39**

Boys' Suits with long pants, most of them are in the dark shades and range in price from $4 to $9 price for this sale,
Lot 1 **$2.79**
Lot 2 **4.59**

Short Pants The entire stock divided into five lots—for quick selling. No matter whether your boy needs a pair now or not there is a big saving—if you buy now for future use. Price for this sale.
Lot 1 at 19c
Lot 2 at 25c
Lot 3 at 39c
Lot 4 at 47c
Lot 5 at 72c
Were 35, 40, 60, 75, $1.00 and $1.25.

Boys' Felt Hats About 4 dozen of the 50c and 75c qualities in all wanted shades and styles, go at **33c**

Men's Summer Underwear Right in weight and right in size. They would be cheap—very cheap—at 75c a suit, but we have a good many to sell, per suit **50c**

Men's Summer Drawers For hot summer wear. They are called Seriven's patent-elastic seam. The price ($1) being more than our public care to pay, they go at **59c**

Sweaters For Boys All wool, in blue and red, with sailor collars The price for this sale **$1.00**

Neckties all our 75c and $1 neckties--all colors—all kinds, go at **48c**

Hats odds and ends—only one or two of a kind—mostly all sizes, they go as follows
Stiff Hats 75c Soft Hats 95c
Some were as high as $4, but they're not the newest styles now.

White Shirts unlaundered, re-inforced back and front, very good quality muslin, linen bosom, price for this sale **48c**

Children's Summer Caps three baskets full, mostly one or two of a kind. Some as high as $1.25. For this sale
Lot 1 10c each
Lot 2 15c each
Lot 3 25c each

A Shoe Hurrah.

Low Shoes In reds, tans and blacks, buttoned or laced. About 150 pairs. All sizes. They're all odds and ends, and the only solution of this question is to put on prices that will close them out. None cheaper than 1.50; some as high as $4. Your choice for **83c**

Children's Shoes Blacks and tans. Laced or buttoned. We must sell them all this month, if sold at all this season. Misses sizes, 12 to 2; children's sizes 8½ to 11½
Children's Shoes $1.20
Misses' Shoes 1,40

Harvest Time in Groceries.

Freight On a bill of groceries of $15 or more we pay the freight charges within 25 miles of Crookston. On bills of $25 or more we pay the freight charges within 75 miles of Crookston. The only exception to this rule will be flour, salt and sugar—on which regular freight charges will be added.

COFFEE Just as good as Arbuckle's or 4X, per pound 15c
PRUNES Regular 10c prunes, medium size, " " 5c
DRIED APPLES Best quality: 7c a pound or 4 pounds for 25c
SCRUB BRUSHES, Rice Root, each 5c
SOAP Castile, big bar, good for Alkali or hot water, 3 for 25
SMOKING TOBACCO Bam Boo in one-pound cloth bags at 18c
CHEWING TOBACCO Called "Bargains." Just as good as Battle Ax, per pound 18c
BAKING POWDER Called "Knoxall" 25 ounces for 25c, 5lb cans for 75c
LYE 98 per cent pure, per can 9c
CRACKERS Old fashioned soda crackers, always sold at 10c a pound, per pound 5c
RAISINS Fine and large, per pound 7c
TEA DUST, per pound 15c

Fontaine & Anglim,
Department Store
Crookston, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

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CHAPTER VII.

In the high altitude of the San Simon plain the September nights are always cool, and in the growing chill of the outer air our little company was not tempted to sit long before the station door. First the herders got up and went to take a look about the corral before turning in for the night. Next Don Ramon, his mind made easier by my report about the harness for his mules, retired to repose upon his cowskin baceta spread on the station floor. The two prospectors went down to where their luggage lay heaped by the ashes of their campfire, brought the donkeys up from their grazing, tied them to bushes near by and then rolled themselves up in their blankets somewhere, not far away, in the darkness. Keeping me company, the station keeper still remained seated on the bench by the door, and the glow of his pipe, reddening and subsiding as we sat talking in low tones, was the only sign of human activity in the scene except where a candle burned somewhere in the showman's tent, faintly illuminating the canvas and suggesting that some life was stirring within its walls.

As we talked of various matters the keeper's thoughts reverted to the buckboards due from the east and the west, and he was loath to abandon the idea that they might yet arrive that night. Reluctantly he gave it up at last.

"No use keeping awake any longer for them," he said, rising and knocking the ashes from his pipe. "One of two things has happened—they've either been jumped by Apaches on the road, or else to avoid the Indians they've delayed starting until evening so as to travel all the way in the darkness, and in that case we may look for both of the stages to come rolling up to the station in the morning. In either event I can't see anything better for me to do than turn in.

"Where'll you spread your blankets tonight?" he added. "Hadn't you better come into the station? There's lots of room."

"My pard and I have arranged to sleep in the corral shed," I answered. "We'll be near the horses to help the herders out in case of any trouble during the night."

"That's a good idea in case the rustlers should come prowling round. Indians we don't have to look out for so much at the station. That tent there is of itself enough to keep 'em at a distance. No matter how big or how bad a band of Apaches may be, they're slow to come near where a big tent is set up. Some say it's because they've got a superstition against attacking anything white. They worship white birds. Perhaps you've heard? But the story that's generally told runs in this way: A good many years ago a war party of Apaches crept up to where a big tent was pitched on the prairie. It looked all quiet and peaceful, and they allowed they'd give whoever was in it an unpleasant surprise. Well, when they got through chuckling over the fun they meant to have they jumped it in great shape, whooping and yelling. But the surprise didn't come in the way they'd counted on. The tent turned out to be full of soldiers, lying all ready for 'em with guns in hand, and the way they thinned out the Apaches that morning was a caution to red evildoers everywhere. Those Indians that got away and those that grew up after 'em have had a prejudice ever since against jumping at any inclosure where they don't know what's inside it, and the very sight of white tents makes 'em skittish. By the way, I haven't seen your pard for a good bit of time. I reckon he's visiting the showman's party. They're still keeping it up inside the canvas."

From the interior of the tent came the tinkle of a guitar and the low sung notes of a Spanish melody. These romantic sounds, doubly beautiful in the moonlight that now flooded the scene, did not avail to detain the station keeper from his slumbers, and he entered the station, leaving me to wait alone for Felix. The sound of guitar and singing ceased, but the light in the tent continued, and my comrade still did not appear. It was wearisome to wait longer and unadvisable to go in quest of him, so I went to the open shed of the corral, where our blankets already had been carried, spread them out and, rolling myself in mine, dropped lightly off to sleep. It was a full hour later when, roused by the restlessness of the mules and horses, I woke to see a tall figure crossing the corral. Hailing him in a low voice, I was answered by Felix.

I raised myself on my elbow. "What have you found out?" I asked when he had come to me. "Did you learn what the Mexican girl's tantrum was all about?"

"I found out something," he answered. Then, glancing significantly toward the herders lying asleep at the other end of the shed: "We'd better talk it over where we shan't be overheard. Let's go outside the corral."

I rose and silently followed him from the inclosure. The full moon, now risen in the east, bathed the plain in mellow light, in which appeared as dark masses those objects upon the ground which intercepted the luminous rays.

"Keep well in the shadow," Felix cautioned me. "There may be other people than we abroad tonight who would resent our intrusion."

From the station building a long black shadow stretched westward and mingled with the darkness of the cactus and mesquite clumps off in that direction. Into this shadow we passed, and in its darkness walked silently down into the hiding of the vegetation. We continued onward until we had got so far away from the station that the sound of our voices, talking in low tones, could not reach it. Not until then did we stop. We crouched in the concealment of a mesquite clump, and Felix in a whisper told the story of his experiences since the close of the performance.

Felix in a whisper told the story of his experiences.

"When I left you and went in to the tent," he began, "I found the Senor Trinbajo, naturally enough glad to see me bringing the money to pay for his entertainment. The company, after the fatigues of the evening, were all taking a late supper of tortillas and chili colorado. After I had counted the money out to him and he found that it exceeded the amount agreed on, the senor, in the fullness of his heart, insisted that I join in their repast, an invitation that I duly accepted. La Lupita had so far recovered from her recent excitement as to develop a very fair appetite, and as she munched away prettily at a tortilla there was only a shade of moodiness in her face as a reminder of the rumpus she had so lately raised. But it was easy to see that the storm had only lulled, not passed away, and that it would take very little provocation to set the senorita on the warpath once more.

"Under the circumstances I did not think it advisable to try to improve my acquaintance with her; so, instead, I made myself as agreeable as I knew how to the company in general. There was a new complication in the situation when, in the course of a few minutes after my arrival, who should walk in but our outlaw leader, Billy the Kid. He swung in, with his daredevil air and pistols displayed, evidence that he was a personage to be respectfully treated. He made himself entirely at home, picked up a guitar, strummed a tune and sang a Mexican love song, then talked in Spanish to Lupita in a fashion decidedly free and easy.

"Seeing that there was nothing to be done with Lupita, I fell to talking with the maestro. I had some cigarette tobacco that hit his taste, and, after I had made him a present of a handful of it, he found a bottle of tequila among his luggage, and, taking me to one side, we had some drinks together, on the quiet, very sociably. The mescal warmed his heart and loosened his tongue. To make a long story short, I led him on to talk, and after he had aired his own merits and the excellencies of his show I brought into the conversation the topic of the charming Lupita, who I took good care should be well out of earshot. He expatiated upon her attractions as a performer and actress, and then, to bring him to the point I was after, I complimented her beauty and acting and asked him if her rush from the ring with the dagger upraised was part of the play.

"He shrugged his shoulders. 'No, senor, I regret to say it was not. It was a pity to waste such superb passion on reality instead of in the actress' art, but such is her nature. The reason for her strange behavior tonight I do not fully understand, but from words she let fall it appears that she thought she saw some one in the audience whom she regards as a deadly enemy. It is ever so with these gifted children of genius and beauty. The emotional nature predominates, and their tempers are not under control. I cannot deny that she has given way to her anger before, but never has she behaved so violently.'

"'Do you suspect who the person may be so honored as to have moved the lovely senorita to such a magnificent outburst of passion?' I asked.

"'Quien sabe! Suspect I may, but I did not see him.'

"'I saw him. He was peering in at the entrance to the tent. Can you tell me his name if I describe him to you?'

"'Yes, senor, if he is the man I think he is. What was he like?'

"I described the face you had seen at the entrance. The maestro listened intently.

"'Did he have a scar upon his face on the left of the forehead?' he asked.

"I had not spoken of that, though you had mentioned this characteristic of the face. 'Yes,' I answered. 'It was directly over the left eyebrow.'

"The maestro's shoulders lifted, and he gave a short nod. He seemed suddenly inspired with caution and reserve. 'I think I know him,' he said, and then was silent. I said nothing, but waited. I looked toward the bottle, and he filled our glasses. We emptied them. Then he spoke:

"'I feared, senor, who it might be. He was Lupita's lover, who deserted her for another at Tucson. She swore to kill him, but we got away without trouble, and I hoped we had seen the last of him, for I dislike such affairs. Now that he is here and she knows it, anything may happen. Indeed he used Lupita badly, and you know that a jealous Mexican woman's resentment is terrible. It spoiled the finest passage in my performance, and the worst may be yet to come. As to this man, I warn you as a friend have nothing to do with him. Let him be neither your friend nor foe. He is bold, dangerous and treacherous, and there is ill luck where he comes.'

"Senor Trinbajo felt his tequila and evidently was started on a subject where he felt a personal grievance. He entertained me with some stories of Lupita's ex-lover, who seems to be a pretty thoroughgoing 'no good.' But through all this I had not got his name, which the maestro clearly hesitated to pronounce. I was afraid that if I asked for it outright the maestro's suspicions would be aroused, and, finding I was trying to pump him, he would give me no more information. So at a time when he paused for breath I carelessly said, inventing a name for the occasion:

"'Don't you suppose that this Navarro has made himself scarce and cleared out, now that Lupita has discovered him?'

"'Pardon, senor,' he said quickly. 'It is not of a Navarro I speak, but of Gaspar Sangrado.'

"On hearing the name the situation became clearer to me. Lupita's enemy is the Mexican whom Captain Beston told you about, Carmen's admirer, who is so unacceptable to her father. I had found out all that could be learned, and as it was getting late and the tequila bottle was now much the worse for wear I said good night and came away."

Felix paused, then added:

"Now we know so much about the matter have you anything to propose?"

"Carmen's name, I am to understand, was not mentioned during your conversation," I said.

"Not once."

"We are both rather bound to see the old don and his daughter safe through on their journey," I said, "and this desperado lover seems to be rather a bad lot. It would simplify the matter if we knew how Carmen feels toward him. She may fancy him and might not thank us for interfering with his pursuit of her. A Mexican girl, you know, can forgive a great many insults and even crimes in an ardent, dashing lover."

"It may not be Carmen's feelings so much as Don Ramon's safety—and our own, for that matter—that we have to consider. Sangrado, by all we hear, wouldn't hesitate to make short work of any one standing in his way. In any case, he is probably out for plunder as well as love."

"One thing I think you must agree with me on," I said. "That is, to say nothing to Don Ramon at present about what we have discovered."

"Most certainly I do," returned Felix. "It would only serve to harrow him up and might bring on the very disaster we shall try to avert. There is nothing for us to do but keep a good lookout and stand ready to meet emergencies as they arise."

We had ended our colloquy upon the subject that had drawn us from the station when another question occurred to me.

"About Lupita?" I asked. "You said that Billy the Kid was devoting himself to her. How did he succeed? Did he persuade her into a kinder mood?"

"Well, yes. But it's not any too kind, I can assure you. She seemed flattered and pleased by the attention of so dashing a caballero. There was a dangerous devil in her eye, though, and I'll wager she was thinking more of revenge than of lovemaking. He said good night to her before I left. Then he sauntered out to where the maestro and I were sitting, helped himself to a glass of tequila, sized me up from head to foot while he drank it, said buenos noches and went away. I shouldn't be surprised if he had a part to play in the drama that we are all enacting around this well in the desert."

My limbs were cramped and weary with crouching "at attention" while I listened.

"If everything's been said, I suppose we may as well go back to the corral," I began and started to rise to my feet. But Felix's hand was suddenly pressed upon my mouth and forced me back among the mesquite roots.

"S-s-s-t!" he cautioned me in a low whisper. "Don't move or stir, but listen."

Luck for us that the night breeze, lightly rustling the leaves, the grass and weeds, had merged in its sound our whispered voices. To the windward, not 20 yards away, two persons were talking together in low tones, and the breeze brought their words to us with perfect distinctness. From their accent they were clearly Mexicans, and the language they used, their native tongue, was well understood by Felix and myself. Peering intently into the darkness, we presently could discern the figures of the speakers as they stood in the shadow of a branching cactus that screened them from observation from the direction of the station.

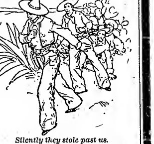
This was the part of their conversation important to our story:

"It was the devil's own doing, Miguel, that I should meet Lupita here. Of course, as soon as she saw me, the painted hell cat came for me, knife in hand, and made a great scene. I slipped away, but the discovery has been made that I am here, and no doubt Don Ramon will be put on his guard so as to be enabled the better to block my plans."

"Truly, senor, the affair was unfortunate, but it is only one more obstacle to surmount. After all is said there are only her father and Manuel to be reckoned with, and we are five in number. And the little Indian, Dolores—she, you know, is my dear friend. She is loyal to her mistress and will not help us to do anything against the senorita's inclinations. But she will serve her in anything she desires to do and will take a message to her if I request it. She has talked very freely with me about how things go on at the station and all the people that are there."

"How did you manage to get an interview with her?"

"There was no trouble in the matter, senor. I introduced myself to the showman's people as a compadre and was welcomed to their hospitality. I stood by the entrance when Don Ramon's party came into the tent. No one at the station except Dolores knows my face, and those who entered supposed that I



Silently they stole past us.

belonged with the show. A whispered word to Dolores as she passed me was enough, and as soon as she safely could she stole from the tent to join me for a few minutes. In that time I found out all that was to be learned from her."

"What had she to say of the Senorita Carmen? Will she grant me an interview?"

"I am sorry to say it, Don Gaspar, but she feels positive the senorita will not consent to speak with you unless in her father's presence and with his consent."

"Then it is needless to waste time in waiting longer. We must carry away this scornful senorita tonight." The speaker seemed suddenly to have become aware that he was speaking too loudly and continued in a lower tone, "You tell me there are a door and a window to their room?"

"Yes, senor, a door opening upon the corral and a window that looks upon the plain."

"And her father and Manuel, where do they sleep?"

"In the front room where the station keeper and his herders stay. But the herders will sleep in the corral tonight."

"It is well to know that. We must have our horses in readiness and force the door that opens upon the corral. It will lie in the shadow almost until the dawn."

"It will be unnecessary to break the door in, senor. At my signal Dolores will open it to come to meet me. It is all arranged between us."

"Good. Have the men in readiness and let them understand that they are to make short work of any one who gets in the way."

"One word more, senor. There are two caballeros, Americanos, who have traveled with Don Ramon's party from the Apaches pass and intend to accompany him as far as Silver City. They are well armed, and in carrying away the senorita we may have to reckon with them."

"Where do these cursed gringos sleep?"

"That Dolores could not tell me, but she thinks they spread their blankets in the front room of the station, with Don Ramon and Manuel."

"Pity it is not upon the prairie, where we might anticipate all trouble from them by quietly cutting their throats. But we will deal with them quite as effectually if they presume to interfere."

"It is well, senor. Shall I go to inform the men to bring up the horses?"

"Wait a little, Miguel. We will reconnoiter the station to see that all is clear. The moon is too bright to be the best for our undertaking. Would it were darker."

The two men emerged from the shadow of the cactus and for a moment stood fully revealed to us in the moonlight. One, as I already knew from what had been said, was the Mexican whose face I had seen at the tent entrance. He was of medium height, of slender, athletic form and was dressed in the Mexican costume of jacket, sombrero and "charro" pantaloons. His large silver spurs were fastened at his heels, and two pistols hung at his belt. His companion, a man shorter of stature, was similarly but less richly attired and was equally well equipped with weapons. Unsuspicious of our presence, they passed so near us that I could by reaching forth my arm have touched them with the muzzle of my revolver. Silently they stole past us. Rising to our feet, we watched them vanish from our sight as they passed into the long shadow of the station building on their way to reconnoiter the scene where their plot was to be enacted.

Felix touched my arm and pointed westward down the plain, where the moonbeams lighted a long vista among the mesquites and cactuses. There at the end they were reflected from a bit of metal that might have been a buckle or gun plate. About it were darkly outlined the forms of a group of men and horses standing motionless in the shadows.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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Appetite and Requirement.

Another error to be noted, and one which there is reason to fear is scarcely less common among our people and certainly not less serious in its consequence, consists in the excessive quantity of food consumed. To the lay mind nothing seems to augur so strongly in favor of robust health as a hearty appitite. Furthermore, there would seem to be a strong conviction in the public mind, sanctified by tradition from time almost immemorial, that the more a man eats the better he is. The quantity of food that many people naturally eat is very large as compared with their actual physiological requirements; add to this the many tempting forms in which food is presented to the palate by our modern culinery arts, the sharpening of the appetite by the ante-prandial cocktail, the stimulus afforded the appetite by a bottle of good wine, and the result is often the consumption of an amount of food that simply overwhelms the assimilative organs. Such indulgence, if unrestricted and habitual, taxes both the assimilative and the excretory organs to their highest capacity, especially when coupled with sedentary life, and moreover it lends an additional impetus to the evil springing from the use of improper quantity of food, which have already been considered. The human elaborating and excretory mechanism was evidently adjusted for ordinary wear and tear to an average limited period of about seventy years. Under 40 per cent. of extra work we most naturally expect impairment or breakdown of the mechanism much earlier. It should, therefore, excite no special surprise that so large a proportion of our well-to-do people die from bright's disease, heart failure, and allied diseases at fifty or fifty-five, who should, and with properly regulated lives and habits would have attained the natural ages of seventy or over. Paradoxical though it may seem, such people usually spring from exceptionally healthy stock, and often point with pride to the fact that their immediate ancestors lived to advanced ages of eighty years or more. This paradox, however, is more apparent than real, for investigation will usually reveal the fact that, for the most part, the parents in such cases were people of more simple habits, such as corresponded with New England life seventy-five or a hundred years ago. The truth is that the well-to-do man today lives in a faster age than that of his father and grandfather; he meets with greater opportunities and possibilites and therefore greater stimulus to all his energies; he more easily acquires pecuniary resources, and in larger amounts and therefore he possesses grater luxuries of domestic life. With these come greater temptations to excess. While he has often inherited a splendid constitution from his ancestors, unlike them he has run his physical mechanism at a breakdown rate, and it must of necessity more quickly wear out.—From "Popular Errors in Living," by Chas. W. Purdy, M. D., in North American Review for June.

This Practical Age.

The master men of the reign have been, not the politicians and statesmen, the soldiers and sailors, the poets and artists—they have been the engineers and shipbuilders, the electricians, the men who have yoked the thunderbolts of Jupiter to the hammer of Vulcan, and have usurped the authority of Neptune over the waves at the same time they have outstripped the herald Mercury by the speed of their dispatches. The steam engine, the steamship and the electric wire have, in sixty years, effected a more revolutionary change in the conceptions of distance than all the millenniums that have passed since the stone age. When the Queen ascended the throne the United States were six times furthur away than they are today. India was forty days distant instead of fourteen, Australia six months instead of six weeks. While this shrinkage has been made a practical reality for all manner of brute substances, a much more rapid and total conquest of space and time has been effected in the exchange of thought and knowledge. The cables have enabled us to beat the sun, to deliver messages in London hours by the clock before they started from India. Today, all news of importance is practically reported simultaneously all over the whole world. Our steamships bridge every sea, our cables link every continent, and commerce, that spider of the planet, despite the temporary hindrance of protective tariffs, is weaving all the nations of the world into one vast web, and the home and nest and central abode of that spider is the country and capital of our Queen.—From the Queen's Empire—A Retrospect of Sixty Years," by W. T. Stead, in the June Review of reviews.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

The Factor of Personality.

Personal influence! Yes how that survives, and defies all attempts to render it ineffective! Men who disbelieve in it and set up socialist or communist ideas, denying to any individual any priority or advantage over his fellows, see with astonishment and mortification that the hated thing enters into their most secret circles and sways all their action. It was supposed that it was only in the unenlightened ages of the world that any one man could have any personal command in great affairs. With contempt it was pronounced that the heroes of antiquity or the great captains of bygone centuries must must have had an inferior crew to deal with when so paramount a position was given to any individual. Englishmen in more recent times thought that it was only Frenchmen who could let "Bony" ride so roughshod over them, when "liberty, equality and fraternity," had but just been inscribed over the doors of every public building in France. Who but unenlightened Russians would allow a Tsar to have absolute dominion? Nowadays, surely, it was argued, when intelligence, culture and education are so generally diffused, none could arrogate to himself any large share of the admiration and worship of fellow countrymen. Is this so? Do we not rather see that men, even if raised to a high level of knowledge of material things, are yet as emotional as ever, as apt to follow like sheep the lead of one, as incapable of weighing and judging the faults of those who by appeals to their pride their passion, prejudice may rise to the head of affairs? Except in the very rare cases where great wars or convulsions of the political world are in progress, it is most difficult to get electors to value the "high politics" at stake at their proper measures of importance. Rather will they discuss the character of a candidate, and his private affairs, his position in society, the influence he may be able to use for their individual benefit; nay even his appearance seems often to them of more account than his principles. The personal factor seems to be almost as great as ever! —From "The Record Reign," by the Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, in North American Review for June.

Anglo-American War Impossible.

The possibility of war between England and America, the two great English-speaking, civilized and civilizing powers of the world, is certainly regarded on this side of the Atlantic, and probably on both as infinitely remote. During the height of the so-called Venezuelan crisis, a little more than a year ago, nothing was more remarkable than the calm and pacific tone in relation thereto shown by the English people and the English press, in sharp contrast to the belligerent attitude to say nothing of the commission of a flying squadron, evoked by the now historic telegram of the German Emperor. All this is now ancient history. But the difference in feeling was clear and unmistakable. Every Englishman believes in the unfortunate possibility of an Anglo-European war. No Englishman believes in the real possibility of an Anglo-American war. The two countries are united by ties of blood, religion and language. They have vast financial and commercial relations. They would, in the event of war—whatever its result—inflict on one another incalculable damage and loss. They have no conflicting interests, territorial or otherwise—Canada not excepted—sufficient to justify such an international calamity. All these circumstances should combine to render such an event impossible. There considerations directly affect my argument. Half the exports from the United States to England are, in fact breadstuffs, and of this commodity alone these exports supply more than one-third of our yearly national consumption. To deprive American wheat producers and grain shippers of their most valuable market would inflict material injury on American prosperity. Let us suppose that a combination of European powers against England declared food to be contraband of war. Such a declaration of international law has generally been opposed to American policy on general international grounds. For the special reasons mentioned above, and again to quote Mr. Balfour, "this theoretical prepossession would be stimulated by the strongest motives of personal interest." At the same time it may be remarked that Uncle Sam would hardly declare war in order to enforce this view except for his own hand.—From "England's Food in Time of War," by H. Seton-Karr, M. P., in North American Review for June.

The Elks at Minneapolis.

For the meeting of the Elks at Minneapolis on July 6th the Northern Pacific railroad will sell tickets till July 5th at a rate of one fare and 50 cents for the round trip. [9-12]

POINTER

We are still at the old stand giving the best satisfaction to our many customers who claim that 9 times out of every

TEN

We give the best values in the city.

Why Can't We?

We buy the very best goods that money can procure; we buy at the lowest prices given to the trade; our expenses are not large compared with others; consequently we give our customers the benefit

OUR BARGAINS

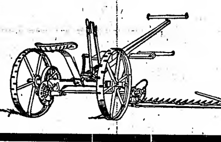
are every day, on seasonable goods and no limit put on your purchase.

Slocum's Grocery

Aug Gustafson,

Carriage, Sign and House Painter.

All Kinds of Transfer Designs in Connection.
Leave orders at Munn's Carriage Shop.
CROOKSTON, -- MINN.



The Deering Ideal Mower,

has ball bearings like a bicycle. It runs easier, cuts better and lasts longer than any mower made. It is built to wear and it runs so light and easy that it saves your horses.

We would like to have you call and let us show you the many good points it has, and at the same time let us show you our full line of hay-rakes, buggies, harness, wagons, etc. We have a complete stock of the very best goods money can buy and our prices are as low as first-class goods can be sold at.

"Merits Always Wins."

Larsen & Carpenter,

Crookston, Minnesota.

SAM JONES.

WONDERFUL SALES.

FIVE TO TEN DOLLARS

EVERY DAY CAN EASILY BE MADE SELLING THIS WORK.

B. F. HAYNES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Nashville, Tenn.

You want our MONEY
We want your SERVICES

LET US MAKE THE EXCHANGE

We will do it on a very liberal basis. We pay our men from $60 to $150 per month according to the METAL in them. We have the largest and most complete stock of any house in the west, and we guarantee it true to name and sound. Our men work the same territory year after year. A quarter of a century established. Our famous Minnetonka Apple, guaranteed outright until it produce a bushel of fruit. With our facilities we can make a good salesman of any honest man willing to work City or country territory, as you prefer. Begin at home if you wish. Write us about yourself at once, stating age, and let us make you an offer.

L. L. MAY & CO., Nurserymen and Seedsmen. St Paul, Minn.

This house is responsible.—Editor.

LEGAL BLANKS

A large Assortment always in stock at the

JOURNAL OFFICE.

SCANDIA-AMERICAN BANK,

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital $50,000. Surplus and undivided profit $30,000

Transacts a General Banking Business. Steamship Tickets bought and sold at lowest rates....
Special attention to Collections. County, Town and School Orders bought

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. Hendrickson,..............President. H. Steenerson..........Vice President
E. P. Pierce.........2d Vice President. L. Ellington......................Cashier

J. L. LUSIAN,

Plain and Ornamental Painting, Paper Hanging Sign Writing, Kalsomining and Decorating.

Shop on Ash Street near Old St. Louis Hotel.

RED RIVER VALLEY

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED

FARMS

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME

AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE

E. M. WALSH,

Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block, CROOKSTON, MINN.

PRINTING

Of Every Description done at this Office. City Styles at Lowest Prices.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President. WM. ANGLIM, Vice President. J. W. WHEELER, Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

—OF—

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital $100,000.

General Banking Business Transacted.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Town and School Orders ught. Money to Loan on Farms

CHRISTIANSON & STRANDER,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty, Terms three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

CHOICE FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchaser.

Office o Robert Street CROOKSTON, MINN

DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

East Grand Forks Items.

[From The Courier.]

John Klnan and wifeleft this morning for Spokane, where Mr. Klnan will look over prospects for a new locatioa.

Capt. Thomas R. Johnstone of the Crookston. Fire department has written promising that the representativs of his department will attend the Fourth of July celebration here and will bring at least 200 citizens of the county seat with them.

Grand Forks was well represented at Maple Lake yesterday, the following citizens spending Suaday there among others: Mr. and Mrs. H. Bendeke, Mr. and Mrs. Casper Sands, Dr. and Mrs. Eckern, Mrs. Eric. O. Granrud, I. A. Berg, H. Rostad, Carl Anderson, Dick Phinney, E. H. Thursby, J. A. Rose and son. M. Addison, Claude Anderson and James Elton and son.

Alderman Glidden and family returned yesterday morning from a month's visit to their old home at Fort Ripley, Minn, The aldermnn had a splendid time fishing and could have brought back a carload of fish on ice for his friends were it not for the new state game luw.

There is a streng demand for additional hotel accommodations in East Grand Forks and many citizens have suggested that if the matter were properly agitated capital could doubtless be interested and a first-class hotel be built on the east side of the river.

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

J. W. Wheeler was dowe from Crookston Monday.

Miss Sarah Pollard, of Woodside, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Coooke were made happy Sunday by the advent of a little boy at their home.

A dance at John Nichols' place Saturday night attracted a number of the young people, who made the trip on their bikes.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kankel and Andrew Opheim left Sunday for White Earth to take in the Indian celebration at that place on Taesday.

Lars Dackstad was in Crookston Taesday figuring on the price cf a marriage license.

John Holton and J. S. LaDue were in Crookston yesterday on business conneeted with the Garfield county contest.

J. W. Ross, the architect who drew the plans for the new hotel' was here the first of the week looking over the work that is being done by contractor Charley Ross. He returned fally satisfied that the work was being well performed.

A bridge carpenter by the name of Mooney met a sudden death Friday near Ulen. He was at work on the new railroad bridge at that point, became overbalanced, falling thirty feet. The fall broke his neck and he died almost instantly.

The crops around here are in the best condition that they have been for years. The cool weather the first part of the season was just the thing for wheat, it kept the root growing and the warm weather and copious showers are fairly making it jump now.

A natural grove is growing up on the village purk. The village council is unanimously of the opinion that somthing should be done towards preserving the park and steps will be taken to have the same fenced in and cleaned up. There would not be a more beautiful spot in town if there wns some work done on it.

While driving four horses on the hearse at Mrs. Hegg's funeral Tuesday Frank Hamilton met with a distressing accident which will lay him up for some time. While waiting at the cemetery the lead team became unmanageble and turning shortbroke the tongue. Mr. Hamilton was thrown heavily to the ground sustaining a fracture of the right collar bone. Dr. Warren was called in and made him as easy as possible.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.)

Wm. Martin, one of the old and highly respected farmers of the town of Fanny was in towa Wednesday.

Duncan Bain and wife and James Nesbit and wife of the Morals visited with Robert Bain and family yesterday.

A little daughter arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Bain last Tuesday.

B. McCrillis wheeled over from his school at East Grand Forks and spent Sunday visiting—but never mind who. If you want to know who ask Bert.

The suspense is over and Chris Widenhoefer has been appointed stamp-licker for the bailiwick of Fisher for the next four years. If there was to be a change no more satisfactory man than Mr. Widenhoefer could be found. During the term of the present incumbent, Mr. H. B. Laughlin, no person has had any kick coming; he has been courteous and obliging at the same time conforming to all the rules of the department and we beleve Mr. Widenhoefer's administration will be just as satisfactory. We understand that the office will not be moved from its present location.

About forty couple attended the dance at Mr. and Mrs. G. Bassler's residence last Saturday night given in honor of Miss Annie Bassler and all reported a grand time.

McINTOSH ITEMS

(From The Tribune)

Carl Halvorson returaed last Monday. He first showed himself to John Ovre. About nine o'clock Sunday morning Ovre left his house to go to his stable. A man came out of the grove near by and said, "Hello, John," whom Ovre at once recognized as being Halvorson. He expessed a wish to be left alone for the day, aad, after promising that he should not be disturbed, Ovre made an excuse to leave the place and came directly to town to give the tidings.

Halverson will not give aay reasons for leaving home in the manner he did. He says he walked across the White Earth reservation, through Norman county and North Dakota into Montana or Wyoming. There he worked threshing wheat which for some reason was not threshed last fall. One day a sense of the folly of what he had done and was doing come upon him us with a shock, and the thoughts of his farm, his crops and his friends, so overcame him that he burst out crying. He then told a chum with whom he had been planning to go to the Pacific coast, of his situation, and the friend immediately set him on the homeward track, about two weeks ago. He returned as he had gone, most of the way on foot. Such is his story as we have it from John Ovre.

He lost some flesh on his strange trip, and whatever may have been his condition when he left, he is apperently in his right mind now. although very nervous and excited over the peculiar situation in which he has placed himself. He left on April 22th and returned on June 13th having been absent on his straage journey two months less nine days. Thus happily ends what at one time bid fair to be an insolvable mystery.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice, for the week ending June 19th. 1897.

Gentlemen's:—Mr. Patrick Butler, Jens Holt, S. J. Howe, Sem Hoffman, Ferdinand Fredrick, Gilbert Johnson, Mr. John Reyske, Mr. S. Svandsoa, Headry Fernal.

Ladies':—Mrs. D. Buae, Nels Erickson, Miss Lamar, Mrs. Andria Peder, Sigrid Hansen Strand.

"Persons calling for the above say advertised.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

ROYAL

BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

Master Guy Monroe, of Crookston, is spending the holidays with his sister here, Mrs. A. McArty.

Lightning struck a tall jack pine close to John Mittun's saw mill Wednesday afternoon disfiguring the tree and stunning the men at work close by. No one was injured, though.

Atty. B. S. Bennett received a telegram yesterday morning informing him of the prostration of his aged mother with a stroke of paralysis at her home in Tower City, N. D. Mr. Bennett left for Tower City on the afternoon freight.

A party of Fertile citizens passed through the town this morning on their way to Bemidji where they will spend a week or ten days fishing and enjoying the pleasure of that new but attractive summer resort. Among the party were G. Frick, F. J. Cook, W. F. Peterson, L. Duckstad, H. Peterson, P. O. Christianson and H. Rieson.

Jerome Thayer drove in Tuesday afternoon with the Red Lake mail. He also brought with him a yonag moose but a few months old that he ran across near Four Legged Lake. Jerome says that wolves had chased it and left their marks upon it. After showing it around towa he took it out to his brother's pasture and intends to ask the state auditor for a permit to keep it. It is only three or four feet high and will be a curiosity worth the trouble of raising.

J. Z. Perron was in town on Monday last. He had completed on the Saturday before the contract which he had for F. O. Sibley of sawing 975,000 feet of lumber. Altogether he has sawed about 1,100,000 feet of lumber and expects to do as much in the same place next winter. In the last twelve days that he run his mill there were 200,000 feet of lumber sawed.

Dr. McKinnon was called to the home of Andrew Tronby, three miles south of McIntosh, on Wednesday evening. Mr. Tronby's two year old daughter had been playing around a plow and somehow pulled it over on herself, breaking one of her legs.

Commissioner Dudley, Sheriff Nygnard and County Attorney Frank Street were in town last Monday and accepted the bonds of Jerome Thayer and Reginus Johnson who have taken the contracts for work on the Red Lake road in Beltrami county upon which the state appropriation of $450 will be well expended. About 500 rods of ditching and grading will be done, 36 culverts will be made and several bridges built. In speaking of the work Commissioner Dudley stated that he had supposed that the work included in these contracts would cost the county $2,000. The appropriation is therefore being well expended.

The celebration last Monday at White Earth agency attracted a large number from here and other places. It is estimated that over 5000 peopls were there. Among those from here wers Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Stadsvold, Mr. and Mrs F. M. Hume, Mr. and Mrs G. I. Houghtaling, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Masters, the base-ball club and others. The local club did not play but enjoyed watching a game between White Earth and Detroit which the latter won easily. The celebration was well conducted and all from here enjoyed their trip, especially Messrs Hume and Masters, the only drawback to the enjoyment of the excursion being the fact that Mr. Houghtaling was along and was to lazy to do his share of the work.

CLIMAX ITEMS

From The Chronicle

W. H. Smith, of Fargo, is painting the interior of the Hotel Climax.

John Steenerson is erecting a barn just back of the townsite office.

Andrew Granberg is erecting a spacious granary on his farm east of town.

Levi Steenerson, our townsite proprietor, made a business trip to Grand Forks Tuesday.

Eli Steenerson and wife, of Crookston are visiting a few days with Andrew Steenerson and family this week.

Peter Finland living two miles east of town struck a flow of water at the depth of 269 feet. A test developed 500 barrels per day.

Ole Romo and Ole Branseth, two popular farmers of this vicinity, were seen on our streets Tuesday. They say that wheat is going to yield 40 bushels to the acre in this vicinity.

Married at Mansfield Minn., on June the 8th—Frank T. Lambke, of Climax to Miss Margarette Neibuhr of Mansfield.

A traveling man who was stopping at the Hotel Climax Tuesday says that he got up early in the morning and went out and measured a stem of wheat; in the evening he again went out and found that the stem had grown just one inch. All on account of that good rain we had that day.

Maple Bay Items.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Spring rye in this vicinity is headed out and looking fine.

Superintendant Kaasa visited our school last Friday.

Rufus Barker, of Mentor, was a caller at the Bay last Monday.

D. D. Horton is painting Barholtz, new hotel in Fertile.

John Holton and family, of Fertile was here first of the week fishing.

Mrs. M. Roiastad, of Cottonwood, Minn., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Sorenson this summer.

Felsing & Gustafson sold one straw stacker which has been delivered, and have orders for several more.

D. E. Powell, son and nephew, of Casselton N. D. spent a week here buying cattle, and brought with them a few head of horses to sell.

C. Nelson rode out from Crookston on his wheel, and spent Sunday with friends at the Bay.

W. L. Morgan, superintendant of the state fish commission was up from St. Paul last week, and was the guest of his cousin, Mrs. Hunter for a few days.

T. G. Lee, of the west side has been quite sick for a long time and his friends are sorry to learn that he is not improving.

Maple Bay will celebrate the 4th on the 5th with the usual sports through the day, and a dance in the hall in the afternoon and evening, fireworks at night.

Land Commissioner Hermann has practically determined to recommend the adoption of the Menominee plan for the disposal of dead and down timber on the Chippewa reservation in Minnesota. This plan allows the Indians to cut and shape this timber into logs and haul it to the banks of streams, to be disposed of to timbermen.

Comptroller Eckels has given out an abstract of reports of the condition of the 60 national banks in Minnesota exclusive of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It shows total resources of $22,498,590, loans and discounts aggregating $43,244,941, and reserve on hand and deposited with reserve agents $4,798,161. The deposits amounted to $14,374,309.

The state grove of Druids elected the following officers: Noble grand arch, Arthur J. Smith, Winona; deputy grand arch, Arthur W. Rohland, St. Paul; grand secretary, G. A. Johnson, St. Paul; grand treasurer, Adolph Wolff, Minneapolis; grand marshal, W. H. Ware, St. Paul. A motion was carried to hold the next meeting at Minneapolis. A committee was appointed to revise the constitution.

Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim
As the swift years steal away.
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim
Lose fairness with every day.
But she still is queen and hath charms to spare
Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

Preserve Your Hair

and you preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair, by the use of

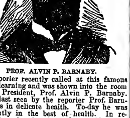
Ayer's Hair Vigor.

A SCIENTIST SAVED.

President Barnaby, of Hartsville College, Survives a Serious Illness Through the Aid of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

From the Republican, Columbus, Ind.

The Hartsville College, situated at Hartsville, Indiana, was founded years ago in the interest of the United Brethren Church, when the state was mostly a wilderness, and colleges were scarce. The college is well known throughout the country; former students having gone into all parts of the world.



PROF. ALVIN P. BARNABY.

A reporter recently called at this famous seat of learning and was shown into the room of the President, Prof. Alvin P. Barnaby. When last seen by the reporter Prof. Barnaby was in delicate health. To-day he was apparently in the best of health. In response to an inquiry the professor said:

"Oh, yes, I am much better than for some time. I am now in perfect health; but my recovery was brought about in rather a peculiar way."

"Tell me about it," said the reporter.

"Well, to begin at the beginning," said the professor, "I studied too hard when at school, endeavoring to educate myself for the professions. After completing the common course I came here, and graduated, from the theological course. I entered the ministry, and accepted the charge of a United Brethren Church at a small place in Kent County, Mich. Being of an ambitious nature, I applied myself diligently to my work and studies. In time I noticed that my health was failing. My trouble was indigestion, and this with other troubles brought on nervousness.

"My physician prescribed for me for some time, and advised me to take a change of climate. I did as he requested and was some improved. Soon after, I came here as professor in physics and chemistry, and later was financial agent of this college. The change agreed with me, and for awhile my health was better, but my duties were heavy, and again I found my trouble returning. This time it was more severe and in the winter I became completely prostrated. I tried various medicines and different physicians. Finally, I was able to return to my duties. Last spring I was elected president of the college. Again I had considerable work, and the trouble, which had not been entirely cured, began to affect me, and last fall I collapsed. I had different doctors, but none did me any good. Professor Bowman, who is professor of natural science, told me of his experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and urged me to give them a trial, because they had benefited him in a similar case, and I concluded to try them.

"The first box helped me, and the second gave great relief, such as I had never experienced from the treatment of any physician. After using six boxes of the medicine I was entirely cured. To-day I am perfectly well. I feel better and stronger than for years. I certainly recommend this medicine."

To allay all doubt Prof. Barnaby cheerfully made an affidavit before

LYMAN J. SCUDDER, *Notary Public.*

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

From Chicago to Pittsburg in 9 hours and 25 minutes by rail is the latest time-beating record of the Pennsylvania. It was made by an engine in every day use.

Suits aggregating half a million have been begun against stockholders of the defunct Capital National bank of Lincoln, Neb., for the return of unearned dividends claimed to have been paid out of money of depositors.

Francois Coppee, the French poet, now in his 56th year, is dying.

E. C. Burleigh (Rep.) of Augusta has been elected to congress from the Third Maine district to succeed Seth L. Milliken, deceased.

Captain Boycott is dead. He was about 65 years of age and became famous through being the first man subjected to the "boycott" in Ireland.

John I. Blair, New Jersey's greatest and most generous millionaire, is dying at the age of 95 years. His property is estimated at $60,000,000, all of which he accumulated himself.

A. S. Austin, the California lawyer, who asserted that he could furnish evidence that would save Theodore Durrant from the gallows, has been adjudged insane.

Sealed Bids Wanted.

John Nicholson will receive sealed bids up to July 6th at 1 o'clock for putting foundation under his house and other repairs. The right to reject any or all bids reserved. Plans and specifications may be seen at his residence, on the residence of W. T. Nicholson, on Seventh St. [11-12]

Salesmen wanted.

To sell the largest stock of Northern Grown Fruits, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, etc., in the West. Steady work. Pay weekly. Three plans. Write at once for terms.

THE JEWELL NURSERY CO.,
[4-11] Lake City, Minnesota.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office, Crookston, Minn., June 23rd 1897.

Notice is hereby given that Walter C. Kelso, of Hallock, Minn., has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the register and receiver of the United States Land Office in Crookston, Minnesota on Friday the 6th day of August, 1897, on timber culture application No. 3536, for the se quarter of section No. 28, in Township No. 152 N, Range No. 47 W.

He names as witnesses: Robert Casmey, Emil VonderBeck, G. VonderBeck, and C. Stuhr, all of Euclid Minnesota.

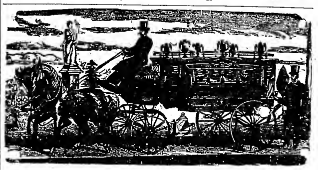
[11-16] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO.

: Fournet Block. :

Caskets, Coffins, Burial Supplies.

Prices Reduced 25 per cent.



This cut represents our new Sterling Hearse.

$3.50 Per Trip to City Funerals.

Twelve years' Experience in the business with thorough training in the Science of Embalming. Our new Undertaking room is now stocked complete.

R. G. WOODHAM,
Embalmer and Funeral Director.

New Spring Stock Now Ready

Prices Lower than Ever.

EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN. Main Street.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY JULY 1, 1897 NO 12

Great Clearing Sale,

Of all Summer Goods till July 8th

Special Deal on Shoes

Any Price to Move Them.

Note these prices you can't better them!

Silk and woolen novelties, 85c quality	53c
Fancy Arabian Figures, 75c quality	59c
54 inch all wool German serge, 75c quality	59c
25 pieces novelty dress goods 65c quality	43c
10 pieces figured Brilliantines 85c quality	19c

Special bargains in black silk.

Table Linen.

Bleached table linen 45c quality	29c
Bleached table linen, 50c quality	39c
Bleached table linen 75c quality	59c
72 inch bleached table linen 85c quality	65c

Miscellaneous.

Nos 5, 7, 9, all silk ribbon per yard	5c
Nos 12, 16, 22 all silk ribbon per yard	10c
Nos 40 and 60 all silk ribbon, per yard	15c
Best bleached muslin "Fruit of the Loom" per yard	7c
Best unbleached muslin per yard	4½c
All 5c calicos	3c
All 6c and 7c calicos	4c
All 8c calicos	5c
Best table oil cloth per yard	15c
5-foot window shades	12c
Best Saxony yarn, all colors, per skein	5c
25 pieces Silkeline 15c quality	9c
50 doz gent's summer underwear 65c per suit quality	44c
150 doz gent's socks four pairs for	25c
35 dozen Ladies' fast black hose, 15 cent quality for	8c

2 spools of cotton	5c
50 doz Men's and Boys' Sweaters	25c
10 doz Boys' waists at	25c
10 doz summer corsets 65c quality	49c
10 doz Men's Negligee shirts $1.25 quality	95c
15 doz Men's Negligee shirts 90c quality	50c
50 doz Ladies' tan colored hose 25c quality	10c
Special Ideal and No. 181 corsets 90c quality	50c

Notions.

1 paper of pins	1c
2 cards hooks and eyes	5c
Best curling iron	5c
Japanese steel hairpins	1c
Darning cotton (all shades)	2c
15 doz shirt waist sets, per set	10c
Finishing braid, per roll	5c
100 yds of spool silk	5c
1 spool twist	1c
1 spool of best knitting silk	9c
Combination waist and hose sup's	23c
Baby ribbon per yard	1c
Crochet hooks	1c
Col tape per roll card	1c
Curling kids, per bunch	5c
Seamless stockinet dress shields, set	8c

Take Your Pick.

Boys' suits in all kinds of cloths. You will find them sturdy and well made.

Cottonade suits, 4 to 13 years	$1.20
8 doz linen suits, 2½ to 7 years	1.15
Black cassimere suits, 6 to 13 years	2.75
Black cassimere suits, long pants, 10 to 18 years	3.75
100 doz Boys' knee pants from 3 to 16 years	15c to 69c

Doesn't Cost Any more

To have a fine pair of shoes than a common pair. This is the greatest sale we have ever known. We have a liberal supply of all kinds: Men's, Ladies', Misses and Children's in all colors and styles.

Bountiful bargains in every line.

This sale includes wash goods, fancy parasols, hosiery, underwear, ready-made suits, shirt waists and wrappers. We also have now on exhibition a complete line of Children's headwear in embroidery, silk and linen, at prices never before offered in the history of the city.

NEW YORK STORE

A. CHABOT, Proprietor.

AGREED ON A TICKET

THREE FACTIONS OF IOWA SILVERITES NAME CANDIDATES.

Two Democrats, Two Silver Republicans and a Populist Get Places—Ex-Congressman White of the Sixth District Named for Governor.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 24.—The Democratic state convention adjourned early in the evening, having completed its work. The two allied conventions, the Silver Republicans and Populists, completed their work slightly in advance. The three factions were, after much controversy, able to agree on one platform, with free silver as the main idea, and one ticket, composed of two Democrats, two Silver Republicans and one Populist. The ticket will be placed on the official ballot under the name "Democrat." When this became known there was a split in the Populist convention, the middle of the road faction, under the leadership of A. W. C. Weeks, walking out. The seceders numbered probably 100 of the delegates. General J. B. Weaver's faction remained with the Democrats whereupon he was bitterly denounced. But for this rupture the union of all the free silver forces would have been complete. The ticket is composed as follows: Governor, F. E. White, (Dem.); lieutenant governor, B. A. Plummer, (Sil. Rep.); judge supreme court, L. J. Kinne, (Dem.); railroad commissioner, S. E. Grain, (Pop.); superintendent of instruction, D. F. Rhinehart, (Sil. Rep.).

The Contest for First Place.

Mr. White, the candidate for governor, was formerly a member of congress from the Sixth district. He was defeated for re-election last year by John F. Lacey. He is an out and out free silver man and has an established reputation as a good campaigner. Mr. White's main competitor for the nomination for governor was J. R. Burgess of Ottumwa, a Cleveland postmaster who supported Bryan. His candidacy was pushed by the younger men. Half a dozen other candidates were placed in nomination, but ex-Governor Boies' name was hardly mentioned in the convention. Mr. Plummer and Mr. Rhinehart are little known in state politics. Mr. Grain was many years ago the Populist candidate for governor. Judge Kinne is chief justice of the supreme court now. He supported Bryan last year, but under protest. He is a prominent Democrat.

The sentiment of the convention was almost overwhelmingly for Bryan. There was no quarter given to the gold Democrats.

The resolutions of the Democratic convention endorse the Chicago platform of 1896, especially that part relating to the free coinage of silver. On state issues the platform demands statutory provisions for holding corporations strictly liable for damage to employes. A state board of control is demanded for all state institutions; the state administration is denounced for extravagance, resulting in an indebtedness of $1,000,000; the anti-fusion law of the extra session of the legislature is denounced; the rates paid to state printer and binder are called extravagant; the extortions of the school book monopoly are denounced; it is declared to be the sense of the convention that no man connected with banks, insurance, or building and loan associations shall, as state officer, pass on such questions, and the taxation laws affecting corporations are generally denounced as defective.

The Populist and Silver Republican platforms are framed on very much the same model.

ENDED HARMONIOUSLY.

Ohio Republican State Convention Finishes Its Labors.

TOLEDO, O., June 24.—The Republican state convention completed its work in a session of less than four hours. While there had been a hard fight for two days for the control of the state central committee, there was every appearance of harmony and enthusiasm. The two contested districts were decided in favor of the Dick candidates, and this showed that the state committee stood 17 for Dick and 4 for Kurtz. Governor Bushnell not only accepted the situation complacently before the convention assembled by having a friendly consultation with Senator Hanna, but he also made a strong speech of acceptance in the convention. In the organization of the state central committee Governor Bushnell named the vice chairman, while Senator Hanna selected the chairman and the secretary.

Hanna as an Orator.

The feature of the convention was the speech of Senator Hanna. Governor Bushnell and others who spoke had been frequently heard but Senator Hanna was not known before in his own state as an orator. His delivery was eloquent and forcible and he captured the convention by his commanding oratory. The following ticket was nominated:

Governor, Asa S. Bushnell; lieutenant governor, A. W. Jones; supreme judge, Jacob Burkett; attorney general, Frank Monnett; state treasurer, Samuel Campbell; school commissioner, L. D. Bonebrake; member board of public works, [illegible]

CURRENCY REFORM BILL.

Measure to Be Submitted at the Regular Session of Congress.

CHICAGO, June 28.—A special to The Times-Herald from Washington says:

Currency reform is to be the chief business of congress next winter.

President McKinley has decided fully that he will not send to congress at this session a message suggesting the creation of a currency commission, as he had intended a short time since. Instead of a committee to investigate the subject and report to congress, an administration bill is to be drawn and presented to congress next winter. The preparation of this measure is to be the special work of Secretary Gage, but he is to have the assistance of Comptroller Eckels and a number of other officials and public men who are also close students of the currency and banking question.

This measure, when prepared, is to be submitted to the president and after receiving his approval will go to Speaker Reed, and a number of senators. If any of these have serious objections to its details, an effort will be made to harmonize differences, so that when the work of passing it through congress is entered upon, there may be no delay through Republican dissention.

There will be ample provision for a safe and elastic credit currency on some plan similar to that employed in Canada or to that recommended in what is known as the Baltimore plan. The gold reserve will be protected as other nations protect their bullion reserves.

RATE ON HIDES FIXED.

Senate Disposes of a Question That Has Caused Much Controversy.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The senate made good progress on the tariff bill during the day, disposing of the paragraphs relating to hides which have been the source of much controversy. As finally agreed on the duty on hides is placed at 20 per cent ad valorem, in place of 1¼ cents per pound, as originally reported by the finance committee. The discussion was protracted, drifting into a general debate on trusts and from that back to the sugar trust. Mr. Smith (N. J.) spoke at length against the duty on hides, while Mr. Allen (Neb.) supported the duty. The new paragraph was agreed to, 30 to 20, one Democrat, Rawlins (Utah), and several Populists and Silver Republicans voting with the Republicans in the affirmative.

The incidental debate on trusts led to severe arraignment of the sugar trust by Messrs. Caffery and Lindsay and a general discussion of means to deal with trusts by Mr. Hoar. Among other paragraphs disposed of during the day were all those relating to gloves and substitutes for the paragraphs on live animals, iron ore and stained glass windows.

RUSHING IN GOODS.

Receipts at the New York Customhouse Monday Were $805,000.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Another rush to enter foreign goods before the tariff bill becomes a law began at the customhouse during the day. The receipts were $895,000, and of this $132,000 was on account of sugar duties. Reports from Washington that the new bill would be enacted shortly gave to the movement additional force.

Reed Preparing His Committees.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Speaker Reed said during the day that he had the matter of the appointment of the committees under consideration and that unless something now unforseen occurred to change his present inclination he would prepare the lists and submit them prior to the final adjournment.

Requests All to Be Present.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—In anticipation of the passage of the tariff bill by the senate this week, Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, chairman of the Republican caucus of the house, has issued a request to all Republican members of the house to be in their seats next Monday, July 5.

Pettigrew Rapidly Recovering.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The condition of Senator Pettigrew, who was taken ill in the senate Saturday, continues to improve. His physician believes he will be able to resume his senatorial duties in a few days.

RUSH FOR THE WEST.

Pacific Railroads Will Be Severely Taxed to Handle the Crowds.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Monday morning city passenger agents began to sell tickets from Chicago to San Francisco for $25 for the westbound trip. This bargain sale will continue until the close of business Saturday night. The tickets are issued on account of the 16th annual convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, which will be held in San Francisco July 7 to 12 inclusive, and it is estimated that from 15,000 to 25,000 excursionists will be carried west by railroads running out of Chicago.

A large proportion of these Christian Endeavor tourists will come from the East, and they began arriving in Chicago during the day. Reports from Cincinnati, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Indianapolis, Kansas City and other gateways, indicate that the transcontinental lines will be taxed to their greatest capacity to carry the men, women and children who will take advantage of the extremely low rates offered by the railroads.

CHECKMATED JAPS

SEIZURE OF THE HAWAIIAN CUSTOM HOUSE PROBABLY AVERTED

By the Prompt Action of Admiral Beardsley, Which Caused a Sudden Change of Mind—Japanese Legation Denies Having Any Designs on the Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—The steamship Gaelic brought the following advices from Honolulu:

Since the Philadelphia has been in port weekly battalion drills have been held. On the 14th the men from both the Marion and the flagship were landed. While on march to the drill grounds an orderly brought an order and the battalion returned on board. This action was taken, it is understood, on account of a rumor to the effect that the Nanaiwai would land a force of men to take charge of the Hawaiian customhouse. The Japanese failed to act, and it is believed that Admiral Beardslee's prompt action caused the captain to change his mind.

Foundation for the Rumor.

The English-speaking people here believe that there was good foundation for the rumor in spite of the denial made at the Japanese legation.

Minister Shimama of Japan denies a story to the effect that Japan has withdrawn his request from the Hawaiian government for an explanation of the reasons for ejecting the Japanese immigrants.

There has been no correspondence between this legation and the minister of foreign affairs since June 4.

NO DESIGNS ON HAWAII.

Japanese Insist They Are Not After the Islands.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Japanese position on the annexation of Hawaii by the United States has been made known from a very high source. The Japanese base their opposition to annexation almost entirely upon the ground that it is an interference with the treaty rights of Japan and complain especially that the treaty was negotiated in the face of the most friendly protestations from Japan and at a time when the Japanese authorities had been led to believe that no such treaty would be undertaken. The Japanese insist, as on all former occasions, that the Japanese government has not now and never has had any designs against Hawaii.

Russia Will Not Protest.

LONDON, June 28.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says that Russia will not join in Japan's protest against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, but she regards the measure as a dangerous precedent.

GREAT NAVAL DISPLAY.

Review in Victoria's Honor the Most Magnificent Ever Witnessed.

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., June 28.—The most magnificent display of naval strength ever witnessed occurred off Spithead, the occasion being the grand naval review held in honor of the completion of the 60th year of the reign of Queen Victoria. The Prince of Wales, representing her majesty, reviewed a fine fleet of foreign warships, representing all the maratime nations of the world, the proudest, strongest and swiftest of these craft being the United States armored cruiser Brooklyn, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Miller. The heir apparent also inspected about 30 miles of British warships, in which were 165 fighting ships of different classes, carrying about 900 heavy guns, manned by over 38,000 men and of about 550,000 tons in all.

Each maritime nation sent an admiral in his flagship to witness the review. They formed a line abreast of the British battleships, where they were favorably placed to compare their own naval architecture with that of other nations. Each nation sent its best available ship, and a magnificent display resulted.

HER LAST APPEARANCE.

Queen Has Probably Been Seen in Public for the Last Time.

LONDON, June 29.—The queen has returned to London for what is probably her last public appearance in the metropolis. It is said on fair official authority that in future whatever functions require royal presence will be attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales as her representatives.

The queen thinks, so the statement runs, that she has done enough. The unexampled devotion and acception of her obligations to her people have after 60 years, well won her rest, and in so far as the sovereign can, she now proposes to let the burden of responsibility fall on those who must bear it when she passes away.

ADVICE FROM GERMANY.

Second Appeal of the Sultan For Support Refused.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 29.—A fresh attempt on the part of the sultan to secure Germany's support of the retention of Thessaly has met with refusal and the advice to conform to Europe's wishes on the subject.

Goodnow Goes to Shanghai.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—John Goodnow of Minnesota has been appointed consul general at Shanghai, and James H. Shoup of Idaho marshal for the District of Alaska.

NO SOCIALIST COLONY.

Debs Abandons His Scheme to Start One in Washington State.

MILWAUKEE, June 29.—Victor S. Berger, editor of a socialist organ, gave out a statement on his return from a conference with Eugene V. Debs. He says the plan to plant a socialist colony has been abandoned and to take its place there will be a small migration of unemployed men to the state of Washington. They will look for homes there the same as other settlers and the expense of transporting them will be paid through a per capita tax of 15 cents a month on members of the Social Democracy, Debs' new party. Debs will remain in the East and he and his associates will devote themselves to the cause of socialism through this political party and the ballot.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CUBA.

Spain Will Send 20,000 Additional Troops to Cuba in the Fall.

MADRID, June 29.—Senor Canovas del Castillo says that in case the Spanish forces in Cuba should suffer severely from sickness during the rainy season the government will send 20,000 additional troops to the island in October in order to maintain the army at its full strength and to inflict a final blow upon the insurgents.

A Place for Keane.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The Journal and Advertiser says Archbishop Keane, former rector of the Catholic university at Washington, is about to return to the United States as archbishop of New Orleans, to succeed the venerable Archbishop Janssen, who died suddenly a week ago, while on his way to this city.

CORNELL WINS.

Decided Victory Over Both Yale and Harvard at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 26.—Conditions for the annual 'varsity race were excellent, and the crews were all in good condition. The start was made at 3:45 p. m., Cornell leading slightly. At the finish Cornell was 5 lengths ahead of Yale, Harvard finishing 4 lengths behind Yale. Time, 20 minutes, 34 seconds.

Thousands of Tons of Tea.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—The steamship Glenshiel, one of the finest on the Chinese coast, arrived here with 4,700 tons of tea, of which 2,700 will be sent overland. This is the largest consignment of tea which has been received for many years.

A meeting at Kenyon of farmers representing the farmers' elevators in Southern Minnesota, elected the following officers: E. A. Bigelow, president, Zumbrota; E. H. Emerson, vice president, West Concord; R. J. Whitman, secretary, Owatonna; R. O. Lund, treasurer, Zumbrota. The object of the organization is to effect a consolidation of all farmers' elevators, thus securing mutual co-operation.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, June 29.

WHEAT—Cash No. 1 hard, 72¾c; No. 1 Northern, 72c; No. 2 Northern, 69¾c; No. 3 spring, 60¾@66¾c; rejected, 49¾@64c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 74c; No. 1 Northern, 73¼c; July No. 1 Northern, 73¼c; September No. 1 Northern, 64¼c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 29.

WHEAT—June closed at 71c; July, 71c; September, 63¼c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 73c; No. 1 Northern, 71¾c; No. 2 Northern, 69¾c.

Poultry, Butter and Eggs.

CHICAGO, June 29.

Live poultry firm. Turkeys, 6@7; chickens, 7½c; spring chickens, 10@15c; ducks, 7@8c. Butter firm; creameries, 12@14½c; dairies, 9@12c. Eggs, firm; fresh 8½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST PAUL, June 29.

HOGS—Market is a shade lower, in sympathy with Eastern decline. Range of prices, $2.80@3.15.

CATTLE—Market is about steady, but quiet.

Sales ranged at $3.45@3.70 for stockers; $2.75@2.80 for heifers; $4.50@4.75 for calves; $3.00@4.00 for steers.

SHEEP—Market for good sheep and lambs steady.

Muttons, $3.00@3.50; lambs, $3.50@4.00.

Receipts: Hogs, 200; cattle, 50; sheep, 50; calves, 10.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, June 29.

HOGS—Market active, steady, and a shade higher than Saturday.

Sales ranged at $3.35@3.55 for light; $3.35@3.50 for mixed; $3.15@3.45 for heavy; $3.15@3.25 for rough.

CATTLE—Market steady to stronger.

Sales ranged at $3.90@5.15 for beeves; $1.75@4.25 for cows and heifers; $2.80@4.20 for Texas steers; $3.85@4.30 for stockers and feeders.

SHEEP—Market steady to 1c lower.

Sales ranged at $3.25@4.15 for native sheep; $3.10@4.00 for Westerns; $3.00@5.50 for lambs.

Receipts: Hogs, 47,000; Cattle, 15,000; Sheep, 22,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, June 29.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—June, 71c; July, 70¼c; September, 65⅛@65¼c; December, new, 67¼c; old, 64¾c.

CORN—June, 25c; July, 25c; September, 26c.

OATS—June, 17c¼; July, 17¼c; September, 18c.

PORK—June, $7.70; July, $7.75; September, $7.82½@7.85.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

The Swedish-American Republicans of Minnesota have formed a league.

Dorilus Morrison, a resident of Minneapolis since 1854, is dead, aged 83.

Governor Clough is to make the dedicatory address at the Gettysburg monument dedication on July 2.

Soren Listoe, formerly register of the Fergus Falls land office, has been appointed consul at Rotterdam.

Iowa officials are reported to be ready to compromise the differences with Minnesota officials regarding insurance business.

Launcelot Jenkins of Deer Creek, aged 55 years, was injured while leading a cow and died soon after. He became entangled in a rope.

Ex-Senator Washburn opposes the confirmation of John Goodnow as consul general at Shanghai, and the nomination is held up.

The jury in the libel suit of Ignatius Donnelly against the St. Paul Pioneer Press awarded the plaintiff $1,000. A stay of 30 days was granted.

Senator Keller's 14-year-old son was seriously injured by machinery in his father's factory, and the doctors have little hope of saving his life.

The third annual meeting of the Northwestern Interstate Band association was held at Ortonville last week. Fourteen bands were present.

Georgetown university has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Daniel W. Lawler of Minnesota. Mr. Lawler is a graduate of the institution.

Charles A. Thorne of Hastings has been appointed delegate from Minnesota to the national conference of charities and corrections, which will be held at Toronto in July.

The Third United States infantry started Saturday morning from Fort Snelling on its annual march to the state camp at Lake City. Lake City will be reached Friday.

At Kasson Bert Von Nordstrand fired two shots into the neck and head of Miss Jennie Geesie, which may prove fatal, and then shot himself dead. Jealousy is the supposed cause.

Wadena creamery butter during May brought the highest cash price paid for creamery butter in New York on the days that it was sold. It netted the creamery 11 cents a pound.

Charles R. Zchau, indicted on the charge of stealing $13,600 from the German-American bank, plead guilty. George K. Jackson, jointly indicted with Zchau, was discharged.

For alienation of his wife's affections George Nelson of Mankato was awarded $3,000 by a verdict of the jury which has been trying his damage suit against his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Garrett.

In accordance with an order issued by Adjutant General Muehlberg, the national guard of the state (for the first time in its history) will go into camp this year without dress suits in their baggage.

At the coroner's inquest held over the remains of ex-Postmaster Dennis O'Brien of Willmar, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, caused by the discharge of a gun lodging in the abdomen.

Gne Hopka, a farmer living four miles south of Canby, died of acute glanders. Mr. Hopka became infected by inhaling the discharges from a glandered horse, while syringing the animal's nostrils. He was ill but a few days.

St. Peter insane asylum is to have three improvements: A $23,000 dining-room extension, an $8,000 kitchen and bakery, $5,000 worth of plumbing, $2,000 in corridors, and several thousand dollars worth of new ceiling and floors.

The first summer quarter of the Mankato and Winona normal schools opens Thursday. The terms of these two schools will open on the first day of each succeeding quarter under the arrangements for a continuous school year.

A committee of the Duluth city council, appointed to investigate charges against the board of public works reports that the board had let contracts in direct opposition to the instructions of the council, and had made false reports of the work let.

An iron quart pot filled with an explosive powder was found near the Strasbourg statue on the Place de la Concorde, Paris, at about 8 a. m. It is supposed to be another anarchistic plot.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

WHAT JACKSON DID.

CRUSHED BANKS IN ORDER TO RESTORE GOLD TO CIRCULATION.

Changed Ratio From Fifteen to Sixteen to One to Bring Gold Back—Was One Who Thought That All Mankind Had a Predilection For Gold—Silverites Who Eulogize Jackson Should Read History.

The silver Democrats have been unusually profuse this year in eulogies of Jefferson and Jackson. They have attempted to make it appear to those with Democratic instincts that it has been the regular thing for 100 years for Democratic statesmen to champion silver and cheap money. Jefferson's opposition to cheap money and repudiation of debts, and his advocacy of a coinage ratio which should always be kept close to the natural or market ratio, has been made clear during the last few months. The appeals of the silver Democrats to General Jackson are meeting with the same fate. In a recent speech ex-Congressman Josiah Patterson of Tennessee, after calling attention to the fact that previous to 1876 no American statesman of any party approved of the absurd doctrine that government can maintain bimetallism regardless of natural ratios, spoke at some length upon Jackson's position on money and currency. Here is what he said:

"Nothing within the range of political absurdity could equal the spectacle presented by the followers of Bryan when they met on the 8th of January to eulogize Jackson, who courageously restored the gold currency.

"Have these gentlemen ever paused long enough in their assault on the prosperity of the country to inquire why it was during Jackson's administration the ratio was changed from 15 to 16 to 1? If, as they teach the people, we had the concurrent circulation of gold and silver from the passage of the act of 1792 down to the suspension of the coinage of the silver dollar in 1873, why was this change made? Are they ignorant, or do they disguise the fact that after the act of 1792 gold relatively to silver was undervalued and went out of circulation because it was worth a little more as bullion than as money? Do they forget or do they suppress the fact that gold remained out of circulation for more than 30 years prior to 1834?

"Are they uninformed, or do they conceal the fact that statesmen illustrious in Democratic annals for many years prior to the administration of Jackson advocated the restoration of the gold currency? Have they never read history, or do they withhold the truth, when they ignore the fact that the bank of the United States selfishly opposed the restoration because the people would prefer its bank notes to a currency so bulky and inconvenient as silver? It was Jackson who saw the necessity for action, and who struck the blow which crushed the bank and brought hard money to the pockets of the people. It was Thomas H. Benton, speaking for the administration of Jackson, who declared in the senate that the only way to crush the power of the bank was to restore gold to circulation. Here was the necessity and the only reason for the passage of the act of 1834 establishing the ratio of 16 to 1.

"The similarity between the discussion which took place in 1834 and the discussion which took place in 1896 is striking and instructive. Hard money Democrats, in supporting the policy of Jackson, advanced the same arguments which the sound money Democrats advanced in supporting the policy of Cleveland. If the hard money Democrats insisted that the undervaluation of gold by the act of 1792 forced it out of circulation, the sound money Democrats insisted that the proposition in the Chicago platform to overvalue silver, if carried into effect, would bring about the same result.

"If the hard money Democrats recognized that the act of 1792 had no perceptible influence on the commercial value of either gold or silver, and the only way to restore gold to circulation was to change the ratio, the sound money Democrats recognized that the free mintage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 when the market ratio was 32 to 1 would result inevitably in silver monometallism. If the hard money Democrats contended "that all mankind had a predilection for gold," the sound money Democrats contended that a gold standard was preferable to a silver standard. If the hard money Democrats, in order to maintain the gold currency when restored, undervalued silver by making the coinage ratio 16 to 1 when the market ratio was 15.58 to 1, the sound money Democrats resisted the scheme to overvalue silver so as to force the retirement of gold. If the hard money Democrats, after the passage of the act of 1834, pointed with pride and exultation to the prosperity which followed the restoration of the gold currency, the sound money Democrats have never faltered in warning their countrymen of the disaster which would follow its retirement.

"The truth is the country is indebted to the hard money Democrats, of whom Jackson was the chief, for the gold standard. I could go on and show how the act of 1834 had an effect exactly opposite to that of 1792, how under the operations of the same inflexible economic law gold went out of circulation under the one and silver under the other, how congress in 1853, on account of the retirement of silver, was forced to coin it as subsidiary money in order to supply the people with small change, and how the silver dollars ceased to flow from the mints and gold was coined in great quantities. But this is foreign to my text.

"My purpose is to show that the advocates of the Chicago platform have no right to conjure with the name of Andrew Jackson. That platform has no precedent in the history and traditions of the Democratic party. It promises a new dispensation in monetary science never dreamed of in the philosophy of its great leaders."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON June 28, 1897.

Neither President McKinley, his Cabinet, nor anybody of prominence in either branch of congress expects any trouble to grow out of the qualified protest of Japan against the ratification of the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii. Japan has been given to understand in plain words that the position of that country towards the treaty cuts not the slightest figure with the President, and that nothing but the refusal of the senate will prevent the ratification of the treaty. After thus defining the position of this government Secretary Sherman took the trouble to point out to the Japanese minister that the greater portion of the protest of his government was against what would not exist. He told the minister that the treaty between Japan and Hawaii will not be recognized after annexation, but that the Japanese on the islands would have ample protection after annexation in the treaty between Japan and the U. S., which goes into effect in 1899, and which allows Japanese to become citizens of the U. S. About the only answer Japan can make will be that her citizens in Hawaii will have no treaty rights between the date of annexation and the date upon which the new treaty takes effect, but that answer will not be effective, because it is an objection easily met and remedied by diplomatic negotiation.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, whose nomination to be U. S. minister to Spain has been confirmed by the senate, is in Washington for the purpose of conferring with President McKinley and Secretary Sherman and otherwise familiarizing himself with the Cuban policy that he is to ply such an important part in carrying out. Just when he will start for Spain has not yet been determined, but he will go just as soon as he can get all his arrangements perfected.

Republican Senators had their first disagreement over the tariff bill, on the floor of the senate, this week, but it was soon adjusted, notwithstanding the efforts of the Democrats to keep it up. It was all on account of a misunderstanding concerning the wool schedule. The senators from the wool producing states thought their constituents were not being treated right when Senator Allison on behalf of the committe reported, and the senate adopted, an amendment reducing the Dingley rate of 11 cents on third class wool to 10 cents, and proceeded to say so right then and there, but things were made satisfactory to them when Senator Allison offered another committee amendment, providing that scoured wools of the third class should pay three times as much duty as unscoured wool of the same class, which was at once adopted by a vote of 26 to 26. "All's well that ends well," but most Republicans would prefer that the Democratic senators should be allowed to monopolize all the fussing.

Mr. William J. Calhoun, of Danville, Ill., who was recently sent to Cuba as President McKinley's special commissioner, has been asked by the president to become the successor to big-head Bowler, comptroller of the treasury and it is probable that Mr. Calhoun will consent.

The end of the tariff debate is almost in sight, and it is believed to be well-nigh certain that the bill will be passed by the senate inside of ten days, notwithstanding some implied threats of delay which have been made in certain quarters. Although the contrary has often been stated, it has been demonstrated too often to admit of a doubt that the senate responds to public opinion whenever it is emphatically expressed. The country is almost unanimous in wishing the tariff bill put through as soon as possible, and the result will be to break all records with one exception, as to the time taken by the senate to dispose of a general tariff bill. The exception was the first tariff bill, which was signed by George Washington.

The few appointments recently made in the consular service have brought a crowd of would-be consuls and their friends to Washington but most of the appointments made have been to fill vacancies and it is stated that the President adheres to his original determination not to take up the general appointment of consuls until the tariff has been disposed of.

Senator Morgan has introduced a bill which provides for the annexation of Hawaii on precisely the same terms that the treaty does. The bill will not be pushed if the treaty is ratified.

The Elks at Minneapolis.

For the meeting of the Elks at Minneapolis on July 6th the Northern Pacific railroad will sell tickets till July 5th at a rate of one fare and 50 cents for the round trip. [9-12]

A PIONEER SHOEMAKER.

WORKING AT HIS TRADE ALTHOUGH EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS OLD.

Mr. James McMillen, of Champaign, Has Followed the Shoemaker's Trade All His Life—Every Day at His Bench Working with Apparently the Same Vigor as a Young Man—A Sketch of His Life.

From the Gazette Champaign, Ill.

At the advanced age of eighty-five years, James McMillen, of 112 West Washington street, is one of the most active men in Champaign, Illinois. Mr. McMillen is a pioneer citizen of the city, and his form is as familiar on the streets as that of any citizen of the town. All his life Mr. McMillen has followed the trade of shoemaker, and every day finds him at his bench, bending over his work with apparently the same vigor he commanded when he was a young man.

He has a little shop on North Wright street, in the vicinity of the University of Illinois, and he is the official shoemaker, as it were, for the students of that institution.

About a year ago Mr. McMillen was absent from his bench for several weeks, and his familiar form was missed along the streets. The local newspapers announced that he was dangerously ill. For months he was a sufferer, but finally he appeared again at his shop, and has lost but very few days since then and none, perhaps, on account of sickness. His friends were surprised to see him out again, and they were more surprised when he told them the cause of his recovery.

There was no small amount of local interest in his case, and a reporter visited him, to have him relate the story.

"I feel," said the spry old gentleman, "that I owe my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Something like a year ago it appeared to me that I was almost a physical wreck. I was suffering from a disease of the kidneys. A thick scurf had formed on the bottoms of my feet and my ankles were terribly swollen and inflamed. In fact, they reached such a condition that I could not walk, and it looked as though my days were numbered.

"I read in the newspaper testimonials from people who claimed to have been cured of kidney trouble by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and thought that it would do me no harm to give them a trial. I bought a box of them at the drug store and began taking them according to directions. It may seem strange, but it is a fact that I felt the benefit of them almost as soon as I began to take them. After I had taken a few pills my urinal discharges became almost as black as tar and I noticed at the same time that the pain and soreness were leaving my kidneys.

"A few days later the swelling began to go out of my ankles, and at the end of five weeks it had entirely disappeared, taking with it that terrible scurf which had formed on the bottoms of my feet and caused me so much trouble. I continued to gather my lost strength, and at the end of six weeks I felt entirely recovered and resumed my work at the shop. I think I took from four to five boxes of the pills and have taken none since."

Mr. McMillen's residence on West Washington street, is more than a mile distant from his shop, but nearly every day he walks the entire distance, morning and evening, and he could not do this if that swelling still existed.

Mr. McMillen has no backwardness in talking of the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Paragraphs.

The beginning of a new volume of the Review of Reviews is signalized by an expansion of the name of that very successful and well-read periodical. It has now become the American Monthly Review of Reviews, with particular emphasis on the first two words. It seems likely enough that the public will speedily fall into the way of calling this magazine the "American Monthly," for short. It is announced, however, by the editor, that the full and formal title will retain the words Review of Reviews. The magazine is especially devoted to the public affairs and topics of the time, and its presentation of all such matters is conspicuously from the American point of view. It's reviews and condensation from American and foreign periodicals literature form a very acceptable part of it's monthly bill of fare; but inasmuch as this work of revewing the periodicals occupies very much less than half of the space of the magazine, it is obvious that the title Review of Reviews comes far short of expressing the full scope of the periodical. As an ordinary designation, the words American Monthly will better fit the facts of the case. Nevertheless the great prestige and reputation have been built up by years of hard labor under the title Review of Reviews, and it is not intended that the expansion of the name shall result in the sacrifice of any part of the recognition and credit that have accrued to the name as it has stood hitherto. The magazine continues under the editorship of Albert Shaw, and the public is distinctly informed that the expanded title, appearing on the cover for July, "implies not the slightest degree of change in the plans, methods, aims, scope, editorship, management, or control of the magazine.

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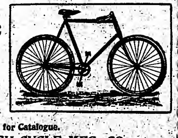

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7:35 a.m	* No 77 for St. Vincent	8:10 am
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10:00am	** No 82 Mixed train for Ada and Barnesville	10:30pm
11:45pm	** No 81 Mixed train for Fisher and Grand Forks	12:45am
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6:10 p m	*** No 88 Mixed train from St. Hilaire, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Falls	
8:10 pm	*** No 91 Mixed train Halstad and Fargo	8:05 am
	† No 92 for Halstad and Fargo	

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. June 28, 1897
Special correspondence.

The tariff bill, when it reaches the president, will probably contain the House rates on nearly all the important features. While it could scarcely be expected that the senate would reject the amendments which it's own committee had proposed and go absolutely back to the House schedules, there is a strong disposition among senators to allow the conference committee to restore absolutely the House schedules on first and second class wool, sugar, pottery, farm products generally and many other articles in which the amendments made by the senate committee have proven unpopular. The bill as framed by the House committee and passed by that body was especially acceptable to the agricultural interests, and especially acceptable to Republicans generally in the fact that it precludes the possibility of suspicion or successful charge that it was framed in the interests of or to the advantage of trusts of any kind. Whether the senate amendments are more favorable to the trust or not, the mere fact that many persons believe them to be so is likely to lead to the conference committee to restore absolutely the House rates, and there is every reason to beleive that the senate will promptly accept them.

DISCUSSING HAWAIIAN TREATY.

The Hawaiian annexation treaty continues to be the subject of much attention and discussion, and the more it is discussed the more satisfactory it becomes and the greater the prospect of it ratification. Whils it is scarcely expected that it will be taken up for final action at this session, there is every reason to believe that it will be confirmed at no distant day and that the American flag which was pulled down in Hawaii by an ex-Confederate at the direction of Grover Cleveland, will be hoisted permanently under the direction of that Union soldier, William McKinley.

IT'S BEARING ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The fact that president McKinley has so prominently and successfully carried out this important feature of the foreign policy outlined by the St. Louis platform has given additional confidence in his wisdom and prospective success in shaping a satisfactory policy with refrence to Cuba. The demand for instant action on this subject, which was so strenuous a month ago, seems to have entirely disappeared, and there is a disposition to permit the president to formulate and carry out his policy, which, it is believed, will be a just one and satisfactory to the friends of Cuba.

THE TARIFF BILL BEING PUSHED.

The protest of the people against Democratic delay of the tariff bill has been so loud and clear that even the members of that party could not resist it. The progress upon the bill this week has been rapid, so rapid that there is reason to expect that it will pass the senate by the end of June.

Not only the progress made by the bill extremely satisfactory so far as relates to the senate, but the prospects are that the time occupied in conference will be unusually brief. Ordinary a tariff bill is in conference several weeks, sometimes months. But there is reason to believe that the time occupied by the conference committee will be as brief, comparatively, as has been the time occupied with the other features of the bill. The fact that the senate has restored the House rates in a large number of cases and has nearly reached the House figures on the most important of the changes made by the finance committee reduces very much the time that the bill is likely to occupy in reaching a complete agreement, and there is still reason to hope that the bill may become a law by July 4th.

FOREIGN PROTEST NOT REGARDED.

The closing days of the tariff consideration are punctuated with one or two further mild protests from foreign countries with refrence to the bill. There have been a half a dozen of these in various forms, some of them coming formally through the foreign representatives here and being filed at the state department, and others merely in the way of a scold in the legislative bodies or newspapers of foreign countries. These do not create the slighest flurry among the statesmen who are engaged in framing the tariff measure. Nearly all the countries which have made protests of this sort have themselves protective tariffs, many of them very high, and against none of these have the United States ever made any complaints or protest. While they have protested vigorously against discrimination made with refrence to products of the United States alone and not applied also to similar products of other nations, they have no complaint of the general tariff system or the high protective rates which other countries levy upon articles which we may happen to offer for sale, and it is not likely that these protests from other countries will have any weight with the framers of this bill.

No man in public life is nearer to the American farmer today than Hon. J. H. Brigham, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, whose valuable service as master of the National Grange has brought him in close touch with that great class of citizens. His views upon conditions and prospects are interesting to all, especially so to that body of men and women to whose interests he has devoted so much time and thought.

Talking with your correspondent yesterday about the progress of the work being done by the Republicans here, he said:

"The administration has been earnestly advocating the early passage of a measure that will correct the evil results of the Wilson low-tariff free-raw-material law,—a measure which is expected to give adequate protection to the agricultural interests and with a tendency to remove the present existing depression. There has been less delay than in any previous legislation of the kind. The wool-growers' and wool-buyers are waiting with some impatience the passage of the bill regulating the duties upon imported wool and woolens. Wool is now ready for market, and this suspense is very detrimental to both seller and buyer, as they do not know just what rates of duty will be fixed. The farmers are very earnest in demanding adequate protection on all farm commodities grown here in competition with similar products grown abroad and sometimes imported into this country and the administration is fully committed to this policy of giving ample protection to agricultural products."

"What do you think about the revision of the tariff schedules in the senate?"

"The new tariff bill as it passed the House is believed to be more in the interests of agriculture than the bill as amended in the senate committee. Now that the measure is under discussion in the senate there is good reason to believe that it will be properly amended before it becomes a law. It is very cheering to note the breaking up of partisan lines on this question. The old tariff for revenue only slogan, so long relied upon by the leaders of one of the great political parties has largely lost its influence, and the representatives of agricultural districts, without fear of the old-time leaders, do not hesitate to support measures calculated to give some portion of the protective system to their constituents. I believe that no party which advocates free raw material and protected manufactured goods can ever again secure a strong following among the agricultural classes."

"What do you say, Mr. Brigham in regard to the delay in the return of prosperity?"

"It is hardly fair to expect benefits from a protective system before the law has been enacted. People should not forget that we are still living under the Wilson low-tariff-free-raw-material measure, and that at present the only advancement or improvement in conditions is the anticipation of the good effects of the measure. Progress on the bill is much greater than has been expected by those well informed and familiar with tariff legislation, and the measure will undoubtedly soon become a law, and not by the votes of one party alone. But the hue and cry against the delay in the coming of prosperity is not properly chargeable to the ignorance of the farmer and workingman on this subject. They are pretty will informed. This cry comes principally from the cheap politicians who are striving to make capital out of the matter. There is no sense in asking for this promised prosperity before the passage of a bill which will cut off the enormous importations of foreign stuff, and give the country a chance to right itself. When the remedy is tried and fails it is time enough for people to say that we are mistaken and unable to bring prosperity."

"What do you think of the proposition for an export bounty on farm products which was rejected by the senate?"

"There might be some temporary benefits, but if it stimulated production the effect would be disastrous to the farmer. What troubles the farmer now and makes low prices for his productions is the fact that he is now producing more than the market will readily absorb of certain commodities. So long as he continues to do this he must be content with low prices. If this bounty should stimulate the production and increase the surplus offered in the markets of the world, it would have the effect of decreasing the price received by the farmer rather than increasing it. It is a departure from the policy of those who believe in protection. The protective policy advocates the encouragement of production in those lines where we are now not producing enough to supply our own people, but are dependent to an extent on foreign countries for our supply. This proposition does not have such a purpose. It proposes simply to donate to the farmer certain bounties on products exported, and it is doubtful whether it would, at the most, have more than a temporary beneficial effect, with a tendency to bad reactionary results."

July Ladies' Home Journal.

In spirit and sentiment the July Ladies' Home Journal is interestingly in accord with that of our National birth-month. An article on "The Greatest Nation on Earth," by William George Jordan, pictures, in a most vivid way, the vastness of the United States, and by simple comparisons and telling illustrations contrasts every phase of our greatness with that of other nations. Allied in patriotic sentiment is Clifford Howard's article, "When Dolly Madison Saved the Declaration of Independence." This tells the story of the heroism of President Madison's wife, who saved the most precious document in America from falling into the hands of the British when Washington was in flames. "The Women's Patriotic Societies" gives the aims and purposes of these organizations and the requisites for membership. "Fifty Years of Postage-stamps" brings to mind that just a half century ago our government made and sold its first stamps for letter postage.

Now that the English royal family is under review, George W. Smalley's article on "The Personal Side of the Prince of Wales" is timely, as it is interesting in presenting a close view of the Heir Apparent in his every-day life. Edward W. Bok editorially addresses girl graduates, and discusses "Going Away in Summer." In his series of Bible lessons, Evangelist Moody takes "Love" for the text, and "Droch" writes on the timely theme of "Outdoor Books." "The Bright Side of Disagreeable Things" reveals Robert J. Burdette's cleverest vein. Lovers of fiction will share with "Cap'n Bill" the joys of his wedding invitation and enter heartily into the tender wooing of "Her Lad."

Along more practical lines are Mrs. Rorer's lesson on making salads and salad dressing and the care of the house in hot weather; Ruth Ashmore's "What 'Empty Stocking Clubs' Can do," giving a novel idea for new clubs and showing how the children of the poor can be aided and their Christmas made bright. The first article in a new series, "The Ladies' Home Journal's Moderate Cost Houses," by its own architect, gives most minute detail and practical suggestion for a model suburban house. Articles on needle-work for summer hours give many valuable suggestions. An artistic feature of striking interest is Alice Barber Stephens' drawing of the American summer girl the opening illustration of the number. Published by the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar per year; ten cents per copy.

N. E. A. Excursion to Milwaukee.

Teachers and their friends who contemplate attending the N. E. A. meeting at Milwaukee, next July, will do well to see that their tickets read via the Wisconsin Central Lines from St. Paul and Minneapolis. Elegent day coaches, and the finest sleeping and dining cars, combined with the best train service, makes the ride a pleasant one. Your nearest ticket agent can give you full information, and sell you tickets.

JAS. C. POND,
General Passenger Agent.
[7-tf] Milwaukee, Wis.

McClure's Magazine for July.

McClure's Magazine for July opens with an interesting account of the actual daily life in a little "Republic" where the citizens and governors are young boys and girls from the poorest and most crowded districts of the City of New York. Private industry and public functions are pursued precisely as by older people in larger republics, and neglect or abuse of either encounters the same pains and penalties as in life at large. The paper is fully illustrated from special photographs.

The late Professor Drummond is the subject of a paper by the Rev. D. M. Ross, who lived in close intimacy with him from his boyhood to the hour of his death, and who is, thereby enabled to give us the first really vivid and satisfactory presentation we have had of a man who was one of the great personal influences of his time. The paper is illustrated with several portraits of Professor Drummond, one of them a recent one which his friends consider the best in existence.

Other features of this number of McClure's are a fine series of life portraits of Andrew Jackson, several of them never before published, along with some reminiscences of Jackson by his granddaughter, Rachel Jackson Lawrence, a humorous story by Robert Barr, describing the subjugation of the "bully of the school" by an ingenious western schoolmaster; an adventurous tale by Conan Doyle, dealing with those picturesque kings of the seas who lived, like several distinguished playwrights, by taking their own where they found it; a paper on Grant by Hamlin Garland, portraying him as his fellow-officers and soldiers saw him in the actual work of conducting a great campaign; the account of the voyage of the "Mayflower" from Governor Bradford's quaint and naive "History of Plymoth Plantation," lately presented by the authorities of the Bishop of London's Library at Fulham, England to the state of Massachusetts; and finally, a story of a latter-day Romeo and Juliet—whose misadventures, however do not all end in blood and gloom and funerals, but quite the contrary—by Anthony Hope.—The S. S. McClure Co., New York City.

N. E. A. Convention.

For the N. E. A. convention to be held at Milwaukee on July 6th the Northern Pacific railroad will sell tickets for a rate of one fare and two dollars and a half for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 4th and 5th with final limit on July 13. [9-12]

Sealed Bids Wanted.

John Nicholson will receive sealed bids up to July 6th at 1 o'clock for putting foundation under his house and other repairs. The right to reject any or all bids reserved. Plans and specifications may be seen at his residence, on the residence of W. T. Nicholson, on Seventh St. [11-12]

Cash,

The highest market price paid for barley and oats. See Theodore Greenhalgh, one door north of the Germania hotel. [14tf]

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate under Judgment of Foreclosure.

First Publication May 27, 1897,
Last Publication July 8, 1897.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss District Court.
Frank W. Rollins, Plaintiff.
vs
Nicholas Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Andrew McKinney as the administrator of the estate of John A. Mundigal deceased, Anna Mundigal, The Bouse & Sons Malting Co., Louis Borchers, A. Abrahamson, Alfred Hoffman, Joseph Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Theresa Hoffman, Peter Hoffman, Hettie Hoffman, Elizabeth Boch formerly Elizabeth Hoffman and W. H. Pringle as the administrator of the estate of Nicholas Hoffman, deceased, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 25th day of May, 1897, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said Polk county, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on Friday the ninth day of July, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court house in the city of Crookston in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Polk and said state of Minnesota, described as follows to-wit:

Lots one and two in block thirty-six, and lots number seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one and twenty-three in block thirty-four, all in Traill's addition to East Grand Forks.

Dated May 25th, 1897
THOMAS LAWRENCE,
Sheriff of Polk County.
A. A. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney. [7-13]

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., April 28, 1897.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on August 3, 1897, viz:
Gustaf Christianson, H. E. No. 14446 for the E½ NE¼, E½ SE¼, Sec. 22, Town. 147 N., R. 47 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Tom Sauden, Olaus Anderson, Andrew Heskestad and Brent Anderson, all of Edna, Minn.
[10-16] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

Notice of Final Proof

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., May 20, 1897.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in the support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before register and the receiver at Crookston, Minnesota on July 10, 1897, viz: Ole P. Stakke, T. C. E. No. 3866 for the w½ nw¼ w½ sw¼ sec. 14, T. 148 N., R. 48 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jacob Ide, of Crookston, Minn.; Olo Krogen, of Fisher, Minn.; Knut K. Kleven, of Climax, Minn.; Torger Otsi y, of Climex, Minn.
[7-13] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office, Crookston, Minn., June 23rd 1897.
Notice is hereby given that Walter G Kelso, of Hallock, Minn., has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the register and receiver of the United States Land Office in Crookston, Minnesota on Friday the 6th day of August, 1867, on timber culture application No. 8536, for the se quarter of section No. 28, in Township No. 152 N, Range No. 47 W.
He names as witnesses: Robert Casmey, Emil VonderBeck, G. VonderBeck, and C. Stuhr, all of Euclid Minnesota.
[11-16] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

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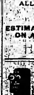
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These schools are organized for the training of teachers for the public schools of the state.

ORGANIZATION.—Each school comprises two departments—the Normal Department and the Training Department or the Model School.

The Normal Department embraces:
(a) An Elementary course of three years.
(b) An Advance course of five years.
(c) Elementary Professional course of one year, and an Advanced Professional course of two years for high school and college graduates.
(d) A Kindergarten training course (at Winona, St. Cloud and Mankato).

ADMISSION.—Graduates of high schools and colleges, and teachers holding county superintendents' first and second grade certificates are admitted without examination.

EXPENSES.—Tuition is free to all who pledge themselves to teach in Minnesota. Text books are furnished at a rental of $1.00 per term. Provision is make at each school for economical living. The average cost of furnished rooms with board is about $3.00 per week. The Ladies' Home at St. Cloud, the new Dormitory at Moorhead, and the Ladies' Home at Winona offer board, furnished room, heat and light, at from $3.00 to $3.50 per week.

DIPLOMAS.—By a recent act of the legislature a diploma becomes a state teachers' eetificate of the first grade.

The next school year opens at St. Cloud and Moorhead Aug. 31.

The school at Winona and Mankato will enter upon continuous sessions from and after July 1, 1897. The school year will hereafter be divided into four quarters of 12 weeks each.

For free catalogues and circulars giving full information, address the presidents as follows:
IRWIN SHEPARD, Winona.
EDWARD SEARING, Mankato.
GEO. R. KLEEBERGER, St. Cloud.
LIVINGSTON C. LORD, Moorhead. [6-9

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

1897 TWENTIETH PEAR 1897

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to which it has the exclusive right. These are intensely interesting. Besides it has contributions on important events of the war from Maj.-Gen. L. A. Grant, of the famous Vermont Brigade; Maj.-Gen. R. W. Johnson, of the army of the Cumberland; Maj.-Gen. H. M. Pleisted, of the armies of the Potomac and the South, and many others of equal note.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

CUSTOMS receipts, first 33 months of Wilson law, $445,905,198; first 33 months of McKinley law, $533,767,447; loss in customs revenue under Wilson law, $87,862,349. No comment is needed.

THE New Yorkers are still in trouble over the prospective presence of unwelcome guests on the Fourth of July. They succeeded in "inducing" Mr. Bryan to stay away, but the irrepressible Altgeld announces that he will be there whether they want him or not, and that he proposes to make a speech.

THE workers in the cotton mills of New England are already able to note the contrast between a Republican and a Democratic administration in the fact that the usual summer suspension of work, which has prevailed each year under the Wilson law, is to be omitted this season and the mills run on full time during the summer.

SENATOR Vest's crocodile tears have ceased to flow with reference to the sugar features of the pending tariff bill since the news papers called his attention to the fact that the increase in the value of sugar-trust stock under his manipulation of the Wilson bill was ten times as great as it has been since the Dingley bill was taken up.

THE trade reviews and the daily papers of the country unite in the assertion that business is brightening in all parts of the United States. More men are employed, the volume of new orders is increasing, and the amount of work done is steadily gaining. With the final action on the tariff bill, which may be expected during the present month, an increased improvement is confidently expected.

PEOPLE who are surprised that the Republicans in the senate are not answering in detail the attacks made by the Democrats upon the pending tariff bill need not suppose that it is because of lack of argument or facts upon which to base them. Their silence is simply because of their unwillingness to consume a moment of time more than is absolutely necessary in getting the bill before the senate.

EVERY side of the Cuban question is being considered by President McKinley now, and a course of action is likely to be indicated in the near future. The importance and gravity of the issues involved and possible consequences of a mistake are so great that the president and his advisers are moving with the utmost caution, as any judicious citizen would do if such grave responsibilities were placed upon his individual shoulders.

INDICATIONS are still favorable for the completion and final enactment of the tariff measure by July 4th. It is also likely that the House rates on wool, sugar, rice, and other agricultural products will be fully restored, since the Republicans of the Senate have already agreed to bring the wool schedule back to within one cent of the House rates, and it is likely that the conference committee will fully restore the House schedules on both wool and sugar.

THE fear that the conference over the disagreement between the House and Senate on the tariff bill would be a long one is being very materially reduced by the fact that the senate has rejected the most important of the changes made by the Finance Committee, and returned to practically the House rates on nearly all of the items where the changes have created much discussion. The only important schedule now remaining is that which relates to wool, and there is reason to believe that the House rates will be restored in this.

DISAPPOINTMENT follows disappointment among the Popocratic leaders. Not only are they disappointed in the fact that the Republicans have presented a solid front on the tariff question and failed to quarrel among themselves upon currency, or any other question, but they are even more distressed to find their own party falling to pieces on the question of protection as well as silver, since their vote against the protective features of the tariff bill is growing weaker daily, while their arguments in behalf of free silver are being disproven by every week's developments since the election.

A CURRENCY commission which shall frame a plan for the general revision of the currency system of the United States seems likely to be the next step of the new administration, after the passage of the tariff bill, which will probably take place before the end of the month. It is understood in Washington that the president will, as soon as the tariff bill passes the senate, send a special message to congress urging the creation of a commission which shall devise a plan for the general revision of the currency system of the country in time for consideration by congress when it meets in its regular session five months hence.

AT last justice has been done to Col Soren Listoe; he was this week appointed consul to Rotterdam, Holland. The position pays $2,000 a year salary and in fees about $6,000, which is a pretty good thing for the Colonel. He was appointed consul to Dusseldorf, Germany, by president Harrison, but he had scarcely got over there till he was removed by Cleveland to make room for a hungry Democrat, but this time there will be no Cleveland to molest or make him afraid. The JOURNAL extends congratulations.

THE suit brought by Ignatius Donnelly against the Pioneer Press for libel did not result in a 1 cent verdict as before but was for one thousand dollars. While we do not approve of the political methods of Ignatius Donnelly, we deprecate the style of journalism indulged in by the Pioneer Press in that case, and if we have any fault to find with the verdict it is that it was hardly big enough. Such journalism is a disgrace to respectable newspapers, and if Donnelly had to pay $1,000 for every case in which he has indulged in the same style it would take him the balance of his life to square accounts.

THE free-silver Democrats who rejoiced in alliance with Populism last fall will be interested to know that the middle-of-the-road Populists who are assured of the control of the coming convention of Populists at Memphis are out in a pronunciamento against further monkeying with the semi-fiat dollar, and propose to go to the full extreme of an absolute fiat paper currency. Tom Watson, who leads the middle-of-the-ronders, says in a recent issue of his paper: "We genuine Populists contend that fiatism which is good for 40 cents is good for 100 cents. If the principle of fiatism is sound it is sound all the way. If the Government stamp can make 40 cents out of nothing, it can make 100 cents out of the same material.

THERE was a good bit of excitement in the Senate chamber one day last week when senator Pettigrew, who was making a violent reply to senator Platt on the tariff bill, suddenly paused in the middle of a sentence and sat down, completely exhausted. He was helped into the cloak room, a doctor called who said the cause was a clot of blood on the brain and that the attack was apoplectic in it's nature, but now comes the Minneapolis Penny Press and indignantly denies the allegation of apoplexy and says that the trouble was that he was so much in earnest that the senator "only strained his vocal cords," Well there are other Pops who "strained their vocal cords" during the last campaign.

THE jury in the Normand case surprised everybody by bringing in a verdict of murder in the first degree against the beast, Normand, and then recommending imprisonment for life. It is said that all but one of the jury favored the extreme penalty, but one crank, who does not believe in hanging as a punishment would not consent and rather than disagree the balance agreed to recommend imprisonment for life. It is such cranks as this one who is responsible for the lynching bees that sometimes occur and if ever a lynching was justifiable it is in this case for the brute is no more insane than the crank on the jury who insisted on life imprisonment. Fortunately Normand is to be tried for the murder of the other boy, and it is to be hoped that no such a crank as the above will get on the jury again so that he may stand a chance of getting what he so richly deserves—hanging. The people of Grand Forks were very indignant at the jury for the milk-and-water recommend it made. No one expected any result except the death penalty which all feel that the brute so richly deserves.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

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Hall's Family Pills are the best.

CAPT. SANTIAGO.

The World's Highest and Longest Diver.

This astonishing individual Captain Santiago, uses no parachute, like ordinary, every-day aeronauts: he leaps into no river's open bosom, like your tiresome bridge-jumpers: he carries no let-me-down-easy balloon paraphernalia, but simply ascends the towering structure, the climbing of which alone is a feat few men would undertake, and reaches the summit of the very topmost pinnacle, appearing to those for below him no larger than an eagle on a mountain's crest. He shouts gaily, throws out his arms: bends forward slowly over the great, frightful yawning, gaping space between him and the earth, ever so far below him; plunges down, down! falling swiftly as the swallow darts; coming rushing, sweeping tracklessly through the awful void, heels top, head down—surely, every frightened observer thinks, to instant death. Suddenly he turns; swift as lightning is the turn made, and as swiftly made back again, and for many yards the fearless flighting fireman turns somersaults. He suddenly makes his body rigid, and seems to stop his flight momentarily by doing so. Now he loosens again and descends slower, and with an agility scarce to be believed, even when seen, he lands safe and sound. Capt. Santiago can be seen by all, free as the air you breathe, doing twice—once in the morning, once in the evening—on the circus grounds at Crookston on Wednesday July 7th with Lemen Brothers World's Monster Shows.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice, for the week ending June 26th, 1897.

Gentlemen: Mr. Harmen Boudreau, Mr. R. B. Fribenk, Mr. Tollef Hanson, Alfred Hosie, John E. Hougan, Mr. John Johnson, Artie McQuillin, Mr. Carl Beackill, Mr. A. Waine.

Ladies: Mrs. Sophia Anderson, Mary S. Emeson, Miss Annie Knutson, Larson R. Skereland, Mrs. R. H. Thompson.

"Persons calling for the above say advertised.

A Special Drive in Shoes.

To close out our immense stock we will offer shoes at unheard of prices at the New York store up to 8 o'clock p. m. on July 8th. We quote a few prices: Children's shoes 95 cents; Misses shoes, $1.15; Misses sandals, 65 cents; childrens sandals, 85 cents; ladies' and gent's fine kid shoes, all sizes $2.35. Don't miss this sale if you want the best shoes at the lowest prices obtainable. No such bargains ever before offered in this city. They are going rapidly and cannot be duplicated, when all sold.

List of Patents.

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week. Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.—R. M. Carlson, Duluth, Press-board. E. C. Davie, Crookston, Elastic horseshoe. E. T. Gibson, Minneapolis, Paper toy. T. J. Howe, Owatonna, Combined churn and butter-worker. W. Munch, St. Paul, Removable pulley-stile for windows. W. T. Rolph, Minneapolis, Sofa-bed. J. Schuch, Round Grove, Milk-separator. For copy of any patent send 10 cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

Wise Men Know.

It is folly to build upon a poor foundation, either in architecture or in health. A foundation of sand is insecure, and to deaden symptoms by narcotics or nerve compounds is equally dangerous and deceptive. The true way to build up health is to make your blood pure, rich and nourishing by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

Till July 8th.

The special clearance sale of all summer goods will continue at the New York Store. All who have taken advantage of this special sale are glad that they did and all who have not done so have missed securing some of the best bargains of the season. This sale will continue till July 8th and JOURNAL readers are cordially invited to avail themselves of the opportunity while it lasts. It costs nothing to investigate and see for yourselves. Every day in the week except Sunday and every hour of the day from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. Call and see us.

Reduced Rates.

The Northern Pacific will give reduced rates to points along its line, 200 mile limit, for the ever glorious. One and one-third fare for round trip, good from morning of the third to the evening of the 6th of July.

Mrs. Wm. Zitlow, whose husband died early in January last, is building a fine house adjoining the residence of Earnest Roisch on Broadway. We learn that she intends to keep boarders.

MONKEYS IN CHURCH.

OPEN AIR CONGREGATION WHICH THEY VOLUNTARILY JOINED.

Some of Them Brought Their Babies With Them and Boxed Their Ears When They Showed Signs of Levity—Experience of Missionaries In India.

The most singular audience that I ever saw gathered to listen to preaching was an audience of monkeys, says an India correspondent of the Boston Golden Rule.

When I commenced work in the region which I have now occupied for more than 30 years, I asked two fellow missionaries to join me in a preaching tour in the adjacent taluk, or county. We first went with three native assistants to the taluk town, or county seat. Our tents were pitched in a grove adjoining the town. We usually on our tours went two and two to preach in the villages; but, this being the taluk town, and the first of our preaching the gospel in that region, we went in a body into the native city.

Walking through the cloth, spice, grain and iron merchants' bazaar streets, and then through the goldsmiths and silversmiths' street, around through the temple street, and then through the street of Brahman residences, to advertise our presence and incite curiosity to know what we were about, we finally took our stand in the Brahman street, and all joined in singing one of the beautiful Telugu Christian lyrics and gathered an audience of interested listeners.

We stood upon a little raised platform on one side of the street against the house walls. The houses were all of one story, joined together like a city block, with flat roofs and a low parapet along the front of the roof. One of our native assistants read a portion from the gospels, and another preached briefly; then one of my fellow missionaries followed, preaching more at length, while I watched the audience, to study the countenances of the people among whom I expected to work.

I had noticed that behind the houses on the opposite side of the street there was a long row of trees growing in their back yards, the branches of which stretched out over the flat roofs.

Chancing to raise my eyes, I noticed many branches of these trees beginning to bend downward toward the roofs and saw the faces of some old jack monkeys peering out through the foliage. Soon some of them jumped down and came forward to see what their "big brothers" in the street were about, as they stood gazing so intently at these white men standing on the platform. Springing upon the parapet, they seated themselves, with their hind feet banging over in front, and gazing with fixedness at the preacher, as they saw the people in the street doing.

Other monkeys followed, until there was a long row of them thus seated on the parapet. The late comers I could see walking along behind the parapet, looking for a place wide enough to get a seat. Failing to find a wide enough place between two already seated monkeys, they would put up their hands, and, pushing each one sidewise, would seem to be saying, "Sit along a little, please, and give a fellow a seat," until the "bench" was crowded.

The audience in the street, standing with their backs toward that row of houses, did not notice the monkeys, and so their attention was not distracted by them.

I had noticed that many mother monkeys had brought their babies to church with them. These little baby monkeys sat upon the thigh of the mother, while her hand was placed around them in a very human fashion, but the sermon was evidently too high for these little folks to comprehend. Glancing up, I saw one of the little monkeys cautiously reach his hand around, and, catching hold of another baby monkey's tail, give it a pull. The other little monkey struck back, but each mother monkey evidently disapproved of this levity in church, and each gave its own baby a box on the ears, as though saying: "Sit down! Don't you know how to behave in church?" The little monkeys, thus reprimanded, turned the most solemn faces toward the preacher and seemed to listen intently to what he was saying.

With the exception of a monkey now and then trying to catch a flea that was biting him in some tender spot, they thus sat demurely until the preacher finished his sermon and until we had distributed gospels and tracts among the audience and had started for our tents.

Our "celestial audience," seeing our "terrestrial audience" dispersing, then, and not until then, left their seats and demurely walked back and sprang upon the branches again. There were no "monkey capers" as they went. They were as serious as a congregation leaving a church and sat upon the branches in a meditative mood as though thinking over what they had heard the preacher say. And thus we left our unique monkey audience.

To Grow Teeth.

A Moscow dentist has solved the problem of supplying the human mouth with false teeth which will grow into the gums as firmly as natural ones. Dr. Zamensky has performed several successful operations on dogs as well as human beings. The teeth are made of gutta percha, porcelain or metal, as the case may be.

At the root of the false tooth holes are made. Holes are also made upward into the jaw. The tooth is then placed in the cavity. In a short time a soft, granulated growth finds its way from the patient's jaw into the holes in the tooth. This growth gradually hardens and holds the tooth in position.

It is stated that it does not matter whether the cavity in which the tooth is to be placed is one from which a natural tooth has been recently drawn or whether it has been healed for some years.—Moscow Letter.

Thursday, June 24.

Yale won the freshman boat race, Harvard second, Cornell third.

The American Institute of Homeopathy is in session at Buffalo.

Captain George W. Kingsbury, U. S. A., retired, is dead. He had an excellent record in the civil war.

A treaty for the provisional union of the five republics of Central America has been signed by Guatemala.

The Central Schutzenbund of North America has opened at Joliet, Ills. The prizes aggregate $6,000, and teams from all parts of the country will compete.

Brigadier General Anson Mills, formerly colonel of the Third cavalry and now stationed at El Paso, Tex., has been retired on his own application under the 40-year service clause.

The Brussels Reforme says it learns from a good source that the entire Dhanis expedition to the headwaters of the Nile, including Baron Dhanis himself, has been massacred. There were 6,000 men when the expedition started.

Friday, June 25.

The calamitous Paris bazaar fire is said to have been caused by anarchists.

The Standard Oil company has secured control of the Bay State Gas company of Boston, paying therefor $2,250,000.

The president has appointed George W. Esterley of Minnesota to be deputy auditor for the state and other departments.

At Sheridan, Ind., Calvin Love, 19 years old, shot his wife and then turned the weapon on himself. Both will probably die.

Charles Drake, son of B. B. Drake, a prominent business man of Delavan, Wis., committed suicide by shooting. No reason is known for the deed.

The rates for the meeting of the Elks at Minneapolis are creating much trouble for the roads between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis, and all the chances of peaceable conditions between the roads have been dissipated.

Saturday, June 26.

Present indications point to Milwaukee as the successor to Cleveland in the National baseball league in 1898.

The Wisconsin district of the Missouri Lutheran synod has elected the Rev J. Strason of Milwaukee president.

The president has appointed Irvin D. Dudley of California to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Peru.

Walter Sanger of Milwaukee, and W. W. Hamilton of Denver, each of whom hold world's records, will race at the Denver meet July 16 and 17.

The internal revenue collections in Peoria district for the fiscal year up to date have been $13,691,412, against $12,507,489 during the entire fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

The Rio Grande Western railway has purchased the Utah Central. The price is near $325,000. The road is a narrow gauge running from Salt Lake to Park City, the famous silver camp.

Monday, June 28.

Weyler asks for 60,000 more troops to "pacify" Cuba.

Mrs. Margaret Oliphant, the author, died of cancer at London. She was 70 years of age.

Wilbur H. Lansit, one of the most prominent cattle painters of this country, is dead at Dorchester, Mass.

Franklin Rockefeller accuses his brother, John D., of trying to freeze him out in the Minnesota iron business.

Vice President Oppenheim of the Great Western road brought home from London half a million dollars for improvements.

Ex-Mayor George D. Ladd of Peru, Ills., for 30 years a political leader in that section of the state, committed suicide by shooting.

Ex-State Treasurer Bartley of Nebraska, convicted of embezzlement, was sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $300,000.

Tuesday, June 29.

The German derby, valued at 100,000 marks, was won by Count von Henckel's Flunckernickel.

The two factions of American Theosophists are said to be in a fair way to settle their differences.

The Holland ministry has resigned, and the queen regent has had an audience with Dr. J. Roell, the minister for foreign affairs and president of the ministerial council.

Unless the condition of public business prevents, President and Mrs. McKinley will leave Washington Friday for a visit to Canton, O. They will remain until Monday.

Another disastrous failure has been precipitated in Mankato, the large department store of Longini & Thoms, known as "Glass Block," having been closed. Liabilities are are estimated at near $70,000, with assets of from $120,000 to $130,000. Most of the creditors are supposed to be Chicago parties, but little of their paper being held by Mankato banks.

Judge Lochren of the United States district court has rendered a decision to the effect that the act passed by the last legislature, declaring the Duluth and Iron Range land grant forfeited, was unconstitutional, because it impaired a contract, the road having fully earned the grant. A limited restraining order against the state officers was issued, but a suit will be brought to fully test the matter.

Judge Baxter of Moorhead decided the case of the State vs. E. W. Davie, the Detroit commission merchant, in favor of the defendant. The defense was that the 1,600 birds were killed on the White Earth reservation by Indians. The judge held that the Indians have the right to kill game at any time and do whatever they choose with it, as they do not come under the jurisdiction of the state laws.

ANCIENT WATER HEATERS.

People Two Thousand Years Ago Had Some Practical Conveniences.

In two of the museums of old Roman antiquities at Naples there are several water heaters, which indicate that the principle of the water tube, the crowning feature of modern boilers, was fully understood and appreciated some 2,000 years ago. Mr. W. T. Bonner of Cincinnati has been investigating these heaters and found them to be as interesting as they are beautiful. One of them consists of an outer shell 12 inches in diameter and nearly 17 inches high, surmounted by a somewhat hemispherically shaped top. Inside this shell is an internal cylinder, also having a hemispherical top, which is 10 inches in diameter and 12 inches high. The two shells are connected at the bottom by a rim, like the mud ring of a locomotive firebox, and the space between them was filled with water. The grate was formed of seven tubes made from sheet bronze, rolled and soldered or brazed. These tubes open at both ends into the bottom of the space between the shells, thus forming a water tube grate for the fuel to rest upon.

Charcoal was probably used with this heater and was placed on the grate through an opening 4.8 inches high and 4 inches wide, closed by a beautifully decorated door. The gases from the fire escaped into the outer air through three small openings formed by tubes crossing from the inner to the outer shell about 5.6 inches above the grate. The whole apparatus was raised about 12 inches on a tripod so as to allow air to reach the fuel. In another boiler of somewhat the same type the outer shell has the form of an urn, while the inner shell rises from a water tube grate to an opening in the side. It is 12 inches in diameter at the widest part, 17.6 inches high and supported on a tripod about 4 inches high. Its general shape is much like that of the silver cream pitchers known as the Paul Revere patterns, although, of course, it is much larger and has a top closed by a lid. It has been suggested that these utensils may have served at some time to heat wine as well as water, which suggestion appears reasonable, as many historians state that the Pompeiians made great use of hot drinks. It may be that they were found in one of the termpodi or cafes, of which there were several in Pompeii.—Boston Transcript.

OUTWITTING AN EDITOR.

An Exciting Political Scheme In Which McCullagh Figured.

When David R. Francis was a candidate for governor of Missouri, his friends succeeded in using The Globe-Democrat to further his chances of election. Editor McCullagh had turned on "Our Dave," as Mr. Francis is known in St. Louis, with his short paragraphs with telling effect, and Francis' friends got together and concocted a scheme to offset the editorial work of the paper. They wrote out a display advertisement, and at a late hour of the Saturday morning immediately preceding the election of 1888 took it to the counting room of The Globe-Democrat. The clerk on duty gave the copy a casual looking over and without a word accepted it. It occupied a full page, and at length and in glowing terms set forth the "great business capacity and eminent qualifications of Mr. Francis to occupy the gubernatorial chair of Missouri."

That advertisement caused the biggest row ever witnessed in a newspaper office in St. Louis. When Editor McCullagh found what had been done, he raged and stormed for a week. The fast mail had distributed the paper all over Missouri before McCullagh had his attention called to it. He left his quarters at the Southern hotel on a trot. Reaching the corner of Fourth and Pine streets, he found the streets and the office of The Globe-Democrat jammed with people, who were clamoring to stop their subscriptions. McCullagh had filled a column on the editorial page with "squibs" strongly opposing Francis and advocating the Republican nominee, but the big display of Francis' friends was the first thing seen on opening the paper.

Mr. McCullagh at once issued an extra, in which he deprecated the oversight by which the advertisement had found its way into the paper, but it was some time before The Globe-Democrat office recovered its equilibrium.—St. Louis Letter in Chicago Record.

Losing Flesh

You naturally lose flesh in the summer and running down is so easy. You get a little weaker each day without hardly noticing it. There is loss of appetite, headache, weakness of the muscles, disturbed sleep, weakness of memory, and these are the beginning of nervous prostration. Iron and tonics and bitters may afford some temporary relief, but what you need is a food for body, brain and nerves.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil with the Hypophosphites, furnishes just the nourishment needed for those who are run down and pale and thin and weak. If you lose flesh in summer take Scott's Emulsion *now*. Don't wait till fall or winter before beginning.

For sale at 50c. and $1.00 by all druggists.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

C. Stuhr was down from Euclid on Tuesday.

Marcus Johnson was in the city on Tuesday.

C. U. Webster was up from Fisher on Thursday.

Albert Oekler was down from Dugdale on Thursday.

Ripe currants are reported in some of our city gardens.

The summer teachers' meeting will begin on July 26th.

Fred Tiedt was down from Argyle Monday night.

A. D. Stephens went down to Fosston on Monday.

Jay Haseltine was down from Euclid on Tuesday.

Dept. sheriff Losey and wife went to Grand Forks this week.

C. E. Sawyer took the N. P. train south on Monday evening.

Mine host Barholtz, of the Fertile house was up on Tuesday.

The genial Ike Lederer was seen upon change on Tuesday.

Attorney Grover was over from East Grand Forks on Friday.

E. A. Nelson, the Hallock News man, was a Sunday guest in the city.

Sheriff Lawrence and wife went over to Dakota for a visit last week.

East Grand Forks will celebrate the ever glorions on Saturday next.

C. W. Motz was under the weather last week with an attack of rheumatism.

Mrs. R Reynolds is visiting her granddaughter, Mrs. Dickinson, at Stephen.

Gen. Hertz sent dept surveyor Wm. Marin to St. Hilaire to scale logs last week.

Atty. Holston went to St. Paul this week to look after a case in supreme court.

The Hotel Crookston is undergoing repairs. Among other things it will be kalsimined.

Mrs. G. S. Chesterman is reported convalescent. She has had a long siege of illness.

Comrade B. Rackliff reports the arrival of a son of a veteran at his home last week.

Paul Carpenter came down from Fosston last week to enjoy the Woodmen's picnic.

Mrs. S. Rosenthal with Dee and Maurie went out to the lake last week for an outing.

Sam Luslan went up to Warren this week to help Erdmann on the new brick store building.

Miss Helen Davies, of Angus, was visiting Mrs. A. B. Carlton in the city this week.

Dept. County Treasurer Joe Mathews was out to Maple Lake over Sunday.

Mrs. J. W. Marles went to Fosston last week to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Halvorson.

D. H. Beecher was over from Grand Forks on Thursday of last week, returning on Friday morning.

A. C. Schmidt drove up to St. Hilaire on Friday with C. G. Rapp to attend to a job of painting.

Geo. Ralph was down at Ada last week to see about the sewer that they are talking about putting in.

Rev. Herman P. Fisher is expected to speak in the Roome district church next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Another fine rain occurred on Sunday night which appears to have been general throughout the county.

Mrs. Walter Lee. of Buffalo N. Y., is spending the summer with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bivins.

The Lemen Bros. circus is the chief attraction for next week in the city. It is looked for Wednesday July 7th.

The Northern Pacific train was delayed four hours by a washout near Twin Valley on Monday morning.

W. J. Murphy was in the city on Tuesday in consultation with manager Peterson of the C. W. P. & L. Co.

Ex-Sheriff Arne Grundysen was in the city on Saturday on his way home from a visit to the Thirteen towns.

John Schantzen has just had a fine new wagon made to run in his ice trade. It was built by A. J. & A. McKinnon.

The Red Lake Falls camp brought the band along with it as also did the Ada camp. They are both excellent bands.

The Euclid camp made a big showing in the parade on Thursday. Euclid sent the largest delegation of any outside camp.

Bert Wells, a former Crookstonite, now proprietor of the Northwestern hotel at Grand Forks was in the city one night last week.

Lawrence Larson went to Fisher on Friday in the interest of the agricultural implement business of Larson & Carpenter.

If you are at a loss how to celebrate the glorious 4th this year try a trip to Fosston on the third. A royal good time is assured.

Sunday services at our churches are rather slimly attended these days. Most everybody gone out to the lake for a Sunday outing.

Mrs. MacRae and daughter returned from Winnipeg last week where they went to witness the proceedings incident to the Queen's Jubilee.

Buckingham's dye for the whiskers is a popular preparation in one bottle, and colors evenly a brown or black. Any person can easily apply it at home.

A reward is offered for the return of a white bull-dog that escaped from the Great Northern Express Co. on Wednesday, June 16th. See notice elsewhere.

Conductor Oliver bought a tame doe while in Fosston on Saturday last and brought it in with him. It is nearly two years old and a very pretty creature.

The Garfield county case is on in supreme court this week and lawyers Watts, Holston and Steenerson went down on Sunday evening to see about it.

The good soaking rain of Sunday night was a fine thing for the growing grain and the potatoes. Grass was rather too far along to be benefitted very much.

The N. P. changed time on Sunday last. The train from St. Paul arrives on the new time at 6:30 which makes it ever so much more convenient about getting the mails.

Atty. W. C. Brown, of Stephen, returned on Thursday from a trip in the south of several weeks duration. While away he wrote a very interesting series of letters to the Stephen Leader.

Rev. Martin Noeson, a son of Peter Noeson, of Fairfax, has been ordained priest in the Catholic church and held his first mass service at St. Mary's church at 10 o'clock on Tuesday.

If you want to enjoy a royal good time at small expense take the morning train and go to Fosston where you can have the finest time you ever thought of on Saturday.

The conductor's excursion to Maple Lake on Sunday required 10 coaches to carry the crowd that went along. They did not have fine weather it being lowery and threatening all day.

Don't forget the sheep rally to be held in this city on July 17th. This meeting takes the place of the Farmers' Institute and should be well attended by the farmers. It is strictly a farmers' meeting.

It is said that Shevlin, Carpenter & Co. intend to open an office in this city for the sale of lumber from their St. Hilaire saw-mill. If they should add to that a sash, door and blind factory that would be the proper thing to do.

Carpenters inform us that there is more business in their line this summer than there has been for several years and should the crop prospects be verified another season will see four times as much.

L. W. Clark is building a large addition to Emil Himmelsback's barn near Marin. The rain on Sunday evening prevented his going down that evening and the delayed train on Monday evening put him out again.

Julian Sauve, Victor Charron and E. Rejimball left for a trip to California this week taking advantage of the reduced rates given for the Christian Endeavor Society which mets in San Francisco this month.

A party of Great Northern engineers went to work on the Fosston branch this week, setting grade stakes for the work of widening the line. This looks like the preliminary work of extending the line to Duluth. In that hope we live.

Mrs. J. H. Griffin, wife of the former Gt. Northern agent at this place, came over from Grand Forks on Thursday evening enroute for Argyle and spent the night visiting friends in the city resuming her journey on Friday morning.

If you are looking for bargains in dry goods or shoes try the New York store while the special clearance sale is on. And for fear you may forget it better go at once. Great bargains in everything in the store.

Herman Wallace, of Euclid, was arrested last Thursday when he came down to celebrate with the Woodmen, on a charge of assault. On Friday, when brought before the justice he plead guilty and paid a fine of $5.00 and costs.

And even the Indians are setting an example in patriotism worthy of emulation by our citizens. A large band passed through the city this week enroute for Fort Totten, where a grand celebration of the 4th is to be held by the Indians.

During the great clearance sale at the New York store that emporium has been crowded with eager buyers securing the many bargains offered. This sale will continue till July 8th and if you haven't happened in now is your time. "Strike while the iron is hot."

The service at the Congregational church was very well attended considering the rain that was falling. The pastor delivered a very eloquent sermon and all who heard it felt amply repaid for the efforts made to attend church on a very stormy evening.

"It's a boy and all right," said express agent Herb. Newland to the JOURNAL man on Saturday morning, and had he that morning received a deed of the Great Northern road in fee simple he could not have been more proud and pleased.

Mr. Winslow, Mrs. Cahoon and Dexter started Tuesday evening for their trip to the old home in St. Lawrence Co. N. Y. C. P. thinks that he will get lonesome enough to follow suit about the last of August when the Nat'l encampment at Buffalo gets the rates down about one-half.

Something like 50 or 60 laboring men with tussacks strapped upon their backs marched in a body along Main street on Tuesday morning on the arrival of the Great Northern train from the south. Inquiry developed the fact that they were going to work on the Fosston line putting in new ties.

Fosston will cut a big cheese next Saturday the day chosen to celebrate the glorious Fourth. The Post has accepted an invitation to go up and join issue with the Fosston Post and help them to celebrate the day appropriately, and will go in a body accompanied by their wives and daughters. A big time is anticipated.

Mrs. O. H. Myran died last week at the family residence near Ada and was buried on Friday. Register Peterson who is a business partner of Mr. Myran, went down to attend the furneral. She leaves three children of her own and Mr. Myran had three by his former wife. Mr Myran has the sympathy of many friends in his bereavement.

After the services at St. Mary's church on Tuesday about 150 of the friends of the newly installed priest, Martin Noeson, drove out with him to the residence of his father, Peter Noeson, in Fairfax, where refreshments were had and a royal good time indulged in. The young man is very popular in his church and will no doubt do much good therein.

Al. Gates took a tumble to himself from the embankment of the approach to the Jerome addition bridge last Friday evening while industriously trying to teach a bike how to ride. Fortunately Al. was not hurt and he didn't brake his bike, but he concludes that he wants a ten acre lot when he has to turn out for somebody—or doff his hat to a lady.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Vance and her mother, Mrs. Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wheeler, Dr. and Mrs. Denniston, Wm. Anglim and daughter and Miss Nellie Mullen, B. F. Strawbridge and Frank Hertz started on Friday for a trip to Red Lake Resevation via rail to Thief River Falls thence by boat. They returned on Monday evening and report having had a grand good time.

Mr. E. Roberts received a sample of Russian grass from congressman Eddy which he sowed on June 12th and on Monday morning June 28th he told us that it was up four inches high and growing nicely. At this rate of progress he thinks it will be a profitable hay crop for this country. He will sow more of it early in August to see how it stands the winter and has promised to give us results of his experiments.

On June 16th a white bull-dog that was being shipped from Red Lake Falls to St. Paul, while awaiting the train from the west at the depot here, gnawed a slat off the box in which he was confined and escaped. He was last seen on the hill in Jerome's addition going along the Red Lake Falls road towards home. A reward is offered for his return to the Great Northern Express Co., in this city. He is a pure white dog with black spots over the eyes.

The street fair project is not dead—not even sleeping, but the various committees are at work in their several capacities doing what can be done at this stage of the game to promote the object. As yet the date of the fair has not been fixed, it depending upon the crop in a large degree. If the crop matures early so that fine samples can be had the date of the fair will be early, otherwise it must be fixed to suit.

Attorney N. Campbell was married at Warren on Saturday to Miss Alice M. LeBree, who has for sometime past conducted a dressmaking shop in the Reckitt block in this city. As she was a resident of Marshall county, having a homestead claim in that county it was necessary to obtain the license in that county, so they decided to be married there. Atty Steenerson, who happened to be up there on business at the time, acted as best man with dignity and grace.

The Park Region Encampment held at Brainerd last week was a grand success in every particular, and the past commander, J. C. Coagdon, is entitled to great credit for his efforts to make it what it was. Friday was the big day, the governor and his staff was there the big parade occurred and speeches galore were indulged in. One of the delegates of Col. Cobham W. R. C., Mrs. Mary Pray, was honored with the election to the post of Senior vice president of the Department W. R. C. The next encampment is to be held at Fergus Falls.

The sheep rally, that is advertised to be held in this city on July 17th will be a meeting of great interest to farmers and all farmers who can make it convenient should be on hand on that date. The experience of veteran sheep-breeders will be given, and all who have had any experience in raising sheep in the Red River Valley will have an opportunity to tell the results. The sheep industry is a growing one in this county, a very important one and no doubt our farmers will feel sufficiently interested to turn out in large numbers. Remember the date, July 17th.

One of the greatest needs of our city at present is for a cornet band. We have the musical talent sufficient but the great need seems to be the lack of a competent leader. Two or three have looked the matter up and for one reason and another have given it up, but there is now a competent leader in the city to see what can be done. Our citizens have responded generously in the past to the calls for help to aid a band and are ready to do so now—if assured of a good band. The prospects are good for the organization of one sometime in the early future. By all means let us have a band.

That the Order of Railway Conductors well know how to entertain their friends was thoroughly proven on Sunday last at their excursion and picnic at the lake. Although the weather threatened rain it required ten coaches to take the crowds that went from Grand Forks, Fisher, Crookston and other points along the road and another train came from Fosston with a big crowd from points along the road east. Boating on the lake was the chief employment while many little groups scattered here and there along the shores of the lake enjoyed a quiet little visit. Buhn's hotel was taxed to its uttermost to feed the crowd and all speak very highly of the event.

Wm. Skinner was up from his farm three miles from Fisher and dropped into our chair for a chat. Reports that he has wheat already headed out and looking as fine as any he has ever had. He sowed 100 acres to rye last fall and says he never saw a finer looking crop anywhere. He will cut it in July and if he does not get a yield of 40 bushels per acre will be very much disappointed in it's appearance. He will have plenty should any of our readers desire to get some good choice winter rye for seed and can sell it at 40c per bushel. As a rule he has a big field of corn but fortunately this year he only planted five acres and was obliged to plow that up, owning to the cold weather it did not come up well so he saw it would not pay to bother with it, and plowed it all up. One year he raised sixty acres of fine corn and made a good thing out of it.

The Woodmen's Picnic on Thursday last was the big event of the season, and it was estimated that over 300 Woodmen came from outside camps to enjoy the hilarity of the occasion. The parade formed at 10 o'clock, headed by a big wagon on which was a big log, marched through the principal streets and then proceeded to the fair-grounds where the sports of the day were to be observed. A fine dinner, prepared by P. L. Renne and T. E. Clyesdale was served free to the Woodmen and their families, after which the games commenced and were kept up till 5 o'clock, when the Woodmen formed in line and marched back to the city where a meeting was held for the purpose of electing officers and chosing the place for the next meeting. Ada was the place selected. The fast event of the day was the riding of logs in the river, the contestants were Bert Teal, of Euclid, and Paul Fontaine, one of Walker's men. Fontaine selected a very small log, that he could shoulder, while Bert had a larger one. Fontaine went into the water before he had been on his log hardly a second, but pluckily stuck to his knitting till he rode the log awhile. Bert selected his log at the boom and rode it to a few rods below the bridge to Jerome's addition and then, when he tried the rolling act he, too, went into the drink. Both, when they left the job were soaking wet but a good sized collection in the crowd consoled them. The day wound up with a fine hop in the old Gervais store in the evening, and all voted the Woodmen's picnic a great success.

The Minneapolis Times of June 26th has the following romantic history concerning a well-known Polk county man, in a Duluth special dispatch:

"Duluth, Minn., June 25th—(Times Special)—Commissioner Hermann of the general land office by a recent decision, not only deprives Annie Sorbotten of a tract of land, but also of a husband. Miss Sorbotten and Hans C. Sampson, of Fosston, were to be married as soon as the bride-elect should obtain title to 160 acres of land under the homestead act. Two or three years ago Sampson, who had lost his homestead rights, located 160 acres in section 18, township 156, range 27, intending to prove up on it as a stone and timber claim. Edwin A. Hanger got word of what Sampson was doing and be filed on the land as a homestead. Both men built houses and prepared to fight it out. At this time Sampson met Annie Sorbotten, who was at the time a chambermaid in a hotel. He conceived a bright idea. He would transfer his rights to Miss Sorbotten, and when she had received a patent from the United States government they would be married. Annie agreed to the plan and took possession of Sampson's house. Then according to Hanger, Sampson drove him off the land. Hanger says that Sampson went after him with a Winchester rifle and threatened to shoot him if he did not leave. Hanger thought it was best to leave Miss Sorbotten in possession and he left at once. Sampson then tore Hanger's house down. Soon after this counter claims were filed in the land office here and it was referred to Commissioner Hermann for settlement. The commissioner's decision is in favor of Hanger. The commissioner holds that Hanger was driven off the land against his will. It is understood that an appeal will be taken by the young lady, who is fighting for a home and husband.

Can't Eat

This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food does not relish. They need the toning up of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and internal misery only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It so promptly and efficiently relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

We Lead Others Follow.

Our success, in business, is due to acting as a medium between producer and consumer, by handling the VERY BEST goods at the least possible cost to the consumer; keeping our establishment neat and clean in every respect; this has always been our principle and not "new features" added.

We carry everything usually found in a first-class grocery store, at lowest prices, but not less than they cost us, OUR customers don't expect it.

Call and see our goods, get our prices, then buy your goods where you choose.

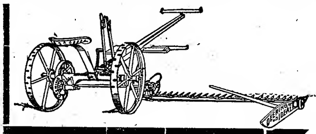
Slocum's Grocery

Aug Gustafson,

Carriage, Sign and House Painter.

All Kinds of Transfer Designs in Connection. Leave orders at Munn's Carriage Shop.

CROOKSTON, -- MINN.



The Deering Ideal Mower.

has ball bearings like a bicycle. It runs easier, cuts better and lasts longer than any mower made. It is built to wear and it runs so light and easy that it saves your horses.

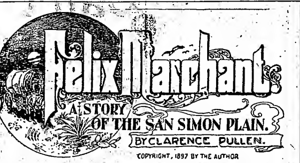
We would like to have you call and let us show you the many good points it has, and at the same time let us show you our full line of hay-rakes, buggies, harness, wagons, etc. We have a complete stock of the very best goods money can buy and our prices are as low as first-class goods can be sold at.

"Merits Always Wins."

Larsen & Carpenter,

Crookston, Minnesota.

DEFECTIVE PAGE



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CHAPTER VIII.

In trying to find out who the stranger was whose appearance at the tent entrance had been the cause of Lupita's demonstration and had resulted in breaking up the show Felix and I had gained far more information than we had expected. Our principal concern in making the quest had been the safety of our horses. We now not only knew that Sangrado, the undesirable suitor of Don Ramon's daughter, was lurking, with his followers, about the station, but also the purpose of his visit and the details of the plot he was about to put into execution for carrying off Carmen. More than this, his conversation with his lieutenant, Miguel, had informed us of what was very important that we should know—that Carmen was ignorant of his presence and that she would not willingly go away with him or so much as consent to see him. It also made us aware of the part Dolores was playing, in which, through her sentimental attachment for Miguel, she was acting unwittingly as an accomplice in the scheme to abduct her mistress.

There was no tie of kindred or long friendship to impel my comrade and me to entangle ourselves in the hazards of interference with a Mexican love affair. But in the light of what we knew it plainly belonged to us that we should not permit Carmen to be carried off against her will by a bandit. So far our duty was clear. As to our course of action, we had first to stay in concealment where we were until Sangrado and his companion returned. The meaning of their present excursion to the station was only to spy out the ground, and it was almost a certainty that they would come back the same way that they had gone. The time they would have to consume in getting their men and horses in readiness and in bringing them up to their stations would give us time to return to the corral and there take such measures to balk them as the situation seemed to require.

In about 20 minutes Sangrado and his lieutenant came back, moving stealthily and swiftly down the long shadow from the station. As soon as they had gained the shelter of the mesquites they began to talk in low tones. Sangrado was the first to speak.

"We must do it tonight, Miguel. If we wait to waylay them on the trail, the thing is doubly dangerous. In that case we must kill all but Carmen, and then, an outlaw, of what use will the old don's hacienda on the Santa Cruz ever be to me? But here no watch is kept, for her father believes her safe. We are nearer our strongholds too. If once I get Carmen safe away from the station, we shall be in the morning where no pursuers can follow us."

"It is well, senor. Shall I bring the men and horses up at once?"

"Stay a moment. I wish to think."

Miguel, with instinctive caution, crouched as he waited a little behind his leader, who, shielded from view from the station, stood erect and indifferent to observation in the moonlight. His clear cut, handsome face, showing in profile beneath his broad sombrero, was dark and sinister. His right hand rested upon the butt of the pistol at his hip as if it were grasping a sword hilt. With his haughty attitude and the picturesqueness of his "charro" costume, he might well have served as the model of a Spanish cavalier of the sixteenth century as he stood about to embark in an adventure so desperate and so unscrupulous in purpose that it would have been deemed not unworthy of the chivalry of that epoch.

His meditations were brief. He turned to his follower, who at once rose to his feet and stood in an attitude of attention:

"We will bring the horses up to the edges of the mesquites," he said. "Then you will go to the station and give Dolores the signal to come to you. Get her away from the house so far that she can give no alarm. Don't be far away from the horses. I will leave them in charge of Colombo. The other two men will keep near me to help if necessary. Then I will enter the room and persuade the senorita to come willingly with me or will carry her out wrapped in a blanket, as she may elect. Then to our horses and westward across the plain to our camp in the Chiricahuas. Take Dolores with you when we ride or stab or throttle her, as you choose. But her mistress shall come with me, or I will leave her body, with my knife through her heart, as a token of my remembrance to her father."

They passed onward along the vista at the end of which we had seen the men and horses. They did not travel directly in the path of the light, but kept to one side among the shadows.

Behind them, almost where they had been standing, a figure rose from behind a bunch of tall sand grass. It was the form of a woman, clad in a dun mantle that came to her feet. Above the tops of the high grass her head was lifted as she gazed after the men retreating from view. Her attitude was that of a panther raising his head above a bush at a water hole to scan the movements of an antelope too far away to be within compass of his spring. Motionless as a statue, save for the slight movement of the head as it bent to left or right so as to keep in sight the disappearing figures, she stood until they must have passed from view. Slowly she raised her right arm above her head and then brought it forward, pointing in the direction they had taken with a gesture of menace, dramatic and terrible. For several seconds she stood thus, motionless, a threatening shade, then turned and glided into the long shadow of the tent, with which her form instantly merged indistinguishably.

In the instant that she turned and passed us we caught a full view of her face. The rounded contours of cheek and chin and the handsome features could not be mistaken. But the look of fixed resolve and deadly hate, the still gleam of eyes somber black and vengeful, had transformed her usual gay, devil may care expression to one infinitely more menacing and dangerous even than that she had exhibited in her frantic outburst of passion in the amphitheater three hours before.

Whether one of us said it, or whether it was a thought that came simultaneously to Felix and me, I could not tell then, nor can I today. But it seemed that the whisper passed between us:

"It is Lupita—or the devil walking in her form. And she has overheard Don Gaspar Sangrado's plot."

A new element had entered into the situation, and its effect neither Felix nor I could compute. Would the discovery Lupita had made intensify her resentment against her recreant lover, or would it turn the volume of her wrath upon the innocent head of Carmen, whom she might now regard as her rival and supplanter? She was a Mexican woman, wounded in her affections, and there was no foreseeing the direction in which her jealous passion might lead her.

Her form had vanished like a wraith into the obscurity, and the way was open for us to go back unobserved to the station. But still we stood looking in the direction she had taken and then at each other, trying to estimate the bearing of this new complication upon Don Gaspar Sangrado's design. From these meditations our attention was attracted by another apparition, the form of a man, stealing up from the direction of the stage trail toward the tent. Dimly we could discern him, for his clothes were of a neutral tint difficult to distinguish in the night. But as he came nearer, where the moon rays fell upon him so that we could see him more distinctly, we could tell that he was slight of build and wore a light colored sombrero.

"It's the Kid, I believe," whispered Felix. "We must try to gather what he's abroad for in the moonlight. If he's after Lupita, as I suspect, I wish him joy of his courtship in the mood she's in tonight. If she doesn't bring about a shooting match between him and Sangrado, it won't be for want of trying on her part."

The advancing figure came near the tent and passed into the shadow it threw down the slope. Following his motions, which we still dimly could discern against the canvas, we saw him pause. Then from where he stood came the low note of a bird call, given in a tone singularly natural, fresh and clear. After he had several times repeated the call its note was succeeded by the words, sung under his breath, of an Andalusian love song. Presently we could distinguish that between the lines of the song he was improvising words of his own, an impassioned appeal that his true love, his beautiful senorita, would come forth to her impatient and sorrowing lover.

His song, a mingling of terse and idiomatic frontier words and phrases with the extravagant metaphor and hyperbole of an oriental singer, all rendered in the liquid Spanish tongue to attractive melody, was strangely poetical and musical. Standing as we were in concealment not 50 yards away from the singer, Felix and I, knowing that we were on the very verge of a hostile encounter with a bandit gang whose desperate purpose we meant to thwart at all hazards, listened entranced to the song of this romantic desperado. Coldly murderous of nature and steeped in crime, he was in his mood of wooing caroling in this desert oasis a song that might have befitted a story of the "Arabian Nights," calling to his veiled and hidden ladylove to emerge from her retirement and come to him.

His song was not unavailing. From somewhere in the darkness, within or without the tent, came a low answering note in a feminine voice. There was a little interchange of appeals and responses, and soon we could see stealing along the outer side of the canvas toward the singer a mantled figure, whose supple undulation of movement showed it to be a woman's and whose voice when she spoke revealed itself as Lupita's. She came close to him and stopped, with a little space separating them. He would have approached her, but she held him at a distance.

"No, no, no," we heard her voice, low as a whisper, yet so resonant that to us, listening in the stillness, it came with every shade of delicate intonation and inflection. "You do not love me enough."

"Mia carina, I swear that I adore you," he protested. "Stay with me, I implore you."

"No, no," she said again. "I can love no one tonight. My heart is torn with grief and rancor for wrongs unavenged. There can be no peace, no love, in my soul while my betrayer lives."

"Quien es?" (Who is it?) he demanded. "And what do you wish—that I should kill him?"

"Kill him!" she repeated. "Yes, kill him! But you would not do so much for me! Why should you take my quarrel up? I am nothing to you."

"D—n him, I'd kill him for being such a fool as ever to leave you, if for nothing else." He was speaking now with that slow, measured tone, almost a drawl, which, to one familiar with the accents of men of his kind in the far southwest, sounds as ominous of danger as the rattle of a snake. "There's no trouble about doing that if you'll tell me who and where he is."

"And you would do this for me?" She advanced and embraced him tenderly, then drew back and surveyed him from the same distance as before. "But no! You must not venture it. He is alert and skilled in the use of weapons. A dangerous man, senor—a man! And you are but a boy."

"Who is he?" he asked again in the same measured tone as before.

"This man—no not man; he is a base hound and traitor—he is Gaspar Sangrado."

Billy gave a low whistle. "It's he, is it?" he said. "I know him. He plays for a bad man himself, and comes pretty near being the real thing. But that's all right. Where is he?"

"He is here. He will come to the station within an hour as a robber. There is your quarrel, already made. I will take you to where you will meet him."

"Has he a band of followers with him?"

"Four men. But you will meet him first alone. When you have killed him, the others will make you no trouble."

"But what are you to give me for all this risk? You are asking much of me, my beautiful senorita."

"I will give you much. Everything! Myself! But hear me in one thing. I will be with you and guide you to where you will meet him. Promise me that you will obey me and not act until I give the word."

"I promise. And now"—

He moved toward her, but with one hand she checked his advance; with the other she pointed to the westward as if designating our hiding place. At the same time the sound of horses' hoofs, carefully stepping, came faintly to my ears, moving toward us from behind. We turned and could detect, at not a great distance away, the dark forms of men and horses advancing among the mesquites and yuccas. It was not at us, but at them, that Lupita had pointed. The two dusky figures standing together by the tent paused a moment in an attitude of attention, then melted away in the shadows.

For Felix and me there was no time to lose in getting back to the station. Crouching low and moving noiselessly we crept in the shadow of the building up to the corral, passed round to the farther side of the wall, scaled it and took our position in the darkness of the shed. There, with rifles in hand, we awaited the development of affairs.

As has already been said, the corral stood in the rear of the house, which formed part of its front wall. But the sides of the inclosure, which was a square in shape, were longer than the length of the house, so that the corral wall extended about 25 feet easterly from the easterly end of the building. Between the house and its easterly corner was the corral gate, and in the corner the shed began. It was a primitive structure built against the easterly wall of the corral. Its open front commanded a full view of the interior of the corral and the back of the house. An empty freight wagon stood in the end of the shed at the corner, and, climbing into that, we could easily look over the corral wall so as to view the easterly end of the house and its one window. Thus we fully commanded the two entrances to the room occupied by Carmen. We had spread our blankets upon the wagon bottom so that in moving about we might make as little noise as possible, and, standing in the darkness, behind the driver's seat, we were completely hidden from the observation of any one outside the shed.

Scarcely had we taken our places when, coming round the easterly corner, along the outer face of the wall, a dark figure, which we recognized as the man called Miguel, stole swiftly to the window and tapped thrice on the sash. So still was everything about that we could hear—perhaps rather feel—that some one was moving within the room. The moon shone full upon the window, and, directly from the inner darkness, there appeared against a pane the dusky face, the black eyes of Dolores, gleaming a recognition as she nodded with finger on her lips. The visitor outside the window vanished, returning the same way he had come. Slowly and noiselessly the back door of the house opened, and the muffled form of Dolores emerged into the corral and flitted to the gate. She lifted the great wooden bar, pushed the gate partly open, slipped through the opening, shut the gate lightly behind her and passed quickly from sight round the corner of the wall. Some of the horses and mules lying about the corral lifted their heads as she went past them, but none arose or showed signs of disturbance.

Silently we clutched our weapons, waiting for what was to come. But there was no occasion to use them as yet. It was not Sangrado, but the black shrouded figure of a woman, that next appeared, coming from the front of the house. She glided along the wall to the gate, which stood ajar, opened it and entered the corral. Then, turning, she closed and barred the gate. She went no farther, but waited by the entrance, silent and motionless, her form pressed like a black shadow against the wall.

She pointed to the westward.

The minutes seemed long to Felix and me as we watched with breathless interest for the outcome of this strange pantomime. But the time we had to wait was short. Along the outer wall the slender figure of Sangrado, wrapped in a long cloak, came with swift strides. At the sound of his light footfalls the woman started, then bent listening at the crevice of the gateway. At the gate Sangrado stopped, tried with nervous haste to pull it open and muttered a curse when he found that it resisted his efforts. Foiled in the attempt, and finding that the gate was fastened within, he stepped back and measured the wall with his eye as if he would try to scale it, then turned to the strongly barred window as if estimating his chances of being able to force his way into the house by that opening. He stamped his foot and again, in an undertone, vented in curses his disappointment and anger.

The woman within the gate had not thus far uttered a sound, but now, as he ceased his desperate attempts to gain entrance to the corral, she laughed—a low, mocking laugh, filled with the spirit of exultation and derision.

At the sound of her laugh Sangrado stood still and listened. Evidently he recognized the one who had laughed as his enemy, for he drew back and stood erect and attentive, like a serpent in the act to strike. I have, in the experiences of an adventurous and varied life, seen many expressions unpleasant to contemplate in the features of humanity, but never have I seen or imagined an expression of baffled hate to compare in fiendishness with that I saw working upon the face of Don Gaspar Sangrado as he stood before the barrier interposed between him and the consummation of his plot.

Again he looked at the wall as if he would scale it at any risk.

Through all this pantomime Felix and I had stood with clicked rifles in readiness for instant action. Should he attempt to break into the corral there was no doubt what we ought to do. By every precept of the frontier code we should unhesitatingly have shot him. After that there were his followers to deal with.

But he did not make the attempt. Even his ungovernable rage did not blind him to the fact that there was no chance to effect a surprise, and that to attempt to force matters now would, by causing an alarm, only endanger his safety without bringing him nearer the accomplishment of his purpose. His arm moved restlessly behind him beneath his long cloak as he again approached the gate. The expression of deadly hate upon his face belied the soft tone in which he spoke.

"Lupita," he called in a tone gentle and insinuating, "Lupita, mia carissima."

The black mantled figure within the gate moved a little aside so as to place the solid wall between her and the man who spoke.

"So, Senor Sangrado," she said in a tone as derisive as her laugh had been, "it appears that you recognize me. What have you to say to me now?"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Woman and Billiards.

The philanthropist in St. Louis who is preparing to equip and run a public billiard room exclusively for the female sex is getting ready for a magnificent failure. There are some achievements that are beyond the reach of lovely woman, and billiards is among them.

The experiment would have a better chance of success in St. Louis than elsewhere. The beautiful suburbs of that city are occupied by the homes of commuters, wherein the female members of the family attempt the incompatible industries of raising chickens and flowers. This involves the necessity of "shooing" the chickens out of the gardens and of throwing pebbles and chips of wood at them, and as a result of practice a great many ladies are now able to throw stones at their neighbors' chickens without breaking their own back windows. But this does not prove that a woman could play billiards.

There are other difficulties in the project besides woman's physical disability. Public billiard rooms are always up stairs, because one essential to successful management is the little dumb waiter which connects with the saloon below and the use of which is as a sealed book to woman. Then woman will not chalk her cue; the chalk would come off on her gown. Unless chalk is used, a miscue is inevitable, and no lady could be expected to use the language invariably used by the male player when he miscues.

On the whole, it would certainly be better to abandon the Utopian project of lifting the new woman up to the level of billiards. It is premature.—New York World.

S. L. Collins,

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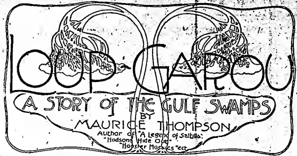

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CHAPTER I.

Secrets of which naturalists have not dreamed lurk in the great dark swamps of the south. Mystery is always fascinating and never more so than when it is hedged with physical barriers. De Soto and Ponce de Leon were not the first men to feel the strange influence of those gloomy, vine tangled and moss matted forests whose trees stand ankle deep in stagnant water and whose very sounds are like audible expressions of silence. The red men had their legends, from the remotest sources, connecting the swamps with the most picturesque creations of their fancy and imagination. In fact, it is doubtful if any person who has spent much time in the low country of the south has quite escaped a very definite impression of the weird influence exerted by the gloom, the solemnity, the silence and the tangled intricacy of those plashy and dismal jungles of live oak, magnolia, cypress, cane and Spanish moss. The effect on the imagination is not elevating, nor is it, exactly speaking, depressing. At first one is repelled by the flat, heavy monotony; then follows a recognition of the awful sketch of mystery outlined in the shadows, the bewildering tangles and the funereal depths of those moss hang aisles, and finally one's imagination begins to find the stuff of which strange dreams are made, materials as insubstantial and airy as the blue film on the mountain, but as gloomy and dismal as the swamps themselves.

I have found it very interesting to study with minute care the effect this swamp influence has had upon persons who have been born and reared within the shadows of those jungles. There is a marked difference between the Cracker of the pine woods and the man of the swamps. The latter shows in his hollow cheeks, in his sallow, withered skin and in his pathetically melancholy eyes the strain of a lifelong fear, the worry of a gloomy anticipation. I am quite sure, however, that the swamp denizen is but obscurely conscious, if conscious at all, in most cases, of this torture of a constantly impending dread, and yet even the children, playing in cotton slipped freedom on the "knees" of the cypress trees, carry unmistakable traces of the hereditary swamp gloom in their bloodless faces.

But it was upon the negro slave under the old regime that those scowling and maleficent swamp jungles wrought their most peculiar effects, and the so called creole negroes were the especial victims of a superstition which, like some subtle malaria, crept by night out of those damp and almost impenetrable meshes of trees, vines, moss, water weeds and suffocating canebrakes to hover about the plantation cabins. It is true enough to say that those negroes were sunny natured and merry hearted, but it is quite as true to record the prevailing and persistent duskiness and desoluteness, so to speak, of their superstition. Their songs were light, their laughter as gay as it was unrestrained, but song and laughter died on the edge of the swamp. The quill blower, that Pan of the African race, was upon every low country plantation, and his "quills," as the cane joints were called, came from the brakes along the sluggish swamp rivers. But the crude syrinx was never able to quite whistle away the fear of the jungle by night, notwithstanding the mad love of music, of even that simple sort, burning in the half savage breasts of the slaves. This Pan pipe of the plantation gave a peculiar semiclassical touch to negro life. It was, too, a singularly constant element where every other quantity was variable. The same melody sketches were fluted from Bayou Teche to the "bottoms" of the Savannah. But each plantation had its separate and sacred swamp superstition, if within the great swamp belt of the coast, and especially had each creole plantation its legend (in patois musical and picturesque) of some local preternatural phenomenon connected with the darkest tangles of the nearest swamp, and, to my mind at least, this patois, along with the touch of French realism it always bears, suggests a charming departure from the broader and coarser negro nature. Still, on the other hand, it is true that the creole low country negro is in many ways the inferior of the up country one. He is less civilized, more savage in his appetites, possessed of coarser passions, more easily influenced by external things. Perhaps it was the influence of the swamps that wrought this difference between the up country negro and his cousin of the low country. This must have been the case, for all the slaves sent into the far south at last came to the same level, either in themselves or in their offspring. The shadows of the swamps got into their imaginations.

The masters, especially those of Provencal origin, were touched with the same taint of superstition. Indeed the slaves may have caught it from their owners, in a certain degree, or the reverse may have been the case, for even the speech of the negro had begun to perceptibly affect the purity of that of his master before the advent of freedom. I mention Provencal planters because there were a few of them all around the gulf coast, and especially was their number noticeable in the southeastern angle of the Mississippi in the palmiest days of slavery, or about the time when the feud between the Coupcourts and the De Blieus, two old and mighty families, was at its highest pitch of bitterness and deadliness. Since the close of the war many of the old plantations in that great swamp region have been wholly deserted and nothing remains to tell where they once were save a young growth of close set trees and the scattered ruins of mansions and negro quarters. The De Blieu and Coupcourt feud ended in the year 1865, just as the great storm of war had at last ceased in the up country. It ended very strangely and, as befitted the predicament, with a singularly dramatic coup de main in the very heart of the swamp known as the Terre aux Loups-garous.

CHAPTER II.

It does not matter, so far as this story goes, when or why or how the Coupcourt-De Blieu feud began. Suffice it to say that during the decade immediately preceding the one crisis that I am about to describe no year passed without one or more fatal meetings between members of the warring families. At last the only male representatives left above earth to settle the feud were two young men, Toulme de Blieu and Jacques Coupcourt, both of whom were in France at school when their respective fathers, already grown old, met, fought and killed each other with due dignity and nerve.

Of course Toulme and Jacques, upon receipt of a detailed account of this parental conflict and its tragic ending, hastened back to Mississippi with hearts burning for revenge. Toulme would kill Jacques, and Jacques would kill Toulme, which would end the feud. I say that both hastened back, but in fact Jacques failed to reach his destination, was shipwrecked and carried to western South America, had a long illness and many other hindrances, so that it was the old time year and a day before he appeared, weary and travel worn, but still full of fight, at his dear old plantation home and began to look about for Toulme de Blieu. Of course Toulme was not hard to find, for no sooner was it said that Jacques Coupcourt had returned than the last of the male De Blieus was in an ecstasy, a very rapture, of murderous emotion. Pistols were examined and knives put in good slashing and stabbing order.

This feud between the De Blieu and the Coupcourt families had, as a matter of course, extended to their slaves, but in the latter case the fights had usually been very noisy, but quite bloodless. One instance, however, had varied the monotony. Far back, in 1837, perhaps, a De Blieu negro of the name of Toussant had killed a Coupcourt negro of the name of Loup-garou. The fight had taken place in the swamp under peculiar circumstances, and pine knots were the weapons used. The two combatants were runaways, each having fled to the swamp to avoid much merited punishment at the hands of the overseer. They met in the very middle of the swamp. "Bete—diabl' de Coupcourt!" "Chien de l'enfer!"

They spoke as nearly as possible each in the accent and with the manner of his master. Each flourished his pine knot, which had been carefully selected for another purpose, the repelling of bloodhounds, and glared at his ebony faced opponent.

That was a vigorous if not a graceful duel. The parrying was awkward, but the blows were heavy and resonant. "Thud—thud, thud—thud, thud—thud!" the dull, deadly sounds went echoing abroad through the shadowy silence of the swamp. The owls awoke and hooted, the big woodpeckers quit their drumming to listen to that heavier pounding.

The two black men uttered few exclamations. In terrible earnest, but with a strange show of perfunctoriness, they steadily wielded their pine knots. There was little danger of any interference; they had the entire jungle as a fighting ground and the rest of their lives to fight it out in, and so they went on. "Thud—thud, thud—thud, thud—thud!" mauling each other with rhythmical regularity of strokes and with singularly faultless alternative of giv-

Fought and killed each other.

ing and receiving. When Toussant's broad back resounded under Loup-garou's pine knot, the very next moment the shoulder of Loup-garou gave forth the echo of the noise. The combatants leaped nimbly about at first, but soon they began to fail. Toussant forced Loup-garou back and finally hit him on the head just as he got tangled between the prongs of a many forked little tree.

Poor Loup-garou! That was the last of him. Toussant deliberately pounded him to death there and then. But Toussant had not escaped unhurt. He must have suffered a lesion of the spinal cord, or it may have been but the reaction of his terrible deed upon his already superstition tainted imagination. At all events, when he saw that Loup-garou was dead he stood as if rooted to the spot, glaring horribly. How still the swamp was, how lonely, how gloomy and strange!

Some days later Toussant came rushing out of the swamp into the negro quarters, all haggard and wild eyed, flourishing the pine knot and crying, "Loup-garou, Loup-garou!" and he fell down and died in awful agony.

That cry, "Loup-garou, Loup-garou!" took firm hold on the hearts of the plantation negroes. Quickly enough a dark superstition formed itself, and the story of Loup-garou, the fiend of the swamp, began to be told. Out of one fiend grew many, and so the swamp got the name of Terre aux Loups-garous. No negro would enter that haunted region if he could help it, especially a De Blieu negro, for fear of meeting the terrible being that had cruelly beaten and mangled poor Toussant. It might have been very different if Toussant had been able to explain, but he was crazed beyond any power of connected speech. He could do no more than glare with his wild, bloodshot eyes and cry aloud, "Loup-

He stood as if rooted to the spot.

garou, Loup-garou!" Such a death as he died could not fail to leave a deep impression in the minds of Toussant's companions. Ever afterward it was mentioned with bated breath and with awe inspired gestures.

The Terre aux Loups-garous became, in the imagination of the negroes, a demon land in which had congregated all the goblins and devils of earth and of the nether regions.

So things were when Toulme de Blieu, a mere youth of 20, returned from France to the old De Blieu place.

CHAPTER III.

The Coupcourt mansion stood upon an airy bluff overlooking a wide marsh meadow and a blue space of the gulf of Mexico. It was a large, roughly built wooden house, surrounded by a broad veranda and cut into four equal parts by two wide halls crossing each other at right angles. Immense live oaks and magnolias shaded it; subtropical flowering plants and vines grew around and over it; it had its scuppernong vineyard, its orange grove, its pecan trees, its peach orchard and its tropical vegetable garden. Across the marsh meadow from the house to the gulf ran a natural canal, as deep and straight as if cut by man, beside which stood an old boat shed. A little sloop lay moored hard by.

The De Blieu mansion was the counterpart of its neighbor. Between them lay the great black swamp, the Terre aux Loups-garous. From one place to the other, although the distance was several miles, the shrill quill music of rival negro pipers could be heard when the weather was very favorable. So the songs of the cane cutters would meet on the half way ground and struggle and die in the swamp.

Toulme de Blieu found a great change in things at the De Blieu place when he returned. He had been away seven years, the war had intervened, and now freedom was proclaimed to the slaves upon the closing echoes of the war. His father and all his brothers were dead. Sisters he had not, and his mother was growing very feeble for one of her age. He looked over the plantation and found it badly run to weeds and neglect, while many of the negroes had gone away to enjoy wide liberty under the new regime.

Toulme was a youth of fine presence, of good impulse and faultless manners, but he felt that his first duty was to kill a Coupcourt. Great was his chagrin, therefore, when upon inquiry he found that there was no male Coupcourt at hand. Reluctantly enough he put away his pistols and knives and began to try to console himself with fishing and sailing. To tell the whole truth, he soon ceased to think about the feud and gave himself up to his sloop, his fishing tackle, his gun and his dogs with genuinely boyish enthusiasm.

Old Tete-chauve, the chief, so to speak, of the De Blieu negroes, had remained true to his former owners and had hailed the return of Toulme with such demonstrations of delight as no one but an aged and loving negro can make. He now followed the young master of De Blieu place about as if he could never tire of serving him. He was a garrulous old fellow, given to stories of the marvelous and the uncanny.

Toulme listened to Tete-chauve with an idle interest. It revived his boyhood's memories and called up again the haunting legend of the Loup-garou. No matter how light hearted the young man was, he felt in no indefinite way the great change in his old home and its surroundings, and day by day a melancholy as tenuous as it was obscure grew in his breast. It was hard to realize that the grandeur had departed from his family name and that he, the last of the De Blieus, was left without a future, and yet he did, in a way, understand that this was so.

Most of the time, however, he was gay enough. He was a daring and expert sailor, and from morning until night he would sport with the wind and waves, coasting about, now in the bights and coves and now under the white sand bluffs or anon under the gloomy shadow of the Terre aux Loups-garous, as free and careless as the white caps and the breeze.

One day he saw another sloop, almost exactly like his own, running close to the wind not far ahead of him. He bore down upon it for a race, thinking it a fisherman, but as he ran alongside near enough to have tossed an orange into it he saw a beautiful young girl at the helm. For a space the two little sloops sped side by side, their sails slanting in parallel lines, the white wisps of foam shining above their dipping gunwales, while just ahead of their bows wing and wing flew a pair of snowy sea birds. Yonder on one hand was the dreary old swamp; on the other lay the beautiful bosom of the gulf, rising and falling like that of a sleeper.

Toulme de Blieu felt a great exhilaration thrill through his heart. Those large, soft eyes warmed his blood like wine and those half parted lips seemed to send their pure sweetness into the most sacred nooks of his consciousness.

So side by side sped the boats and wing by wing led on the snowy birds. Of course this could not last. The beautiful girl adroitly put her boat about and started on the other tack. Toulme could not honorably follow, so he kept on, but he watched the little sail as a child watches a star until it passed behind the headland beyond Terre aux Loups-garous. Then he sighed and smiled as one who feels a rare new joy tingling through every nerve.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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The offer is not limited to teachers either although they are given special inducement, but is within the reach of everyone who desires to enter the contest, and as the details of the same have been thoroughly advertised for the past week or two, no one need be in ignorance as to what is required. However, we have no doubt The Tribune will answer all inquires concerning the offer, and as the contest closes July 20th, teachers and others who are anxious to compete cannot begin too early. The amount involved in prizes is a cool $1,000.

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Plain and Ornamental Painting, Paper Hanging Sign Writing, Kalsomining and Decorating.

Shop on Ash Street near Old St. Louis Hotel.

RED RIVER VALLEY
IMPROVED
AND
UNIMPROVED
FARMS
FOR SALE
ON
LONG TIME
AND EASY PAYMENTS.
REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE
E. M. WALSH,
Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

PRINTING Of Every Description done at this Office. City Styles at Lowest Prices.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK
—OF—
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital $100,000.

General Banking Business Transacted.
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Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

CHOICE FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchaser.

Office on Robert Street CROOKSTON, MINN

County News

From our Exchanges

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.)

F. M. Brown and wife visited in town Sunday.

Frank Hawkins and Allen McKinnon pushed a tandam bike over from Crookston Sunday.

Miss Maud Brewster has accepted the position of traveling representative for the Century Musical Association of Chicago.

Eli Steenerson, the hustling real estate agent of Crookston, came down and staid overnight Thursday.

Adolph Rauch and wife and Ernest Raisch and wife, of Crookston, spent Sunday enjoying the beauties of Fisher.

Frank Hamilton, who had his collar bone broken last week, mention of which was made in this paper, is rapidly recovering but will probably have a game shoulder the rest of the summer.

Thomas Hunter, the section foreman of Mallory, reports a phenomenon if it may be called such, which occurred on his section one of the hot days last week. The rails of the track becoming expanded by the heat about half a mile of the track was lifted from the bed and literally thrown into the ditch. In some places it was six feet from the bed so that it took seven men all day to put it back in place. Mr. Hunter says the men were at work at the time and witnessed this, and it was done as suddenly as though some Sandow had lifted it and thrown it into the ditch by main force. Luckily no one was hurt.

Wedded at Camden, N. J. June 14, 1897, by the Rev. Fr. James Hendricks, Michael Keavney, of Fisher, Minn., to Miss Mary J. Noons, of Red Bank, N. J. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Keavany took a wedding trip to Washington, Philadelphia, Long Branch and other eastern cities of interest. The happy couple arrived at Fisher yesterday morning over the G. N. and are at present domiciled at Mrs Stack's, but will shortly commence housekeeping in their own pleasant little home on Second Street. Mike surprised all the boys as no one had any idea that he had any intention of committing matrimony but we forgive him on promise of his never doing so again and extend our hearty congratulations and best wishes for a long and happy life.

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

Banker Wheeler was down from Crookston Saturday on business.

Frank Montague was down from Crookston Tuesday disposing of state grass lands and found no trouble in getting bidders.

Mrs. Vannét returned Friday night from Grand Forks, where she had been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Nicholson for a few days.

The Red Lake Falls train will hereafter run through to Winnipeg Junction instead of stopping at this place. The change occurred Monday.

H. E. Still, division freight agent of the N. P. Ry., was in town Monday in consultation with some of our citizens on matters of interest to the village and the road.

Last Saturday at Edna while several men were engaged in taking an organ down stairs from overhead of Budd & Johnson's store the stairway broke down precipitating all in a heap below. Several broken arms was the result of the fall. Albert Hanson was quite badly hurt.

Word was received here last week from the doctors at the Fergus Falls asylum that Maria Jacobson, who was sent there from Godfrey a year or more ago, was in a condition to leave the hospital and Theo. Nelson left Saturday night for that place and accompanied the young lady home.

John C. Wells came up from Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, last week to look after his farming interests near Edna and on Saturday made Fertile a visit. Mr. Wells thinks the extension of the Beltrami ditch is the proper thing and will remove all trouble from water that has heretofore been so troublesome in the spring.

Felsing & Gustafson tried their new wind stacker on the farm of Jim Otterness in the town of Spring Creek last Friday and the experiment was witnessed by a large number of old threshers who pronounce it a success and a great improvement on any other make. Messrs. Felsing and Gustafson have commenced the manufacture of these machines at Maple Bay and have already received several orders for them.

The Fertile ball club has reorganized and elected Chris. Wilson manager. They will play their first game next Saturday at this place with the Green Meadow club and will go to Fosston the 3th of July and play the club at that place for a purse of $40. The boys haven't had much practice as yet and if they win Saturday's game they will have to put up a good game as the Green Meadows are a crack club and have one of the best pitchers in the country.

Last Thursday night burglars affected an entrance to the store of Lars Knutson by breaking a pane of glass in the back end of the store and reaching in unbolted the door. They secured what cash there was in the money drawer, several gold watches and several other articles of value. Mr. Knutson values his loss at about $500,00. The work is thought to have been done by parties who are acquainted with the surroundings as they knew just what to do to affect an entrance.

Maple Bay Items.

From a Special Correspondent.

Crops are looking fine since the rain of last Sunday night.

J. Nichols spent a couple of days last week with Lake Dillon fishing.

The band boys of Garden, came up last Sunday afternoon and gave us some good music for awhile.

J. O. Johnsrud and wife, of Iowa, are spending the summer here with their son and daughter, Mrs. Hendrickson.

The steamboat Maple Lake Belle made its first trip last Saturday and two on Sunday, and will hereafter run regularly through the season.

Lost.

Escaped from the Great Northern Express Co. at the Crookston depot while being shipped from Red Lake Falls to St. Paul, a white bull-dog about two years old, black about the eyes. Was last seen going over the hill on Red Lake Falls road towards home. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the dog to the Great Northern Express Co., at Crookston, Minn.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

TO TAKE THE ROAD.

Senate Committee Would Foreclose the Union Pacific Mortgage.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The senate committee on Pacific railroads has agreed to report favorably the resolution introduced by Senator Harris of Kansas, expressing the sense of the senate that the United States should redeem the Union Pacific railway from prior liens and take steps to foreclose the government mortgage. The resolution was amended by the addition of a provision at the instance of Senator Morgan requesting the president to "suspend proceedings to carry into effect the agreement alleged to have been made to sell the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific railroad, and in the sinking fund until further action of congress is had in reference thereto."

The action of the committee was unanimous. Senator Harris was authorized to make the report.

THE WABASH WRECK.

Disaster at Missouri City Resulted in the Death of Seven People.

KANSAS CITY, June 28.—Seven coffins were forwarded to St. Louis during the day from Missouri City. They contained the remains of victims of the wreck on the Wabash road. A correct list of the dead is as follows: W. S. Mills, postal clerk; O. M. Smith, postal clerk; Gustave A. Smith, postal clerk; Charles Winters, postal clerk; F. W. Brink, postal clerk; Edward Grindrod, baggagemaster; Charles P. Greasley, brakeman, all of St. Louis.

The weakening of the trestle by high water caused the accident.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

East Grand Forks Items.

[From The Courier.]

Mrs T. J. McAdam is reported some better.

Hugh Thompson spent Sunday at Fisher Minn.

Miss Marguerite Ray, who has been visiting Miss Jessie Barclay, returned to Crookston yesterday.

Prof. Christie and wife will probably leave for an extended visit at their old home in Ohio July 3th.

Ole Bang, of the firm of Bang & Brandt, went out to the farm Saturday evening after several days' stay in the city.

Attorney Grover's law practice is becoming so extensive that soon he will occupy the entire basement under the First National Bank building.

A. C. Rhinehart is personally superintending his ditching contract in Tabor town. He has about six miles of good Red River Valley soil to excavate.

The picnic held in Lee's grove near Mallory for the benefit of the Marais church is reported to have proved a bread winner, and a substantial sum was raised.

An occasional prairie shooner is seen passing through the city, the occupants no doubt either seeking new fields to conquer, or perhaps returning from some locality where their hopes were blasted.

City attorney Grover was very much in evidence at the O. R. C. excursion to Maple Lake yesterday. Grover always has a good time when there is no string on him.

The inclement weather of yesterday had a dampening effect on the German picnic, and the woods around Ald. Kemble's home did not resound with a laugh of revelry.

The operation performed yesterday on the limb of the youngest son of George K. Chambers is expected to effectually remove the serious trouble which has affected the boy for some time.

A runaway caused considerable excitement on Third street this afternoon. The team was owned by O. Osmundson of Mallory and was left standing in front of Sprague's grocery store. They ran up Third street, and were stopped near the woolen mill. The buggy and harness were both badly damaged.

S. H. Parkhurst, the well-known real estate dealer of this city passed away at midnight, June 23. Born in Braadon Vt., in 1825, he has had a checkered career. At an early age he taught school, and for several years was engaged in the United States arsenal. For some years he was engaged in newspaper work on the Burlington Vt. Free Press. At the age of 22 he was married at Burlington, and shortly afterward engaged in general merchandising, which business he followed up to the seventies, when fire swept his entire fortune amounting to $20,000. Mr. Parkhurst came here in 1881 and was admitted to the Grand Forks bar the same year. Soon after he entered the employ of Trall, Comstock & White looking after their real estate interests up to the time that firm dissolved partnership, after which he devoted most of his time to the real estate interests of A. A. White, which he looked after up to his death. Some eighteen months ago he was married to the wife who survives him. He leaves four children, the issue being by his first wife. None of his relatives were present during his sickness or death excepting his wife. During the past ten years he has accumulated considerable property all of which is situated in this city. Of a peculiar and caustic nature, possessing but few friends owing in part to his manner of living, it is claimed that he always met his personal obligations. The funerral occured Saturday morning, the services were held at the house on DeMers avenue at 10 o'clock, Rev. Mr. A. T. Gressuer officiating. Heart troble caused his death. His removal takes from the city its most unique figure. Since the year 1881 he has been a familiar sight and perhaps during that time he has had more ups and downs than generally falls to the lot of the average man.

UNCLE SAM'S AUCTION SALE.

Annual Disposal of the Accumulations of the Dead Letter Office.

One of the queerest "institutions" of the national capital is the annual clearance sale of the dead letter office, in which a vast accumulation of articles gone astray in the mails is sold to the highest bidders. The auction house where it is held is continually crowded with excited men, women and children, and beside it the bargain counters during the holidays are as havens of rest, for when Uncle Sam goes into the junk-shop business great things are expected. As in the church fair raffle, you pay a small amount of money and trust to luck to get back more than its value. The articles, previously listed in a wholesale sort of way, are tied up in bundles of from three to a half dozen and "auctioned" for what they will bring, the average bids ranging between 10 cents and a dollar.

Nobody is permitted to examine the goods before purchasing, and no money is refunded to the dissatisfied. Everybody hopes to pull a genuine plum from the pie in the shape of a diamond ring, a silk dress pattern or a silver teapot, and although comparative blanks are the rule, there is always the possibility of a prize. For example, the auctioneer holds up one of these odd shaped bundles, listed "pictures, underwear, music, cigars." Going—going—gone—for 90 cents to a dapper young gentleman who was caught by the word "cigar." He opens it on the sport—an unwise thing to do if one objects to good natured ridicule—and this is what he finds: Six cigars, broken into bits with so strong an odor that one wonders how a sledge hammer could have done it; underwear—a female 10 cent "jersey;" pictures—a collection of newspaper cuts designed for amusement of some small child. The lot would be dear at a quarter and is of no use to the buyer.

In the dead letter office proper—that charnel house which swallows nearly half a million missives every month—it is positively harrowing. More than 40 bushels of photographs have accumulated there, awaiting the annual cremation. There are tresses of hair enough to stuff a dozen mattresses, grandmothers' silver locks and babies' golden curls, many no doubt cut from dead brows, and small sums of money which poor workmen send home to feed their wives and little ones, and servant girls save from their scanty wages for needy parents—gone to Uncle Sam's rich purse, not because the United States wants it, but because the senders' writing or orthography was beyond mortal ken. It is hard to realize that in this land of schools, at the close of the nineteenth century, there are so many people so ignorant or so careless as to send several millions of letters a year without stamps or addresses or with addresses which no man can make out. People seem to be so intent on what goes into the letters that they forget all about the superscription. It is estimated that $4,500,000 in drafts and $80,000,000 in cash is received every year through dead letters.—Indianapolis Journal.

Fifty Years Ago.

Who could imagine that this should be
The place where, in eighteen ninety-three
That white world-wonder of arch and dome
Should shadow the nations, polychrome...
Here at the Fair was the prize conferred
On Ayer's Pills, by the world preferred.
Chicago-like, they a record show,
Since they started—50 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

have, from the time of their preparation, been a continuous success with the public. And that means that Ayer's Pills accomplish what is promised for them; they cure where others fail. It was fitting, therefore, that the world-wide popularity of these pills should be recognized by the World's Fair medal of 1893—a fact which emphasizes the record:

50 Years of Cures.

To J. W. HOWES

You are hereby notified that on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1894, in proceedings to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes pursuant to that certain real estate tax judgment, which was entered in the District court, in and for the county of Polk, in the Fourteenth Judicial district of the state of Minnesota, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1894, the following described piece or parcel of land which is situated in Polk county, in the state of Minnesota, to wit: lot 18, block 26, in Traill's addition to East Grand Forks, was sold to the state to satisfy the amount for which it was adjudged liable in said judgment, interest and costs, for the sum of fifty-six cents, that on the 16th day of March, 1895, the above sale was assigned including the taxes of 1893 for the sum of one dollar and twenty-seven cents: That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from such sale (exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, and sheriff's fee) is one dollar and twenty-seven cents, with interest on said amount at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from said 16th day of March, A. D. 1895, until such redemption is made, and that the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from such sale will expire sixty days after the service of this notice, and proof thereof has been filed in the office of the county auditor of said county.

Witness my hand and official seal this 26th day of April A. D. 1897.

JOHN GLEASON,
[SEAL.] County Auditor, Polk County, Minn.
(13-15)

LEMEN BROS'
World Monster Shows.
3 Ring Circus, 5 Continent Menagerie, Trained Animal Exhibition, Real Roman Hippodrome, Free Horse Fair.
Surely Coming and Positively Exhibit at
CROOKSTON, Wednesday, July 7th.

100 Exalted Circus Champions in 150 Supreme Acts.
RAJAH.
The biggest brute on earth, a towering giant. The very lord of beasts. Taller, longer, weighs more, cost more than any elephant ever captured. Bigger than the famous Jumbo.
Capt. Santiago, High Diver,
The world's highest diver; actually flying himself backwards from the highest point ever dived from.
Little Edna.
The girl wonder. The only lady turning forward and backward somersaults on a bareback horse. A challenge of $10,000 to any one who can produce her equal.
Racing Steers, a great Novelty.
Complete, Largest, Greatest World's Menagerie.
Kittie Kruger,—The only lady 4 and 6-horse rider in the world.
Whole droves and herds of animals, Giant Camels, long maned and tailed horse, baby hippopotamus, baby lions, serpents and birds.
A GRAND FREE STREET PARADE AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
High dive at 10:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.
Excursions on all Railroads. All Tents water-proof
Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m. Performances at 2 and 8 p. m.

CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO.
: Fournet Block. :
Caskets, Coffins, Burial Supplies.
Prices Reduced 25 per cent.

This cut represents our new Sterling Hearse.
$3.50 Per Trip to City Funerals.
Twelve years' Experience in the business with thorough training in the Science of Embalming. Our new Undertaking room is now stocked complete.
R. G. WOODHAM,
Embalmer and Funeral Director.

New Spring Stock Now Ready
Prices Lower than Ever.
EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN, Main Street.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY JULY 8, 1897 NO 13

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HIGH SCHOOLS

National Council of Education Holds a Preliminary Meeting at Milwaukee.

Results of an Investigation of City High Schools Are Interesting.

Only Half of One Per Cent of the Scholastic Population Graduate.

MILWAUKEE, July 6.—The National Council of Education, which meets prior to the National Educational association, began its first session with most of the members present. The morning session was devoted to the high school and its functions and a report of the committee on secondary schools.

The afternoon session was given up to "The Aesthetic Element in Education," which was considered by Mr. John Dewey of the University of Chicago; W. T. Harris, United States commissioner of education, and Miss Mary Nicholson, principal of the normal school at Indianapolis, Ind.

Investigation of High Schools.

W. H. Bartholomew, chairman of the committee on secondary schools, submitted a report covering an investigation as to the high schools of 46 cities, including most of the principal ones in the country. From this report it appeared that one-half of one per cent of the scholastic population, or 15 per cent of the number entering, graduated from the high schools. With few exceptions the schools are in public favor. Many have well selected libraries, while others are permitted to use public libraries furnished by the cities or state. All the high schools except one prepare pupils for entrance into college. Fifty per cent have a regular course in physical training. Eighty per cent are co-educational. The North and the East tend to co-education, but the South and the West to the opposite. There is a growing sentiment in favor of separation.

END NOW UNCERTAIN.

Present Indications Point to Further Debate on Tariff in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The outlook for the week in the senate is quite uncertain. There is every probability that the tariff bill will be passed, but whether early or late in the week is by no means certain. The various provisions for a stamp tax, for a beet sugar bounty and for the suppression of trusts threaten to develop considerable debate, and there is a prospect of general speeches by Senators Bate, Mills, Chilton, Allen and others. The present indications are that there will be a determined effort to force the committee on finance to restore the sugar bounty provision, and upon the success or failure of this effort probably will largely depend the length of time yet to be consumed in the senate.

Programme in the House.

When the tariff bill comes over to the house this week the programme is to send it immediately to conference. The minority will make no opposition to this if the Republicans will assure them "reasonable" time for debate when the bill is reported back by the conferees. To this the Republican leaders express their assent though no determination has yet been made of too long a "reasonable" time. Mr. Bailey thinks three or four days will be sufficient. In view of the fact that the bill may return to the house any day in order for sessions only on Mondays or Thursdays will probably be revoked this week or a recess will be taken from day to day until the bill passes the senate.

No More Amendments.

The Republican members of the senate committee on finance held a conference and decided to offer no more amendments to the tariff bill and also not to reintroduce the beet sugar amendment. It is understood, however, that the committee will make no united or determined effort to prevent the acceptance of the amendment, as offered by Mr. Allen, but that the Republican senators will be left free to either support it or not, as they may see fit. The indications now are that a majority of them will support the amendment notwithstanding the committee's action in withdrawing it. The Democrats will oppose the amendment determinedly. The situation is full of many possibilities and the end cannot be predicted until this question is settled.

Fatal Quarrel Over Bicycles.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 6.—In a quarrel here over the merits of their respective bicycles, John Ellis fatally wounded Daniel Georde by shooting, the ball taking effect in the mouth. Ellis attempted to escape, but was quickly overhauled by a posse. Ellis has a quarrelsome reputation.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Charles Ferdinand Herve, who was well known in the French colony of this city, shot Mrs. Rosina Bureau Brolet three times and fatally wounded her, and then committed suicide by sending a bullet through his heart.

THE WHEAT OUTLOOK.

Prospects That There Will Be a Good Crop in the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, July 6.—Nothing in weather conditions throughout the Northwest has occurred during the week to disturb the excellent prospects for a large crop of good quality. The week has been very favorable in Minnesota, with abundant showers, well distributed, opening with a heavy, soaking rain Sunday and warm, variable days for the rest of the week. Wheat is reported as looking well throughout this state and in the Dakotas. In South Dakota reports seem to indicate ample moisture as a result of the rains, but more showers would not come amiss in some localities. Early sown spring wheat in all three states is reported to be heading out well, and in most cases heading long. Very few reports of damage by hail have come in as yet, though some portions of South Dakota have been visited. The only minor note sounded during the week were scattering reports of slight damage by rust and the prevalence of fears in some sections that rapid growth of wheat on rich soils might weaken the stalks and increase the danger of lodging.

Conditions throughout the winter wheat belt continue favorable both to growth and harvest. East of the Mississippi harvest is now in progress as far north as Central Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Some damage is reported to wheat in shock in Missouri by heavy rains. Harvesting in California has been somewhat retarded by cool weather and showers over the northern portion of the state. Illinois is harvesting the smallest crop in years owing to reduced acreage, but what little remains is giving a fine berry and full heads. The yields in Ohio and Indiana are large, and excellent reports come from Michigan. Iowa conditions are very favorable, except that there has been some local damage by hail. In Nebraska the wheat is maturing rapidly and the chances of an abundant yield appear excellent. In Kentucky the harvest is about completed, with good report of yield. Tennessee has also practically completed her harvest and announces an enormous yield. A similar report comes from Oklahoma, the crop there being estimated at from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 bushels and of excellent quality. Kansas, as usual, has a tale of hard luck. Hot, sultry winds may cause the abandonment of thousands of acres in Eastern Kansas.

Estimates of the Country's Crop.

The Market Record thinks if no accident happens there ought to be more than 200,000,000 bushels harvested in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Allowing 60,000,000 bushels for the other spring wheat states and about 300,000,000 of winter wheat, which is now practically assured, the outlook is for a crop for this country of 575,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The Cincinnati Price Current submits 550,000,000 as a reasonable estimate in consideration of prevalent conditions.

DEMOCRATS CELEBRATE.

Demonstration at Washington Addressed by Many Prominent Men.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—A patriotic celebration was held here at the Grand Opera House under the joint auspices of the National Assocation of Democratic clubs and the Democracy of the District of Columbia and contiguous sections. An elaborate programme was gone through, addresses made by some of the leading Democrats in public life. Patriotic addresses were delivered by Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia, and Hon. J. C. Sibley of Pennsylvania. Short speeches were made by members of congress and others representing the original 13 states. The Declaration of Independence was read by Hon. Andrew Lipscomb, as was also the last letter written by Thomas Jefferson expressing regret that he was unable to attend Independence Day celebration in this city 71 years ago. Mr. Sibley acted as chairman of the meeting. W. J. Bryan, in a letter, expressed his regret at not being able to attend. Resolutions were adopted declaring for a tariff for revenue only, for free coinage of silver and for the recognition of Cuban belligerency.

GREAT DAMAGE AT BARNUM.

Every House on Level Ground Flooded. Bridges and Tracks Washed Away.

BARNUM, Minn., July 6.—After the cloudburst south of town the Moosehorn river rose rapidly and in five hours the water stood three feet deep in every house on the level ground and a raging torrent ran through Main street, compelling every one to make a hasty move up stairs. Several families could not remove their effects. Every bridge in town was washed away and the streets were torn up completely. The houses J. Murphy, William Nevers and Fred Maguire were blown away and Mr. and Mrs. Murphy badly injured, the former probably fatally. The St. Paul and Duluth lost several bridges and several miles of track and no trains are expected for a week.

Waterworks and Lights.

WADENA, Minn., July 6.—At a special election held here bonds were voted by a very large majority to bond the village for $20,000 to put in a system of waterworks and purchase the electric light plant owned operated by Charles Northrup & Sons. The officials of the village hope to have the whole in operation by Nov. 1.

THE STRUGGLE ON

Great Wage Contest Between Miners and Operators Now Fairly Begun.

Impossible as Yet to Tell How Many Have Obeyed the Order to Quit.

Duration of the Strike Will Depend Almost Entirely on Circumstances.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—The great wage struggle of the coal miners was inaugurated throughout the Pittsburg district Monday, but it is as yet impossible to tell anything about the situation on account of the national holiday. By a preconcerted arrangement of the district executive board of the United Mine Workers, meetings were held in nearly every mining settlement that was at Saturday's convention in this city, and the miners were implored not to falter in the great struggle.

What effect the meetings will have cannot be determined until it is learned just how many men refuse to go to work. Much doubt is expressed as to the action of the Pittsburg and Chicago miners on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore and Ohio, M. A. Hanna & Co's. miners on the Pan Handle, who are working at the present rate under an ironclad contract, and the New York and Cleveland miners at Turtle creek, Plum creek and Sandy creek.

The miners' officials claim these men will strike, and the operators say they will not. In speaking of the strike, President Dolan said:

"The coming week will be a busy one. I have every reason to believe that with the exception of a very few mines, the suspension will be general. Our men realize that this is the fight of their lives, and from the expressions of determination that I hear on all sides, I have every reason to believe the strike will be successful. How long will it last? That is a difficult question to answer. But of one thing you can rest assured. We are in good shape to stay all summer. By good shape, I mean we have warm weather and a prospective big demand for lake trade coal in sight, which makes the time much more opportune than in winter.

"There is a general impression that by reason of so many industries being shut down, there will be little demand for coal. It is not generally known but the supply of coal for the manufactories in the Pittsburg district is but a drop in the bucket when compared with the lake trade, which supplies the market where coal mines are practically unknown."

The general suspension to those in a position to know, presents some very discouraging features. The past winter has been severe on the mining craft. Business has been very dull, and in addition the lowest rate ever paid in the district prevailed for the little work that was done. Women and children have been sufferers nigh unto starvation, and many of them have been wards of the county. With spring the conditions were a little improved, and during the past month many mines have been running continuously. What little has been earned has been used in paying debts contracted during the reign of semi-starvation. It is expected at the meetings to make an effort to convince the miners that by reason of the suspension being general, victory is bound to follow. It will be argued that the public is in favor of the miners being paid a higher price, and that the general support will be forthcoming.

ORDER GENERALLY OBEYED.

Miners Throughout Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania Quit Work.

COLUMBUS, O., July 6.—Telegrams received by President Ratchford of the United Mine Workers, indicate that the order for a general strike of the miners has been complied with generally throughout the mining districts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Western Pennsylvania, and in sections of West Virginia and Kentucky. It will take several days, however, to determine with any degree of accurateness the number of men involved. President Ratchford roughly estimates the number at 200,000, but this is regarded as very liberal. He is pleased with the unanimity shown by the miners, and says that he has the greatest confidence in the successful outcome of the strike. He thinks the

Prospects Are Better Than in 1894,

when a general strike was inaugurated. At that time the scale of prices was being paid in many mining localities, notably West Virginia, where a majority of the miners continued at work and thereby greatly weakened the strike. He has hopes that the West Virginia miners may now be brought into line, inasmuch as they are receiving wages far below the scale and their condition is not any better than that of the miners in other states.

President Ratchford has received telegrams from a number of Pittsburg operators asking permission to operate their mines at scale prices. These requests are all emphatically refused as it would work an injustice not only to other operators but their miners as well. As to the probable duration of the strike President Ratchford says that will be

Governed Entirely by Circumstances.

It will last several weeks at least. The miners are in a better position to withstand a long strike at this time, as a great many of them have garden products on which to subsist, and there will be no great hardships entailed such as would follow a strike in the winter. The Ohio operators have not yet held a conference to consider the matter, but are considerably worried. While they say the strike is ill-timed and likely to fizzle out, they will close down their mines for a short time, at least, until they can determine how general the suspension is. A partial suspension only in the Pittsburg district would be ruinous to their business, should the Ohio miners refuse to work.

ALL OUT IN INDIANA.

President Knight Says It's a Fight Against Starvation.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 6.—President Knight of the United Mine Workers for Indiana says he is convinced that practically all of the miners in the state have joined in the strike. President Knight says the present strike is little else than a fight against starvation. Mr. Knight estimates that the total number of miners now idle is between 110,000 and 125,000. His figures are as follows: In Pennsylvania 22,000, Ohio 25,000, Indiana 8,000, West Virginia 20,000 and Illinois 35,000.

Fifteen Thousand Out.

STREATOR, Ills., July 6.—The coal miners of the Streator district, with a total of about 15,000 men, have laid down their tools in answer to the call of the national association. The Streator district includes the towns of Streator, Kanglsy, La Salle, Peru, Spring Valley, Pontiac, Wenona, Braidwood, Braceville, Coal City, Toluca and numerous smaller places, the Streator field being the largest of any, with upward of 2,000 men.

Kansas Miners Will Not Go Out.

WEIR CITY, Kan., July 6.—No strike has been ordered among the miners of this district. Should the men be ordered out many would refuse to strike, it is said, although most of them are union men. They have no serious grievance here except scarcity of work.

Working at Ottumwa.

OTTUMWA, Ia., July 6.—All the miners in this district are working. They are poorly organized. No strike is anticipated by the operators.

CUT QUITE A GASH.

President's Mother Meets With an Accident at the Canton Home.

CANTON, O., July 6.—Mother McKinley met with a serious accident, for one of her age. In walking on the porch, a piece of straw carpeting had slipped as she took a step and she fell to the floor, striking her forehead over the eyes on a doorstep. Although 88 years old, she was not so stunned, but that she was able to arise in a few moments and walked to a stand and washed away the blood that flowed from the wound, but made light of the occurrence to Miss Helen McKinley who happened in. The president's sister, however, instantly notified him that his mother was hurt, and finding quite a gash in her head, he did not wait to summon a messenger, but started in haste to get a doctor. Mother McKinley continued to make light of her injury and insisted that a bit of court plaster would fix it. The physician sewed up the wound, and at noon she was not suffering from the shock and was resting easily.

Populists Who Do Not Believe in Fusion Hold a Conference.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 6.—The national conference of the People's party met at 10 o'clock in the house of representatives at the state capitol, several hundred delegates being in attendance. The conference was called to order by Milton Paine of Texas, who said this was a conference of men who believe in the principles enunciated at Omaha and and St. Louis, in populism straight and not fusion. J. S. Bradley of Texas was elected temporary chairman by acclamation. He said he wanted to see plain, unmistakable declarations that none could misunderstand, and he wanted to see some means of making them effective. He trusted that the deliberations would be cool and calm, and that there would be no recrimination.

J. A. Parker of Kentucky was chosen temporary secretary by acclamation.

The committee on credentials was announced, and a motion was made to call the roll for the naming of the committees on resolution and permanent organization, but objection was made that could not be done until the committee on credentials reported. A motion to adjourn until 1 o'clock was then carried. About 600 delegates were present.

Sudden Death of a Pioneer.

HUDSON, Wis., July 6.—Dennis Hennessy, a resident of Warren, died very suddenly at the Central House. He was 71 years of age, and was one of the pioneers of this county.

Henry B. Stone Killed.

NONQUIT, Mass., July 6.—Henry B. Stone of Chicago was killed here by the explosion of a bomb. He was formerly vice president of the Burlington railroad and recently president of the Chicago Telephone company.

CULTURE OF TEA

Secretary Wilson Receives a Report From the North Carolina Experiment.

Good Tea Could Be Produced but for Competion With Oriental Labor.

Picking, Which Requires Discrimination, Must Be Done Entirely by Hand.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has received a report from a veteran horticulturist, whom he sent recently to investigate the tea farming industry carried on at Summerville, N. C., with a view to ascertaining the prospects of profitable growth of the tea plant in this country should it be decided to introduce it here as an industry. The report says the labor question is the most important one in the economies of this industry in this country. It costs about eight times as much to pick one pound of tea in South Carolina as that paid for the same service in Asia. The profitable production of leaf, it is pointed out, depends upon rainfall, or moisture in the soil.

Cheap Oriental Labor a Factor.

Districts favored with sufficient heat and rains, plants furnish from 15 to 20 pickings yearly. In the South Carolina fields which were inspected, the conservation of moisture by draining is enhanced by systematic surface culture, which largely prevents the evaporation of moisture from the upper soil and secures a grain equivalent to a fall of from 10 to 15 inches of rain. The report suggests that it seemed impracticable to compete with the cheap Oriental labor and while some of the processes of development have been delegated to machinery, the picking of the leaves, requiring discrimination in selection, has to be done by hand.

Seeds have been imported from all tea regions, especially from high altitudes. A vegetation of one-third the seeds is a general average, and the loss of the whole importation is no novelty. The most promising variety was brought from Darjeeling from an elevation upward of 2,000 feet, and this combines hardiness with good sized, delicate leaf.

The careful pruning is the most costly manipulation in the whole management. As to the future of the culture in the United States and the encouragement for its extension, the report quotes the promoter of the South Carolina tea fields as saying that if he were 20 years younger, he would plant 500 acres as rapidly as he could procure the plants; this indicated his faith in tea raising as a profitable industry. The report urges the development of knowledge as to tea raising by means of schools of instruction.

GUILTY OF BAD FAITH.

Charge Made Against England in Regard to the Paris Award.

LONDON, July 6.—The Washington correspondent of The Daily Chronicle asserts that official correspondence is about to be submitted to congress which includes a dispatch sent by Secretary Sherman to Ambassador Hay for submission to Lord Salisbury, insinuating that England has been guilty of bad faith in carrying out the terms of the Paris award. The correspondent says:

"There is no doubt that the publication of this dispatch will cause resentment in England. It was really the work of Mr. Foster and Mr. Hamlin jointly. I learn that the administration is very proud of the dispatch and believes it will be received in the United States with the same popular approval as greeted Mr. Olney's Venezuela dispatch. Lord Salisbury has not yet replied."

WITHOUT A FORMAL VOTE.

Amendment for a Stamp Tax on Bonds, Debentures, etc., Passed.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The finance committee amendment to the tariff bill proposing a stamp tax on bonds, debentures, certificates of stock, etc., was agreed to in the senate without a formal vote.

CAR FERRY SERVICE.

Line to Be Established Between Detroit, Windsor and Sandusky.

DETROIT, July 6.—The News says: Within a few days a contract will be signed between the Moreton Truck and Storage company of Detroit, and the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio railway company for a car ferry service between Detroit, Windsor and Sandusky.

The Baltimore and Ohio will have no financial interest in the ferry company, but will have a traffic arrangement which it is expected will be mutually beneficial. At Detroit and Windsor, the ferry line will connect with the Grand Trunk, and through that line with the Wabash, Detroit, Lansing and Northern, Flint and Pere Marquette, and others railways leading from Detroit or Windsor. Two car ferries, with a capacity of 28 cars each, will be placed in service at once.

WILL ASK FOR HIS PAPERS.

Japanese Minister Thinks He Has Not Been Treated Right.

CHICAGO, July 3.—A special to The Times-Herald from Washington says:

Toru Hosbi, the Japanese minister, is likely to be recalled at an early date. While officials of the Japanese legation here claim to be in ignorance of any such probability, well informed opinion in state department circles inclines to the belief that Mr. Hosbi will ask for his papers within a short time. The reasons for the minister's recall are twofold, not the least potent of which is said to be the feeling of the mikado's government and the minister personally toward the United States over the Hawaiian difficulty. The minister himself feels insulted because the state department did not appraise him of the negotiations which led to the signing of the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii, and while the Japanese home government is incensed on account of this and what it terms a lack of consideration of its rights in Hawaii in the framing of the treaty itself, the condition of Japanese politics affords a second reason for the minister's recall.

TWO THOUSAND TROOPS.

Large Number of Regulars to Take Part in the Logan Statue Unveiling.

CHICAGO, July 3.—At the request of Senators Cullom and Mason, Secretary Alger has decided to send 2,000 regular troops to Chicago to take part on July 22, in the ceremonies at the unveiling of the Logan monument. The senators represented to the secretary of war the national character of this event, and General Alger, being a great admirer of General Logan, suggested to the president that the unveiling of this monument should be recognized as an event of great national importance. The president agreed with the secretary of war and the Illinois senators. The troops will be drawn from Forts Sheridan, Wayne and Brady, and Jefferson Barracks. So many United States troops have not been assigned for such an event in many years, with the exception of the dedication of Grant's tomb in New York last April.

The president and his cabinet will also be here if it is possible for them to leave Washington, and many members of both houses of congress will attend to testify their admiration for the soldier-statesman, as Logan was known in the senate.

A MINE OF FRAUD.

Misdoings of Collector Welborn Much Worse Than Suspected.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—The plight of fugitive Internal Revenue Collector Welborn is far worse than the investigating officers of the federal government at first supposed. The inquiry that has brought disgrace upon the collector has opened a veritable mine of fraud. It is asserted that while he was buying champagne with checks he had no right to sign, he was telling saloon men that they need not pay their licenses.

It is not yet known how many saloonkeepers enjoyed Welborn's favor in this regard, but the investigation will be continued until the facts are discovered.

EXPECT QUICK ACTION.

Tariff Bill Not Likely to Be in Conference More Than a Week.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—When the tariff bill reaches the house after it has passed the senate it is not probable that there will be any attempt to oppose the motion which will be made either directly by Chairman Dingley or by the operation of a special order to disagree to the senate amendments and send the bill to conference. The estimate of the time the bill will be in conference ranges from two to ten days, but the best opinion is that the conferees will report the bill back a week from next Monday, if it comes over from the senate on the latter day.

CELEBRATES IN ENGLAND.

Americans in London Talk Peace on the Fourth of July.

LONDON, July 6.—The celebration of Independence Day took the form in the Robert Browning social settlement of a meeting in favor of arbitration. William T. Stead, editor of The Review of Reviews, presided. He embarrassed Rev. Dr. Milburn, chaplain of the United States senate, who was present, by appealing to him to assure the meeting that the United States senators who voted for the treaty represented a majority of the people and the bulk of the intelligence of the people of the United States.

Dr. Milburn made no reply to this, but in the course of his own address he said that the descendants of Englishmen in the United States were as loyal to as many English traditions as Englishmen themselves, but that America rejoiced in her own independence. In the course of the evening representatives of the Women's Press league of Chicago presented portraits of Washington and Lincoln to the settlement.

Discharged Their Employes.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 3.—All the plate mill employes of the Mahoning Valley Iron company and Coleman, Shields & Co., were discharged because they had refused to make certain concessions asked by the firm under the Amalgamated scale.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

PER CAPITA MONEY.

DO PRICES DEPEND UPON AMOUNT OR UPON KIND OF MONEY?

Facts Which Will Help to Dispel the "More Money" Delusion — Some Posers For the Silverite Professors Who Are Conducting the "National Financial School"—Why Are Prices High and Per Capita Money Low In Silver Standard Countries? — Should Deposits In Banks Be Included In Estimating Amount of Money Which Affects Prices?

One of the numerous fallacies upon which the free silver delusion is founded is the assumption by all silverites and cheap money advocates that prices are regulated by the amount of money in circulation and that there is any necessary relation between prices and amount of money. When driven from one position, the bimetallists take refuge in another just as insecure and illogical, but perhaps a little more hidden by sophistry. The more enlightened among them do not now assert that to double the amount of money is to double prices. They generally admit that the rapidity of circulation and the use of credits affects the efficiency of money and prevents an exact statement of the relation between amount of money and goods, but that more money undoubtedly means higher prices, and vice versa.

The per capita idea of money so prevalent with silverites is disproved in many ways. Statistics of prices and amount of money per capita in use in different countries at the same or at different times fail to show any certain relation between prices and money. Thus, while prices have declined in the world and in this country very greatly since 1800 or 1852 or 1872, the amount of money in use has increased enormously. From a per capita circulation of $4.99 in 1800, $14.63 in 1852 and $13.10 in 1872 we now have one of $23, and this notwithstanding the greater rapidity of circulation of modern dollars and the vastly improved and extended use of credits. Will some "more money" advocate please explain this great fall of prices in connection with the great increase in per capita money?

Again, the per capita circulation of the gold standard countries of the world is about $18; that of the silver standard countries only about $4.30. Will some of the silverite professors who are conducting "financial schools" in western and southwestern states explain to their classes why prices in silver standard countries are about twice as high as in gold standard countries, although the per capita circulation is less than one-third as great? Will they explain that the value of the material from which money is made has much more to do with prices than the amount of money in use? Will they tell their classes that gold has always been more valuable, weight for weight, than silver, and that it has recently become 33 times as valuable while most of the coining ratios of the world were established when gold was only 15 or 16 times as valuable as silver? Will they then explain that the value of both gold and silver bullion is fixed in the long run by the cost of production and that therefore the value of bullion does not depend upon the quantity of money in circulation?

Will they try to make it clear that if it takes five hours of labor to produce a bushel of wheat and five hours of labor to produce 23.22 grains of gold one product will exchange for the other—that is, the price of wheat will be $1 per bushel under our present standard? Will they then add that if it requires only 2½ hours' work to produce enough silver (371¼ grains) to make a dollar that the bushel of wheat will not exchange for less than two silver dollars, and that this is the reason why prices are higher in silver standard countries? Will they explain the original "American financial policy," which was to keep the coinage ratio as close as possible to the market ratio? Will they ask the members of their classes to vote to restore this "thoroughly American financial policy?"

If the corps of silver professors and cheap money statesmen who are conducting the "national financial school" fail to answer the preceding questions, perhaps they are willing to explain what kinds of money are included in making up the amount of money which affects prices. Does it include all kinds of government or state paper money, as well as gold, silver and copper coins? Does it include bank notes, which form a considerable proportion of our present circulating medium? If you include government and bank notes, why not include bank credits? Are not more exchanges and greater exchanges effected by means of checks than by means of either paper money or coins? Is it not as easy for one who has "credit" (deposits) in a bank to buy and sell as if he had money in his pocket? Do these credits or deposits necessarily consist of money at all? If a man has that amount of property, can he not have $1,000,000 credit with his bank on which to draw checks at any time? Cannot such a man buy and sell on a large scale without the use of ordinary money? Why, then, should bank deposits not be included in making up the per capita circulation of a country?

When the classes of the "national financial school" can pass an examination on these "per capita" questions, we will prepare a set of questions on other subjects, as, for instance, the cause of high and low interest rates, the advantages of high prices, the blessings of cheap money, etc.—Byron W. Holt.

Important Business.

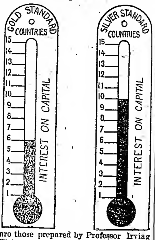
"Appoint your committees, Mr. Reed, and let the house go to work," advises the Chicago Times-Herald (Rep.). "Two great subjects are now pressing upon the house for consideration. One is the bankruptcy bill and the other is currency reform."

The Interest Barometer.

It will pay silverites who want cheap money—that is, money at low rates of interest—to study the rates of interest charged in gold and silver standard countries and to compare the average rates of interest on certain classes of loans in sound money states, which never favor repudiation, and in states which favor free coinage and which sometimes favor repudiation of debts. It is difficult to get exact figures of interest rates in different states and countries, but the statistics obtainable are not favorable for the farmer who votes for free silver with the expectation that it would enable him to borrow money at low rates of interest.

According to the last census, the average rate of interest on farm mortgages in 18[illegible] was 7.[illegible] per cent. The rate has undoubtedly declined since then, except, perhaps, in certain states which are voting and legislating against capital. The rate is also higher than that on most other classes of securities. It is probable that the average rate of interest in this country is now considerable less than 6 per cent. In England, France, Germany and many other gold standard countries it is undoubtedly less than 5 per cent. We have, however, put the rate on the barometer at 6 per cent.

In Mexico, Central and South American countries and in most other countries on a silver basis the rates of interest will probably average more rather than less than 10 per cent. Statistics on ordinary loans on farm mortgages are not available for comparison in these countries. Perhaps the best available



are those prepared by Professor Irving Fisher and published in August, 1896, by the American Economic association. These show only market or bank rates of interest in London, Berlin, Paris, New York, Calcutta, Tokyo and Shanghai for a series of years, and of course these are far below the average rates. Professor Fisher finds that the average bank rate of interest from 1875 to 1879 was 3.8 per cent in the four gold standard countries and 10.1 per cent in the three silver standard countries. In silver standard countries the rate had fallen but little, the average for 1870-4 being 10.7 per cent. In gold standard countries the rate had fallen over 25 per cent, or from 5.2 in 1870-4. These facts tend to show that there is some good reason why interest is lower in gold standard countries. They are confirmed by the further facts that many large loans and some small ones made in silver standard countries are made payable in gold and at rates of interest far below those prevailing. One of the alleged reasons why Japan has changed from a silver to a gold basis is to obtain lower rates of interest on loans which she wished to negotiate.

There is more in this subject of cheap money than some silverites dream of. The best money is, in fact, the cheapest. If the borrower thinks otherwise, let him have his cheap money and pay the increased rates of interest charged for it. —Byron W. Holt.

The National Financial School.

The National Financial school is the name of an organization which is making some headway in the middle northern states and perhaps also in other sections of the country. Its ostensible object is to conduct nonpartisan study of American finance. Its prospectus, however, contains some expressions such as "restoration of a thoroughly American financial policy," which indicates the real object of the promoters. The organization was recently extended into Boone county, Ind., where seven financial schools besides the "advance school" and the "county school" are now in operation, each with presidents, secretaries, instructors and directors.

These financial schools should be encouraged by all sound money men and organizations. There is no more certain way of ridding the country of the 16-to-1-er than by educating the voters on the money question. If the schools are real schools and not merely lecture rooms, there cannot be too many of them. As they are nonpartisan, books and literature on both sides of the silver question should be provided for their use. In this connection the sound currency committee of the Reform club, 52 William street, New York city, offers to send free of charge a limited supply of literature to the officers of any of these schools asking for same. Send for its literature and be ready to vote intelligently on this question should it be up for settlement at the next congressional and presidential elections.

Another Blow For Silver.

The Peruvian government in April suspended the coinage of silver and decided to prohibit its importation after May 10. It is probable that Peru wished to borrow money and that she could not do so while on a silver basis without paying very high rates of interest. The Shylocks of Europe refused to loan at low rates and to take chances of losing more by the depreciation of silver than they would gain from the interest. Oh, these wicked, grasping Shylocks who refuse to loan money at a loss!

A Life Saved.

A FOND DAUGHTER WAS NIGH TO DEATH.

Frank B. Trout Tells a Reporter of How His Daughter's Life Was Saved. All Parents Should be Interested in This Narrative.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

Using as a nucleus for his investigation the rumor that the life of the daughter of Frank B. Trout, well known in Detroit, Mich., real estate circles, had been saved, a reporter called on Mr. Trout at his office, 103 Griswold Avenue. Mr. Trout showed some hesitancy in giving his opinion for publication, but finally said: "Circumstances and a father's love for his child forced me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but not until the whole medical profession had exhausted their skill. At the age of fourteen we had to take our daughter from school owing to her health. Before this she had been in the best of health, happy and in the best of spirits. She began to fall away and became pale and languid. She was so weak that she would fall down in a faint every time she tried to walk unsupported. The best of physicians attended her, but she continued to grow weaker and seemed to be gradually fading away.

"When she was fifteen she weighed only ninety pounds, and the doctors said it was anæmia. Several physicians said she might outgrow it, but that it would no doubt terminate in consumption. No doctor we had could help her, and we concluded ourselves, we must lose our child, as she was growing weaker every day.

"We had tried all the well-known remedies, and finally about a year ago I bought a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and took them home. That day I had read of a case about the same as my daughter's, and decided to give them a trial, though I must confess I did not have much faith. Before she had taken all of the first box we noticed a change for the better. She, however, gained strength daily and looked brighter. Every one noticed the change, and I bought two more boxes for her.

"When she had taken two boxes she was strong enough to leave her bed, and in less than six months was something like herself. To-day she is entirely cured, and is a big, strong, healthy girl, weighing 130 pounds, and has never had a sick day since.

"I do not think she uses them now, though I always keep them in the house. My wife and I have recommended them to our neighbors, and sent a few to another young girl who seems to be in the same condition as my daughter. Had not Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my daughter's life, I would not recommend them to any one. I know they do all and more than is claimed for them, and I am glad to recommend them to the world. I know Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People saved my daughter's life, and that is enough for me."

F. B. TROUT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fourth day of March, 1897.

ROBERT E. HULL, JR., *Notary Public*, Wayne County, Michigan.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

With the July number the North American Review enters upon the eighty-third year of its existence. The opening pages are devoted to the presentation of the first portion of a number of what are simply entitled, "General Grant's Letters to a friend," which now appear in print for the first time, accompanied by an introduction and notes by Gen. James Grant Wilson. "The Greenback and the Gold Standard," is ably treated by the Hon. Marriott Brosius, and a paper on "Education on the Hawaiian Islands," from the pen of Daniel Logan, Editor of the Honolulu Evening Bulletin, merits attention. Miss M. E. J. Kelley writes interestingly concerning "The Union Libel," and Elizabeth Bisland discusses the rather startling question "Are American Parents Selfish?" Michael G. Mulhall, F. S. S., contributes the third paper in his series of articles on "The Progress of the United States," devoting his attention to "The Southern States." The Right Hon. Lord Monkswell treats of "The Housing of the English Poor," and an important and practical insight into the "Commercial Trend of China," is afforded by Thomas R. Jernigan, United States Consul-General to China. "The United States and the Liberation of the Spanish-American Colonies" is elaborately dealt with by M. Romero, Mexican Minister to the United States, and a remarkably clever article on "The Warfare of Science with Theology" is furnished by the Rev. Walton Battershall, D. D. In the second portion of "The Queen's Parliaments," H. W. Lucy brings to an end his delightful batch of reminiscences, and the Hon. J. B. Eustis, late United States Ambassador to France, treats very ably of the "Franco-Russian Alliance." Other topics dealt with are "Lynch law Epidemics," by F. L. Oswald; "The Storing of Atmospheric Electricity, by E. B. Dunn, and "Why More Men Do Not Marry," by Kate Gannett Wells.

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7:35 a.m	* No 77 for St. Vincent	8:10 am
8:50 p m	** No 78 Mentor and Fosston	7:20 p m
10:00am	** No 83 Mixed train for Ada and Barnesville	10:30pm
11:45pm	** No 81 Mixed train for Fisher and Grand Forks	12:45am
	*** No 87 Mixed train for St. Hilaire, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Fall	9:00 a m
6:00 pm	*** No 88 Mixed train from St. Hilaire, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Falls	
3:10 pm	*** No 91 Mixed train Halstad and Fargo	8:05 am
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON July 5, 1897.

The President and Mrs. McKinley have gone to Canton, Ohio, to spend several days with the president's mother, but they will return to Washington next Tuesday, in order that McKinley may be on hand to use his influence to shorten the time that the tariff bill remains in conference. Before this letter is in print it is expected that the senate will have passed the tariff bill, and Speaker Reed has expressed the opinion that the bill will not be in conference longer than a week. As was expected the clause stating that nothing in the tariff bill should be construed as an abrogation of the Hawaii reciprocity treaty was restored without opposition. a general reciprocity clause was also added to the bill.

Speaker Reed has stated that he expects to announce the House committee assignments just before congress adjourns.

Senator Gallinger has favorably reported from the Senate Pension committee a bill which provides that upon the consideration of any application for a pension under any law of the United States the fact that the applicant was accepted and mustered into the military or naval service of the U. S. shall be taken and held as prima facie proof that such applicant was of sound body and mind at the time he was so accepted and mustered.

Hon. Benjamin Butterworth is proving the truthfulness of my assertion when he was made Commissioner of Patents, that he was just the man to run out the sharks and reform the dishonorable practices of the shyster patent attorneys which have for several years been going from bad to worse. Mr. Butterworth has recently disbarred from practice before the U. S. patent office eight attorneys found guilty of fraud.

In the debate that preceded the defeat of Senator Tillman's tariff amendment, placing a head tax of $100 on every immigrant, by the overwhelming vote of 48 to 3, Mr. Tillman ran against the buzz saw that is always revolving in front of Senator Chandler when that little gentleman can entice some unsuspecting democrat to get close enough to be scarified. Mr. Tillman was made a monkey of and had to acknowledge that he knew that it was being done, and he made a desperate effort to get himself out of reach of the teeth of the Chandler buzz saw by thrusting the rotund figure of Mr. Grover Cleveland in front of him, and to cover his confusion by abusing Mr. Cleveland and expressing regret for having been fool enough to have helped elect him president for the second time. The senate had been working hard and earned the amusement which this little episode afforded.

Everybody who gets mail in any quantity will join in wishing that the new departure of the post office department in requiring that mail matter sent from third and fourth class post office shall be legibly postmarked will be successful. It is a reform that will be especially appreciated by business men, who are often put to much trouble because of illegible postmarks upon letters in which the writers fail to give their post office.

Senators have all been supplied with printed copies of Senator Hoar's report in favor of seating ex-Senator Corbett in the existing vacancy from Oregon, but the committee on privileges and elections has not acted upon the report, and judging from the talk of senators there is little probability that it will before the regular session.

The success of Senator Allison in managing the tariff bill in a senate with an anti-republican majority has caused that gentleman's almost always pleasant manners to be much talked about, but there have been times when his urbane manner has caused men to make the mistake of supposing that because he believes in doing things the easiest way he would allow himself to be bulldozed rather than have a row. One of those times came several years ago when a senator, who was then a new member of that body, had a bill he was anxious to get acted upon. He went to Mr. Allison, then as now chairman of the committee on appropriations, to try to persude him to allow the bill to come up. Mr. Allison pleasantly heard him and as pleasantly pointed out the difficulties in the way of taking up the bill. Afterwards the man tried to get his bill up and failed. This angered him and he strode over to where Senator Allison was sitting and said to him: "You acted in bad faith." Mr. Allison rose to his feet in an instant and looking the man squarely in the eys said quietly: "You lie sir!" The man was so surprised that he stood for a moment gulping and then walked away, convinced that Allison's urbanity did not detract from his sund.

The League is Ever Active.

Ever since its organization in 1887, the National Republican League of the United States has kept its office open and its organizing and educating forces at work despite a hostile national administration on the one hand and a money panic on the other. It has been the only political organization representing Republican policies that has refused to "shut up shop." The League is optomistic and is now enjoying the fruits of a victory won by thrift over shiftlessness, honesty over dishonesty, and intelligence over ignorance. In the great campaign of 1896 the League played no small part. Subordinating itself to the Republican National Committee and quietly hewing to the line, it was instrumental in turning the tide in several states. In the struggle for office the League takes no part. It is the "Volunteer Army" of the Republican party. It backs no man for place. It is not a breeder of discord, neither does it shelter the disappointed seeker after patronage. It is close to the people. Every Republican in this vicinity who can spare the time should attend the convention. Its tenth annual convention will be held in the city of Detroit, Michigan, July 13th, 14th 15th. The railroads have generally granted a one-fare rate for the round trip.

The Nation's Debt to Dolly Madison.

The capture, invasion and burning of our National Capital by British forces under Admiral Cockburn are graphically recalled by Clifford Howard in the July Ladies Home Journal in its notable "Great Personal Events" series. Mr. Howard lucidly tells of the incidents leading up to the invasion, and pictures the terror and excitement of the people of Washington who fled shouting, screaming, jostling one another under foot, into Virginia as the enemy approached. President Madison had gone to the front, and his wife was anxiously awaiting his return, in fear for his safety. The White House attaches had nearly all deserted their post, but Mrs. Madison had packed all her husband's papers and records, and as she was about to abandon the house, bethought herself of General Washington's portrait. The heavy frame inclosing it was broken by a servant with an axe, and she removed the canvass with her own hands, keeping it from falling into the hands of the enemy.

"It was then," writes Mr. Howard "just as she was in the act of hurrying away, that Dolly Madison was seized with an inspiration that will ever cause her name to live in the heart of every true American. She stopped to think. What if the White House should be burned? Did it contain anything of value to the government that she had neglected? The Declaration of Independence? In a flash she called to mind this most precious of all documents. Carefully treasured in a case apart from the other papers it had been over-looked in the worriment and confusion. It must be saved at all hazards! Without a moment's hesitation she turned and rushed back into the house. 'Stop! for Heaven's sake, stop! called her friends, vainly endeavoring to intercept her. Regardless of their commands regardless of her danger, the brave woman sped to the room containing the treasure for which she was willing to sacrifice her life. Without attempting to open the glazed door of the case she shattered the glass with her clenched hand, snatched the priceless parchment, and waving it exaultantly above her head, hurried to the door, where she entered her carriage and was rapidly driven away in the direction of Georgetown."

Hawaiian Annexation

Every one will admit that no obstacles to the annexation of Hawaii are any longer to be found in the history of the establishment of the present republic. Nor are any obstacles to be found in the larger international situation, inasmuch as the great European powers have for many years well understood the intimate nature of the relationship existing between the Hawaiian group and the United States, and had become accustomed decades ago to the view that the future political status of Hawaii was a matter merely to be determined between Honolulu and Washington. As for the claim by Japan of a right to interfere or to be consulted, it is without foundation. There are, it is true, many coolie laborers of Japanese birth in the Sandwich Island, but these are very recent comers, and their importation has been an industrial incident in which the government of Japan until lately has had no part. The sugar crop has grown sixfold within a very few years, and Asiatic field laborers, without their families and under no condition of permanent settlement, have been employed in great numbers. In the minds of many thoughtful Americans the really difficult question is how to reconcile a suitable administration of the Hawaiian Islands with the principles that generally prevail in the administration of our American States. It is feared by some of these men that Hawaii may at an early day seek and obtain admission as a State if now admitted as a territory: and such a thing might eventually be possible as a national presidential election turning upon the prejudices of the Portuguese vote in the Island of Oahu, while the policy of the great country might at some fateful moment be decided by the action of a senator whose predilections were derived from an ancestral strain of Polynesian blood. Undoubtedly the time has come when we must face the question whether or not the American flag may float over an outlying region like Hawaii, without the necessary consequence of the reciprocal participation of such a region in the business of governing this country The Senate will do well to face all such question with the utmost frankness. The assured benefit of perpetual free trade with the United States would be a most adequate compensation to Hawaii for all that it can possibly give up: and it could not reasonably expect,—at least for a long time,—to be allowed to send representatives to Washington,—From "The Progress of the World," in American Monthly Review of Reviews for July.

The Men of the Canadian Commonwealths

The parliamentary system in vogue in the Canadian provinces has a tendency to develop strong leadership, and to give that leadership a continuity of service that results in statesmanlike training of great value. Our American system gives higher average training in public life to a larger number of men, but it would not seem so well to promote the development of permanent and highly trained leaders of the first rank, whose positions depend upon their unquestioned qualities of intellect and character. There is no particular reason why we in the United States should not feel as much interest and as much pride in the strong and admirable men who are our neighbors across the line in Canada, as anybody is entitled to feel in Great Britain. These men are the products of American rather than European conditions. They owe nothing more to their traditional ties with the old home beyond sea than we in the United States owe to our historical European ties. It is rather a curious fact all around that Canada is bound to the United States by ties far more essential and intimate than those which bind her to England, while on the other hand the United States in social, commercial, and other ordinary relations is in decidedly closer associations with England than is Canada.—From "The Progress of the World," in the American Monthly review of Reviews for July.

A Splendid Offer.

The Minneapolis Tribune, always at the front where genuine newspaper enterprise is concerned, makes a wonderfully liberal offer to the teachers of the Northwest, and which is well worth their early and careful consideration. The offer involves the formation of different words from the title "The Tribune" and includes forty splendid prizes, the value of some of them amounting to nearly $150.00. They range from two trip tickets to the National Exposition, with a snug sum in cash, down through a list of money and transportation prizes, any one of which will repay the effort necessary to comply with the very simple conditions.

The offer is not limited to teachers either although they are given special inducement, but is within the reach of everyone who desires to enter the contest, and as the details of the same have been thoroughly advertised for the past week or two, no one need be in ignorance as to what is required. However, we have no doubt The Tribune will answer all inquires concerning the offer, and as the contest closes July 20th, teachers and others who are anxious to compete cannot begin too early. The amount involved in prizes is a cool $1,000.

This is an opportunity for some of our bright young people to show their enterprise. Get to work. We might as well have some of The Tribune's good things, and we want to have some of our readers travel at their expense or wear a gold watch set with diamonds.

N. E. A. Excursion to Milwaukee.

Teachers and their friends who contemplate attending the N. E. A. meeting at Milwaukee, next July, will do well to see that their tickets read via the Wisconsin Central Lines from St. Paul and Minneapolis. Elegent day coaches, and the finest sleeping and dining cars, combined with the best train service, makes the ride a pleasant one. Your nearest ticket agent can give you full information, and sell you tickets.

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General Passenger Agent.
[7-tf] Milwaukee, Wis.

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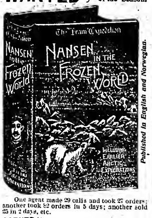

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To J. W. HOWES

You are hereby notified that on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1894, in proceedings to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes pursuant to that certain real estate tax judgment, which was entered in the District court, in and for the county of Polk, in the Fourteenth Judicial district of the state of Minnesota on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1894, the following described piece or parcel of land which is situated in Polk county, in the state of Minnesota to wit: lot 13, block 26, in Traill's addition to East Grand Forks, was sold to the state to satisfy the amount for which it was adjudged liable in said judgment, interest and costs, for the sum of fifty-six cents; that on the 16th day of March, 1895, the above sale was assigned including the taxes of 1893 for the sum of one dollar and twenty-seven cents; That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from such sale (exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, and sheriff's fee) is one dollar and twenty-seven cents, with interest on said amount at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from said 16th day of March, A. D. 1895, until such redemption is made, and that the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from such sale will expire sixty days after the service of this notice, and proof thereof has been filed in the office of the county auditor of said county.

Witness my hand and official seal this 26th day of April A. D. 1897.

JOHN GLEASON,
[SEAL] County Auditor, Polk County, Minn.
(12-15)

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate under Judgment of Foreclosure.

First Publication May 27, 1897.
Last Publication July 8, 1897.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss District Court.
County of Polk. }
Frank W. Rollins Plaintiff.
vs
Nicholas Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Andrew McKinney as the administrator of the estate of John A. Mundigal deceased, Anna Mundigal, The House & Sons Malting Co., Louis Borchers, A. Abrahamson, Alfred Hoffman, Joseph Hoffman, Isabella Hoffman, Theresa Hoffman, Peter Hoffman, Hattie Hoffman, Elizabeth Roch formerly Elizabeth Hoffman and W. H. Pringle as the administrator of the estate of Nicholas Hoffman, deceased. Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 25th day of May, 1897, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said Polk county, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on Friday the ninth day of July, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court house in the city of Crookston in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Polk and said state of Minnesota, described as follows to-wit:

Lots one and two in block thirty-six, and lots number seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one and twenty-three in block thirty-four, all in Traill's addition to East Grand Forks.

Dated May 25th, 1897

THOMAS LAWRENCE,
Sheriff of Polk County.

A. A. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney. [7-13]

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., April 28, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on August 3, 1897, viz:

Gustaf Christianson, H. E. No. 14446 for the E½ NE¼, E½ SE¼, Sec. 22, Town. 147 N., R. 47 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Tom Sanden, Olaus Anderson, Andrew Heskestad and Brent Anderson, all of Edna, Minn.

[10-16] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

Notice of Final Proof

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., May 20, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in the support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before register and the receiver at Crookston, Minnesota on July 10, 1897, viz: Ole P. Stakke, T. C. E. No. 3866 for the w½ nw¼ w½ sw¼ sec. 14, T. 148 N., R. 48 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jacob Ide, of Crookston, Minn.; Ole Krogen, of Fisher, Minn.; Knut K. Kleven, of Climax, Minn.; Torger Otsty, of Climax, Minn.

[7-13] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office, Crookston, Minn., June 23rd 1897.

Notice is hereby given that Walter C Kelso, of Hallock, Minn., has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the register and receiver of the United States Land Office in Crookston, Minnesota on Friday the 6th day of August, 1897, on timber culture application No. 8536, for the se quarter of section No. 28, in Township No. 152 N, Range No. 47 W.

He names as witnesses: Robert Casmey, Emil VonderBeck, G. VonderBeck, and C. Stuhr, all of Euclid Minnesota.

[11-16] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

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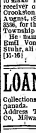

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(d) A Kindergarten training course (at Winona, St. Cloud and Mankato).

ADMISSION.—Graduates of high schools and colleges, and teachers holding county superintendents' first and second grade certificates are admitted without examination.

EXPENSES.—Tuition is free to all who pledge themselves to teach in Minnesota. Text books are furnished at a rental of $1.00 per term. Provision is make at each school for economical living. The average cost of furnished rooms with board is about $3.00 per week. The Ladies' Home at St. Cloud, the new Dormitory at Moorhead; and the Ladies' Home at Winona offer board, furnished room, heat and light, at from $3.00 to $3.50 per week.

DIPLOMAS.—By a recent act of the legislature a diploma becomes a state teachers' certificate of the first grade.

The next school year opens at St. Cloud and Moorhead Aug. 31.

The school at Winona and Mankato will enter upon continuous sessions from and after July 1, 1897. The school year will hereafter be divided into four quarters of 12 weeks each.

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GEO. R. KLEEBERGER, St. Cloud.
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

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One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE Grafton Herald runs a column of "Hits and Mrs."—principally Mrs.

THE average Populist recognizes the mistake that his party made in permitting itself to be bamboozled by the Democrats last fall and is against a repetition of that experience.

THE Minneapolis Evening Press turned up its toes to the daises last Saturday. The free silver basis does not seem to be sound financially—whatever it may be theoretically.

THE glowing terms in which Mr. Debs pictures his new communism is likely to deprive the Democrats of Ohio, Iowa, and Maryland a large number of votes in the coming fall election.

THE Southern Democrats who held up their hands in holy horror when their most progressive men in Congress voted for protection have recovered their equanimity in a remarkably short space of time.

NEWSPAPERS of all section and all political parties and business men without regard to political affiliation report a decided improvement in business especially in these lines related to manufacturing, agriculture, and railroads.

THE local conventions of Populists in all parts of the country are declaring against any more fusion with Democrats. A "fusion" which fuses only the votes and gives all the desirable offices to the Democrats is no longer popular with Populists.

To pass a tariff bill and institute numerous other reforms within four months of the inauguration of a President whose party controls but one branch of Congress is a thing unheard of in political history until President McKinley accomplished it.

POO BAH BUTLER of the Populist National Committee thinks Mr. Bryan's "insult" was altogether "too light." A proposition to purchase the support of a great party by a contribution of $1,500 to its campaign fund is altogether unbusinesslike—as to the sum offered.

A PAPER currency to be issued by the Government in quantities to give a per capita of $50 all around is Tom Watson's latest proposition and he expects to knock out free silver and substitute this as the chief plank of the platform of the Populist convention this week.

BUSINESS men who are now expressing confidence and cheerfulness regarding the immediate future base much of their confidence upon the fact that the young Democracy is coming so thoroughly into line for protection that there is little prospect of another revision of the tariff for many years.

THE first gathering of Republicans in a National Convention since the victory of '96 will be that of the National Republican League in Detroit July 13. Reduced railroad rates make it easy for Republicans to attend. It looks as though the convention was to be a great gathering. It is interesting to note the evident desire that Detroit has for the nominating convention in 1900.

THE four months since William McKinley was inaugurated have been big with events. No other administration ever did so much in so short a time, and none was ever able to accomplish such results under such adverse circumstances. The people who are inclined to grumble because four years' work have not been completed in four months in the face of an adverse majority in the senate do themselves, the country, and the president injustice.

THE "statisticians" who furnished those exciting tables of prices for last fall's silver campaign by which they professed to show that wheat and silver has kept pace in rise and fall since the "crime of 73" are finding little market for their tables this year. The fact that wheat has steadily advanced in value while silver has steadily declined during the past year has taken the edge off the popular appetite for that sort of mental fodder.

IT must be rather discouraging to the advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 to see that erstwhile champion of their cause, ex-Govenor Boles of Iowa come out in favor of a paper currency based on the market value of silver bullion. "Uncle Hod" has been a shining light in the free silver party, but his new proposition shows that he has lost faith in it.

EVEN Mr. Bryan's personal organ, the Omaha "World-Herald" refuses longer to follow him in declining to recognize returning prosperity. That paper, which has published many articles on this subject, calls attention in a recent issue to the fact that there is a marked activity and general improved condition in the stock markets of the West and predicts that this improvement will continue.

MONEY talks. The mine-owners are the men who have put up the cash to keep the silver campaign running, and they look upon it as their right to determine who shall lead the fight for which they are paying. They are perfectly cold-blooded about it, and since they see that Teller or Towne would be more useful to them than Bryan, they have no hesitation in ordering the Nebraska orator off the track and substituting Teller or Towne as their leader for the next national campaign.

ISN'T it a little cheeky for a lot of foreign nations who have nothing to do with our affairs to be offering "protests" against our tariff, especially as nearly all of them have protective tariffs of their own against which we have never offered any remonstrance of any sort? And isn't it rather cool of them to hint at retaliation against any tariff which we may adopt, when nearly every one of them knows that to do this would disturb commercial relations with us in which the balance of trade is enormously in their favor?

IT may be good sound law in North Dakota but we don't exactly understand how a man who has been sentanced as the result of trial under one indictment can be tried on another indictment before he has served his sentence. The jury in the Normand case recommended imprisonment for life, the judge last week pronounced the sentence, and now the papers over there assure us that Norman will be tried on July 13th on the charge of murdering the other Hilestad boy. It strikes us that they will have to wait some time before they can legally try him.

MINNESOTA never neglects an opportunity to show her colors or bear the burdens of the Republican party. It was the first State to tender troops to Lincoln. It is one of two States that has never failed to go Republican since its admission to the Union. Just now it furnishes the secretary for the National Businessmen's League, the National Sound money League, and the National Republican League, and was the first State to engage headquarters in Detroit for its delegation to the tenth annual convention of the National Republican League. This convention promises to be of great importance and the most largely attended in the history of the organization. The dates are July 13, 14 and 15. All railroads offer reduced rates.

THE foreign markets which have been, since the repeal of the McKinley law, closed to American meats are likely to be reopened through negotiations now pending under joint direction of the secretaries of agriculture and state. It was the work of the Agricultural Department and the State Department, under the Harrison administration in conjunction with the reciprocity treaties made possible by the McKinley law, to create for American farmers the best markets for their meats which they have ever had abroad, and it was the repeal of that law and the destruction of the reciprocity treaties by the Cleveland administration which closed these markets. The task of restoring it will be a more difficult one than was that of its original creation, but Secretaries Wilson and Sherman are hopeful of success.

BUSINESS indications from all parts of the country continue extremely encouraging. This is found both in the statements of daily papers of all political classes, and especially in the reports of the financial reviews which made a special study of the field through the unusual facilities which they have built up by long years of contact with business people in all parts of the country. Dun's Review, whose statments on this subject are accepted as an accurate financial picture of conditions, in its issue of June 19th announces that the failures for the week were but 168 as against 276 for the corresponding week in the preceding year, and adds: "The gain in business has become clear to all. There is evidence of greatly enlarging business in every important department. More establishments have been set at work and more hands employed, while reports from various cities show a very general progress and a continuing large distribution through retail trade."

AT Gettysburg on Friday last, occurred a scene of deep significance to the state of Minnesota—the dedication of the monument to the Minnesota soldiers who fell on the spot where that famous charge of the old Minnesota First was made. History records no grander event, no more sublime scene than this, when eight companies of the First Regiment Minnesota volunteers, reduced by previous hard fought battles to 262 men charged a full division of the enemy and held them in check till a new line of battle could be formed. Well may the state be proud of her soldier boys, and especially proud of the old First, that knew so well how to fight, but did not know how to run away in the face of the enemy. And the state should not stop in the work so well began till every Minnesota soldier is in receipt of a pension sufficient to place him beyond want for the few remaining years of his life. The state has done one act to honor the dead—now let her continue the good work and see that the living are provided for in their old age.

THE Democratic newspapers of the country are not treating Senators Vest, Mills and Jones and other supporters of the Wilson law quite right. These distinguished gentlemen started the tariff discussion with the assertion that one great merit of the Wilson law was that it had, by some mysterious process not quite explained, increased the exportations of our home manufactures. The Democratic press, however has come to the aid of Messrs. Vest, Mills et al with an explanation as to the true cause of these large exportations. Such leading Democratic papers as the Philadelphia Record, Memphis Scimetar, New York Journal of Commerce, and others, now admit that this increase has been largely, if not entirely, due to the inability of manufacturers to find a market at home, since our own markets were filled with foreign goods, and the people were unable to buy in considerable quantities because o lack of employment.

DUN's review which is looked upon by business men as a reliable indicator of business conditions, continues to speak encouragingly of the improvement in all lines. In it's issue of June 26th it says: "There is no backward step in business, although the season of midsummer quiet is near. Improvement continues, gradual and prudently cautious as before although in many branches evident where no signs of it appeared a few weeks ago. Business men of the highest standing in all parts of the country, having gradually perceived that the tide has begun to rise, are regulating their contracts and investments and the plans for the future with a confidence quite unknown to them a short time ago. Great changes before the adjournment of congress are hardly to be expected, but removal of uncertainty is with reason expected to bring into operation buying forces which have been restricted for months. The main factor at that time is the steadily brightening prospects of crops, Harvesting of wheat has already begun with surprisingly good results, and statisticians of repute calculate that the winter wheat crop will be 60,000,000 bushels beyond the government estimate."

CITIZENS of the United States who want to brush up their knowledge of political history in their own country would find an interesting method in comparing the progress made by the Republican party in 1898 in carrying out the pledges of its platform with the records of preceding administrations. The pledges of the platform, it will be remembered were an honest effort in favor of international bimetallism, a reform of the tariff, a reform of the currency system, the protection of American citizens in Cuba, and the restoration, if possible, of peace there, and the control of the Hawaiian Island by the United States. Every one of these pledges has been either carried out or is so far under way as to render success highly probable. A commission has been sent abroad to negotiate for international bimetallism; the doors of Cuban prisons have been opened to American citizens who were confined therein; the general Cuban policy is being outlined in a way to insure improvement in conditions in that unhappy land; a Hawaiian annexation treaty has been signed, recommendation for a currency commission to prepare plans for a general revision of the currency system will be sent to congress as soon as the tariff bill passes, and the protective tariff measure is likely to be a law within a fortnight. Can anybody find in political history of the United States more rapid work in carrying out party pledges?

MAYOR M. R. BROWN was in St. Paul last week. Elsewhere in this issue will be seen an interesting interview which the Pioneer Press representative had with him.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING PAYS

CREAMERIES ARE GOING UP IN THE RED RIVER VALLEY.

Mayor Brown of Crookston Says That The Farmers in This Garden Spot of The State Are Abandoning the Practice of Raising Nothing but Wheat—They Find That a Succession of Wheat Crops Saps the Land—What Drainage Has Done for the Valley.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

"If many farmers of the Red River Valley are now more prosperous than their neighbors; the fact is due to the excellent judgment of James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railroad. Several years ago a great undertaking was begun in the valley. It was decided to reclaim for cultivation the many thousands of acres regularly overflowed every spring and thus rendered unfit for tillage. The smaller water courses that, centuries ago, thoroughly drained all the adjoining land into the Red River of the North had, owing to the extreme flatness of the valley become choked up and obliterated. The state drainage commission was formed to begin work of reopening those obliterated water courses. But President Hill was the enthusiastic leader of the great undertaking, and it was his speech made at our town," said yesterday, at the Merchants hotel, Mayor M. R. Brown, of Crookston, "that gave farmers their first practical idea of how to profit from this big scheme of drainage. Mr. Hill told them how to construct lateral ditches of their own leading from the state ditches across their land. The usefulness of this suggestion wasn't appreciated by some farmers. They concluded to throw all the work upon the state and let the drainage take care of itself. But this class of men have had none of the success that followed the farmers who knew good advice when they heard it.

"Where the lateral ditches have been constructed the better drainage has vastly improved the value and productiveness of the land. This scheme has done a great amount of good to our valley, and Mr. Hill started the ball a rolling. Yet his important part in increasing the prosperity of our community has not been sufficiently acknowledged.

"Another point upon which Mr. Hill and other competent students of agriculture have often insisted is the advantage of diversified farming, especially in the Northwest. I'm glad to see this year that more and more of our farmers have begun to understand the foolishness of risking every cent and every acre upon wheat. A succession of grain crops, is nothing but robbery of the land. Each year certain chemical properties of the land are diminished. Even in our rich valley a farm will show after a number of years the results of continuous wheat crops. Generally the land seems all right for ten or even fifteen years. Afterwards weeds spring up in the fields, the yield suddenly drops off, and the farm has become almost worthless.

"Now this year many farmers are joining in co-operative creameries and are putting in stock. Such a change is just what ought to have been made long ago. In the first place, the creameries have been a success in the southern and central part of Minnesota, and they certainly should succeed in the northern part of the state. In the next place, a dairy herd will well repay a farmer in its indirect effect upon the land and upon the grain crops. When the cattle are out at pasture, all their food goes back to the land in a way decidedly to improve its productiveness. When the cows are stabled during the winter the fields can be fertilized in the spring. In that way the yield taken from the land in wheat can be annually repaid. The ground will not be robbed. The farmer will be able to keep on growing grain indefinitely, and will make money that way out of his cows, even if apparently the herd is not more than paying expenses.

"Oh, yes the crop outlook, of course is very good. There is some little talk of the wheat growing too fast just at present. Farmers, especially to the south of Crookston, are afraid that the wheat stalk will not develop sufficient strength to support the grain, and that the wheat may 'lodge' later on. But that's a difficulty that we don't often experience up our way.

"Crookston itself seems to be feeling this spring the slow return of prosperity. Everybody that wants work appears to be getting it. T. B. Walker's big lumber mill has prepared to cut 30,000,000 feet of lumber during the summer. The mill is busier than it has been for a long time, and is running steadily both day and night."

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

The Fosston Celebration.

Fosston did herself proud on Saturday—or would have done so had not the rain interferred very materially with the arrangement that had been made. Col. Cobham Post responded to a cordial invitation from the Fosston Post to attend in a body and all who could make it convenient to do so went out on the Flyer on Friday evening. The following comrades went:

Commander, J. S. Gleason, Junior Vice-Commander, Nels Olson, Color Sergeant Levi LeDuc, Quarter Master J. O. Sargeant, Surgeon, Wm. Kistenmacher, Post Orator, H. E. Cooke, and comrades Louis Fontaine, B. F. Zarrncher, J. L. Sargeant, J. E. Greenhalgh, Jim Kelley, Jos. Netzer, G. H. Holt, Ephraim St. Pierre and Alex Burnam and wife and daughters, while E. M. Bivins went along as mascot, or as "the daughter of the regiment" (or was it with the?)—anyhow Ed. went along—"and the blow(out) almost killed father!" Arrived at Fosston at 9 p. m., where we were met by the Fosston band and escorted to the Post room, which was appropriately decked out in the national colors, in honor of the occasion, and welcomed by his honor mayor Stadsvold who surrendered the keys of the city and told us that Fosston and all therein contained was ours while we stayed. An interesting camp-fire was then held till a late hour when the members of Col. Cobham Post were escorted to the Commercial hotel and informed that this pleasant hostelry was our very own home while we stayed.

Saturday morning opened out too rainy for any use and it was not till after two o'clock that the parade could be formed—but what a parade that was! If there was one business house in that enterprising little city that was not represented by an appropriate float we don't know what it was and we guess they were all on deck for the parade was more'n a mile long—in fact it reached to McIntosh and included their band which with the Fosston band made merry music all day long. After the parade was over the rain commenced to fall and the crowd were taken over to the fair grounds where under the shelter of the roof of the grand stand, music and speeches were the order of the balance of the afternoon. After invocation by a local pastor, the Fosston band rendered an appriate piece and then Attorney B. S. Bennet gave the oration of the day, which was an elequent and patriotic effort and listened to with very marked attention. It is to be regretted that the rain came as it spoiled some of the best events of the day. The Fosston people had spared no pains nor expense to entertain their guests and had they had a pleasant day the event would have been a grand success. As it was they did all in their power to make it an enjoyable occasion to all who came, and succeeded admirably. Col. Cobham Post was obliged to take the tie-distributor for home at an early hour so could not see "the last dog hanged" but we returned with feelings of the highest appreciation for the handsome manner in which we had been entertained by the enterprising Fosstonites.

On Monday the following articles of impeachment were drawn up and forwarded to the Mayor of Fosston, by the members of the Post who went on the excursion:

Crookston, Minn., July 5th, 1897
To S. S. STADSVOLD,
Mayor, Village of Fosston.

Dear Sir:—

The members of Col. Cobham Post, No. 90, G. A. R., of the city of Crookston, who had the honor and pleasure to be a part of the grand celebration given by your beautiful and prosperous village on the 3rd inst., in commemoration of the 121st anniversary of American Independence, desire to extend to you, and through you to the enterprising and patriotic people over whom you have the honor to preside, our sincere acknowledgement for the hearty and generous welcome accorded to us during our visit. We cherish a warm friendship towards the large-hearted and progressive people of your village, and earnestly trust that in all their undertakings, their patriotism, generosity and enterprise will meet with a merited reward. By dictation of visiting detachment.

JOHN GLEASON,
Post Commander.

Quite a number of our citizens went over to East Grand Forks on Monday morning to help celebrate the Fourth. The Fire Department went along.

Were Growing Worse.

"My sister was afflicted with eruptions which continually grew worse and were very painful. We concluded to get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and she began taking it. She continued until she was entirely cured. My mother has been cured of sick headache by Hood's Pills." Nadin Dunning, Concord, Wis.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient, always reliable, easy to take easy to operate.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Teachers' Training School for Polk County to be held at Crookston, Beginning July 26th.

Beginning July 26th, the fourth annual session of the teachers' training school for Polk county will be held in Crookston, with Prof. J. F. Giles as conductor.

This school will continue four weeks and will be open to all teachers and all who are preparing to teach. Teachers intending to teach in Polk county are expected to attend the entire four weeks.

The school will aim to give thorough instruction in the common branches and some of the higher subjects. Special stress will be placed on the theory and practice of teaching. This will be of great benefit to young teachers who have never had the advantage of normal training. An unusually strong force of instructors have been engaged and this school promises to be one of the best ever held in the county.

Bring such school books as you have. If any more are needed they can be purchased here. The following program which, however, may be slightly changed is deemed necessary:

7:45 to 8 o'clock—opening exercises.

8 to 8:40—Theory and Practice by Mr. Giles; Physics by Mr. Porter; Music by Miss Vaughan; Writing by Miss Burton; Geography by Miss Guptill.

8:40 to 9:20—Theory and Practice by Mr. Giles; Grammar by Mr. Porter; Algebra by Mr. Casey; History by Miss Burton; Geography by Miss Guptill.

9:20 to 9:40—Physical Culture by Miss Burton.

9:40 to 10:20—Theory and Practice by Mr. Giles; Grammer by Mr. Porter; Arithmetic by Mr. Casey; History by Miss Burton; Physiology by Miss Guptill.

10:20 to 11—Civil Government by Mr. Giles; Grammar by Mr. Porter; Arithmetic by Mr. Casey; Reading by Miss Vaughan; Physiology by Miss Guptill.

11 to 11:20—Intermission.

11:20 to 12—Civil Government by Mr. Giles; Physical Geography by Mr. Porter; Arithmetic by Mr. Casey; Reading by Miss Vaughan; History by Miss Burton.

12 to 12:20—Music by Miss Vaughan

12:20 to 1 Geometry by Mr. Casey; Reading Miss Vaughan; Drawing by Miss Guptill.

I. I. KAASA,
[13-15] County Supt of Schls.

Cash.

The highest market price paid for barley and oats. See Theodore Greenhalgh, one door north of the Germania hotel. [14tf]

Garfield County Nit.

Judge Start on Friday handed down a decision in the Garfield county case that takes the starch out of the ambitious boomer of that plan for making taxes higher, and brings a source of relief to all who didn't care to incur that extra expense—and they are largely in the majority. The Judge ruled that no county could be set aside that divided the remaining portion—that's what Garfield county would have done had the proposition carried. There would have been a distance of 12 miles intervening between eastern Polk Co. and western Polk Co. had the division taken place. This decision while it will disappoint Fertile people and a few in its immediate vicinity, will give universal satisfaction everywhere else. The next proposition will no doubt be to let off the Thirteen towns—but that different.

Poor Blood

is starved blood. It shows itself in pale cheeks, white lips, weak digestion, no appetite, exhaustion, lack of nerve force, soft muscles, and, chief of all, weak muscles. Your doctor calls it Anaemia. He will tell you that the weakening weather of summer often brings it on.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites, will make poor blood rich. It is a food for over-taxed and weak digestion, so prepared that it can easily be taken in summer when Cod-liver Oil or even ordinary foods might repel.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York

For sale at 50c. and $1.00 by all druggists.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Lewis Ellington went up to Mentor on Thursday.

Fred Behlmer is clerking for E. S. Peterson & Co.

Mrs. G. M. Winney has gone to Devils Lake for a visit.

Gunder Krostue was up from Fisher on Thursday last.

Attorney A. L. Gaylord was up from Fertile Thursday.

John S. Dwyer was over from East Grand Forks on Friday.

Rev. C. F. Kite returned last week from a visit to Winnipeg.

Senator and Mrs. Ringdahl spent the Sabbath at the lake.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rowe went to Argyle to spend the Fourth.

Prof. Casey was in from Red Lake Falls on Friday of last week.

Atty. Frank Street was in from Beltrami county last week.

Fred Silver has started a new paper at Graceville, Beltrami county.

J. E. Harris drove in on Monday for a doctor. Sickness in the family.

It seems to be the universal opinion that we are getting too much rain.

Dr. C. E. Dampier went to Northfield to enjoy the Fourth at the old home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wheeler went out to the lake last week for a bit of an outing.

Dr. and Mrs. Denniston are sojourning at the lake during the heated term.

Mr. and Mrs W. E. Handy returned last week from a visit to the old home in Illinois.

Miss Brown and Miss Matie Brown left on Monday evening for a visit with friends at Minneapolis.

Mrs. James McKenzie was out at Maple Lake last week with her daughter, Mrs. E. C. Carruth.

Joseph Patnaude was awarded the contract of grading Main st. at his bid of 14¾ cents per yard.

Wm. Thune arrived from Aberdeen, S. D., on Saturday morning for a brief visit at the old home,

L. W. Clark went down to Marin station Sunday evening where he is building a barn for Emil Himmelsback.

A large drove of Elks left the city on Monday night to visit the Elk convention at Minneapolis on Tuesday.

Farmers' meeting in this city on Saturday July 17th—subject, sheep, how to successfully raise and feed them.

Sheriff Lawrence went to Fosston Friday evening and was there on Saturday to help the Fosstonites celebrate.

Wm. A. Marin came up from Melvin on Friday morning and casually observed: "This is great growing weather."

Geo. F. Carpenter went out to Fosston last week to see how business was progressing at the Fosston branch.

Eric Clementstrud is building a residence on the the corner of Front and Seventh streets near the Seventh st. viaduct.

Thirty-five young people were confirmed at St. Ann's Catholic church on Tuesday morning, the resident priest officiating.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Fillatrault took the train for Duluth on Friday evening to spend the Fourth with relatives and friends.

C. A. Sharkey left on Monday evening for a month's vacation, which he will spend with relatives and friends at the old home.

Sam Wallace is on his return journey home this week. He reached Minneapolis in time to take in the fun with the other Elks.

Arthur Miller was very ill with inflamation of the bowels, last week, and at one time his condition was critical in the extreme.

Dr. J. H. Thomas has been elected to the city council from the Second ward to succeed alderman Scotland, who recently moved to Dakota.

The Great Northern road insists that all brakeemen and firemen in its employ shall carry a gold watch hereafter—or a good one at least.

A severe rain storm accompanied by hail occured early on Friday. The lightning was intense and the thunder something to be remembered.

Mrs. Frank Montague left for Madison and Milwaukee this week, and Frank will bake pancakes and eat cold coffee until about Sept 1st.

Farmers, don't forget that the sheep rally on Saturday July 17th will be a very important meeting and all should make arrangments to attend.

Miss Emma Fortier takes the place of Miss Tillie Fortier at the store of Fontaine & Anglim during the absence of her sister, Miss Tillie, who is away for a month's visit with friends below.

The farm-house on the Truax farm, now owned by R. A. Wilkinson, was struck by lightening during the storm on Friday night. No great damage was done.

Nearly all women have good hair, though many are gray, and few are bald. Hall's Hair Renewer restores the natural color and thickens the growth of the hair.

The Junior League of the M. E. church and the Scandinavian Methodist church went out to B. Sampson's grove for a picnic on Monday afternoon.

Wednesday opened out with a soaking rain which does not seem to be needed by the crops. It did not seem to dampen the arder of the average circus-goer much.

Chris. Hanson who returned Monday evening from East Grand Forks, told the JOURNAL reporter that he saw hail at Mallory station that covered the ground an inch or more in depth.

Reports of some damage by hail begin to come in. At Mallory on Monday there was quite a severe hail-storm and some pieces of grain in that vicinity are reported to be considerably damaged.

Crookston celebrated to the extent of a speech by Mayor M. R. Brown, the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Elias Steenerson and a rousing patriotic speech by Hon. R. J. Montague.

C. P. Cahoon received a letter from Mrs. C. who with her father and Dexter were stopping in Chicago for a week on their way to York State. She reports extremely hot weather there and said they would resume their journey on Tuesday.

On Saturday at the residence of the bride's parents in the town of Fanny, Miss Minnie Cruikshanks was married to Mr. Lewis Hancock, clerk in the Scandia American bank. The JOURNAL adds its congratulations to those of hosts of friends.

Ed. Chapin received another box of flowers from Penn Yan, N. Y., one day last week to remind him of a mother's love and a sister's thoughtfulness. It was indeed a beautiful tribute of true affection.

F. J. Matthey, while putting a belt on a pulley at Walker's mill on Thursday night, got the third finger on his right hand caught and a bone broken. Dr. Farley fixed the wound up and thinks he can save the finger.

The Great Northern land department reports the sale of 45 farms in June, which is not bad for this time of the year. The prospects justfy the prediction of large sales of land during the coming fall.

W. B. Dawley appeared in the flesh on Saturday to contradict the rumor that had gone about to the effect that he had taken unto himself a wife. He says that event has not happened to him—not as he is aware of—and he ought to know best.

The banks were all shut up on Monday, the post-office followed suit and those who did not go out of town celebrated about in any old way convenient—anything to keep interested, while the average small boy got in his usual work with fire-crackers.

Dr. G. G. Henault came down from the new town of Graceville, Beltrami county, last week to chat with our people awhile. Says it a great country up there and needs only railroad facilities to develope it fully. The doctor will hang out his dental shingle there.

The flag-staff on G. A. R. Hall was struck by lightning during the storm on Thursday evening and the bolt passed down through the roof into the ante-room, knocking off plastering and breaking the front windows. The building is insured and $150 will about repair the damage sustained.

Adjutant John McLean was intending to go to Fosston with the Post on Friday but instead took the train to Ada to see about his brother George, who was one of the victims of the poisoning event. When he arrived there he found George and the others all right and returned next morning very much relieved.

On Saturday night A. J. DeLance received a thoroughbred Jersey bull calf, six weeks old, which his father J. M. DeLance had purchased in Dakota and shipped over. The calf is eligible to registry and is one of the finest individuals in the county, and A. J. justly feels proud of the acquisition.

The past week has witnessed rains enough to last for the balance of the summer apparently. Everything in this line of vegetables and grain seems to have taken a new lease of life and has made a wonderful growth. If no more rain should fail before harvest, the crops would not suffer materially from this rain-fall.

Chas. S. Richardson, town clerk of the town of Furley, came down on Wednesday of last week and in the evening of that day was united in marriage to Miss Veronia M. Eaton, in the pastor's study, by the Rev. Herman P. Fisher. After a few days visiting with the bride's relatives at Fosston, the happy couple will return to their home in Farley. The JOURNAL extends congratulations.

A heavy rain-storm at Duluth on Friday night did a great deal of damage. The creeks in the city became roaring rivers, carrying away bridges, and houses upon the low lands were submerged, some of them being carried out into the bay. Trains were all delayed, the wires were down in many places and the dickens was to pay generally.

Geo. McLean quit building bridges for the Great Northern suddenly on Friday and on Saturday went over to Fertile to see about a situation as freight agent that had been offered him, accepted it, went back to Ada to get his tussock, then home till Monday when he went down to Fertile to enter upon the discharge of his new duties.

Quite a whole lot of celebrating was indulged in on Monday after all It was not decided to do anything in that line until a late hour on Friday and as result many bad made such plans for the day as to make it impossible for them to change, but a royal good time was had and the eagle soared and screamed in the blue empyrean in great shape.

On Friday that portion of the bridge crew at Ada to which Geo. McLean belonged consisting of eight men was taken violently ill just after dinner with all the symptoms of poisoning. A doctor was hastily summoned and the boys soon got out all right. The trouble was said to have been in the canned goods, and fortunately yielded to prompt treatment.

The residence of Joseph LaRochelle, in Kertsonville, was struck by lightning during the storm on Friday evening. Mrs. LaRochelle, who was shutting a window at the time, was struck and instantly killed. She was a daughter of John Pelky, of Kertsonville, and sister of Mrs. Zitlow, of this city. They had been married less than two years and have no children.

John D. Knudson came in from McIntosh on Monday with his assessment returns and spent the forenoon looking around E. D. Childs' cheese factory. In the afternoon he went out to the experimental farm to see how things are running. He says he never saw crops looking better than they do now and is sanguine that good prices will prevail in the fall. Thinks that we are getting a little too much rain just now.

Red Lake Falls was intending to celebrate the glorious 4th with a genuine prize fight but David took his little sling at the Goliath and—"they didn't split the wood." Gov. David M. Clough wired to their sheriff forbidding the banns, and to make it more binding and absolutely safe, wired to Sheriff Lawrence, of this county, to prevent it anyhow. Then David knew everything was safe and he proceeded on his way to Gettysburgh and Washington.

Gus. Holland was brought over from East Grand Forks last week to serve a 30 day sentence for being drunk and disorderly. This week he developed a genuine case of insanity attacking his companion in the cell and then beating his head against the iron bars till he became insensible. He was given medical attention, and then the attention of the judge of probate was called to the case. As Holland is not a resident of Polk county the judge referred the case to the State Board of Corrections and Charities for instructions.

St. Peter Tribune:—A Windom lawyer, who claims to be backed by court opinion gives it out that a "property owner who has once put down his sidewalk cannot be compelled to again, build or repair it. The theory is that having once built the improvment and the public having worn it out, the public must make the repairs This is important in Windom. The council has in the past required property owners to repair sidewalks. This, it seems it had no right to do, and the expense must be borne by the village."

The citizens of Edna got up a picnic on Saturday to celebrate the Fourth, and it appears that some got the idea that a Fourth of July without any beer would be a sort of a spiritless affair, but others differed from that view and J. J. Carey came up to Crookston with the result that Dept. Sheriff Losey went down with a warrant for the arrest of W. R. Shields and O. P. Hinds who were taken before a justice and bound over to the next term of court to answer to the charge of selling liquor without a license. They gave bonds and were released.

Speaking of the senseless prejudices that exists in the minds of some dwellers in cities against country people the Rural New Yorker says: "We sometimes hear thoughtless city people speak of the "narrow" life of the farmer. They seem to think that the farmer's life is trimmed to the narrow limitations of the farm, and they have no idea that his thoughts ever leap over the fence and range in the world outside. It seems to us that the average man of town or city is very much more dwarfed and narrow in his views than is the farmer of equal social rank. The city man is merely a part of a great machine. He seldom or never gets his foot upon the soil. Nature cannot teach her mysteries from brick and stone. The city man reads little beyond his daily paper. His life is a round of rush, worry and nervous strain, with little time for serious thought or reflection. He is smart rather than solid and sure. The narrowness of the city man increases with each generation of city life. A contempt for country life and thought is pretty likely to be bred into the grandchild whose father and grandfather were both city men. Such a citizen might not like to believe it, but he may often be classed as a dangerous element in American society. We believe that the better class of farmers are today reading better books, thinking sounder and healthier thoughts, and living more generally helpful lives than the classes of city people who take rank with them in the scale of society. "God made the country, and man made the town."

NANSEN IN THE FROZEN WORLD: Preceeded by a Biography of the Great Explorer, and Copious Extracts from Nansen's "First Trip Across Greenland," also an account by Eivind Astrup, of "A Journey Across Northern Greenland" with Lieut. R. E. Peary, U. S. N., followed by a Brief History of the Principal "Earlier Polar Explorations," etc. Profusely illustrated. National Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

As indicated on the title page, the volume opens with an appreciative and intensely interesting biography of Dr. Nansen, who, though less than thirty-six years of age, is universally recognized as by far the most successful Arctic explorer the world has ever seen. His ancestry for almost three hundred years is traced. The boyhood of the now famous man is described in the most fascinating manner. Then we see him as a young man, foremost in all the sports requiring great physical exertion.

But the centre of interest is in the great "Fram" Expedition. Here the reader is told how this wonderful ship was built; of it's voyage to the North; how it was frozen into the ice. Then came the great Sledge Expidition of Nasen and Johansen, which occupied fifteen monthe, and in which they reached a lattitude of 86° 14'—a point much further North than had ever been reached by man. The return voyage of the "Fram" also fully described.

In all parts of the civilized world Dr. Nansen is the hero of the hour. His success has brought him the fame it deserves. This volume not only tells what the masses of the people want to know about him, and what he has accomplished, but it also traces the history of the work in which he was so successful, from the earliest period of which there is either record or tradition down to the present hour, thus really forming a Cyclopedia of Arctic Exploration.

This work contains over 500 pages, in one volume and has more than 100 fine illustrations. is printed from clear and open type upon excellent paper and is bound in durable and attractive style. See the publisher's advertisement in another column.

The Sheep Rally.

On Saturday July 17th the farmers of Polk county will hold a grand sheep rally in this city, the object being to discuss the interests of sheep-raising in this county, and everything along that line. Among the instructors to be present will be Prof. Craig, the noted sheep-raiser of Wisconsin, who will have much, that will be of interest to farmers, to say. Prof. O. C. Gregg and Prof. Shaw will also be present and a number of other noted instructors. The farmer delegates to the Agricultural College Association, or at least a car-load of them, will arrive on the morning of the rally and will spend some time with us. Whether he is engaged in sheep-raising or not the meeting will be of great interest to every farmer, and there should be a large attendance.

National Republican League Convention

The annual convention of the National Republican League will be held at Detroit commencing July 13, and continuing three days, and the arrangements thus far made indicate a large and enthuastic convention. The convention will deal almost entirely with the tariff as affected by the proposed tariff legislation. The question will be considered under the following topics:

First: Our trade relations with China, Japan and the Pacific islands.

Second: Our trade relations with American republics and Canada.

Third: Our commercial relations with Europe.

It is announced that many of our leading statesmen will participate in the proceedings, and notably congressman Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine, chairman of the ways and means committee.

Uncle Sam's First Postage-Stamps.

Fifty years ago—in July, 1847—Uncle Sam issued his first postage-stamps," writes Fannie Mack Lothrop in the July Ladies' Home Journal, "In England, seven years before, Rowland Hill, 'father of the penny post,' introduced the sticking plaster as the stamps were, contemptuously called. John M. Niles, our Postmaster General at that time, tried heroically, but in vain, to move congress to authorize stamps for this country. His successor, Cave Johnson, was more fortunate, and the bill desired was approved on March 3, 1847, the stamps not being issued, however, till August, though the time appointed was July 1. Only two values of the new stamps were introduced in 1847—a five and ten cent stamp, bearing, respectively, the portrait of Franklin in a bronze tint, and Washington in black.

"The first purchaser of stamps in the United States was Henery Shaw, the father of Henry Wheeler Shaw (better known as 'Josh Billings,' the humorist). Mr. Shaw was in the Postmaster General's office on August 6, 1947, when Mr. Johnson entered with the printer from whom he had just received sheets of the new stamps. Mr. Johnson passed a sheet to Mr. Shaw for inspection. After giving the stamps a hasty glance Mr. Shaw, perhaps with an eye to future fame, took out his wallet, counted out 15 cents and purchased one of each variety. The 'five' he kept as a curiosity, the 'ten' he presented to governor Briggs as an appropriate gift."

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

Painful Eruptions

Continued to Spread and Discharge Until Blood Was Purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My sister was afflicted with eruptions around her ears which kept getting worse and spreading until they became very painful. The sores would discharge and were exceedingly disagreeable. We made up our minds we must do something for her and we procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She continued taking it until she was entirely cured." NADIA DUNNING, Concord, Wisconsin.

"After having tumors removed I was very weak. I had a headache all the time and a dreadful tired feeling. My daughter urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I did so, and after taking three bottles I was relieved of these troubles." E. V. ASTLE, Merrimack, Wisconsin.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

We Lead Others Follow.

Our success, in business, is due to acting as a medium between producer and consumer, by handling the VERY BEST goods at the least possible cost to the consumer; keeping our establishment neat and clean in every respect; this has always been our principle and not "new features" added.

We carry everything usually found in a first-class grocery store, at lowest prices, but not less than they cost us, OUR customers don't expect it.

Call and see our goods, get our prices, then buy your goods where you choose.

Slocum's Grocery

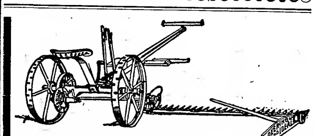
Aug Gustafson,

Carriage, Sign and House Painter.

All Kinds of Transfer Designs in Connection.

Leave orders at Munn's Carriage Shop.

CROOKSTON, -- MINN.



The Deering Ideal Mower.

has ball bearings like a bicycle. It runs easier, cuts better and lasts longer than any mower made. It is built to wear and it runs so light and easy that it saves your horses.

We would like to have you call and let us show you the many good points it has, and at the same time let us show you our full line of hay-rakes, buggies, harness, wagons, etc. We have a complete stock of the very best goods money can buy and our prices are as low as first-class goods can be sold at.

"Merits Always Wins."

Larsen & Carpenter,

Crookston, Minnesota.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Felix Marchant

A STORY OF THE SAN SIMON PLAIN.

BY CLARENCE PULLEN.

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CHAPTER IX.

To the girl's question thus peremptorily put Sangrado did not at once make answer. Astounded and infuriated by this unlooked for interruption in his undertaking, he for the moment was plainly at a loss what to do or say. When every obstacle to the execution of his desperate design had seemed to be overcome or smoothed away, this Mexican actress, whose vindictiveness toward him had been so recently shown in her outbreak during the tent performance, now unexplainably appeared in his path and barred his approach to Carmen.

Baffled and angry, as he stood before the gate his thoughts were revealed in the expression of his face as clearly as if they were spoken. Could he but have been within reach of Lupita so as to strike her down, strangle her, drive a knife blade into her heart before she could make an outcry, his course of action would have been simple and its adoption immediate. But the high wall and gate were between them, and so he must speak her fair and bide his time. True, he might scale the wall that separated them, but he knew Lupita and that she thoroughly knew him. She was as suspicious, as alert, as ready as he was, and, leap the wall as suddenly as he might, he could not surprise her so swiftly that she would not raise an alarm that would defeat his plans. So, with murderous rage in his heart, which his movements, restless as those of a jaguar shut from its prey, betrayed, he tried other tactics and plied her with cajoleries.

"Do you hate me then so bitterly, Lupita," he said, in the same smooth, plausible voice as before, "that you bar my way when I seek you? I had lost sight of you, had missed you so long. Now, when at last I have found you again, will you repulse me? Has it all passed from your memory, the love that we bore in the happy days of the past? Open the gate to me, Lupita, life of my soul, for I swear I love you and you only!"

He paused. There came no words of answer from Lupita—only her laugh, bitter and taunting. Such mockery, triumph and derision I had never imagined could be expressed in inarticulate tones of the human voice. I could hear Sangrado's teeth grind fiercely as the sound of her laughter came to his ears, but he went on to talk as smoothly as before.

"I heard that you were traveling eastward across the plain and I followed you. I sought you in the tent during the performance, but your violence repelled me. Now I have found you here where I may plead with you. My passion is unabated. I am mad with love of you. Lupita, carissima, I kneel before you. I throw myself at your feet. Will you not fling open the gate that bars me from you?"

With all his semblance of sentimental ardor and impassionment he did not raise his voice, but spoke in a low tone intended to reach only the ear of the girl he addressed.

"Lupita," he implored, "be as forgiving as you are beautiful. Alas, that we separated! How did I ever bring myself to part from you? I was mad with love and jealousy of you. Every minute since our parting has been an age of unhappiness to me. I have come for your forgiveness. Let me only see you, kiss your hand, then, if you will, send me from you forever."

Now she answered him, speaking in a voice as sweet and ingratiating as his.

"Gaspar mio, all this is so strange from you who forsook me. And have you really sought me? And do you really love me?"

"Love you, carissima! A thousand times more than ever before, for I had lost and have found you."

"You are sure you care for no one else? You love me wholly?"

"There is no other woman on earth fit to stand in your shadow. My heart is yours alone."

"Ah, my heart, it flutters with emotion! Why did you come to disturb me when I hoped I had forgotten you? Oh, the risk I run in trusting you again. If I forgive you, open the gate to you, will you be ever constant to me? You will not leave me again, Gaspar mio?"

"I swear constancy and that my heart shall be ever yours."

She shook the heavy bar of the gate and partly lifted it from the socket in which it rested.

Felix and I, in our ambuscade, were astounded at Lupita's sudden change of behavior. Was this fierce creature's jealousy so easily satisfied, her resentment placated with a few fair words? Was she indeed so readily deceived that she would open the gate to meet in reconciliation this faithless suitor waiting in silent expectancy outside? Open it to meet her death, merciless and swift!

Sangrado's restless impatience had given place to a frightful calm. His features, no longer working with suppressed anger, had assumed an expression more ominous and terrible. They were set in an expression of deadly purpose, his satisfaction at the change in the situation being revealed only by the gleam of the white teeth beneath his heavy black mustache. He stood alert and motionless. His cloak, thrown back over his shoulder, left the right arm free, and his right hand, held close by his side, clutched a long, glittering knife.

Our cocked rifles covered him; our fingers were against the triggers. We would not kill him until the last moment, when it might become necessary in order to save the girl's life. But he should not kill Lupita if our shots, deliberately aimed, could do their work quickly enough to stop him. One thing I noticed, so alert are the senses of men who wait thus in suspense. Closely watching Sangrado's face, ready to anticipate every movement of his that its expression might indicate, I at the same time was noting an indistinct something beyond him, almost wholly concealed by the house, but which to my mind seemed to bear the semblance of a man peering round the corner of the building.

Once more Lupita let the bar fall back into its socket. She then rattled and partly lifted it again.

"The bar is heavy, Gaspar mio," she complained. "Are you becoming impatient?"

Upon Sangrado the suspense of delay was telling. He found it hard work to control his voice as he said encouragingly: "Once more, carissima. Push hard against the gate as you lift the bar, and it will open."

Again she shook the bar so that it rattled in her apparent effort to lift it. What was the meaning of this performance? We had seen her fasten the bar in its socket easily enough when she had entered the corral, and it was a thing no more difficult to unfasten it. Could it be that, after all, she was only playing with Sangrado?

"Hurry, hurry!" he urged, his impatience increasing beyond his power to restrain.

She struck the bar back with a clang into the socket. Her laugh rang forth loud, exultant and mocking.

At the sound Sangrado started as if a serpent had stung him.

The girl's laughter continued as if in merriment that she could not suppress. But such merriment! Nothing that the human voice might utter could have expressed more that was taunting and insulting to the man standing as if frozen, disappointed and dismayed, outside the gate.

At last the scorn of her laughter found expression in words:

"Fooled and foiled, Gaspar Sangrado, liar, traitor, perjured villain! You have truly done well to try again to deceive me who know you. You say you love me and came here to find me. Shall I tell you how much you love me and why you are here? You followed Senor Bustamante's party from the Santa Cruz valley and tonight you have come to carry away his daughter."

Again Sangrado started and his half stifled exclamation reached her ear. She laughed.

"Ah, you wince! I have discovered your secret, and it displeases you. You planned your scheme well, Senor Sangrado, but it would be strange if you had devised so deeply as to hide it from Lupita. Now let me tell you something."

Her voice, not rising in pitch, was becoming intenser and more vibrant in her gathering excitement as she continued:

"You have come for Carmen Bustamante, but her you shall never have. Lupita, whom you lived with, pretended to love, made to shed many bitter tears, and at last cast off—she stands between you and what you seek. Don Ramon's daughter is within your call. Your voice may already have waked her. She can see you from her window should she care to look out—and you are as far off from possessing her as if she were a star in the sky."

Sangrado's rage burst forth in words:

"You lie, harlot, tiger cat, devil's daughter of Jezebel!" he shouted, unmindful in his passion of all caution about giving an alarm. "I will have her in spite of her father and of you, and woe be to those who stand in my way. For you the time of reckoning will be soon."

"So you threaten me, bandit, whose life rests on my word as you stand talking! Have you made confession, Don Gaspar, that you speak so boldly? It were wise if you had seen a priest. Your soul may take a long journey tonight."

He was silent and listening intently. I could see that his arm moved beneath his cloak. Lupita went on:

"There is something more that I would say for your pleasure, my loyal and gentle caballero. The one for whom you have traveled so far and taken so great a risk would not welcome your coming. It is not Don Ramon alone who scorns you and laughs at your pretensions. Carmen does not love you. The dust that floats beneath her father's carriage wheels is of more account to her than you are. She does not even think of you. Her thoughts are of an Americano. Did you not see him when you were peering, like a prowling coyote, into the tent tonight? He is taller and handsomer than you—a true and gallant caballero. No wonder her eyes were for him. As for you"—

Her voice was drowned in the loud report of a heavy pistol. Crack, crack, crack! Don Gaspar's cloak fell from his shoulders as, with revolver suddenly thrust forward, he fired three times in rapid succession through the gate, directing his aim by the sound of the taunting voice.

"Curse you, I'll make my work sure," he muttered and sprang like a cat to the top of the wall and over into the corral.

Two pistol shots rang out sharply behind him, coming from the corner of the house, as he rose to the crest of the wall. His sombrero flew from his head and went spinning half way across the corral. But he struck on his feet within the wall and turned, revolver in hand, toward Lupita.

At the first report of Sangrado's pistol she had darted to one side into the shelter of the wall. Now she stood, facing the corral, with her back against

Sangrado raised his pistol.

the wall. By the light of the moon I could see a blackened mark across her cheek from which blood was trickling, showing that Sangrado's first bullet had not gone wide of its mark.

As the Mexican came over the wall Felix had slipped to the ground in front of the wagon. As the bandit landed within the corral the butts of our rifles were at our shoulders, and we stood in readiness to fire instantly at him. Another moment and the barrels of our pieces were lowered as quickly as they had been aimed. Beyond Sangrado Carmen had stepped from the house and was standing upon the doorstep directly in our line of fire.

Her hair, unbound, streamed back over her shoulders to her waist. The moonlight irradiated her face and was reflected in the depths of her glorious eyes. Her loose gown she had pulled together in front and held with one hand. Her delicate feet, bare and white, rested upon the dark doorsteps like exquisitely carved cameos. Awakened by the commotion and firing, the causes of which she could in no way understand, she looked, in her alarmed surprise, a divine picture of beauty and startled innocence.

Sangrado raised his pistol. With the weapon pointed full at her breast, Lupita did not flinch or scream, but faced him, disdainful and defiant, her back against the wall, her arms held against her sides like a Mexican political prisoner stood up before the muskets of a firing squad. There was but one way to save her life, and that way would have been impossible of execution by one less resolute and ready than Felix. Two long, quick steps and his rifle barrel struck down the arm of Sangrado, whose revolver, going off, threw up dust with its bullet at the feet of Lupita. As if with the same movement, the heavy rifle barrel whirled in the air down upon the head of the Mexican, who, staggering back several paces, went down to the ground like a dead man.

Roused by the firing, the mules and horses were running in wild alarm about the corral. Sangrado came to his feet as quickly as he had fallen, caught up his pistol which had dropped from his hand, dashed in among the frightened, plunging creatures, and, in a twinkling, had disappeared from our view. Out of the dust and trampling two shots from his revolver came our way, as a reminder that he was still in existence and desirous to pay off his indebtedness to all concerned with promptness.

Felix sprang to Carmen. "Go back into the house, senorita," he hurriedly said. "This is no safe place for you." As she still stood irresolute, perhaps not disposed to obey an order given so summarily, a third shot from Sangrado's pistol chipped the adobe in the house wall above her head. Felix waited no longer, but swiftly and gently lifted her to the doorsill and pushed her back into the room.

"Your father will be here in a minute or two," he said, as he closed the door. "Do not, on your life, venture out until he comes."

As he turned from the doorway we saw at the farther end of the corral a dark form scale the wall and disappear beyond it. Felix and I both fired at it while it was in view for a moment above the crest of the wall, but the chance that such snap shots would find their mark we knew to be a small one. The defeated desperado had made good his retreat.

We looked for Lupita, but she was gone. Amid the confusion within the corral after Sangrado had leaped inside, I had heard outside the wall the reports of the Kid's pistol mingling with other firing, by which it was to be inferred that, after his two shots at the bandit leader, he might be transacting some business with the men Sangrado had left in reserve. Lupita in passing out at the corral gate had left it open. There was no other sign of her going, but it was reasonable to believe that she had disappeared with her desperado lover, Billy. Of his work there was characteristic evidence in the shape of a man, with two bullet wounds through his body, lying dead at the outer corner of the corral, with a half emptied revolver on the ground before him.

All these events, since Sangrado had fired the first shot, had taken place more rapidly than I have told them. The sound of the firing had wakened every one at the station, and the men in the building and those camping about it were quickly astir. But as every one had to find his weapons and see that they were all right for service, some little time elapsed before they appeared upon the scene of action. The two herders who slept at the end of the shed were the first to appear. Whether they were slow in waking or had unusual difficulty in finding their weapons, they did not emerge from the darkness until the firing was over and all parties concerned, except Felix and myself, had disappeared from the scene of action. The station keeper, and Don Ramon, with Manuel accompanying, came next round the corner of the house, and it was quite evident that within the tent and down at the Missourian's wagon and the prospectors' camping place the people were astir.

With the caution that comes from experience to those who have camped much in the far western country every man kept out of sight until he could by observing and listening gain some idea of the cause of the shooting and excitement. Before this should be ascertained no man cared to rush into unknown danger or expose himself in any way to the chances of catching a stray shot. It was better to lie low in readiness to protect his own life and belongings.

Don Ramon's first thought was of Carmen. With carbine in hand he passed at once round to the door and called her name. Immediately she appeared to assure him of her safety. In answer to his anxious questionings she told him so much as she had seen, but was equally in the dark with himself as to what the disturbance was all about. The station keeper and herders, assisted by Manuel, were counting up the mules and horses in the corral meantime, and they soon reported that none was missing.

Felix and I, of course, were beset with questions, but we gave little satisfaction to the inquirers. We had heard a noise outside the corral, we said, then some shots had been fired, and a man had jumped over the wall into the inclosure. We had exchanged shots with him and he had disappeared. Of who were engaged in the affair and of the events which led up to what had happened we professed no knowledge. To have dropped a hint of the true state of things and of the chain of circumstances that had led up to the midnight encounter would have been to invite the questioning and curiosity of people who had no concern in the matter, and we knew that Don Ramon would sternly resent such intrusion into his private affairs.

One clew was found to stimulate the imagination of the curious when a herder picked up Don Gaspar's sombrero in the corral. Although much trodden by the feet of horses and mules, its gold braid was intact and it had the further ornamentation of a bullet hole through both the brim and crown, indicating that the missile that had caused it had come dangerously near where the head of the owner might be expected to be when wearing it. Felix and I recognized the hat, of course, but there was no mark on it to enable any one else to discover the identity of the owner, and we kept our knowledge to ourselves.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The "Right to Work."

The ugliest fact that confronts us under our present industrial organization is the fact that, at almost any given moment, there are in this country hundreds of thousands of able-bodied and honest men, with women and children dependent upon them, who would be glad to work steadily every day, yet whose one great anxiety in life is because their employment is uncertain, interrupted or wholly precarious. The old-fashioned economists have hated nothing so much as the doctrine of the "right to work." But it is just possible that this doctrine may make its way, not only as a theoretical tenet, but as an insistent practical proposition that cannot be put down. The inequality of condition between the very rich man and the ordinary citizen, who has the opportunity to work steadily for standard pay, is a matter of slight concern, comparatively speaking. The seriously disturbing factor is the existence of a shifting but never-disappearing element of men unemployed or only half employed. The situation of the great army of workers in the clothing trades who live in the east side tenement district of New York and who have just brought to a successful end an enormous strike, has been distressful enough to win a deserved public sympathy, for these men have worked almost incredibly long hours for an almost incredible pittance. Nevertheless, most of them, even under these hard conditions are more comfortable than they were in the Polish towns that they came from, and their children are vastly better off under American conditions. The street-car employees of Vienna were last month on strike against the prevailing sixteen-hour day, and they are in easy luck when compared with common laborers in the Polish provinces. It is only a question of time and of improved organization when more reasonable hours and more reasonable wages will obtain in such trades as those which are now largely monopolized by these Polish Jews of recent immigration. —From "The Progress of the world" in American Monthly Review of Reviews for July.

S. L. Collins,
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Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

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We are adding New Features for 1897 which will make the JOURNAL more valuable than ever before.
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In Polk County, we are prepared to offer greater inducements than ever.
You Want it,
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IT WILL PAY YOU
To call at this Office and see what we are prepared to do for you.
Polk County Journal,
Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

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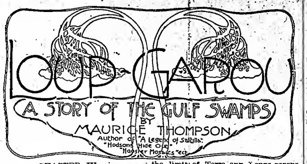

CHAPTER IV.

What a picture a young man's heart can make of two boats and two birds, with himself in one boat and a maiden sweet and beautiful in the other! The whole of all lovely and fascinating romance is crowded into the sketch. Ah, youth and love, a sea breeze, a blue sky, a cool, foam touched reach of salt water, an exchange of eye beams—and then follows a world of bliss crowded into a dream!

After that day Toulme cruised for that lovely prize, and, shy as the maiden was, somehow her stauch little craft fell often in his way.

All love stories are alike, and they are all delicious. Hearts are blown together by all sorts of winds, but the contact is ecstatic in every instance. The older grows the story, the deeper becomes its passionate hold upon the great heart of the world.

Toulme and Anais became lovers before they knew that it was a renewal of the Shakespearean story—before she dreamed that he was Romeo or he suspected that she was Juliet—yet so it was, the children of the rival households had exchanged hearts.

Old Tete-chauve shook his big bald head and looked gloomy when by chance he discovered how matters stood. He felt at once how terrible might be the end, and, although his kind heart warmed toward the sweet young girl, he could not help wishing that his master had never seen her.

When at length Toulme found out who his sweetheart was, it was too late for him to turn about. She held him fast in her lovely net, lost beyond hope of escape. As for Anais Coupcourt, she scarcely was startled by the discovery that she loved Toulme de Blieu. It was enough for her happiness that she loved him and that he loved her. There was no room for any other passion, sentiment or experience; her heart was full.

Day after day they met out on the water and, lashing their little sloops together, drifted side by side, rocking on the gentle waves and conversing in the low, soft tones of love. Always somewhere between them and the horizon fluttered the white wings of the two birds. It was a good omen, they argued, this apparition of a pair of birds, pure white and inseparable as the hearts of true lovers, always flitting around or before them. Thus the time went by sweetly enough for these furtively happy lovers until at last they were betrothed.

Then Jacques Coupcourt came home when least expected, and indeed when least needed. He had had a hard time of it after his shipwreck, and he was but the mere shadow of himself, scarcely recognizable by his mother and wholly a stranger to Anais, when he stood upon the threshold of the old house by the blue gulf sea. But Jacques Coupcourt had lost none of the spirit of his fathers. He rubbed up the rusty old pistols and put the Coupcourt knives in shining order. The feud must go on to the end.

CHAPTER V.

Tete-chauve, when he found that his young master was brooding the thought of renewing the feud, grew melancholy and silent. He had no more stories to tell, no more songs to sing. True, he did not abandon his "quills," but the notes he piped from that rude syrinx were as doleful as the tremulous voice of the swamp screech owl. His whole soul had become absorbed in his young master, and the thought of any harm befalling him was the most distressing that could come to Tete-chauve.

Toulme de Blieu was woefully tormented by the predicament in which he now found himself. He very much desired, in pursuance of the family habit, to kill this last remaining male Coupcourt, but he well knew that to do it was to lose Anais forever. He found that his mother was very anxious that he should abandon the feud, and abandon Anais as well. In his distress he went to old Tete-chauve for advice.

Poor old negro! He did not know what to say. For once in his life he was without an expedient in the face of an exigency. He stood with his head—that smooth old head with its halo of white wool—bowed in perplexity and silence. Toulme turned away.

That very day Jacques Coupcourt held a long, bitter conference with his sister Anais. She pleaded with him eloquently, tenderly, earnestly, for some promise of safety for her lover, but in vain. Jacques was inexorable. He denounced her as a traitor to her family, a disgrace to the Coupcourt name, and left her in bitter despair.

About this time great excitement arose among the negroes on both estates on account of certain sights and sounds in the swamp attributed to a revival of activities by the spirit of the original Loup-garou. Indeed the ghost of the slave murdered so long ago was seen, pine knot in hand, and strange cries had been heard.

Tete-chauve was exceedingly disturbed and begged Toulme to cease going into the swamp to hunt deer and turkey, but of course the young man gave no heed to the negro's fears.

Possibly Tete-chauve, knowing that Jacques Coupcourt was also shooting in the swamp, had more dread of the huntsmen meeting than of any danger to his young master from Loup-garou. Still superstition was ingrained so deep in his nature that nothing short of serving Toulme could have induced him to cross the limit of Terre aux Loups-garous, and he was doubly alive to the great risk his master was taking. The many tragedies in which the De Blieus and the Coupcourts had been chief actors were not so far in the past that Tete-chauve's memory was not full of them.

CHAPTER VI.

One day Jacques was wandering in the swamp, with a gun on his shoulder, darkly busying himself with those thoughts of vengeance which lately had occupied the whole of his mind. Suddenly, in some obscure way, he became aware that he was being followed stealthily by some light footed, wary being. He turned about, but saw no one. Again and again this happened.

Jacques was a man of strong nerves, and, although he could not help thinking of the legend of Loup-garou, he felt quite sure that no spirit, but a being of flesh and blood, was dogging his footsteps. He tried many shrewd turns to outwit and discover his pursuer, all to no avail.

It was in the midst of this curious experience that the eyes of Jacques Coupcourt fell upon Toulme de Blieu a little way off in the swamp. Instantly the devil of murder took full possession of Jacques' heart and he forgot everything in the desire to slay his enemy. He deliberately raised his gun, but before he could fire Toulme had disappeared. Keen as a hound, Jacques glided forward in noiseless, eager pursuit. Again and again he caught a glimpse of his enemy through chance rifts in the dense foliage. But even during this exciting hunt he was all the time conscious of footsteps behind him. Perhaps this sense of being pursued by an invisible person urged him on more rapidly and fiercely. Be this as it may, he sprang along through the swamp with burning eyes and fiercely hissing breath.

At last the opportunity came and his gun was leveled. Toulme was all unconscious of his danger, standing with his back to the assassin and but a rod or two distant.

Then came a great hoarse cry that went bellowing through the swamp, accompanied by the sound of a crushing blow.

Toulme turned just in time to see Jacques Coupcourt fall headlong, while a dark, skulking figure glided away into the densest cover of a brake. The sight was so unexpected and so strange that some time passed before Toulme could collect himself and hasten to the stricken man who lay limp and still upon the ground. He stood and gazed into the face of his enemy. It was white and calm. Something in those finely cut features reminded him of Anais and there came a rush of emotion.

It was a rather big load, but Toulme de Blieu lifted the heavy form of Jacques and, bearing it out of the swamp, laid it in the Coupcourt mansion. Then, overcome by the exertion, he reeled and fell to the floor, insensible.

Of course no one in the house knew the details of what had happened in the swamp, but it was thought that there had been added another link to the dark chain of the family feud.

It would have been a curious and interesting study for some realist to have watched the slowly developed outcome of this strange drama. There for weeks and months the two young men lay in the same room, painfully and by infinitesimal degrees convalescing. Toulme suffered from a nervous fever brought on by excitement and exhaustion, while Jacques had concussion of the brain from a heavy blow on the back of the head.

Anais was the nurse to both, and it is not for this story to detail how she artfully and sweetly worked a reconciliation between them. It was love's golden opportunity, and love was equal to the occasion. Toulme's mother was sent for at the beginning, and it did not take long for the women to become friends. This was half the battle; tact did the rest.

Loup-garou, that monster of the swamp, came in for a full share of thus happily closing the great feud. But Toulme in the deepest recesses of his heart kept the secret of his better knowledge, for he knew that the hand of old Tete-chauve and not that of Loup-garou had wielded that pine knot on that ever memorable day.

THE END.

Proper Weight of Children.

The average child in its fourth year should be 3 feet high and weigh more than 28 pounds; in the sixth year, 3½ feet high and weigh 42; in the eighth year, 4 feet in height and 56 pounds in weight; at 12 years, 5 feet in height and 70 pounds in weight is a fair average. Growth is very irregular in children and young people generally. Perhaps two inches may be gained in two months, and for the next ten months not under an inch, even up to the age of 10 or 12 years. While growth is thus rapid fatigue is readily produced. During the pause weight is gained, and work can go on again.—New York Ledger.

General Gordon Re-Elected.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 24.—General John B. Gordon was unanimously re-elected general commander of United Confederate Veterans.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Washington, D. C. July 5, 1897

Special Correspondence.

The Republican party in congress has completed a record of which the Republican party of the country may well be proud. That a party controlling both branches of congress should be able to pass a tariff bill as quickly as has been accomplished this time is unprecedented, and that it should be able to do so when it controls but one branch of congress is a record of which every member of the party from the president down to its humblest member, may feel proud. Taking into consideration the bitterness of the campaign of last fall, nobody would have predicted or thought it possible that the party succeeding in that campaign, but failing to obtain control of both branches of congress could frame and pass a tariff bill so thoroughly protective and so thoroughly satisfactory to its adherents in so short a time. No such thing has ever happened in the history of the country. Indeed it has seldom if ever happened that a party having control of but one branch of congress has passed a radical tariff measure even in three or four times the number of weeks which had been occupied in the passage of this bill.

STILL PUSHING FOR FINAL COMPLETION.

The conference between the House and Senate will, it is believed, be an unusually brief one. The fact that the senate restored to the bill most of the House rates on important features warrants the belief that the time occupied in conference will be brief, and that the bill may reach the president by the end of the coming week, and become a law by the middle of July.

ABOUT THOSE TARIFF PROTESTS.

There are some smiles among the statesmen over the protests against our tariff measure which foreign nations are making. The general feeling is that these protests are, first a piece of impertinence, since it is nobody's business but our own what kind of a tariff we make, and second of no consequence in the bearing on our commercial relations with those countries. Most of the nations from which have come grumblings us to our tariff sell us vastly more than they buy from us, and while it is all right for them to get as low a tariff on their articles as possible, there is no likelihood that they are going to disturb their markets in this country by any retaliatory legislation which would injure their sales to us more than to affect ours to them. The fifteen countries from which hints of dissatisfaction with our tariff have come have sold us in the past decade $4,843,943,523 worth of goods, and bought from us only $3059,220,782 worth.

HOUSE TARIFF RATES RESTORED.

The important features and characteristics of the House tariff bill have been restored by the Senate, and the bill as it goes back to the House finally will differ very little in those features in which the public have felt a great interest, when compared with the bill as originally passed by the House. It is believed that the conference committee will in many cases restore absolutely the House rates.

THE SUGAR SCHEDULE SCREAMERS.

The violent efforts to cast aspersions on the bill and the Republican party with reference to the sugar schedule have met with an ignominious failure. The bill as it stands is generally satisfactory and cannot be successfully charged with favoritism toward the sugar trust, and should the conference restore absolutely the House rates, as many believe it will yet do, the bill will be looked upon as the most thoroughly satisfactory and complete in this and other features of any tariff measure which has passed congress in many years.

WILL THERE BE A CURRENCY COMMISSION?

The question as to whether congress will or will not immediately take up the currency revision is now looked upon with much interest. There are two sides to this question and both sides are being carefully examined by those who are to determine what the course of events is to be in this particular. By many it is believed that the special work of the special session in the passage of a tariff bill having been so promptly and happily completed, the business element of the country would prefer an opportunity to adjust itself to the new conditions in regard to the tariff before being brought face to face with the currency problem. Those who hold to this view believe that it would be better to defer any action on the currency question until the regular meeting of congress in December and "give the country a rest." Whether this plan is determined upon or whether a currency commission shall be urged upon congress at once is not fully determined, but the public may rest assured that there is no disposition on the part of the administration to delay or trifle with the currency question any more than it has with the tariff.

Sun Never Sets on Uncle Sam's Domains.

"The Britons proudly boast that the sun never sets on the Queen's dominions, as if they were special subjects of solar favoritism," writes William George Jordan on "The Greatest Nation on Earth," in the July Ladies' Home Journal. "But it is equally true that there is always sunshine on some part of Uncle Sam's great possessions. When it is 6 p. m. on Attoo's Island, Alaska it is 9:36 a. m. of the day following at Eastport, Maine. If we locate the centre of the United States, calculating it as midway between longitude sixty-seven of Easport and longitude one hundred and ninety-three of Attoo's Island, it will be found on the one hundred and twenty-sixty degree of longitude, about two hundred and eighty miles west of San Francisco, in the Pacific Ocean."

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

Our Nation's Wealth in Gold Dollars.

The wealthiest nation of the world is the United States. The census of 1890 shows the true valuation, or fair selling price, of the real and personal property of the country to be $65,037,091,197. It is an increase of over forty-nine per cent. on the valuation of the previous decade, and is about six times the value of the money of the entire world. The mind cannot grasp the meaning of such figures without graphic illustration. This amount in gold dollars would load 123,570 carts, each carrying a ton. If 2000 gold dollars were piled one on the other they would form a stack three feet high. Make similar piles close together till a wall of gold one mile long and worth $230,200,000 is formed. Increase this wall to twenty-eight and a quarter miles and the amount would represent our national wealth. Placed side by side the coins would form a carpet of gold covering five square miles.—William George Jordan in July Ladies' Home Journal.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine

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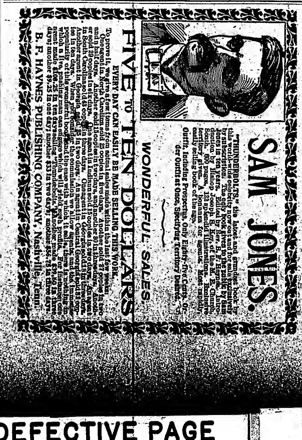
chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



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County News

From our Exchanges

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

Fred A. Silver accompanied by Dr. Henault, drove through Fosston on their way from the new townsite of Graceland in the northern part of Hubbard county. The latest addition to this place is the Graceland Enterprise, with Mr. Silver at the helm.

The party of fishermen who went out last week to the lake north of Bemidji returned on Tuesday night loaded down with fish and well satisfied with their trip all around. They brought in about 150 nice fish which soon disappeared among their friends.

Messrs. A. D. Stephens of the Merchants Bank, Frank E. Hertz the dept State Surveyor General of logs and Attorney W. E. Rowe, all of Crookton, came down on Monday's train. The attorney returned in the the others remained until morning but afternoon.

Dave Simon, a resident of Beltrami county near Mud Lake, was in town on Wednesday looking for a horse which he believes was stolen from him by a party passing through that section a few days ago. The horse was a dark iron grey and was noticed along the road until close to Fosston in company with three men. From what he could learn one of these men and the stolen horse left the others near town and went in another direction as he or the horse in question was not seen here. This one of the party is thought to be a resident of that part of the county but the two who were in town are strangers. Under the circumstances it is doubtful if Mr. Simon will find his horse very soon as, if the man suspected has the animal be has probably traded with the Indians on the White Earth reservation by this time and it will be difficult to obtain a return of the horse unless he is fortunate in farther tracing it further.

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.)

Lawrence Larson, of Crookston was in town last Friday.

Dr. Warren assisted by Dr. Dunlap of Crookston, performed an operation Tuesday on eleven year old Fred Lanman for appendicis which was very successful and the patient so far is doing well.

Ole Vaale a Crookston attorney was conducting one side of a law suit in Fisher Monday.

Arny Grundyson, the statesman from Wig, sojourned in town a short while on his way to Crookston as a witness in the Knut Johnson will contest case.

Commissioner Antoin Lindem, was in town Wednesday with three teams of lumber to build a bridge across the coulie near his farm.

Dr. A. C. Leslie, C. U. Webster, Sr, and John Johnson were summoned to Crookston as witness in the K. J. Brekke will case Wednesdny.

The result of the game of baseball played at Thompson, N. D, last Friday between the Fisher and Thompson ball teams was 15 to 9 in favor of Fisher. Our boys say they were royally entertained by the Thompson boys—the best being none too good for them. The features of the game were the fielding of Hamilton and Lee of the home team. O'Rielly of Fisher and Gawky of Thompson umpired and gave entire satisfaction.

The Centre of our Population.

The centre of population is the centre of gravity of the inhabitants of the country. If the United States were considered as a plane with all it's people as of equal weight, the centre of population would be the point where the whole plane might be balanced and remain steady through equilibrium. It expresses the net resultant of the movements of population from decade to decade. This point, according to the census of 1890, is located at 39° 11.9′ north latitude and 85° 32.9′ west longitude, about twenty miles east of Columbus Indiana. It moves westward about four miles a year, and is now three-fourths of a degree south and more than seventeen degrees east of the centre of area.—William George Jordan in July Ladies' Home Journal.

N. E. A. Convention.

For the N. E. A. convention to be held at Milwaukee on July 6th the Northern Pacific railroad will sell tickets for a rate of one fare, and two dollars and a half for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 4th and 5th, with final limit on July 13. [9-12]

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

Adolph Stark, of Garfield, and Miss Hulda Leof, of Minneapolis, were married Sunday at the residence of Isaac Erikson in the town of Garfield.

W. F. Peterson and P. O. Christinson were in Crookston Monday on business.

A big crowd from Grand Forks, Crookston, McIntosh and Fosston were at the lake Sunday. Red liquor and beer flowed freely and several scraps were indulged in during the day.

Down at Ada two herd boys got into a quarrel about the territory to be used by each. The mother of the boy who was getting the worst of the scrap interfered, and the other boy is now in a hospital with a broken arm.

Friday at Beltrami the building known as the old Webb house on section 28, town of Reis, collapsed and the north end of it fell, swinging around to the west, crushing the furniture and all household articles therein belonging to Ole Gunderson, a bachelor. The chimney crushed through the roof and completely demolished the cook stove. The family of Albert Hanson, who occupied the other portion of the house suffered no loss. Luckily no one was in the building at the time. The accident occurred as a result of poor underpinning.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY. }
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
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Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Two Good Things.
"77" for Grip and Colds; No 10. for Dyspepsia. For sale by all druggists 25c.

MUST HAVE THESSALY.

Ambassadors Informed That Such Is the Decision of the Turkish Cabinet.

LONDON, July 8.—A dispatch to The Times from Constantinople says: Tewfik Pasha will announce to the ambassadors of the powers that the cabinet maintains the indefeasible right of Turkey to retain Thessaly by virtue of conquest.

A dispatch to The Standard from Constantinople says that Edhem Pasha, commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces in Thessaly, has tendered his resignation of command to the sultan on the ground that under the proposed peace conditions he will be unable to guarantee the discipline of the army.

GEORGE ALLEN SUICIDES.

St. Paul Democratic Politician and Son of Colonel Allen Shot Himself.

ST. PAUL, July 3.—Apparently authentic news comes from Kohlman's lake near this city that George Allen, deputy sheriff and son of Colonel Allen of the Merchants hotel had shot and killed himself there. An undertaker, accompanied by Colonel Allen, has gone to Kohlman's lake to bring in the remains. George Allen was quite prominent in Democratic political circles, and was for several years one of the commissioners of Ramsey county.

SEVERAL BADLY BEATEN.

Thirty Non-Union Workmen Attacked by Strikers at South Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Thirty workmen who had filled strikers' places in the works of the Iroquois Furnace company at South Chicago were attacked by a crowd of men and boys while leaving the works for their homes. Several were knocked down and severely beaten and others were injured by stones thrown by the strikers. During the riot the police at the South Chicago station were notified and they arrested nine of the men said to be strikers.

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THEIR DEADLY FIRE.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN AT THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

A Description of the Engagement by General Jackson—A Letter From "Old Hickory"—How Packenham's Veterans Were Defeated by Frontiersmen.

In The Century William Hugh Robarts has an article entitled "Napoleon's Interest In the Battle of New Orleans." In this is quoted a hitherto unpublished letter written by General Jackson to Mr. James Monroe. A portion of the letter follows:

There was a very heavy fog on the river that morning, and the British had formed and were moving before I knew it. The disposition of the riflemen was very simple. They were told off in Nos. 1 and 2. No. 1 was to fire first, then step back and let No. 2 shoot while he reloaded. About 600 yards from the riflemen there was a great drainage canal running back from the Mississippi river to the swamp in the rear of the tilled land on which we were operating. Along this canal the British formed, under the fire of the few artillery pieces I had near enough to them to get their range. But the instant I saw them I said to Coffee, whom I directed to hurry to his line, which was to be first attacked: "By ——, we have got them! They are ours!" Coffee dashed forward, and, riding along his line, called out, "Don't shoot till you can see their belt buckles!" The British were formed in mass, well closed up, and about two companies front.

The British, thus formed, moved on at a quick step, without firing a shot, to within 100 yards of the kneeling riflemen, who were holding their fire till they could see the belt buckles of their enemies. The British advance was executed as though they had been on parade. They marched shoulder to shoulder, with the step of veterans, as they were. At 100 yards distance from our line the order was given: "Extend column front! Double quick, march! Charge!" With bayonets at the charge, they came on us at a run. I own it was an anxious moment. I well knew the charging column was made up of the picked troops of the British army. They had been trained by the duke himself, were commanded by his brother-in-law and had successfully held off the ablest of Napoleon's marshals in the Spanish campaign. My riflemen had never seen such an attack, nor had they ever before fought white men. The morning, too, was damp. Their powder might not burn well. "God help us!" I muttered, watching the rapidly advancing line. Seventy, 60, 50, finally 40 yards, were they from the silent kneeling riflemen. All of my men that I could see was their long rifles rested on the logs before them. They obeyed their orders well. Not a shot was fired until the redcoats were within 40 yards. I heard Coffee's voice as he roared out: "Now, men, aim for the center of the cross belts! Fire!" A second after the order a crackling, blazing flash ran all along our line. The smoke hung so heavily in the misty morning air that I could not see what had happened. I called Tom Overton and Abner Duncan of my staff, and we galloped toward Coffee's line. In a few seconds after the first fire there came another sharp, ringing volley. As I came within 150 yards of Coffee the smoke lifted enough for me to make out what was happening.

The British were falling back in a confused, disorderly mass, and the entire first ranks of their column were blown away. For 200 yards in our front the ground was covered with a mass of writhing, wounded, dead and dying redcoats. By the time the rifles were wiped the British line was reformed, and on it came again. This time they were led by General Pakenham in person, gallantly mounted and riding as though he were on parade. Just before he got within range of Coffee's line I heard a single rifle shot from a group of country carts we had been using, about 175 yards distant, and a moment thereafter I saw Pakenham reel and pitch out of his saddle. I have always believed he fell from the bullet of a freeman of color who was a famous rifle shot and came from the Atakappas region of Louisiana. The second advance was precisely like the first in its ending. In five volleys the 1,500 or more riflemen killed and wounded 2,117 British soldiers, two-thirds of them killed dead or mortally wounded. I did not know where General Pakenham was lying, or I should have sent to him or gone in person to offer any service in my power to render.

I was told he lived two hours after he was hit. His wound was directly through the liver and bowels. General Keene, I hear, was killed. They sent a flag to me, asking leave to gather up their wounded and bury their dead, which, of course, I granted. I was told by a wounded officer that the rank and file absolutely refused to make a third charge. "We have no chance with such shooting as these Americans do," they

The Sleeping Disease.

On the western coast of Africa they have a singular and always fatal malady which is known as the sleeping disease, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. The person attacked by it is seized with a sensation of drowsiness, which continues to increase in spite of the efforts made to throw it off. Finally the patient sinks into a profound sleep, which continues for about three weeks, or until death ensues. The most curious feature of the disease is that, aside from the drowsiness, the patient seems much as usual. The pulse, respiration and temperature are normal, while he may be easily aroused and will take nourishment and answer questions in a perfectly natural manner.

Pulled Down Irish Flags.

LEADVILLE, Colo., July 6.—There was considerable excitement here during the evening over the pulling down of a number of Irish flags that were displayed on several buildings. A large number of men visited these buildings and ordered the proprietors to take down the green emblem. One man refused and the flag was promptly pulled down by the crowd.

The Pullman Road Race.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Carl A. Anderson, a 7-minute man, won the Pullman road race in 49:30. R. W. Merrill and Charles Terryberg, 6-minute men were respectively second and third. The first scratch man in was Fred Nelson, who covered the distance in 40½ minutes. The time prize goes to Nelson or to M. J. Bolsted, a 2-minute man.

Puppy Dog Dinners.

Chow dog, in the way of Chinese diet, is so great a delicacy that to leave it out of an official dinner in China would be as great a crime as leaving out whitebait or asparagus in May on similar occasions in this country. At Canton rows of dogs, skinned, dressed and ready for cooking, are hung up in lines on the stalls in the market place. The poor chow, when thus he contributes to the delicacies of the heathen Chinee's table, must not have outgrown the tender stage of puppydom. When he is 2 months old and his little carcass weighs two pounds, he is at his best, and once he has managed to escape his doom till he is 6 months old he has a chance of living to a patriarchal age, for after that time his "flavor" is not, from the epicurean point of view, what it ought to be.

From the non-Celestial point of view the chow pup is far too amusing and handsome a little customer to be sacrificed on the same altar on which are laid shark fins, duck tongues and swallow nests. The baby chow in appearance is like a tiny bear cub. The lower 10,000 of China—or rather the lower 10,000,000—who cannot afford a dinner of chow, philosophically eat rats instead, deeming them a very passable and palatable substitute for the coveted puppy dog.—San Francisco Call.

Faithful to His Captain.

That was a loyal if not very gentle answer once made by a private soldier to Frederick the Great of Prussia, as the story is told in Harper's Round Table:

During a campaign in Silesia the king made it his habit to stroll through his camp in disguise at night, to come into closer relations with his soldiers. One night he was stopped by a sentry, but, giving the proper password, was permitted to proceed. Instead of doing so, however, he endeavored to tempt the sentry into accepting a cigar, saying that a smoke would solace his long watch.

"It is against the rules," said the soldier.

"But you have my permission," said Frederick.

"Your permission!" cried the soldier. "And who are you?"

"I am the king."

"The king be hanged!" said the incorruptible sentry. "What would my captain say?"

Do You Use It?
It's the best thing for the hair under all circumstances. Just as no man by taking thought can add an inch to his stature, so no preparation can make hair. The utmost that can be done is to promote conditions favorable to growth. This is done by Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, cleanses the scalp, nourishes the soil in which the hair grows, and, just as a desert will blossom under rain, so bald heads grow hair, when the roots are nourished. But the roots must be there. If you wish your hair to retain its normal color, or if you wish to restore the lost tint of gray or faded hair use
Ayer's Hair Vigor.

IN CASE OF SYNCOPE.

MOMENTARY HEART PARALYSIS THAT REQUIRES STIMULANTS.

Different Methods of Treatment and How They Should Be Applied—Whatever Is Done Must Be Done Without Delay, Which Is Dangerous.

It is an everyday occurrence to see persons in a weak condition, just up from a sickbed or under the influence of some great emotion, grow suddenly pale, lose consciousness and faint. A more or less complete suspension of breathing takes place, corresponding to a check, or, at any rate, to a considerable decrease in the circulation of the blood. This condition is called syncope, and is in reality a momentary paralysis of the heart. If immediate help is not afforded, syncope may in some cases be the cause of death.

Nothing is better known than the different means to be used in case of syncope; the most important points are to facilitate the flow of the blood, to keep up what remains of the weakened energy of the heart contraction and to remove every obstacle to restoration of the circulation of the blood.

From these points of view to place the patient in a horizontal position is a practice that is as efficacious as it is habitual. In this way not only is it easier for the heart to keep the mass of blood in motion, but the head, which it is best to put in a lower position than the body, receives a larger supply of blood than before, so that the lack of blood in the brain, the initial cause of the syncope, is very largely compensated.

To carry still further this relative congestion of the brain, it has even been suggested to stand such patients literally on their head, and by following this practice, as nearly as could be done, Nelaton and Campbell reported cases in which patients were brought back to consciousness who would otherwise have infallibly succumbed.

It is with a similar purpose that we should make all haste to remove the patient's corset, to loosen collar and cravat—in a word, to loosen all the clothing—and to carry the patient into the open air. In this way many obstacles to the circulation of the blood are removed, but the special advantage in the practice is that the expansion of the lungs becomes less impeded and easier.

If, however, in spite of these measures of relief, the syncope continues, we must have recourse to remedies of another kind, numerous and varied in nature, but all designed to bring back and stimulate the contraction of the heart muscle.

The return of general consciousness should be stimulated by sudden and violent shaking of the patient, by dashing cold water on the face and by rubbing the skin with alcohol or vinegar. These are best applied to the temples, lips or palms of the hands. It is also well to rub the hands and feet, limbs and even the entire surface of the body in an energetic manner with a hair glove or any other rough tissue with which any stimulating lotion that may be at hand can be applied, such as brandy or eau de cologne.

The special senses should also be stimulated. The patient should be made to breathe any strongly smelling stuff that may be at hand—sal volatile, vinegar, acetic acid or ammonia. By these different means, which are more or less energetic and almost always efficacious, the stimulants of the heart contractions bring back its beats, while the resumption of circulation carries once more to the brain the blood necessary for its working.

If these different means are still insufficient, artificial respiration should be resorted to without delay. The patient should be placed on the back, the head as low as possible, turned to one side and the mouth wide open. The operator stands at the side of the head, seizes the two elbows firmly and draws them as far upward and away from the body as possible, thereby dilating the chest and allowing the air to enter the lungs.

An assistant, placed by the patient's legs, rests both hands on the sides of the base of the chest and brings pressure to bear on it at the very moment when the patient's elbows are being brought back to the sides again after having been raised to a maximum. In a word, the assistant acts in such a way as to help to drive out the air that has been sent into the lungs by the extension of the arms. Two skillful operators can in this way, by working well together, carry on an almost normal degree of breathing.

It is advisable not to go too quickly, as the average human being does not breathe more than about 16 times a minute.

If in one or two minutes the syncope has not come to an end, there is no use relying any longer on this measure, and it will be best to resort to rhythmical tractions of the tongue according to the method of M. Laborde of Paris. This method, which is constantly giving the most unhoped for results in cases of asphyxia, consists in opening the patient's mouth, in seizing the tongue with the fingers and a piece of linen and in drawing it forward with strong rhythmical tractions, slowly and methodically, 15 to 18 times a minute.

The return to consciousness is usually announced by the utterance of a loud, deep and long expiration.

When the patient has recovered from the fainting fit, the syncope is naturally cured, but we have still to try to prevent a recurrence of this disagreeable accident. This can be done naturally by ascertaining its cause.—Paris Herald.

Mussulman Rioters Overawed.

CALCUTTA, July 6.—The police and military have at last overawed the Mussulman rioters and the city has resumed its normal state of quiet.

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Prices Reduced 25 per cent.

This cut represents our new Sterling Hearse.
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Twelve years' Experience in the business with thorough training in the Science of Embalming. Our new Undertaking room is now stocked complete.
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Embalmer and Funeral Director.

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EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN. Main Street.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
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GREAT MINE STRIKE

IT HAS REACHED PROPORTIONS SURPRISING TO ALL CONCERNED.

Miners Elated Over the Situation and Are Hopeful of Success—Compromise Likely When the Surplus Stock of Coal Is Disposed Of.

PITTSBURG, July 12.—At the beginning of the second week of the coal miners strike it gives promise of being one of the greatest wage struggles in the history of the country. Eight days ago the coal operators in this district and the miners themselves little dreamed that within one short week such an area of general suspension could be wrought as now exists in the bituminous mining industry. On the hillsides there is an army of 18,000 unemployed who are anxiously waiting for more to join the troops of idlers. The success that has attended the movement has greatly elated the miners, and during the next few days every effort will be made to bring out the men in the few mines that are still working. This will be a difficult task, but they express confidence in their ability to make the suspension complete inside of 48 hours.

Depends on West Virginia.

The miners officials say that the success of the movement depends on the action of the West Virginia miners. They will tell the mountain state diggers of the success in this district, and every effort will be made to have them join. There are a number of operators in the Pittsburg district who have expressed a willingness to pay the price demanded, but the miners have said nay. They will insist that a majority of the operators in the district pay the 69 cent rate or none. This is the ultimatum of the national officiale, from which there ie no appeal. It ie known that some of the miners officials would be glad to let all the operators paying the 69 cent rate operate their mines, but cannot, owing to the decision of the national officials, who desire to have all the surplus coal taken from the market.

Will Result in a Compromise.

"This whole thing will result in a compromise," said one of the prominent operator. "The operators are in a position to stand it for some time, and I believe the miners are in about the same condition. It looks as if business will brighten up, and in that event the operators will be able to get better prices, and the condition of business and the condition of the miner will be simultaneously improved."

From the best information obtainable, the Pittsburg operators are in no hurry to have the difficulty adjusted, as so many of them had stocks on railroad sidings which they held for an advance. Much of thie was disposed of Saturday at a good profit. One prominent operator said that it would take another week to determine the exact state of the market, and by that time a general cleaning up will have taken place.

COAL CONSUMERS ALARMED.

Prospects For a Famine in Chicago Said to Be Very Good Indeed.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Large consumers of coal in Chicago are becoming alarmed over the possibility of a general shortage on account of the minere strike. That several railroads are so short of coal that they have been forced to appropriate whole trainloads is not denied by the interested parties, but there is much reluctance shown in going into details in regard to the possibility of a general suspension of business.

The situation at the stock yards is freely admitted to be serioue. Already the big packers are figuring on laying in supplies of anthracite coal, or using their petroleum equipments. If the strike continues two weeks the big firms will be forced to find a substitute for soft coal. It is also rumored that a move is on foot among a few heavy dealers to attempt to corner the local market in soft coal. The price of soft coal ie advancing.

PRICES NEARLY DOUBLED.

Chicago Dealers Buying Milwaukee Coal to Fill Contracts.

MILWAUKEE, July 12.—That the coal minere strike is already showing its effect is evidenced by the fact that Chicago dealers are trying to buy coal in this city to fill their contracts. Out of 200,000 toue of soft coal all but 50,000 tons hae been contracted for, and it is figured that the supply on hand will last but 90 days. The demand for coal is so great that the pricee ruling in the open market are nearly double the contract price at which the coal is delivered. For example, coal that has been bought on contract for \$1.65 to \$2.12, according to grade, is now selling at prices ranging from \$2.25 up to \$3.50 a ton. The railroade are uneasy over the situation.

More Illinois Men Out.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., July 12.—Sixteen hundred men who have been working in the Springfield district have refused to return to work.

Considering the Younger Case.

ST. PAUL, July 13.—The state board of pardons, consisting of Governor Clough, Attorney General Childa and Chief Justice Start of the supreme bench, held a 3-hour session during the afternoon. There were 40 applications to come before the board, but only the case of the Youngers was considered. Arguments for and against release were made, but no action waa taken up to the hour of adjournment.

THOUSANDS OF THEM SICK.

Cuban Hospitals Full of Spanish Soldiers Down With the Fever.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A dispatch to The Herald from Havana says: Major General Diaz has assumed command of the insurgent forces in Pinar del Rio province. The rebel army of the province is being thoroughly reorganized and put in fighting trim to co-operate with the Eastern army, if the latter succeeds in reaching Havana province.

The Spaniards have destroyed a number of small forts because they cannot spare men to garrison them. An engagement took place near Artemisa in which

The Spaniards Lost Heavily.

Over 400 sick and wounded men have been sent on to Havana. In Matanzas town there are over 5,000 concentrados, of which over 50 die every day. The Spanish troops have been ordered not to eat mangos, but they disobey the order because they have nothing else for food. Mango diet aggravates fever. During the last 10 days over 8,000 soldiers were taken to the hospital there.

The Spanish mail steamer leaving Havana Saturday carried 1,000 sick soldiers, many of whom will die on the way home. Eleven thousand sick soldiers have been sent to Spain since Jan. 1.

DOES NOT INTEND TO YIELD.

Turkish Government Sends Another Note to the Powers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12.—Queen Victoria, Emperor William, Emperor Nicholas, President Faure and King Humbert have replied to the telegram received by them from the sultan and all give advice similar to that sent by Emperor Francis Joseph.

Emperor William saye in substance that he regrets his inability to disassociate himself from the views held by the other powers. Replies to the circular of the Turkish government to the powers relative to the frontier question have also been received by the ambassadors. They all decline to admit the Turkish pretensions.

The porte has sent another circular letter to the powers proposing that, in view of the disturbed conditions existing in Crete, Turkey send reinforcements to the island. To this the powers have also replied, endeavoring to dissuade the porte from such a step.

Thie lateet proposal on the part of the Turkish government is held to indicate that the sultan does not intend to yield in regard to the frontier question.

CUBAN TROUBLE AGAIN.

Another Way in Which It Is Likely to Break Out.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Affairs in Cuba have undoubtedly reached a more serious phase than is generally known or suspected. It was learned at the state department during the day that all leaves of absence to consuls on the island have been revoked and that they have been notified to remain at their posts in readiness for all emergencies. The state of public opinion among Spanish sympathizers and in the Spanish army in Cuba is such as to warrant the government in taking the gravest view of the situation, and the administration is quietly

It is feared that in case Cuban agitation continues in this country, there will be outbreaks in the principal Cuban cities against Americans and our consuls may be attacked. In such a contingency there would be but one course for the administration to take, and it would act promptly. It ie learned from the highest source that the administration is anticipating such an emergency and making preparatione to meet it. President McKinley ie said to be only waiting for the commission of some overt act on the part of the Spaniards to step in and put an end to the whole barbarous struggle.

JAPAN MUST BEHAVE.

Admiral Beardslee Instructed to Allow no Move Against Hawaii.

CHICAGO, July 13.—A special dispatch from Washington to The Times-Herald says: The administration has taken steps to keep its grip on Hawaii and any aggressive interference on the part of Japan will result in the landing of marines and the hoisting of the American flag without the ratification of the pending annexation treaty.

Rear Admiral Beardsley will have, when the next steamer arrives in Honolulu, instructione giving him power to act at the firet sign of aggression on the part of Japan or trouble of any kind with which the local authorities are not able to cope. He will be given sufficient force to carry out the programme that events may force upon him. It ia definitely settled that the battleship Oregon, now en route to San Francisco from Seattle, will be despatched to Hawaii as soon aa she can be prepared for the voyage. This will give Admiral Beardslee three vessels—the Oregon, Philadelphia and Marion. Japan has at present but one vessel in the harbor at Honolulu.

President Caldwell Goes West.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger association has left for San Francisco for the purpose of taking charge of the east-bound Christian Endeavor business of all the roads of the aesociation. The situation at San Francisco has become quite serious, and the Western roads are determined to prevent the impending demoralization if they can.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

The new Duluth-Superior bridge was formally opened Tuesday.

The state bankers' convention is being held in Duluth this week.

The Third regiment of the National Guard ie in camp at Lake View.

The nomination of John Goodnow as consul at Shanghai has been confirmed.

New postoffices have been established at Tausem, Clay county, and Eldred, Polk county.

New Paynesville is rejoicing in the prospect of a flouring mill, a tobacco factory and a sanitarium.

An unknown man, woman and child were drowned while trying to ford Skunk creek, near Royalton.

The Rum river dam at Anoka gave way on account of the pressure of logs and water. The damage will be heavy.

The Feig peddler law enacted last winter by the legislature has been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court.

The Winona professional baseball nine has disbanded by mutual consent of the management and all parties concerned.

H. Corine, who has traveled for a St. Paul shoe factory, has received word that he has fallen heir to \$1,000,000 in Sweden.

Charles E. Dyer, treasurer of the music firm of W. J. Dyer & Bro., and one of the best known citizene of Minneapolis, ie dead.

The regatta of the Minnesota and Winnipeg rowing association will be held at Lake Minnetonka Aug. 5, 6 and 7, instead of July 29, 30 and 31.

The Fergus Falls hospital for the insane will in all probability reach the 1,000 mark this month. Work on the new addition is already under way.

Mre. Marie Hasenwinkle, prominent in the Woman's Relief Corps and elected senior vice president of that organization last fall, died suddenly at St. Paul.

A deal is under way by which it is expected the Cudahys will operate the South St. Paul packing plant, making it the packing center for the Northwest.

Wait's dam at Clearwater broke, sweeping P. Quinn's saloon into the Mississippi and taking the Great Northern railway bridge, two other bridges and the ferry with it.

Hon. O. P. Whitcomb, a former prominent Minnesotan, and state auditor for the nine years between 1878 and 1882, is dangerously, and it is thought hopelessly ill at Mankato.

Invitatione are out to the marriage of Mrs. Flora E. Powers and Harry Curtiss Dodge. Mre. Powers was formerly Mrs. John Goodenow. Mr. Dodge is a well known land agent of Morris.

The Great Northern road will begin work next week on a new passenger station and improvemente at Fergus Falls. The improvements by the road will aggregate about \$30,000.

An application for the commutation of the sentence of Lew Kellihan, the Sherburne bank robber and murderer, eentenced to hang Aug. 11, hae been filed with the etate board of pardons.

The capitol commission decided to reject all bids for stone work on the new capitol building in view of the important changes determined upon in the revised specifications about to be issued.

Mrs. Rachel Spellman, wife of a well known resident of Duluth, was sentenced to a year at hard labor in the penitentiary for arson in the third degree, of which she was convicted a few weeks ago.

Five farmers residing in the town of Marken were arrested and fined for cutting the banks of the Marken state ditch. Considerable damage resulted from cutting the ditch and civil suits will doubtless follow.

Mrs. Mary Robinson and Miss Mattie Plummer, aged 18, residing at Sunrise, were drowned in the Sunrise river. While bathing, two of Mrs. Robinson's children got beyond their depth and the women went to their rescue, saving the children at the cost of their lives.

Judge Lochren of the federal district court has granted Attorney General Childs, W. P. Warner and Judge Belden, attorneys for the state, in the effort to recover the land granted to the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad company, permission to bring one suit to test the validity of the grant.

Examinatione for state certificates will be held the third and fourth weeks of the summer school at the state university. The third week the preliminary examination will be held in all those branches required for a first grade county certificate. No one is admitted to examination in the advanced subjects until the preliminary examination has been completed and all subjects have been passed.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD DISASTER.

Danish Trains Come Together at Gjentofte. Forty Killed and Sixty Injured.

COPENHAGEN, July 13.—A terrible railway disaster took place about midnight, at Gjentofte. The express from Belsingore ran into a passenger train standing at the station, wrecked eight carriages, killed 40 persons and injured 00 others. Most of the victims are of the artisan class. The dead and injured have been conveyed in ambulance trains to this city.

ENDEAVORERS ADJOURN.

Greatest Convention in the Society's History Closes at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The last open session of the International Christian Endeavorers wae held during the day. The attendance at the morning and afternoon meetings was large, and at night those who managed to obtain entrance to either of the main meeting places were fortunate, for only 25,000 could be accommodated and 10,000 more sought admission. Estimates made by leading business men agree that the people brought here by this great gathering will leave not less than \$1,000,000 in our city. All the leaders of the movement are pleased with the success of their efforts and with the outlook for the future of the society.

While the number of persone seeking admission at the big pavilions was not quite so great as on previous occasions, still there was packed houses, and the enthusiasm was as great as at any time since the beginning of the convention.

Many Making Side Trips.

With the end of the convention, the thousands of visitors, delegates and others will take advantage of the opportunity and the cheap rates to visit the many places of interest throughout the state. Arrangemente have been made for excursions to Monterey, Mount Hamilton, Yosemite, Santa Clara, Stanford university and other interesting places, even taking in the southern country as part of their journey.

The rush for tickets for these "side trips" was so great that the clerks could not keep the crowd moving as rapidly as it gathered. At 7 a. m. the sale of excursion tickets began and from that hour until evening there was not a minute's rest.

TO LONDON IN 1900.

Christian Endeavorers Would Meet Across the Ocean.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—"London in 1900." That is to be the rallying cry of the Christian Endeavorers for the next three years. It is the ambition of President Clark and his millions of followers to show the old world something of the strength of their organization. Nashville has already been chosen as the place of meeting in 1898, and Denver, St. Louis and Cincinnati are anxioue to have the convention of '99. All that can be said now ie that the matter is unsettled, and all applicants have an equal chance of success.

Will Make a Test Case.

CLEVELAND, O., July 12.—The Lake Erie Iron company will bring a test case against the Lake Shore railway to determine whether it has the right to confiscate coal.

Pardoned 108 Cubans.

MADRID, July 10.—The queen regent has pardoned 108 Cubans who had been deported to the Spanish penal settlemente at Cauta, Fernando and the Chaffarine islands. The men pardoned will be permitted to return to Cuba.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 13.

WHEAT—July closed at 72¼c; September, 63⅝c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 71¼c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, July 13.

WHEAT—Cash, No. 1 hard, 74c; No. 1 Northern, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 70½c; No. 3 spring, 58; Rejected, 49¾@56¼c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 74c; No. 1 Northern, 73c; July No. 1 Northern, 73¼c; September, 66c.

Poultry, Butter and Eggs.

CHICAGO, July 13.

Live poultry firm. Turkey, 6@7c; chickens, 7½c; spring chickens, 12@14c; ducks, 6@7c. Butter, steady; creameries, 12@14½c; dairies, 9@12c. Eggs, steady; fresh, 8c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, July 13.

HOGS—Market declining; 5@10c lower: quality only fair. Range of prices, \$2.80@3.17½.

CATTLE—Market steady. What fat cattle there were in sold early at good prices. The stocker market was quiet. Common stuff dragging.

Sales ranged at \$3.00@3.85 for stockers; \$2.80@3.00 for heifers; \$2.80@3.25 for cow; \$4.00 for calves.

SHEEP—Market steady. Muttons, \$3.00; lambs, \$4.00@4.40.

Receipts: Cattle, 200; hogs, 150; sheep, 250; calves, 76.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, July 13.

HOGS—Market fairly active; 5@7½c lower.

Sales ranged at \$3.40@3.55 for light; \$3.25@3.52½ for mixed; \$3.10@3.47½ for heavy; \$3.10@3.25 for rough.

CATTLE—Market averaging about 10c lower.

Sales ranged at \$3.75@5.15 for beeves; \$1.75@4.25 for cows and heifers; \$2.75@4.00 for Texas steers; \$3.25@4.20 for stockers and feeders.

SHEEP—Market steady to strong.

Sales ranged at \$2.10@3.85 for native sheep; \$2.75@3.85 for Westerns; \$3.10@5.50 for lambs.

Receipts: Hogs, 41,000; cattle, 21,000; sheep, 17,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CLOSING PRICES.

CHICAGO, July 13.

WHEAT—July, 70⅜c; September, 65⅝c; December, new, 65⅜c; old, 66⅞c.

CORN—July, 25⅜c; September, 26⅝c; December, 27⅝c; May, 29⅞c.

OATS—July, 17⅝c; September, 18⅛c; May, 20⅜c.

PORK—July, \$7.47½; September, \$7.52½

ON WOOL AND SUGAR

TARIFF CONFEREES FIND IT DIFFICULT TO AGREE.

Senate Holding Out For Its Schedules. The House Is Just as Firm—Democrats in Upper Branch Will Fight a \$2 Rate on White Pine.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The conferees on the tariff bill are meeting with their greatest difficulty in reaching an understanding on the wool and sugar schedules. On sugar Senators Aldrich and Jones (Nev.) are holding out especially for the senate schedule and are supported by the entire senate representation. The house is just as firm in their demand for the house rates. The indications are that a compromise will be necessary which will split the difference between the two houses on the differential on refined sugar.

The house conferees are standing stiffly for the house schedule on wool, contending that the senate rates would be most oppressive upon manufacturers. The senate classification of third class wools is especially objectionable to the carpet manufacturers, and Senators Penrose and Quay have been active during the day in their efforts to secure an advance to 12 cents in the value of wool that may be admitted at 4 cents. The senate schedule makee 10 cents the figure of demarcation in value, fixing a duty of 7 cente a pound on all wool above that price. The Pennsylvania senator says that under thie classification 90 per cent of the carpet woole would be made to pay 7 cents duty, and that the result would be to close out many of the carpetmakers.

Preparing for a Firm Stand.

There was quite a movement on the Democratic side of the senate to insure a firm stand for free burlaps, cotton bagging, floor matting, cotton ties, etc., placed on the free list in the senate, and to hold white pine at \$1 per 1,000 feet. This was because of the report, which was authenticated, that the committee had tentatively agreed to reetore the \$2 rate on white pine and to restore the other articles mentioned to the dutiable list. These changes were made in the senate by majorities ranging from one to five votes, and the supporters of the senate action expressed the opinion that they would be able to hold all the votes for a motion to reject the conference report that were originally cast for the amendments. To do this they would have to make sure not only of Senator McEnery's vote, but of some Republican votes, as Senators Carter and Hansbrough. The problem bids fair to develop an interesting situation in the senate, if the committee on conference adheres to its present determination with regard to these articles.

Tax on Bonds and Stocks.

The stamp tax on bonds and stocke provided for in the senate amendments has not yet been accepted. The revenue afforded by it furnishee a strong argument for ite acceptance, and there is talk of widening ite scope so ae not only to include a tax on actual transfere, but on all recorded sales. This necessity of revenue also furnishes a strong argument for the restoration of the house ratee on imported tobacco. It is impossible to estimate yet when a final agreement will be reached, and although various dates are given as to the length of time the bill will remain in conference, all estimates are necessarily pure guess work.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

American Monetary Commissioners Meet Leading Britishers.

LONDON, July 13.—An important conference was held at the foreign office during the day between Senator Wolcott, former Vice President Stevenson and General Paine, the members of the United States bimetallic commission, and Ambassador Hay and Lord Salisbury, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer; Mr. Arthur Balfour, first lord of the treasury, and Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India.

The conference, which lasted an hour, was preliminary to the carrying on of further negotiations on the subject of international bimetallism. The Americans did most of the talking.

It wae stated that France wae ready to co-operate with the United States, Great Britain and Germany in reaching an agreement for international bimetallism. The British representatives present made no statement indicating their intentions in the matter.

ATTENDANCE LARGE.

Many Delegates Present at the Republican League Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., July 13.—All fears of light attendance at the convention of of the National League of Republican Clubs were dispelled during the evening by the arrival of big delegations from all directions. According to the registration there are already 1,000 delegates on hand, beside many outside visitors. The only states that will not be represented are South Carolina, Florida, Washington, Oregon and New Mexico. The only drawback to the gathering will be the absence of noted statesmen now prominent in public life, most of whom are detained in Washington on account of the tariff bill situation.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS

Thursday, July 8.

The condition of Senator Harris of Tennessee is precarious.

Heat fatalities at Cincinnati in the last five days number 44.

Bellamy Storer, the new United States minister to Belgium, has arrived at Brussels.

Stanford Newell of St. Paul, minister to The Hague, sailed on the Western Land Wednesday.

Two American cruisers have gone to Tangiers to enforce certain rights of American citizens.

John Reynolds, for 30 years publisher of the Odd Fellows Tailsman, and one of the best known Odd Fellows in the United States is dead of fatty degeneration of the heart

Friday, July 9.

Meade Detweiller, grand exalted ruler of the Elks, has been re-elected,

Senator Isham G. Harris of Tennessee is dead after a lingering illness.

Federal government examinations in New York show Minnesota butter to be the best.

John Goodnow's nomination has been favorably reported to the senate by the commerce committee.

The chamber of deputies has voted the sum of 7,000,000 francs to the relief of the victims of the flood in France, Guadaloupe and Algeria.

The president has pardoned U. G. Pitts, sentenced in South Dakota to five years for mail robbery, and Charlee Bode, sentenced in Wisconsin to two yeare for embezzlement.

The Cunarder Campania and the American liner St. Louis raced for 16 hours on the Western trip. The American liner reached quarantine 3 minutee ahead of the Cunarder.

Saturday, July 10.

William Gillett, the American playwright and actor, is dangerously ill in London.

President McKinley will start for his summer vacation on Lake Champlain about Aug. 1.

Funeral services for the late Senator Harrie of Tennessee were held in the senate chamber.

Mrs. Bemis of Nebraska has offered to donate a large tract of land for the establishment of a colony of widows.

Madame Lillian Nordica, the prima donna, who has been seriously ill in London, is now considered out of danger.

C. F. Crocker, vice president of the Southern Pacific Railway company, hae been prostrated by an apoplectic stroke at his home in San Mateo.

Thomas H. Merritt, aged 40, son of Frank Merritt of Louisville, a well known pension agent, was shot and instantly killed at Lexington by the husband of his paramour, Jacob F. Harris, a commercial traveler.

Monday, July 12.

Report has it that the Wisconsin Central railway will be reorganized and extended to Milwaukee.

President Cleveland's order consolidating pension agencies is to be revoked. It was to go into effect Sept. 1.

The Columbian Catholic summer school at Madison, Wis., was opened on Sunday by the celebration of high pontifical mass by Archbishop Katzer of Milwaukee. [illegible]

The difficulty growing out of the boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua is nearing the point where diplomacy and arbitration will be out of the question.

Over 1,000 Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians are holding a grand council and dance at Darlington, I. T., demanding that the recent anti-bigamy law be not enforced against them.

Tuesday, July 13.

The Duluth-Superior bridge was opened Tuesday.

New York university is to have a permanent biological station in the Bermudas next year.

The chances of the release of Mre. Maybrick from Woking prison, Eng., are considered to be more favorable than at any time during her imprisonment.

Columbus B. Cumminge of Chicago is dead. Mr. Cummings was 63 years of age, and left a fortune estimated at \$10,000,000, mostly in gas, bank and street railway securities.

Z. T. Lewis, the famous Ohio bond forger, plead guilty and wae sentenced to eight yeare in the penitentiary. His fraudulent operations in bonds are said to have amounted to \$250,000.

Captain Cei, of the Italian bersaglieri, has invented a rifle from which 80 shots a minute may be fired without removing the weapon from the shoulder. Teste of the new arm are being made by the government.

Street Railway Plant Wrecked.

TACOMA, Wash., July 14.—By reason of the breaking of the connecting rod attached to the governor, the 40-ton fly wheel of a pair of Corliss compound engines of the Tacoma railway went to pieces, completely wrecking the plant and building, causing damage to the extent of \$20,000. The wreck means the total discontinuance of all Tacoma's street car [illegible] several days.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Co-operative Dairy.

What it has Done for Freeborn County. Millions in Milk.

The Northwestern Farmer.

What the creameries have done for Freeborn county may be of but little interest to you of Polk county, unless you first allow that under similar conditions the creameries can do as much for one locality as for another. If in one place the dairy cow with intelligent feeding, in comfortable quarters and with the care and attention that makes cows life worth living, furnishes the prime requisite to creamery success,—that is, abundance of good wholesome milk,—then we must assume that she will be equally profitable wherever she finds equal intelligence, and equal comfort, providing those food-stuffs which contribute to the economical production of milk are produced at a cost or bought at a price that, when converted into butter or cheese, will bring a better return than when sold in the market.

The question with you, then, would naturally be:—Are the conditions as favorable for dairying in this locality as in other places where the creameries have been a decided success?

Before we consider what the co-operative creameries have done for Freeborn county, let us first see if it is possible for them to do as much for Polk county. Dairy intelligence, or what we sometimes call "cow sense," should be as well developed with you as it was with us at the commencement. The comfort and protection against inclement weather is as easily provided by you as by ourselves, for the reason that your building material is enough cheaper to counter-balance the difference in temperature. The care and attention costs no more for the reason that your farm wages are as low or lower than ours,—except during the harvest season, and that is the best time for the cows to go dry.

The dairy foods, with both grain and grass considered, are about equally balanced;—you have the advantage in cost of grain, and we an advantage over you in our ability to grow the tame grasses. Quite likely you will have the same experience as ourselves in raising timothy and clover. Years ago the farmers considered it almost imposiable to get good returns in raising these two valuable forage crops which now seldom fail in making a very luxuriant growth. I am reliably informed that immense crops of fodder-corn have been grown in this section. Such being the case, the main problem of the feed question with you is solved. Our most experienced and successful dairymen have come to believe that fodder-corn, properly handled, is one of the very best and most economical foods for the dairy cow; and with the advent of improved corn machinery it now looks as if it might be a question of only a very short time when corn-fodder will form the principal part of the cow ration.

The feeding season may be a little longer in this portion of the state than in the southern part; yet, at the same time, in old dairy section, where land is highest, the dairymen are making the pasturing season shorter. They have come to the conclusion that it is better and cheaper in a great many instances to harvest the feed for the cows than to let her harvest it for herself, except during about three months of the best grass growing season: and that there is more profit in having the cows in full milk in autumn and winter than in summer. The fact that all the great dairy districts of the world are to be found in the colder climates is an evidence that the latitude of Northern Minnesota need offer no very formidable obstacle to successful dairying. Red River Valley is noted over the entire Northwest for its productiveness. The atmosphere and the pure water from your deep wells are adapted to good butter and cheese making. The cheese exhibited last autumn at our State Fair that scored among the best and was equal to the best Canadian cheese, was manufactured on the farm of Mr. Childs in the immediate vicinity of your city.

Now, I will assume that the natural conditions are as favorable for you at the present time as they were for ourselves eight years ago, when there was not one co-operative seprator creamery in Freeborn county, and I will beg of you to excuse any remarks that may have the appearance of boasting, and wish you to consider the facts of our success as your own future possibilties. I also ask that you consider these statements not as a Freeborn county real estate advertisement, for we have but few farms for sale; but hope that you will take them and consider what we have done and are now doing in a light that will enable you to see your own future opportunities when this great wheat field of the Northwest is exhausted. I assume that you are of the same temperament as ourselves. We did not quit raising wheat until we were obliged to. We did not commence raising good dairy cows, taking good care of them and organizing and supporting co-operative creameries, until our soil become exhausted and our financial condition made it very necessary for us to turn our attention to the cow; and to the handling of her product through the co-operative creamery which enable us to manufacture this product into a fine article at the lowest possible cost and to sell the same for the highest price.

You probably know that Freeborn county has an area, including its many lakes, of only 720 square miles:—less than one-third that of Polk. It also has a population of about 18,000, which is, I am informed, less than one-half that of your county. This small county of only twenty townships has 28 co-operative creameries, 2 skim stations and 2 cheese factories;—all of which are in active operation both winter and summer. The milk that daily passes through them make a train-load of thirty cars The cash receipts from these factories average over $3,000 per day, or over $1,000,000 per annum, without counting the enormous receipts from hogs and cattle that are grown in a measure with the skim milk.

The result of this monthly income of nearly $100,000 is to enable the farmers to pay cash to the merchant and the merchant in turn to pay cash to the wholesaler, and the ultimate result is much lower price than when accounts were carried from fall to fall. We have been informed by several of our merchants that, while their sales are much greater, their book accounts are less than 20 per cent of what they were ten years ago. The records of the auditor show the delinquent taxes of June 1st, 1897 to be less than one-fifth of '87. On the first day of June this year one-quarter of the townships of Freeborn county had not one cent of delinquent taxes. In 1885 there were 24 mortgage foreclosures; in 1894, one; in 1895 none; in 1896, the time of financial depression, only three.

The records of transfer of 1889 show that the bulk of farm lands that changed hands during that year sold at from ten to thirty dollars per acre; while the records of 1896 prove that farm lands are now valued by the purchaser at from thirty to sixty dollars per acre.

The average deposits carried by the Albert Lea banks for the farmers during the year 1887 were only $56,000; while the average deposits of 1896 were $320,000. The above figures do not include the deposits of the business men who carried open accounts; nor does it inlude the creamery deposits which average about $60,000.

These figures show that a great change has been wrought during the last few years, and a ride through our county proves that the capacious farm dwelling is taking the place of the log hut, and the large hay barn that of the straw shed, while on nearly every homestead the windmill stands as an index of progress.

While giving out the monthly milk checks we have heard one remark that has become nearly as common and almost as frequent as passing the time of day;—when the patron receives his checks he remarks "I don't know how I could get along without these milk checks;" or "How could I have made my payments raising oats at 15 or with barley at 16 cents?" Perhaps some of our Polk county farmers have had some experience along this line.

Albert Lea, a city of some 5,000 inhabitants, the business center of Freeborn county, has passed through the last four years of financial disaster with but one financial wreck, and that was due entirely to outside speculation. Our merchants bankers, and in fact nearly all our business men are of the one opinion that if not for the creameries they would have shared the fate of less favored localities where financial loss and suspension of business have been the rule rather than the exception.

The co-operative creamery has another advantage that cannot be measured in dollars and cents. By force of circumstances, it brings the farmers together, and through the creamery organization educates them in the science of co-operation; and we expect still greater results as we become better disciplined, and when this co-operative sentiment becomes more fully developed.

Now, Mr. President, don't infer that we would have you believe Freeborn county to be the farmer's paradise, or that it is an agricultural Utopia during these times of monetary depression and financial disaster; but we would have you understand that we are getting along in a way that is very satisfactory when compared with our brother farmers in other localities.

The farmers who come visiting among us from other localities generally catch this creamery contagion and they quite naturally ask for advice; and as dairymen have no trade secrets we are always as ready to impart knowledge as to receive, and as some of our Polk county friends may be contemplating this same question we will consider it proper to here mention a few of the cardinal principles of co-operative creamery organization.

First, ascertain if the pledge of four or five hundred cows can be obtained within a radius of four or five miles; for the best equipped creamery would be a flat failure without sufficient patronage. If less than four hundred cows can be obtained the project would better be postponed, for it is seldom that a success is made with less.

Do your own organizing without the help of professional creamery organizers—or what is more commonly called "the creamery shark," who goes through the country soliciting organizing, building and furnishing a creamery for from $1,000 to $2,000 more than it is actually worth. There are to-day scores of these creameries standing vacant as monuments to the farmer's gullibility.

Spend a few days visiting three or four good creameries. Get the ideas of a few successful creamery managers concerning creamery management and find what a few of the best butter makers think of the different makes of separators, and other creamery supplies, and the cost of the same. All time and money thus spent will prove a most satisfactory investment. Also write Prof. Haecker for his Bulletin No 35, which is replete with valuable dairy information and gives organization agreements, by-laws, and plans and specifications for building material with estimated cost of supplies and machinery. Leave not a stone unturned in your search for information. Realize that a great enterprise is in your hands, and that the prosperity and welfare of a large neighborhood rests upon the success of the undertaking.

A co-operative sentiment is very essential to the success of a co-operative creamery. Work for the development of this feeling among the farmers for the good that can be done in this respect is incalculable.

A Woman Saved.

A CASE OF INTEREST TO EVERY WOMAN.

Mrs. Henry Younghans Tells a Story of Suffering and How She Was Cured.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Henry Younghans, of Detroit, Mich., who resides at 1003 Grand River Avenue, said: "Ever since our last little one came I was an invalid. For years I have had the most painful experience and would have to lie down most of the time. After the last baby was born I was unable to attend to my housework. I could hardly stand up and had dizzy spells. I wanted to sleep all the time and was treated by several of the best physicians. I would have the most fearful cramp, for which hot applications were used. I used these hot applications until I blistered myself severely.

"Before our child was born I had been a strong, healthy woman and was scarcely ever sick. After he was born I grew weak and thin, and received scarcely any help from the medicine left by the doctors. They said I was not properly cared for and that the baby was too strong for me. My back seemed to be breaking and I was scarcely ever without a severe headache. Could not tell you how many different prescriptions I have taken, but every doctor had a different plan of treating my case. I wore supports and laid for weeks with my limbs elevated, but without avail. One day my husband suggested that I try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, as he had read several articles in the paper about women who had been helped by them. I was discouraged and thought I must always be an invalid, but said I would try them after I had taken the bottle of medicine I was then using.

"A few days after he brought me in a box and asked me to give them a trial. I started taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that day and put the other medicine away, thinking it would please him if I tried the pills. Before I had taken one box I felt better. My husband noticed the improvement and bought two more boxes. I kept on using them until I had taken four boxes, and I was entirely cured.

"I keep them in the house now and use them occasionally, as they are a great help to all women. You would not have known me two years ago. What I am to-day is owing to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Palo People."

(Signed) MRS. H. YOUNGHANS.

Mrs. H. Younghans, being duly sworn, states that she has read the above and that it is true in every particular.

ROBERT E. HULL, JR., *Notary Public.*
Wayne County, Michigan.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Palo People contain in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

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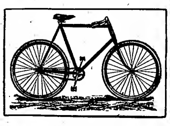

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	** No 62 Mixed train for Ada and Barnesville	10:30pm
	** No 81 Mixed train for Fisher and Grand Forks	12:45am
	***No 87 Mixed train for St. Hilaire, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Fall	9:00 a m
	***No 88 Mixed train from St. Hilaire, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Falls	
	***No 91 Mixed train Halstad and Fargo	8:05 am
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. July 12, 1897

Special Correspondence.

The tariff bill having passed the danger point in the senate, where the Republicans are without a majority, there is good reason to believe that it will receive the signature of the president by the end of another week.

TARIFF BILL SATISFACTORY.

That the tariff bill was especially satisfactory to the people when it left the House is beyond question, and as it's discussion in the senate brought it nearer to the form in which it was passed by the House the responses from the country now indicate that it is meeting with proper approval.

WOOL AND SUGAR.

The sugar and wool schedules will be the most important question before the conferees, though both of these have been broght so nearly in line with the House bill that there will be little difficulty, probably, in reaching an agreement. Whether that agreement affects the House or the senate schedule, or strikes a compromise between them, the country will be satisfied, because of the fact that these features of the senate have been brought so nearly in line with the House schedules.

TRUST AND DEMOCRATS HARD HIT.

The most bitterly disappointed men in congress over this bill are those who hoped to make capital out of the cry of "trust," and especially sugar trust. The bill even as it passed the senate, destroys this opportunity, and is accepted by the people as an evidence that however much the sugar trust may have controlled the Democratic party in framing the Wilson law, it does not and cannot control the Republican party in it's legislative duties.

STOCK SPECULATORS TO BE TAXED.

The provision in the tariff bill for a stamp tax upon stock and bonds and upon speculation in stocks and bonds is generally commended. This amendment which has been adopted and made a part of the bill, places n a stamp tax upon all bonds and stocks aside from those of buliding associations and other organizations of this character, and also places a tax upon each transaction in those bonds. This will compel the stock speculators of the great cities to contribute from 12 to 15 million dollars a year to the support of the government and will thus insure that the new bill will meet running expenses of the government after the enormous supply of foreign goods now in hand shall have been absorbed.

THE WILSON LAW CAUSED THE COAL STRIKE.

The coal miners' strike has brought to the public attention some facts as to the effect of the Wilson tariff law upon this industry. The Wilson law, it will be remembered, reduced the rates of duty on coal 35 cents per ton it having been 75 cents per ton under the McKinley law and, reduced to 40 cents under the Wilson law. Curiously president Rachford of the United Mine Workers' Association states that the wages of miners have been reduced about 35 cents a ton since 1893, the very year in which the free-trade congress met and began framing the Wilson act which reduced duties 35 cents per ton. The moment the Wilson law passed, coal from the Nova Scotia mines began invading the markets on the Atlantic coast, especially New England, and drove out of those markets the West Virginia coal which had always found an outlet at fair prices. This West Virginia coal was thus compelled to seek a market in the west in competition with the coals of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky. The result was a sharp competition, a fall in prices, a ruinous rate war, not only between mine owners, but also between railroads, and as a consequence a reduction in the wages of miners. Thus the very low wages of the coal miners of the country who are now striking for an advance are directly and logically traceable to the operations of the Wilson law. The pending bill restores McKinley rates on coal and after it gets into operation will, it is hoped, result in improved conditions and wages for miners as well as others.

THE BOUNTY ON BEET SUGAR.

The Republicans were compelled to abandon the beet-sugar bounty proposition because of Democratic opposition. The amendment proposed to pay a bounty of a quarter of a cent a pound during a five years' period from the passage of the bill. This, it was felt, would insure the establishment of the beet-sugar industry in the United States. It is by this process that European countries have not only encouraged the production of beet sugar, but actually established a system which supplied more than half the sugar of the world by a process a generation before unknown. It was felt that this slight encouragement in this country similar to that utilized in other countries might enable the farmers of the United States to produce the hundred million dollars' worth of sugar for which we are now sending our money abroad. But the Democrats opposed the proposition, as they do everything which emanates from the Republicans, and gave notice that they would delay the bill by a long and indefinite discussion, making it probable that months would elapse before a vote could be had if the bounty proposition were pressed by the Republicans. The result was that the Republicans were compelled to either abandon the proposition temporarily or keep the country in suspense with reference to the tariff bill for months. They therefore determined to withdraw their sugar-bounty amendment and offer it as a separate measure in the hope of getting a vote upon it at next session.

WHY THE ANTI-TRUST AMENDMENT WAS ABANDONED.

The anti-trust amendment was abandoned for similar reasons. The Republicans would have gladly inserted an amendment of this character in the bill, but it became so apparent that it would be made the vehicle for lengthy discussion and further delay of the bill that it was found necessary to make the anti-trust proposition an independent measure rather than delay the tariff for its discussion.

COMSTOCK'S BOOM FOR GOV.

Quite a little Enthusiasm for the Moorhead Man Developing in the State.

Minneapolis Evening Journal.

S. G. Comstock of Moorhead is receiving quite a nice little boom for governor on the republican ticket next year. Last week the Moorhead Independent, undoubtedly with Mr. Comstock's knowledge and consent, contained an editoral boom which The Jonrnal reproduced. This notice the Sauk Center Herald, edited by that old republican warhorse C. F. Hendryx, reproduces with the following comment:

"The Herald indorses every word of the above eulogy of Mr. Comstock, the writer having been somewhat intimately acquainted with him for many years. To know him is to honor and respect him. Northern Minnesota has never had the recognition in the state ticket to which it is entitled, and the nomination of Mr. Comstock is eminently fitting from purely a sectional view. Neither Minneapolis nor St. Paul desire the gubernatorial nomination for any one of their statesmen—they do not care to enter the senatoral campaign thus handicapped. It seems to be conceded that rural Minnesota will have the nomination, and certainly no more available candidate can be named than S. G. Comstock of Moorhead.

A Very United Family.

The value attached by the poor, and even by those who are not in the depths of poverty, to decent surroundings in family life is a very variable quanity. Decent lodging is not by any means universally regarded as one of the prime necessaries of life. Occasionally it is relegated to quite a back seat. An instance was given before the Commission of a family of seven persons—father, mother, two grown-up sons and three grown-up daughter—all living in one room. With them this arrangement was a matter of choice, not necessity, for they earned between them about £7 a week—more than £350 a year—and even from a slum landlord they could no doubt have afforded to rent another room or two. Having screwed down the item of rent to an irreducible minimum they determined to have a thoroughly good time, and this is how the witness describes their proceedings. "In the evening they would all go out to the music hall, and to the theatres. On Saturday afternoon they would take five tickets each for some omnibus or conveyance that was going into the country and on Sunday they would go to Brighton and to other places." It is comforting to reflect that these Arcadian beings were such a united family, and always took their pleasure together as well as their naps. It is not stated whether they took in lodgers.—from "The Housing of The English poor." by the Right Hon. Lord Monkswell, in North American Review for July.

N. E. A. Excursion to Milwaukee.

Teachers and their friends who contemplate attending the N. E. A. meeting at Milwaukee, next July, will do well to see that their tickets read via the Wisconsin Central Lines from St. Paul and Minneapolis. Elegant day coaches, and the finest sleeping and dining cars, combined with the best train service, makes the ride a pleasant one. Your nearest ticket agent can give you full information, and sell you tickets,

JAS. C. POND,
General Passenger Agent.
[7-tf] Milwaukee, Wis.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON July 13, 1897.

The Republicans in the House did not give the Democrats any opportunity to interpose and obstacles when the tariff bill was returned from the senate, which passed it by a vote of 38 to 28. They had their own quorum, and as soon as the bill was received representative Dingley's motion to disagree to the senate amendments and to send the bill to conference was promptly adopted. It is not possible to say at this time how long the bill will remain in conference, but senators and representatives who are in positions to know express the opinion that an agreement will be reached inside of ten days, and possibly much sooner.

President McKinley's special message recommending legislation for the appointment of a currency commission to report needed changes is no new departure. It is exactly in line with the views he expressed in his inaugural address.

The senate committee on foreign relations this week favorably reported a resolution authorizing the president to take such steps as he may deem necessary to obtain indemity from Spain for the wrongful arrest of two naturalized American citizens by Spanish authorities at Santiago de Cuba in 1895. The resolution plainly intimates that force should be used, if necessary, to compel Spain to pay indemity which she has refused in this case.

The treaty for the annexation of Hawaii will probably be reported to the senate at the present session, but members of the committee on foreign relations are reticent as to whether an attempt will be made to get a vote on it at once.

Senator Teller will be call a demagogue if he makes a few more speeches like that he made just after the senate had by a vote of 57 to 9 laid senator Allen's tariff amendment to pay bounty on American beet sugar on the table. Because 9 Populist and silver Republican senators voted against laying the amendment on the table senator Teller made a pretense of holding the Republicans responsible for the failure of the tariff bill to provide for the payment of a bounty on beet sugar, when he knew very well that it was the Democrats who had stood in the way of the bounty amendment. Here are the plain unvarnished facts. The bounty amendment was originated by Republicans and was approved by a Republican caucus, but when it was ordered in the senate Mr. Jones, of Ark., the Democratic leader, and Mr. Teller who aspiries to the leadership of the silver Republicans publicly served notice on the Republicans that they would prolong the tariff debate indefinitely if the amendment was insisted upon. Then the finance committee withdrew the amendment, and it was again offered by senator Allen. The Republican senators held a caucus and although strongly in favor of the sugar bounty decided that it would be wiser, in view of the enormus loss of money every day that the tariff bill was delayed, to allow the sugar bounty to go over to the regular session than to extend the tariff debate weeks in order to get a vote on the amendment at this session. In accordance with that decision the Republican senators voted solid to table the amendment, not because of their opposition to it, but because they were anxious to get the tariff bill passed.

Secretary Gage this week issued regulations to govern the submission of plans by architects in the competitions the government will hold whenever a new public building is to be erected. Under them at least five architects will be requested to submit competetive plans, specifications and drawings for each building, with the understanding that all of them may be rejected if not satisfactory to the secretary. The successful architect will not only have his plans bought by the government, but will be employed to supervise the construction of the building. The first buildings under the competitive plan will be at Camden, N. J., and Norfolk, Va., It is hoped that this method will result in a marked improvement in the architecture of public buildings.

According to the latest version of the matter, it was more because he was not informed of the negotiation of the treaty before it was made public that the Japanese Minister got mad than because of the treaty itself. The minister had been especially directed by his government to keep track of any negotiations looking to annexation, and his failure to get the information to Japan before it was sent there as a matter of public news has given him a blackeye at home which may even result in his being recalled in disgrace. He sought to help himself by the protest, but Secretary Sherman's answer thereto blocked his efforts in that direction. Poor fellow! He isn't any better bluffer than a news gather.

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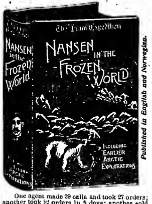

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To J. W. BOWES

You are hereby notified that on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1894, in proceedings to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes pursuant to that certain real estate tax judgment, which was entered in the District court, in and for the county of Polk, in the Fourteenth Judicial district of the state of Minnesota, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1894, the following described piece or parcel of land which is situated in Polk county, in the state of Minnesota, to wit: lot 13, block 26, in Traill's addition to East Grand Forks, was sold to the state to satisfy the amount for which it was adjudged liable in said judgment, interest and costs, for the sum of fifty-six cents, that on the 16th day of March, 1895, the above sale was assigned including the taxes of 1893 for the sum of one dollar and twenty-seven cents; That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from such sale (exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, and sheriff's fee) is one dollar and twenty-sevn cents, with interest on said amount at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from said 16th day of March, A. D. 1895, until such redemption is made, and that the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from such sale will expire sixty days after the service of this notice, and proof thereof has been filed in the office of the county auditor of said county.

Witness my hand and official seal this 26th day of April A. D. 1897.

JOHN GLEASON,
[SEAL] County Auditor, Polk County, Minn.
(12-15)

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., April 28, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on August 3, 1897, viz:

Gustaf Christianson, H. E. No. 14446 for the E½ NE¼, E½ SE¼, Sec. 22, Town. 147 N., R 47 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Tom Sanden, Olaus Anderson, Andrew Heskestad and Brent Anderson, all of Edna, Minn.

[10-16] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office, Crookston, Minn., June 23rd 1897.

Notice is hereby given that Walter C Kelso, of Hallock, Minn., has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the register and receiver of the United States Land Office in Crookston, Minnesota on Friday the 6th day of August, 1897, on timber culture application No. 3536, for the se quarter of section No. 28, in Township No. 152 N, Range No. 47 W.

He names as witnesses: Robert Casmey, Emil VonderBeck, G. VonderBeck, and C. Stuhr, all of Euclid Minnesota.

[11-16] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

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Winona, Mankato, St. Cloud and Moorhead..

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(d) A Kindergarten training course (at Winona, St. Cloud and Mankato).

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DIPLOMAS.—By a recent act of the legislature a diploma becomes a state teachers' cetificate of the first grade.

The next school year opens at St. Cloud and Moorhead Aug. 31.

The school at Winona and Mankato will enter upon continuous sessions from and after July 1, 1897. The school year will hereafter be divided into four quarters of 12 weeks each.

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1897 TWENTIETH PEAR 1897

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

The Larimore Pioneer lets out a roar over the shabby treatment accorded their Fire Department at East Grand Forks on July 5th. They say their team was defrauded out of a justly won prize. Well, there are others.

Tariff reform being now practically out of the way, the administration will next give its attention to currency reform, and will probably ask congress to authorize the appointment of a currency commission to consider the entire question and recommend a plan of action.

Chairman Bynum of the gold Democracy announces that his party is preparing to make a fight against the free-silver issue wherever it appears in the coming campaigns this fall, and that the mere fact that a dangerous doctrine is claimed as a part of Democratic principles will not prevent organized opposition from Democrats who favor sound money.

The anxiety of the Republicans to get the tariff bill upon the statute books is the explanation of the fact that the anti-trust amendment was not inserted in that measure. They saw that the discussion of it would occupy much time, and for that reason decided to push it as a separate measure and not delay the tariff bill by complicating it with this proposition.

American dairymen are already beginning to feel the effects of Secretary Wilson's efforts in their behalf. A London firm has just placed an order for the entire butter product of the Iowa State Agricultural College, which amounts to about 800 pounds per day, and there is reason to believe that this will be followed by a general foreign demand for the dairy products of this country.

No man in the country has a better opportunity to judge of the conditions of business than Secretary Gage of the Treasury. This fact lends especial interest to a statement recently made by Mr. Gage, in which he announces that his information from all parts of the country, obtained from callers, correspondence and the press, all points in one direction, and actual improvement in trade and manufactures.

The stock speculators of the great cities will now have an opportunity to contribute directly to the support of the government to the tune of about 12 or 13 million dollars per annum. The Republicans placed in the tariff bill an amendment proposing to place a tax of 2 cents a share on all purchases of stock of a par value of $100 or less, and of a stamp tax when issued, except on building associations and other organizations of that character.

With a year's supply of foreign wool and several months' supply of other foreign goods in the warehouses, it is not expected that the new tariff law will meet the running expenses of the government in the first few months of its existence. Chairman Dingley and other members of congress, however express the belief that the bill will readily produce sufficient revenue to meet the current expenses after the present stock of foreign goods has been absorbed.

The average farmer who recognizes the great possibilities of beet-sugar production in this country, which sends a hundred millions a year abroad for sugar, will not relish the action of the Democratic party in the senate with reference to the proposed bounty of a quarter of a cent a pound on beet sugar. The Republican senators offered an amendment to the tariff bill proposing to pay a quarter of a cent a pound bounty on American beet sugar produced during the five years following the enactment of the law, and would have promptly passed it but for the threat of Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee and his colleagues in the senate that the proposition would be bitterly fought and action upon the tariff bill indefinitely delayed on account of this proposition.

People who are impressed with the complaints being made by foreign nations with reference to our proposed new tariff law will find some relief in the fact that an examination of the statements shows that they are misleading and selfish, not to say impertinent, in many cases. An example is found in the recent utterances of Mr. Charles Lix Klett of the Argentine Republic, whose remarks at the Cincinnati Chamber of commerce have attracted so much attention. His statement that the Argentine wools have always been admitted free of duty until now is denied by treasury officials, while an examination of the treasury figures shows that his assertions with reference to the balance of trade between the United States and Argentine are the direct opposite of the truth. His statement regarding the tariff of his own country and its treatment of American products is found to be also misleading and gives an entirely erroneous impression of the facts.

The London "National Review," an accepted authority, announces that the visit of President McKinley's bimetallic commission to Europe in behalf of international bimetallism is likely to prove successful. A dispatch from London quotes that publication as saying with reference to a prospective joint statement from France and the United States in favor of bimetallism: "We are able to announce that England's reply will be that the government is willing to reopen India's mints and make a further substantial contribution to the rehabilitation of silver by extending its use in England, by increasing the legal tender of silver, making silver the basis of notes, empowering the bank of England to use its silver reserve, and that material assistance and strong moral support will be given to the object which the United States and France have in view."

The application for a pardon for the Younger brothers that was before the board on Monday was denied—the full board voting against pardon. This is just as it should be. Throwing sickly sentiment all aside—that has been clamoring for the pardon of the Youngers ever since they were incarcerated, the effect upon society of their release would have been to nullify all the affect that our laws now have upon criminals. As it is now a healthy fear of the affects upon themselves deters many a would-be criminal from the commission of a crime—but had the Youngers been pardoned every man who desired to commit murder would argue that in the light of the pardon of these two desperadoes he, too, would be pardoned eventually and he would be thus encouraged to commit the crime and take his chances afterward. We feel proud of Minnesota that she has thus put herself in an attitude that says to the world: "We will hold sacred the lives and property rights of our citizens and if a man invades the rights of his fellow-man and is sentenced for it his sentence means just what it says." The rights of society in this matter are far more sacred than the desires of the Youngers and their friends.

The new tariff will restore the duties on Canadian and other foreign coal to practically those of the McKinley law. As soon as the Wilson law was enacted, coal from Nova Scotia invaded the eastern market, driving out the Virginia and West Virginia product, which had to this time supplied eastern cities, and compelled the mines of that section to find a market elsewhere. The result was that their coal went west instead of east as it formerly had done and with reduced railroad rates was laid down in the markets of Cincinnati, Chicago and other western cities at such low rates that a coal war followed by a railroad rate war was precipitated. The natural result of this and the reductions in prices which followed was a reduction in the wages of coal miners, all of which is thus clearly traceable to the Wilson law and its reduction in duties on coal. The coal miners' strike has brought to the public attention these and other interesting and important facts as to the effect of the Wilson tariff law upon this industry and upon the miners themselves. The Wilson law reduced the rates of duty on coal from 75 cents per ton to 40 cents per ton. This is just about the amount of reduction in miners wages of which complaint is now being made and emphasized by the strike announced for July 4th. President Ratchford of the United Mine Workers' Association, in a communication to the New York Herald, indicates since 1893 an average of 30 cents per ton, which is just about the amount of the reduction in duties made by the Wilson law. Curiously this reduction in wages is thus co-incident as to time and amount with the reduction in tariff. That the reduction in wages was a direct result of the low tariff is thus accurately shown. It is believed, however, that with the increase of duty under the Dingley law the previous conditions will be restored and that the coal miners, as well as all other workingmen, will feel the effects of a new prosperity.

BECOMING INDIANS.

CLAIM THAT AMERICANS ARE DEVELOPING ON THAT LINE.

Increasing Resemblance In Faces to the Aboriginal Type—A Study of Heads, With Especial Attention to the Residents of Pennsylvania.

It is an extraordinary question in anthropological science which has been propounded popularly of late. The influence of environment upon the race resident in the United States must in the course of four centuries produce certain marked and undistinguishable physical results. It is not generally acknowledged by American anthropologists that there is a tendency of reversion to the type indigenous to the soil. But foreign students of race, with more perspective, have offered interesting food for reflection. A writer in the Chicago Times-Herald, commenting on the assertion of the French authors that on this continent the American white man has varied toward the Indian type, offers a supporting study which is curiously fascinating—possibly vastly important.

First, the familiar faces of the caricaturists' creation are called in as witnesses. The Yankee and the southron—large and loose limbed—of these pictures are types, even as the stout, full faced John Bull is a type found in another environment. Both American favorites of the cartoonist have high cheek bones and usually excellent straight noses. These witnesses are not, of course, scientifically admissible. The faces given us by the caricature makers are impressions, not testimony.

Scientific, however, is the study offered of the Pennsylvania Germans—a happy, thrifty, frugal people, who have been subjected to American conditions for nearly two centuries, with very little intermingling with other races, much less than the English people in New England or in Virginia.

It is true that the pervasive and beguiling Irish have intermarried somewhat with these old Pennsylvania settlers, but in the main it is a very exclusive, pure blooded Palatinate stock. Data have been secured relative to a large number of school children and to adult males from 25 to 50 years of age, and many copies of portraits of original settlers. It appears that stature increases and that other important generalizations may be made, tentatively of course. The increase of finger reach is marked, and the head measures are important.

"The anthropologist places considerable value upon certain proportions or relations between measures," says the student of the subject. "Thus the length of the head and the breadth of the head, when compared, give numerical expression, which is called the cephalic index. To find it the length is divided into the breadth and the result multiplied by 100. A head one-half as wide as it is long would have an index of 50; one three-fourths as wide as long would have an index of 75; one as wide as it was long would have an index of 100. There is no race whose head is normally so wide as to have an index of 100 or so narrow as to have one of 50. The higher the index, of course, the broader and rounder the head; the lower the index, the longer and narrower the head. Germans generally are notably round headed. Topinard gives for some people of Lorraine the index of 85.8. The average index of 100 Pennsylvania Germans is 81.9, which is notably less and narrower. The heads of our northern and eastern Indians are still longer and narrower. We cannot at present make a further comparison with profit. What we have already said may prove erroneous when we learn the actual Palatinate type. We assume now that the Palatinate Germans were of medium stature, light haired, blue or light eyed, round headed, with a finger reach of 1.048. We find that the Pennsylvania German children are dark in hair and eyes, that the men are probably of increased stature, that heads appear to be lengthening, that arm reach appears to be increasing. In all these respects the Pennsylvania German varies from the assumed Palatinate type and in the direction of the Indian. If our assumption proves valid, we may claim that our evidence shows change, which, if continued, may form an Indian type from the German."

All this, it must be noted, is absolutely distinct from any of the reasons for discussing the tendency of Americans to revert to original types from the infiltration of the red Indian blood itself in the veins of the white race. From the days of the old French and Indian wars fireside tales of New England intermixture of that sort have been common enough. A recent novel has expressed the country knowledge in New England that there is an occasional "streak" from ancestry that approached New England from the west as well as that which approached it from the east across the Atlantic. In the western states and territories the great numbers of half breeds whose descendants find their way into the life of cities brings to bear a curious and unreckoned force in the development of the fiber and sinew of the race in North America.—Boston Transcript.

President Caldwell Goes West.

Chicago, July 14.—Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger association has left for San Francisco for the purpose of taking charge of the eastbound Christian Endeavor business of all the roads of the association. The situation at San Francisco has become quite serious, and the Western roads are determined to prevent the impending demoralization if they can.

Ore Roads Still In Bad Shape.

Duluth, July 14.—No trains have been running on the Duluth ore roads during the day and the vessels are still tied up at the Mesaba dock awaiting cargoes. The work all round is at a standstill and the mines are flooded.

THE STONE MAN.

Judge Morgan Renders a Decision as to the Ownership.

Grand Forks Herald.

The long continued controversy over the proprietor right in the stone man who has been keeping guard at the county jail for nearly a year has finally been adjudicated by Judge Morgan, of Devils Lake, who heard the case for Judge Fisk. Judge Morgan decides that M. Graham, G. H. McPherrin and Mrs. Holmes are the owners to the extent of 20, 40 and 40 per cent, but that the firm owes McPherrin $251.42 and to Graham $43.13, while Mrs. Holmes owes the firm $684.

Pillsbury Academy

We have received the catalogue of Pillsbury Academy at Owatonna, Minn. This institution is nineteen years old, and has a faculty of fourteen teachers. There are three regular courses of study and special course in Music and Art. The Buildings are large and fitted with modern appointments. The advantages in music are superior. Principal's certificate admits to State University and other colleges. The catalogue show an attendance of nearly 300 during the year. The purpose of this school is to furnish the best education at the lowest cost.

What Does It Mean?

The Elks had a big convention in Minneapolis last week and the following notice appeared prominently in the daily papers of that city during the time. Will Exalted Ruler Gravel, or some other good Elk, of Crookston Lodge interpret this unto us?

KEEP THE DOORS LOCKED.

Supt. of Police Smith wishes to impress upon every one the necessity of locking their doors securely when leaving their residence. There is NO QUESTION but that the city is the HEADQUARTERS JUST AT PRESENT for A LARGE DELEGATION OF LIGHT FINGERED MEN who are only awaiting opportunities to STEAL ANYTHING THEY CAN LAY THEIR HANDS TO.

THE TIPPING QUESTION.

How It Is Practiced at Home and Abroad and the Need For a Reform.

The question of "tipping" seems small enough in detail, but rather important when exaggerated.

A woman who spent last winter in one of the most sumptuous of New York hotels says she invariably gave a quarter to her waiter at breakfast and luncheon, those being meals taken alone. At dinner time she was joined by her husband, who always handed the servitor 50 cents.

The latter sum seemed to evenly fill the man's idea of what was due him, and his "Thank you, sir!" was bland and gracious, but the lady's modest quarters always found their grave in the black waistcoat pocket, with no expression of gratitude from the recipient's face, which wore a meaning look, as of one who says, "Women are mean, an never knows 'ow to do the right thing by a men, but one 'as to put up with 'em."

It is only in reckless, good natured America that optional fees are so much larger than they ought to be. A dollar, which is a common enough sum for a man to give at dinner in a fashionable restaurant, would make a French waiter stare, although he would have the presence of mind to pocket it quickly.

In Paris there is an unwritten scale which apportions 5 per cent on the amount of a customer's bill as a tip. Thus a person ordering a dinner that costs $2 would, on settling his bill, add 10 cents for the attendant.

It is time we had either a legal or informal rule governing tips in this country, and it is to be hoped that some rich persons will help on the reform.

It will never be done by those whose means are really small enough to feel the tax, for it is one of the errors of the impecunious to feel obliged to show as much liberality as a millionaire, even if, like the guest in "Charley's Aunt," he has to borrow half a dollar from the butler with which to tip him.—Illustrated American.

Ex-Minister Lothrop Dead.

Detroit, July 13.—Hon. George V. N. Lothrop, ex-minister to Russia, died at 10 a. m., at the Lothrop residence, Fort street, west. He was stricken with heat prostration a week ago.

Wednesday, July 7.

Five fatalities from heat occurred at Cincinnati Tuesday.

President McKinley will attend the Logan monument unveiling.

At Cameron, Mo., Henry Whittaker, a young farmer, shot and instantly killed Miss Thompson and afterward blew out his brains.

A freight train on the White Mountain division of the Boston and Maine railroad, was wrecked by a washout. Three men were killed.

A bill has been introduced in congress placing Colonel Colville of the First Minnesota regiment on the retired list, with the rank of colonel.

A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from Bombay says a plague of locusts in North India threatens to aggravate greatly the sufferings from famine.

German official papers announce that Baron Thielman, embassador at Washington, will be recalled. It is said that he will be given the post of secretary of the treasury.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

The Odd Fellows have a fine day for their picnic.

W. E. Slocum ran out to Maple Lake this week for a breath of fresh air.

Supt. Jenks was in the city on Wednesday.

Atty. A. C. Wilkinson returned from St. Paul on Wednesday morning.

Will Olds has been confined to his room, for the past few days, with an attack of quinsy.

The Great Northern train from St. Paul, due at 8:05 a. m., has a habit lately of arriving about 11 a. m.

W. E. Slocum expects his father to arrive from his home at Charles City, Iowa, sometime this week for a visit.

Tom Kelley is moving his boiler-shop from North Main St. to a site on Broadway just north of Munn's carriage shop.

Tommy Johnstone will take the field this season for the Collins & Creamer agricultural house. Tommy is a great hustler when he gets out among 'em.

Joseph Zak, of Tabor, lost three horses on Friday last. They were standing alongside a wire fence during a thunder storm and were struck by lightning.

W. F. Arnold came down from the Tabor ditch on Tuesday looking as tanned as a Comanche Indian. Says the work is being pushed vigorously all along the line.

Geo. Vine went over to Grand Forks this week to look up the standing of the stone man. George will soon have a whole side-show on his hands at this rate.

A scissors to grind perambulator has been making a nuisance of himself during the past week by wandering to and fro in the earth ringing a bell and making everybody glad—when he gets out of hearing.

T. G. Thompson has on exhibition at the California Wine house the finest oleander-son in the city. It is 7 or 8 feet high and has hundreds of blossoms with as many buds ready to bloom. It looks as fine as a young orange tree which it somewhat resembles.

Rev. Thos. McClary delivered a lecture at the M. E. church on Tuesday evening, descriptive of a tour in Scotland. The speaker has the power of description so vivid that one can imagine he sees the very sights so vividly portrayed in words. The lecture was well worthy a crowded house—which we are sorry to say it did not get.

News of the drowning of J. C. O'Brien on Sunday in Red Lake, reached this city on Tuesday. Mr. O'Brien was a middle aged man, a resident of this county for several years and had been in the employ of the Meehans while they were engaged in lumbering. He was employed on their steamboat as cook at the time he met his death.

The East Grand Forks Courier has discovered a badly wrecked house in Crookston—"the residence of Mrs. Anna Beyler, by the explosion of a gasoline sad-iron on Sunday morning!" Well that is SAD—but gentle Anna should not use her sad-iron Sunday morning. Unfortunately (or maybe fortunately) "Mrs. Anna Beyler" don't live in Crookston—consequently she couldn't have busted her Byler, on Sunday, in Crookston. But by the way, Duffy, didn't you never read an ad. before?

Bert Cochrane sowed a piece of oats on June 28th and everybody is consoling him with the remark that it will not ripen. He had a piece of land that had been in wheat for many years and he thought he would see what a good heavy coat of manure would do for late sowed oats. Present appearances indicate that he will get a crop all right enough as that oats is four or five inches high already and growing like pigweed. We shall watch the experiment with interest for it will show two points of interest to this county—the effects of fertilizing our soil and the time it requires to grow and mature a crop under high cultivation.

The council met on Tuesday evening and got so much interested in trying to preserve Roberts' Rules of Order that they forgot to adjourn before 1 o'clock Wednesday morning. The discussion was upon the amending the minutes of a previous meeting. The committee on the Houston Ave. dyke reported having raised $400 of the $700 needed, and the clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for the levee. The council dropped a mild hint to his Honor, Judge McLean in the case of the city vs Jas. E. Morrisey, or the famous gun-club case. The street commissioner was authorized to open the street between the Central school building and Broadway. Aldermen Vance, McGregor and Thomas were appointed a committee to look up the matter of the $2000 voted to the mayor in July '06. A grist of bills went through the hopper and the council adjourned.

At about 7 o'clock on Thursday evening the spirit of Arthur Miller took its flight to the realms of endless day "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." On Wednesday an operation for appendicitis had been performed which revealed an ulcerated condition that caused the doctors to give up all hopes of being able to save his life. Arthur Miller was born at Perth, Ontario and was about 27 years old. He was a tinner by trade and had been employed in Motz' hardware store. He was a quiet, steady young man highly respected by all who knew him and he leaves many friends to deplore his loss. He leaves two brothers in this county and a mother in Ontario, who was hastily summoned as soon as the seriousness of the case was discovered, and she arrived on Friday evening, 24 hours too late to see him alive. He was fully conscious of his condition and talked calmly about it, giving directions for the disposition of his effects before he died. The funeral took place at the Presbyterian church on Sunday at 4 o'clock and the remains were sent to Perth, Ont. for burial that evening.

Archie Patterson blew in from Montana suddenly one day last week and caught his step-father, G. H. Palmer unawares, as it were. The difference between 14 and 21 years was so great that when the young man remarked "good afternoon Mr. Palmer," that gentleman, glancing up from his work on some abstruse land case responded in kind. Perceiving that he was not known the young man gave out a feeler—something about an important land contest case to be brought with "millions in it" for the attorney, whereat G. H. smiled so loud that everybody else in town thought the city had been struck by lightning and waited with bated breath for the thunder crash that never came. After a mile or two of talk along the line of "the contest" the young man "kind o' thought he would bring it if Mr. Palmer would take as his fees a big St. Bernard dog he had with him, and then Mr. Palmer's countenance fell so far that you would not have needed a step-ladder to sit on it—and then the young man laughed and revealed himself, and Palmer went home and killed the fatted hen and made merry, and Archie gave the big dog to Lutie, so Palmer has the fun of feeding him (the dog) after all. Since leaving the city seven years ago Mr. Patterson has been around the world a good bit and knows all about the cow-boy act in Montana and how they ride bicycles in New York—or at least how they prepare the learners, of the feminine persuasion for that important accomplishment and in fact nothing that he has seen during his absence seems to have escaped his notice.

Baby's Second Summer

is the time that tries all the care of the mother and all the skill of maternal management. Baby comfort comes from fat; fat babies have nothing to do but to sleep and grow.

If your baby does not seem to prosper, if he does not gain in weight, you must get more fat there. A few drops of

Scott's Emulsion

each day will put on plumpness; fat outside, life inside, baby and mother both happy.

Your baby can take and relish Scott's Emulsion as much in summer as in any other season.

For sale by all druggists at 50c. and $1.00.

PILLSBURY ACADEMY,

Begins It's 20th year September 22nd.

Offering Three Full Courses of Study.

A Faculty of Fourteen Teachers.

Prepares for any American College. Music, Art, Physical Culture, Military Drill. Home for Ladies. Boarding Department open to young men.

Superior Advantages At Reasonable Rates.

Send for Catalogue.

JAMES W. FORD, Principal.
Owatonna, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

The county board is in session this week.

H. B. Budd was up from Edna on Monday.

E. D. Childs went up to St. Hilaire on Friday.

J. F. Cremmer went over to Fisher on Saturday.

Geo. Beaty went to Fargo on Friday evening.

James Rosaaen was up from Fisher on Friday.

Bob Nevins was down from Fosston on Friday.

Marcus Johnson was up from St. Paul last week.

E. W. Johnson was up from Beltrami on Monday.

Nap Rapin went out to Maple lake for over Sunday.

Mrs. Milligan is visiting in Wahpeton this week.

C. E. Southmayed was down from McIntosh on Monday.

Chief Gonyea went over to Grand Forks on Saturday.

M. A. Campion was down from Angus on Saturday.

Chris. Strander and family were at the lake last week.

Mrs. J. C. Haves was up from Neilsville last Friday.

Charlie Vine went over to Grand Forks last Friday.

Rev. S. Currie was down from Euclid on Thursday.

Frank Hertz went out on the St. Vincent line on Friday.

W. J. Anderson was over from Grand Forks on Friday.

City Marshal Gus. Holt was in from Fosston on Monday.

Int. Rev. Coll. McManus was up from St. Hilaire on Friday.

A. C. Wilkinson went to St. Paul this week on a business trip.

Crookston Odd Fellows are picnicing at the Marois today.

Geo. Tripp was down from Mentor last week to see the Lemens.

Adolph Rauch went north along the St. Vincent line on Friday.

Mrs. W. J. Murles returned to her home in St. Paul last week.

Mr. A. E. Brush and wife were down from Angus on Thursday.

Wm. Martin has returned from a visit to the old home in Illinois.

Lewis Ellington went North on the St. Vincent train last Friday.

L. W. Clark finished Himmelsbach's barn last week and returned home.

Ben Strawbridge went to Devils Lake last week to visit his cousin.

E. D. Childs Co. indulged in a bit of fresh paint for their milk wagon.

Dr. M. Laguee sold his trotter to Robert Nevins, of Fosston, on Friday.

Miss Lizzie Arnold arrived this week from a visit to friends at Duluth.

The new Crookston cornet band reports progress and asks for further time.

Mrs. R. Reynolds has returned from a visit to her granddaughter at Stephen.

Fred Benoit returned last week from a visit to the old home in Canada.

Rev. Fraser went to Devil's lake last week to attend the Chautauqua assembly.

P. L. Renne has added a soda fountain to the attractions at his restaurant.

Maj. C. H. Mix went to Fergus Falls last week to attend the Masonic doings.

Mr. E. Roberts reports new potatoes—the first that we have heard of here-abouts.

Maple Lake seems to be a more popular resort this summer than ever before.

Robert Teal and daughter, and Miss Trixie Pitkin drove in from Euclid on Friday.

Miss Ida Hancock was visiting Mrs. Geo. Carpenter and friends in the city last week.

Gail Dunlaya went out to the railroad camp at Burwell to cook for the gang last week.

The Crookston hotel is being replastered and newly papered and fixed up in grand style.

Mrs. S. L. Collins was enjoying a visit from her mother, Mrs. John O'Brecht last Saturday.

Miss Dora Elkhoff went over to Grand Forks on Saturday for a few days visit with friends.

M. R. Brown took a drive into the country on Saturday afternoon to see how the crops are looking.

A lot of Dagoes were seen on our streets on Monday morning. Came up to work on the Fosston line.

Miss Louisa Mossefin returned from her school duties in the northern part of the county last week.

Charles Westerberg has the contract for furnishing supplies to the railroad crew on the Fosston line.

One of the first acts of the county board at this session was to grant the petition for incorporation of Climax.

Miss Ida Hancock has gone to Fergus Falls as instructor in the summer training school at that place.

T. H. Shevlin, of the Shevlin Carpenter Lumber Co., of St. Hilaire, was in the city Thursday enroute for St. Hilaire.

Have you observed how cheap Slocum is selling good, fresh groceries? JOURNAL readers are invited to call and see.

Chas. Simonson, Great Northern express agent at this place, has taken the run between Grand Forks and Moorhead.

Geo. McLean Jr. has given up his position at Fertile and returned to his bridge-building on the Great Northern road.

E. M. Walsh sent Fred Harris to Fisher on Friday to repair the damage done by lightning to the telephone system.

Chief Justice John McLean was busy last week taking care of cases of drunk and disorderly, in the municipal court.

A large shipment of currants was received by Fontaine & Anglim, from the state of Washington, this week. That's a long haul.

The electric storms of last week were expensive for E. M. Walsh causing an expenditure of some $200 for telephone supplies.

The work on the cut on the N. P. road on Jerome's addition has been completed. The cut was widened and the grade lowered.

Geo. M. Swift was back with that colt again last week. He came with the Lemen Bros. circus and is traveling about with them.

Agent Sharkey is not at his desk in the N. P. R. R. office now-a-days, but his substitute seems just as Handy at the business.

Will Vunnet has been enjoying a visit in the southern part of the state and returns this week to his duties as dept county auditor.

Don't mention it! but we have had several days without rain. If it keeps on like this till harvest we shall see big crops in Polk county.

Hull's Hair Renewer renders the hair lustrous and silken, gives it an even color, and enables women to put it up in a great variety of styles.

Farmers should remember that the sheep rally will be held in this city on Saturday next. A very interesting time is promised. Everybody come.

Application was made in Probate court last week for the appointment of Jacob Gunderson as guardian for the children of Annie Vik, an insane woman.

Col. Cobham Post and the W. R. C. attended the lecture delivered at the M. E. church, in a body, on Sunday evening; the boys say "McClary is all right!"

Dept. sheriff M. Losey Jr., has bought two lots in Jerome's addition opposite Wm. Erdmann's place, and will build a residence there in the near future.

Wm. Smith, of Baker City, Oregon, was in the city this week enroute for home from the Elks convention. Stopped off for a visit with his brother Joseph.

East Grand Forks contributed another prisoner to the county jail last week—K. M. Cramer, who gets ninety day for obtaining goods under false pretenses.

A. E. McDonald, of the JOURNAL force, wheeled over to Fisher on Saturday. He reports the grain enroute as looking splendidly with no aparent damage by storms.

About 150 delegates to the agricultural college convention, now in session at Minneapolis, will arrive on Friday night and be present at the sheep rally on Saturday.

Mrs. Robert Stunton, formerly of this city, has reached Chicago from New Orleans and will spend a month in hospital there when she will return to her home in Grand Forks.

Mr. Walter Alderman returned last week from a visit to friends and relatives at the old home in Wisconsin. He is just recovering from a serious illness that he had while away.

Last week was a dangerous one for the crops—with hail-storms in some localities and threatening weather all round it made the uninsured farmer a good bit nervous.

Material for the new grist mill is being delivered on the site and it is the intention of Messrs Malm & Nelson to have the mill all ready to take a hand in grinding the new crop.

Mrs. Maude Schuneman (formerly Miss Maude Bearnes) arrived from a visit with friends on Friday. Her husband has rented a hotel at Walker and is said to be doing a thriving business.

S. S. Stadevold was in from Fosston on Monday. Instead of using the engine that was in the old mill when it was burned he will put a new Corliss engine in the new mill that he is building.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Steenerson started for Hillsboro on Monday morning via the wagon road. The drive was a pleasant one as the weather has been a good bit cooler this week than for sometime.

Prof. Hitchcock and wife of Fosston, who have been spending the time since July 4th at Maple Lake, came down to the city on Monday morning for a brief visit with relatives and friends.

The sheep rally in this city next Saturday should be well attended as it will be a meeting of great importance to the farmers. The progressive farmers of this county will all be on deck.

The Grand Forks Plaindealer says that conductor C. F. Ditty has rented a house in that city and taken possession. Conductor Ditty, who was in the employ of the Great Northern is now running an N. P. train.

We know of a piece of barley sown on June 26th that is now 6 inches high. At the rate it has grown since seeding it should mature before the frost comes in the fall—but if it don't there is only a small piece to lose.

Hail insurance agents did a big business last week. The few losses that occurred from hail set farmers to thinking and the result was a great hustling to get to cover. Insurance in a good reliable company is a good thing.

New hay is coming in quite freely these days. Selling at about the old prices—$3 and $4 per ton according to quality. Hay that is partly cured is expensive at any price as it weighs heavy and is more liable to spoil than old hay.

Judging by the number of new threshing machines and engines that are being shipped in, the dealers are evidently expecting that the big harvest, now almost ready will require more machines to handle than ever before.

At the sale of ditch bonds at the auditor's offices on Monday, F. R. Fulton & Co., of Grand Forks, were the successful bidders taking the entire issue of $38,000. at 5½ per cent interest. The money thus raised will be used on the Tabor ditch.

Joseph Patnaude commenced his contract of grading, on North Main street, last week. He put a gang of men and horses at work large enough to do the work up in a very short time. It looks like a railroad outfit up on the hill.

Lemen Bros. circus did not give better satisfaction at Ada than they did here. The Index says that they cut the performance to less than an hour and that the people did not feel as though they had their money's worth.

Adolph Peterson, Theodore Welte and J. P. Nygard were three of the prominent men from Beltrami county who were in the city on Friday, on business before the U. S. Land office. They report everything quiet and good crops in the new county.

Immigration agent Grygin, of the Great Northern road, was in the city last week and went north on the St. Vincent line to arrange for the reception of another lot of Polish emigrants who will shortly arrive to make their homes in Kittson county.

The Great Northern road will run an excursion train for the farmers delegates to the St. Paul meeting. The train will arrive here Friday night and the delegates will visit the experimental farm Saturday morning and be in attendance at the sheep rally in this city on Saturday afternoon.

D. Bain was up from Fisher on Friday. Reports almost total loss of his wheat crop by hail, all but one small piece being beaten down into the ground. He carried some hail insurance. That will amount to $6.00 per acre, which is much better that a total loss. Lew Freeman lost 320 acres uninsured.

T. A. Hoverstad: "Yes we had a little hail on the experimental farm but not enough to do any harm. The crops are looking nicely this summer. By the way I learned that Supt. Pendergast, of the Grand Rapids experimental farm, who has been quite ill is not expected to live. I understand that the doctors have given him up."

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the address of Mr. A. L. Trow of Glendale, Minn. at the late dairy convention in this city. Mr. Trow is the manager of one of the largest co-operative creamery companies of this state and his experience should be worth something. What the cow has done for Freeborn Co., she can do for Polk Co.

Supt. T. A. Hoverstad, of the experimental farm, went below on Monday night. He will be back in time for the sheep rally on Saturday, so that he can report the result of the last year's experiment fattening Montana sheep. It is thought that there is good money in that business and it will pay our farmers to hear all that can be said on the subject anyhow.

Crop conditions are splendid if we get no more rain and no more hail from now till harvest. A few crops have been hailed out but some carried hail insurance—which is always a wise thing to do, and in those cases the loss will not be entire. In some localities rain has damaged the grain somewhat but not to any considerable extent. Upon the whole the prospects are bright.

A. J. DeLance, who in his capacity as elevator builder and repairer has an opportunity to see much of the crops in Dakota and Northern Minnesota, says that the crops in the vicinity of Crookston are the best he encounters anywhere in his travels. He is sanguine of very large yields hereabouts. In other places too much rain at some periods and too little at others, together with hail storms have worked serious injury to grain.

J. W. Schleyvoight was in on Saturday to set that subscription ahead a year. Said his crop was damaged by hail on the 6th but that he was insured. Some of his neighbors were also damaged somewhat but so far as he knew were insured. He was in the Glenwood Hail Co., and duly notified the company of his loss, but up to Saturday had not heard from them about it which he thought strange, as these companies are generally pretty prompt to reply to such letters.

The Lemen Bros.' circus in this city got slim crowds both day and evening but evidently more than it deserved. Some of the leading features advertised were conspicuous by their absence and the expression of disappointment were more numerous in the crowd than those of approval. Some of the features were very good—notably the trapeze work. It takes big money to carry a circus nowadays that amounts to much and satisfies the average circus-goer.

The Fosston Thirteen Towns says it looks as though the Great Northern road was to be extended to Duluth at an early day judging by the fact that new steel rails will soon be laid from Crookston to Fosston and the further fact that a corps of Great Northern engineers are at work east of Fosston. A large force has been at work putting in new ties and the work of laying steel rails will soon be commenced. All this does seem to imply an extension of the line toward Duluth if not clear through. It will probably go into Beltrami county anyhow.

Grand Forks Plaindealer:—C. B. March of the Red River Lumber Co. went home to Crookston last night. He was a little late and as he was about the Fifth street crossing the train began to come toward him. Fearing that its speed would be too great by the time it reached him he ran for it and after a rapid run of about two blocks he made a flying leap worthy of an acrobat and landed on the platform. There he stood, mopping the perspiration from his brow and congratulating himself on his success, when the train reached the point from which he had started, and came to a dead stand, as it always does before crossing the bridge. There it dawned upon Mr. March that he could have saved himself the race and he looked put out.

Some miscreant stole the pump-handle, bangings and all from the well in front of Buhn's blacksmith-shop on Monday night—presumably out of revenge, because the handle had been kept locked nights. This well has been a great convenience, not only to those living in its immediate vicinity but to many others for drinking water in offices and many have used it for wash water and to water horses and cattle. As long as the supply held out no one has objected to its use for all these varied purposes but this summer the well has not furnished more than enough for drinking purposes and to prevent the water being wasted, and to insure a sufficient quantity for drinking purposes, those who incurred the expense of putting down and maintaining the well caused it to be locked up. The probability is that the sneak-thief who stole the handle never put in a nickel to build or maintain it and probably used more of it than anybody else when it was in repair. What a community a city composed of that kind of cattle would make! How progressive and enterprising! It would require a regiment of policemen to keep such a city half-way decent.

Found the Right Kind

Severe Pains in the Stomach -- Indigestion and Constipation -- Health and Strength Restored-- How it was Accomplished.

"I have been troubled very much with indigestion and constipation for the last ten years. Five years ago I was confined to my bed and suffered severe pains in my stomach. These spells would occur four or five times a day and were almost unendurable. I was weak and nervous and could not eat anything but the simplest food. I read about so many wonderful cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla that I determined to try it. The first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills were enough to convince me that I had at last found the right kind of medicines. I continued taking them until I was well. Last spring after my baby was born I did not regain my strength. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills and they restored me to health." MRS. LOUISA EROESON, Fosston, Minnesota.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Groceries at Cost!

Consider the logic of the above; how a merchant can afford to buy goods and sell them at the same price that he pays for them. Yet you will occasionally see such advertisements.

Sometimes, when goods are not strictly first-class and will not sell, a merchant will sacrifice a little rather than lose the whole.

Pure fresh goods cannot be sold without a reasonable profit in order for the dealer to be able to pay running expense.

Our expenses are low, therefore we can sell GOOD GOODS at a small margin.

Our Prices are Uniform

We do not sell you one article very cheap, then charge you enough extra on the next to make up for it.

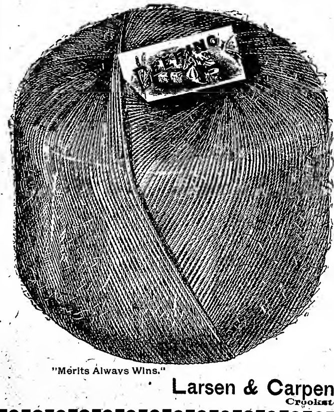
Slocum's Grocery

Aug Gustafson,

Carriage, Sign and House Painter.

All Kinds of Transfer Designs in Connection.
Leave orders at Munn's Carriage Shop.

CROOKSTON, -- MINN.



"Merits Always Wins."

Deering Twine is just What it Claims to be and runs Further than any Other.

Larsen & Carpenter,
Crookston, Minnesota.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

CHAPTER X.

It was not until after the station stock and other property had been accounted for, and the fact fairly well demonstrated that the invaders of the corral, whoever they might be, were gone, that any one approached the man lying dead at the outer corner of the wall, for the purpose of finding out who he was. After carefully reconnoitering around and beyond the corral the station keeper stopped at the corner, lighted a match and, stooping, inspected the face of the dead man. Around him, as he did so, the other men gathered to look over his shoulder. The man was to all appearance a Mexican, his swarthy face whitened in the pallor of death. His revolver, lying on the ground beside him, contained three loaded and three empty cartridge shells, and it was at full cock, indicating that he had fallen while in the act of firing. His clothes, while not fine of make and texture, were of a quality superior to those ordinarily worn by shepherds and freighters. His whole appearance and equipment, as well as the place and manner of his death, were evidence sufficient in the minds of all who looked that he was no peaceable citizen. It confirmed the theory, which Felix and I were desirous should prevail, that the disturbance at the corral was caused by an attempt of robbers to enter and steal the stock inclosed therein. Under such circumstances as these there was little disposition to spend much time investigating the matter. The station keeper voiced the general opinion as to the situation when he said:

"He was one of a gang tryin to break into the stage company's corral to steal its property, and here met his death at the hands of parties unknown. They can stay unknown for all I care, except that I'd like to move them to a vote of thanks for doin their work so thoroughly. This man we will leave here until mornin, subject to the inspection of anybody who chooses to examine him for purpose of identification.

"After a reasonable time, say until 9 o'clock a. m., if nobody knows or claims him, we'll plant him and call the whole proceedin's closed. Gentlemen, do you agree with this verdict? Very well, as you do, will two of you lend a hand to help me lay the body out? Over this way, please, where it will rest in the shade, out of the moonbeams and not so near the gate that every horse and mule will go into the air and stampede at sight of it when it is led out through the gateway. That's well. I'll throw this bit of wagon cover over him, and we'll call the inquest adjourned without day."

Now that things had quieted down and it had become pretty evident that the disturbance at the corral, whatever had caused it, was over, some of the men camped near the station began to appear one by one to see what the firing had all been about. The Missourian, with long rifle on shoulder, strode first up to the station, and following him came one of the prospectors, whose "pard" remained behind to guard their joint effects. But the show figure in the gathering was the maestro, who, when satisfied that his own belongings were safe and that no attack on his tent was meditated, emerged from his retirement with pistols at belt and in his hand the sword with which, by his account of the previous evening, he had, in the days when he was a matsdore, slain the valorous bulls of Bashan and Torreon.

But of all that came none identified the dead robber, who, without guard or watcher, was left lying alone under the corral fence, beneath the stained and dingy piece of canvas which the station keeper had spread above him.

"Only one dead man more," remarked the prospector as he turned indifferently away. "It's a great year for killings in Arizona."

During the excitement it seemed that no one present, except Felix and myself, was aware of the absence of Dolores. I was recalled to the thought of her by Felix's remark to me, delivered in a low tone:

"I wonder what's become of the little Indian girl? She hasn't turned up in all this rumpus, and I'm afraid she won't."

"Carried off or left on the prairie most likely," I answered, suddenly remembering her existence and the part she had unwittingly taken in admitting the bandit leader to the corral. "There's a big chance that her lover has acted on his chief's kind permission to dispose of her in his own way."

"They seem not to have found out her absence as yet," said Felix. "When they do, there'll be no end of surmise and guessing as to her fate."

Don Ramon was still standing at the door, talking with his daughter. If Carmen had any knowledge or suspicions as to the cause of the midnight invasion of the station, or if her father had, it did not appear in the conversation that Felix and I had with them, when, a little later, Don Ramon politely called us to the door and asked us a few guarded questions concerning the matter. Beyond giving him a fair description of Sangrado's appearance we did not tell him any more of what we knew than we had let out to the others. Knowing the whole matter as we did, it was not difficult to infer from the tenor of his inquiries, cautious though they were, that he vaguely suspected Sangrado's connection with the matter and the true purport of his visit.

A sudden thought seemed to have struck the senor, who asked abruptly of his daughter:

"Where is Dolores? I haven't seen her anywhere about."

"Why, where indeed? She was with me when I fell asleep. She must have got frightened and run out of the house before I woke. Yes, that must be so, for, now that I think of it, I found the door unbolted when I went to look out."

Felix touched my elbow with his. Now the little Indian's case was coming up for judgment, and no one but he and I had the clew to the whole matter.

"Dolores, Dolores," called Don Ramon sharply, "where are you?"

To our surprise, an answer came promptly from round the corner of the house:

"Si senor, estoy viniendo" ("Yes, senor, I am coming"), and through the gateway of the corral walked Dolores with the air of one who had stepped outside only for a minute. Her shawl, drawn up over her head, partly concealed her face, upon which, so far as we could detect, there was no sign of discomposure. No one could have suspected her of having borne so prominent a part in the occurrences of the night unless, like Felix and myself, he had witnessed it.

"Was this a time to desert your mistress?" said Don Ramon a little sternly. "So you were frightened and ran away when you heard the firing outside? Mahaya! I am ashamed of having such a little coward in my household."

Dolores hung her head and said nothing. As if in pity Carmen stepped aside and motioned her that she should enter the house. Dolores crept inside as if glad to escape and disappeared from sight and sound in the darkness. Certainly good fortune was with her that night—she had come unscathed from greater perils than she knew of, and now the unpleasant reckoning which she might reasonably have expected with her master had been easily settled.

Carmen had thrown her light mantilla about her head and shoulders when she came to the door to meet her father. As Don Ramon talked with Felix and me, standing before the door, she stood within, a little to one side, in the shadow, so that only her hair above her brow, her forehead and her eyes showed distinctly in the shaft of moonlight that streamed through the doorway. She seemed to be in no haste to retire and stood listening interestedly as we talked. The eyes of a woman of the Spanish race have an eloquent language of their own. Carmen's, modest as pansies, were as free from coquetry as feminine Spanish eyes can be, but I noted that her gaze rested on Felix, and if ever eyes sent a message her glance carried this one to his—that she had something to say to him and wished to speak with him alone.

But if I read her message to my comrade rightly and her wish was to be realized it must be an affair of some other time than tonight. The herders were waiting to close the gate, and the other men that had gathered had now dispersed. Don Ramon kissed his daughter, said buenos noches, listened until he heard the bolt shut within, shook the hands of Felix and me as he bade us good night and went to his own slumbers. The herders, after passing a remark or two with us, retired to their rest in the shed. Felix and I, following their example, spread our blankets upon the earthern floor of the shed, turned in with weapons in easy reach of our hands, and almost at once were fast asleep.

For the few hours that remained of the night our slumbers were undisturbed. We were awakened in the bright dawn by the voice of the station keeper calling his men, and it announced that the buckboard was coming. The herders roused themselves from their blankets and set at once to feeding and grooming the mules that were to serve as the relay. Felix and I arose and went from the corral round to the front of the house, where Don Ramon and the station keeper were standing. The red light of dawn streamed over the eastern mountains, illuminating the fresh tints of the plain in its joyous glow. Seen far away, came on through the brightness an elongated speck, with a whitish blur rising behind it, which the practiced eye of the station keeper, when first it came into view, had identified as the mail buckboard and the dust raised by its wheels and the hoofs of the mules that drew it. Rapidly it advanced, and soon we saw that there were horsemen accompanying it. In a time surprisingly short it drew up to the station, a buckboard with four cavalrymen as escort.

With the driver, upon the front seat, sat an orderly in undress uniform. On the second seat was a military looking gentlemen in the uniform of a general of the United States army, and beside him sat a lady, younger than he, his wife. Every one of the men, the general, the orderly, and the driver, had a revolver strapped to him or resting by his side, and each held a repeating rifle between his knees.

The station keeper, who at sight of the buckboard had set about preparing breakfast, came to the door to greet the arrival, and he and the driver exchanged friendly nods. The herders came running out from the corral to take the mules from the vehicle and care for them.

"Glad to see you once again and all right," said the keeper. "We didn't know when to expect you, but knew you'd break a hole through if one could be made."

"Yes," replied the driver as he jauntily stepped to the ground and began to pull off his gloves. "But you can bet your boots it wasn't a dead sure thing we'd get anywhere when we started out."

"Apaches raisin the devil the country over, I suppose, turnin up everywhere that they're least expected?"

"You're talking sense, every word you say. The whole country's stirred up from the Rio Grande to here, Indian scares everywhere, and a good deal of real killing in the bargain." He paused and waited until the general's wife, whom her husband had assisted to alight, had passed from hearing into the house, then added:

"They jumped a Mexican freighting outfit at Burro Springs yesterday afternoon. Killed nine people. A woman with her child was along, and she escaped into the bushes. The Apaches couldn't find her, and they tortured the child so that its cries might draw the mother out of her hiding place to come to it. A party was to go out for the bodies this morning from Silver City. This is a specimen of the sort of news that's coming in from every quarter. It seems as if all the Apaches from the reservations are out on the warpath this time."

"Looks like it for a fact, and they're workin cunning too. The catchin of the two buckboards between here and Bowie night before last was a specimen of their work, and they seem to be keepin in their gait up right along since," said the keeper. "But come in to breakfast, Tom. Everything's ready."

"I'm ready for it," said the driver, laying his gloves upon the wagon seat. "I'd like some coffee about now. I don't mind saying I've had a hard and anxious night handling the reins."

At the breakfast table in the station the general and his wife, seated opposite Don Ramon and his daughter, talked Spanish to their neighbors like natives and shared with them the marmalade and deviled ham they had brought along to eke out the rude fare to be expected at stage stations. Especially were they interested in Don Ramon's account of the adventures of the night before and the night previous to that. It was a strange meeting, here on the southwestern plain, of these representatives of two conquering civilizations, the general representing the military power of the United States, the don the glories of the Spanish conquistadores. The one had won distinction during the American civil war and in Indian campaigns upon the western frontier; the other upon his broad estate had conducted its affairs and defended his household and property against the Apaches, as his ancestors before him had done since first they settled in the Santa Cruz valley two centuries ago under a grant from the Spanish crown.

Dolores hung her head and said nothing.

More strikingly dissimilar even than these were the types of femininity presented by the general's fair young wife and Don Ramon's daughter. The one, in her fashionable, exquisitely fitting traveling dress, complete in every appointment, brought into the rough surroundings the cultured ease and charm of manner that characterize the highest society in the great cities. Carmen's dark beauty was set off to perfection by the arrangement of her hair, hastily gathered and fastened by a gold arrow shot through its knot, and by her brightly flowered gown, the sole one left her after the dash of the Apaches upon her father's camp. Her untutored grace and naive, pretty, half shy manner of speech and the pride of race that unconsciously to herself pervaded every expression and movement gave her an interest and attractiveness that none appreciated and admired more than the cultivated lady who sat by her. A bond of sympathy and confidence seemed at once established between them, and soon, by inquiries, delicately made, the general's wife learned the destitute condition of Carmen's wardrobe.

After breakfast I saw the general's wife and her husband conversing with Don Ramon apart. As a result of the conversation her trunk was taken down from the buckboard, opened, and she took from it a handsome cashmere wrapper and various small articles of wearing apparel and others for toilet use. The smaller things she rolled up in the wrapper and carried the bundle herself to Carmen's room.

She came back to Don Ramon, still standing in conversation with her husband, and he began to thank her warmly for her kindness to his daughter.

"Not a word, not a word of thanks!" she cried impetuously. "Why, the poor child! Think what she has been through, and what she has narrowly escaped! These trifles I leave with her I shall not miss, and it is a great pleasure to me to think they may be of some use to her."

While the mules were being harnessed to the buckboard under the careful superintendence of the driver the general, cigar in mouth, watched critically the soldiers composing his escort as they equipped themselves to mount and ride. At the same time he gave to the little knot of listeners gathered about him his views as to the movements of the hostiles and the likelihood that they might be intercepted and forced to battle by the troops.

"They have left the Gila valley," he said, "and have been massacring and plundering as far east and north as the Mogollon mountains and the Black range. The troops concentrating upon them have headed them off on the east and south, so that it will be difficult for the Apaches to proceed in these directions, especially if they are loaded down with plunder. Either they must turn back, or they must take the risk of meeting the troops in a fight. There are so many of them out that they may venture to try a battle, but I think they will turn back and run for Mexico, following pretty nearly the route they took in coming north.

"I predict that important news concerning them will come within 24 hours," he said in conclusion.

Now everything was ready for the buckboard to start. Before taking her seat the general's wife kissed Carmen and wished her and her father a safe and pleasant journey to Silver City and Santa Fe. The other farewells, warmer than usually follow so brief a meeting, were said, and then the buckboard rolled away down the trail to the westward, with the cavalrymen galloping behind.

The buckboard was not the first outfit to leave the station that morning. Daylight had found the three outlaws gone, and—what was as gratifying as their absence—there were no reports by any one at the station of horses or other property missing as a result of their visit. The prospectors did not remain long at the place. They had taken breakfast in the early morning, packed their burros, and immediately after the arrival of the buckboard had started up the trail to the eastward.

Now their little procession was a mere speck in the distance. The Missourian, with more things to look after, was more leisurely in making a move. Breakfast with his family being over, preparatory to packing up his movables for a start he came up to the station, bringing with him the spare harness which he had engaged the night before to sell Don Ramon. The harness was tried upon the driving mules, and it was found that, with some slight adjustments, it could be made to fit them satisfactorily. The price agreed on was paid the Missourian, and a few minutes later the white topped wagon, with the rocking chair and the led cow behind it, and the family mysteriously stowed beneath the canvas, was taking its way up the trail.

One grewsome ceremony the station keeper had asked each man to observe who came up to the station before starting away. It was to look at the dead man, lying unwatched and unnoticed at the corner of the corral, to see if he could identify him by daylight. For this purpose Don Ramon, Felix and I approached the body with the station keeper, who lifted the covering from the face. Neither my comrade nor I recognized it as one we had ever seen before. But Don Ramon started at sight of it, and the expression of his countenance grew stern and anxious.

"Do you recognize him, Senor Bustamante?" asked the station keeper respectfully.

"Yes—that is, I have seen him," answered Don Ramon. "He is a man whose fate none need regret. He is a thief and a murderer. His name? I don't recall it."

"Shouldn't wonder if there's a reward or two out for him, dead or alive, most likely," remarked the keeper. "If so, the boys at the station might not mind turnin an honest dollar by sendin his body in to the sheriff."

"I don't know how that is," said Don Ramon shortly. Something evidently had disturbed him, and the subject was distasteful to him. "My advice would be to bury him and to make no stir about it. By mixing in the matter you might raise some enmities that would give you trouble."

He walked away with a cloud on his brow. He met Carmen at the door of the station and stood talking with her in a low tone for some time. Being there they missed part of a little conversation that took place at the carriage.

The mules were harnessed to the carriage, our horses saddled, the packing and other preparations all completed ready for a start, when the maestro, likewise ready, came up to speak with us. His face looked so woebegone and he showed so much discomposure of manner that Felix asked him what had gone wrong with him.

"It is the Senorita Lupita, senor. My star, my great attraction, is gone," he said mournfully. "She disappeared some time during the night, leaving no word or token why she left me or where she has gone. I believe it is the doings of that cursed Sangrado. I knew misfortune would come after he had shown his face here."

"Do you suppose she has gone away with him?" I inquired hypocritically.

"Quien sabe? With him or with the young caballero camped down by the trail, El Cabrito, I believe they call him, or with some one else, the devil knows who. She would go with Bolphegor himself did he happen to strike her fancy, and would give him the worst of the bargain before she got through with him. But she is a magnificent actress, a genius, and it breaks my heart to lose her."

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

MINNESOTA

DARTHULY.

By WILLIAM PERRY BROWN.

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CHAPTER I.

The blacksmith's shop at Hiawassee gap was a literal cave, half way up the side of a huge cliff. Across the roaring river a still higher line of cliffs extend for a mile or so, rising perpendicularly to a dizzy height, until their corrugated brows receds into the gently swelling outlines that usually round out the more southerly summits of the Chilhomes. A narrow road twisted sinuously up the sides of the gorge to a kind of basin hollowed out of the overhanging rocks, where, beneath a beetling crag, yawned the smithy, its sides, roof and floor of nature's own carving, while its front was partially boarded with slabs from the little sawmill at the mouth of Greasy creek, three miles above.

A small cabin of split logs, clay daubed, and with a "stick chimney," also nestled near by amid a truck patch of half an acre, that occupied all the available space within this veritable "crow nest" peering over the precipice, 300 feet above the little ferry and government stillhouse below. A faroff glimpse of the broad ridges and meadows of the Tennessee valley could be seen below the gap, while above the distant mountains, seemingly tumbled one above another, bounded the view toward the east.

A spring bubbled from a cleft in the mountain side, which here burst upward into the vast precipice that lowered over the blacksmith's home. Under the hollies and oaks thereby was the smith's wife, "batting" clothes upon a block, with a portion of the week's wash sprinkling the bushes around her.

Jim Cheek, her husband, a huge, slow motioned, blue eyed giant, swung himself slowly up the trail leading from the ferry. He paused to admire his wife's plump figure and brisk, supple movements. Wonder had also mingled with his admiration ever since—two years ago—he had taken her from the great hotel at White Cliff Springs, where, though only a waitress, her airs and graces had impressed themselves upon his primitive imaginings as those of a queen in disguise—a wonder that, with her fresh, dark beauty and vivacious manners, she could have seen anything in him to love and cling to.

He knew but little of her past, nor had their wedded intimacy added much to his previous knowledge, except that she was from Nashville, that her parents were both dead, and that she—alone in the world—had drifted from one employment to another down to Chattanooga, thence to the town of Athens, and from there to her summer's berth at White Cliff. The blessed sense of relief that comes to a world tossed feminine waif, in the hope of realizing a home of her own, had rendered Jim's awkward movements, bovine wit and simple ways not only endurable, but attractive to her. Thus it came about that in transfixing him with wonder at his own success she had come to share his humble lot with the same grace and vivacity that had fascinated him at the great hotel, whither the mountain folk were wont to resort in ramshackle vehicles to dispose of their poultry, butter and eggs.

How quickly she had adapted herself to the narrow, toilsome, isolated existence of the mountains! "She reely talks jest like wo uns," thought Jim. "She makes like us in all her belongin's, and yet somehow she ain't nary a bit like us, atter all. I wonder if hit's only a make 'believe, jest ter please me and that thar young un?"

"That thar young un," the visible result of their union, was a blue eyed, brown haired baby, scarce 13 months old, that now lay asleep upon its blankets under a holly bush, while its mother sang to the resounding accompaniment of her paddle in a manner confirmative of Jim's reflections:

"Some folks say the niggers won't steal,
But I ketched seven in my cornfield!
Run, nigger, run!
Patterol ketch you!
Run, nigger, run!
Hit' almos' day!"

"Durn me, how she can sing," said he to himself as he leaned across the top rail of the fence watching her. Glancing up from her work, she saw him there, and in her impulsive way dropped her paddle and was at his side in a moment.

"Now ye're at hit ag'in," said she, "ye great big mountain of laziness. Ye've jest got ter be punished right here."

The nature of the punishment belied the severity of her words and consisted in seizing his ears, pulling his big head down to a level with her own and planting a sounding smack upon Jim's elephantine lips.

"Who wouldn't be a-loaferin in sech company?" remarked the proud husband, smacking his lips like a boy over his candy. "But I'm jest pestered about ye, Darthuly. Ye never take no time ter rest onct ye git started ter work. 'Pears like ye wuz afeerd ter spell yerself."

"Listen at this yer man," she replied playfully, yet with a serious droop of her large black eyes. "Ain't ye allays a-hammerin and a-blowin in that thar shop, and shouldn't I do my part as well? Reely, Jim, I'm a master sight better off ter be busy, and—there's a man and horse right now at the shop door a-waitin fer ye, and here ye air a-courtin me as ushel."

"Hit's the new ganger as comed last night ter the stillhouse. He wants a new shoe on his critter's off fore foot. Don't ye hurt yourself a workin, honey, jest bekase ye can."

With this chronic injunction on his lips Jim hastened to the shop. Darthuly looked after him a moment, than suffered her gaze to wander down to the brawling river below and upward along the opposite cliffs, until her eyes rested absently upon the swelling summits of the mountains. The sun shimmered upon the distant pines sharply outlined against the sky above her, while the wind, whistling down the gap from those aerial heights, toyed with her tumbled curls as its monotonous sough mingled with the roar of the waters below.

The white steam from the stillhouse whirled upward into invisibility against the green background of spruce and fir clinging to the cliffs. The tinkle of a cowbell floated down from unseen heights above; a large hawk hung lazily in midair over the wildest crags. Surely beneath the wind and the river's roar there was a Lethean glamour in the air, harmonizing the savagery of nature with the peaceful influences of the hour.

Was its charm working upon her mind as she leaned upon the fence, oblivious of her task, or had she really given heed to Jim's admonition "to be keerful" and rest? The sprightly decision of her face had given way to an expression of gentle and regretful sadness. Once or twice she sighed; then her thoughts seemed to find a disconnected utterance.

"So good, so true, so watchful of my comfort. Why cannot I love him as he does me?"

The mountain dialect had disappeared from her lips. Its absence seemed to render her conscious of its incongruity, for in her next murmur it was resumed.

"He's just as honest and as open as daylight, while I—I have criheeged ter be jest the other way." Then, as her feelings again grew more intense, she once more became natural. "God knows I don't want to be false, yet what will not a poor woman do for a home and shelter—and love! He has given me all these, but—what have I given him in return?"

There was a soft crushing of gravel behind her. She turned suddenly. A medium sized slender young man, having crisp, brown hair, a tawny mustache and keen gray eyes, stood before her. As they saw each other his carelessly polite salutation was merged in a glare of surprise and an after smile of exultant pleasure. With a quick exclamation she covered her face with one hand and extended the other as though to ward off approach.

"Well, M——" he said in a low, calculative to "you're about the last person I expected to meet here."

As he eyed her the relentless composure of his smile seemed cruel in its contrast to the agitation she exhibited as she finally gasped:

"You—here?"

"Well, I'm here, and devilish surprised to run up with you, Meg. But what's your game now? Trying the virtuous dodge? Making this susceptible elephant of a blacksmith your victim, I suppose."

She raised her face and confronted him with blazing eyes at this innuendo.

"No thanks to you, Dick Bufford. Think how you have served me—me! Think what I have endured because I was once weak enough to trust you!"

As the confession slipped from her lips she trembled under its influence, despite the convulsive anger with which his presence inspired her. His eye never left her as, playing with his watch chain, he replied:

"How many had shared your love before I came along? There, there. Don't get excited. You couldn't help getting jealous when I left you in Atlanta I never thought we'd turn up together again on this footstool. You wouldn't let me look as wink without a quarrel, and finally soured on it."

"Why are you here?"

She demanded this in a quick, peremptory tone, flashing a glance toward the smithy, then fixing her eyes on his handsome, imperturbable face.

"I'm ganging for the government. Am to be here for a week. May stay longer now I've seen you. Blame me, Meg, but mountain life agrees with you. You're prettier than ever."

In a soft yet imperative way, which she seemed powerless to oppose, he took her dimpled chin between thumb and finger, looked at her with a kindling light in his eyes, then released her, saying:

"I was a fool to run away from you, Meg, girl. I'll have better sense this time."

The cry of an infant came to their ears from the holly bush by the spring. The startled mother, roused from the spell his manner and words had thrown over her, in spite of the re-

She turned suddenly.

proach cast upon him, darted back a and averted face, crying wildly:

"Go away from here, Dick Bufford! I am a wife and a mother. My husband works in yonder shop. You have my reputation in your power, but I say beware how you handle it. I'm a desperate woman, Dick. This is my home and she... You left me none when you for... three years ago. Oh, Dick, for God's sake spare me for—for the sake of my husband and child, if not for your own sake or mine!"

The passionate anger with which she began changed into piteous appeal as she started toward the child. He seized her hand. So that she stopped as though an electric shock had pervaded her system, while he said:

"Meg! I glory in your spunk. Carry it out to suit yourself and don't fear me. I'll never peach. I was a fool ever to leave you, and I'm your friend now. Blame me, but you're the pluckiest woman in the state, and Dick Bufford is your slave."

Having thus delivered himself, he let her go and strolled back toward the shop, smiling and soliloquizing:

"Meg in the respectable line! She carries it well, considering it's her first attempt. D— me, but she's a thoroughbred. She must have been hard pushed, though, to saddle herself with this thick pated son of Vulcan for a—a—husband, didn't she say? Fancy Meg with a husband! And now there's a squalling brat to complicate matters. Poor thing! She's been in the work so long she's got used to this state of affairs and thinks I'll interfere. Maybe I will. Meg, my girl, I begin to see that you're the woman for me, after all. But you won't fear me when I do interfere. Oh, no, I know you too well."

He entered the shop, chatted easily with honest, unsuspecting Jim until his horse was ready, then, mounting, rode down the mountain side, humming the threadbare air of "Sweet Violets."

Darthuly Cheek grasped her crying baby, with a fierce nervousness of manner, and set soothing it mechanically. Through her mind forbidden thoughts and impulses, long dormant, were rising tumultuously over the contented apathy of feeling that since her marrings had superficially reigned within a heart by nature fervid, jealous, impulsive and now, alas, rebellious against the renunciative faith wherein the purity of womanhood so often finds refuge against passion and desire. Her only audible exclamation was:

"God help me! I cannot help myself."

CHAPTER II.

For the next few days the course of events ran smoothly on the surface. Dick Bufford, with loquacious urbanity, soon made himself a general favorite. At the stillhouse a knot of admirers usually gathered round him at leisure hours, while many of his offhand sayings became as current conversational coin to be flipped from tongue to tongue, accompanied by a slow horseplay of bucolic wit and laughter.

Bijo Teeters, the proprietor of the stillhouse, "'lowed that Dick Bufford had more sense in the boller side of his noddle than all the balance of Uncle Sam's gangers rolled inter one. He's p'intedly got sense enuff ter let whisky alone. Just a dram now and then, nothin more, and bar'ls of hit a-settin round. Oh, he's a master man!"

The fact that a man could be a ganger and not a drunkard presented to Mr. Teeters' imagination the juxtaposition of qualities humanly recognizable only on the score of superlative abilities. Jim Cheek was so carried away by Dick's transcendant cleverness that when the latter in a careless way suggested boarding with him during the brief time his official duties rendered his stay imperative fur honest blacksmith assented at once.

"Don't ye bring him here," said Darthuly to her husband that night when he announced that Bufford would bring his traps up "termorrer."

Jim gazed at his wife in mild eyed astonishment and noticed that she looked pale and worried.

"Thar now, Darthuly, ye do look pestered, but hit won't be for more nor a week. Money's money these yer hard times, and I'll help ye when I can git onten the shop."

"Don't ye bring him here," she said pleadingly, placing her hands on his shoulders and looking earnestly at him. He totally failed to comprehend the nature of her disapproval and said mildly:

"Hit's already agreed on. I can't very well back down now. But I don't see why ye should be so pestered about hit, Darthuly."

She withdrew her hands, and her great, dark eyes blazed petulantly as she replied:

"Ef that thar feller comes here, Jim Cheek, and anything wrong comes of hit —'member, I've warned ye."

She withdrew abruptly to the kitchen, leaving Jim to look after her regretfully, as he scratched his head and acknowledged to himself that "women were powerful cur'ous. A man can't jest never tell which side of the fence they're a-goin ter lean ag'in."

Bufford soon made himself quite as much at home there as he had elsewhere. Darthuly avoided him, seldom speaking to him except when necessary—a state of things which he ignored by treating her with systematic deference and politeness. This became grateful to her, in its very contrast to the boorish absence of courtesy prevalent among the mountaineers. Even Jim, with the kindest of hearts, had few of the minor urbanities of manner that so smooth social intercourse under unfavorable circumstances. He was loving and true, yet he never handed her a chair or offered to get water or deferred gracefully to her varied whim as Bufford constantly did, regardless of her cold indifference or studied ignoring of his civilities.

"Why, Darthuly," said Jim one day, when they two were alone, "I reely can't see what ye mean by snubbin the gauger so, like yer allays a-doin."

Her only reply was to raise to his her wonderful eyes, their clear depths troubled by a sadness now habitual to them. As he looked, a slight blush appeared on her cheek and she withdrew her gaze, but said nothing. Indeed she moved, as she herself felt, like one in a dream, dreading to awake, yet palsied by the helplessness that was upon her.

Dick petted the spoiled baby, allowing it to pull his hair and slobber over him with a jovial placidity that caused Mrs. Cheek to eye him furtively when she was not observed. He said no more to her of their mysterious past, and she felt grateful for his forbearance. Yet one morning, while Jim was clinking away at the shop, as he sat playing with the child, he looked up suddenly and detected her watching him intently.

"Ah, Meg, Meg," he said in a new and tender tone, "to think of you with a baby like this gets away with me"—

"Not that name here!" cried she, cowering as though his words had been blows. "I cannot endure it. Let it be dead forever."

In her earnestness she dropped her mountain dialect even while mindful of the danger attached to the mention of her former name. Reaching up quickly, he took her hand, saying:

"Do you wish me to be as one dead, too, Meg—Darthuly, I mean?"

His voice rang with the old time fervor, and his gaze seemed to scorch her averted eyes like the heat of an unseen flame. Ah, Jim, why are you not here, to pluck the image of outraged wife and motherhood from the chasm over which it hovers? She struggled to release her hand, more faintly, however, as his grasp strengthened. Then, as he resistlessly drew her toward him, their eyes met, and with a shuddering sigh she fell on her knees, with her head upon his shoulder.

He realized his power and mercilessly used it. But at the first touch of his hot lips upon her own she sprang from him, plucked her baby from his lap, rushed into the house, shut the door and locked it.

He sat for awhile gazing at the opposite cliff, frowning in silent disapproval, unconscious of their meaning and indifferent to their eternal calm. Then he got up, strolled past the shop and on down to the stillhouse, humming softly to himself:

"I'll await, my love;
I'll await my love," etc.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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Grant's Opinion of the Republican Party In 1875.

Long Branch, N. J., August 23, 1875.

I have been intending for a long time to write to you, but I have so got out of the way of writing social letters that I have not now left a single correspondent—not even in my own family—except on official business. I have nothing now special to say further than that I am always glad to hear from you. In political matters you keep posted through the press, and are no doubt struck with the chronic annual scare of the Republicans lest the Democrats should get into power. Just now the Ohio election is frightening them. They seem to feel as though the loss of Ohio this fall would insure a Democratic victory next year and lead to inflation of the currency, repudiation, the undoing of all that has been accomplished by the war and Republican administrations in the way of re-construction, and national disgrace. I take a much more hopeful view of the situation. I am anxious of course to see the Republicans carry Ohio. But if they should not I should not feel in the least discouraged. The fact is that while Ohio is sound by one hundred thousand majority on the financial issue, and the Republicans have got a sound platform on that issue, and the Democrats a very unsound and dishonest one, if Ohio is lost in this election it will be on this question alone. So much time elapses between nominations and elections that the Democrats will all be whipped into line on the ground that the question now at issue is only which of the two parties they would rather see control the state. They are not voting for an executive of the nation nor for lawmakers who can legislate on the subject of national finances. In the Republican ranks there are very many men who are in debt, or whose business has slackened, that think an abundant currency would help them out of their difficulties, and who will not vote or if they do vote, it will be against their party. I believe that if the Democratic party carries Ohio this fall, it will give the repudiationists—for inflation means repudiation—such a prestige in the nominating convention next year that the hard-money men of the party, including all from the Pacific coast; all New England, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Texas and some from other states, will split and put up two tickets as they did in 1860. If so the race in 1876 will be an easy one. With a contrary result there will probably be but two tickets, both on a moderately sound financial platform.

I did not think of writing so much of a political letter as I have done, but it may interest you to hear private views on this subject. On the question of candidates for next year there seems to be nothing definite to base a prediction upon as to who will be the standard bearers.—From "General Grant's Letters to a Friend," in North American Review for July.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

You want our MONEY
We want your SERVICES
LET US MAKE THE EXCHANGE

We will do it on a very liberal basis. We pay our men from $30 to $150 per month according to the METAL in them. We have the largest and most complete stock of any house in the west, and we guarantee it true to name and sound. Our men work the same territory year after year. A quarter of a century established. Our famous Minnetonka Apple, guaranteed outright until it produce a bushel of fruit. With our facilities we can make a good salesman of any honest man willing to work. City or country territory, as you prefer. Begin at home if you wish. Write us about yourself at once, stating age, and let us make you an offer.

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This house is responsible.—Editor.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.)

Mrs. B. F. Nesbitt, who has been making an extended visit to friends in Michigan, returned home Saturday last and Frank is happy again.

Olaus Rosaaen came over from Halstad Thursday. He says that it rained so hard there Wednesday that the most of the wheat in the low places will be drowned out.

On Thursday Olaf Pearson sold to J. C. Malmquist, of Crookston, the s. w. ¼, sec. 158, range 45, in the town of Polk Center. We did not learn the consideration.

Bob Eggers—fire cracker—bottle—Fourth of July—formed a combination which caused an explosion and Dr. Leslie was called in to put Bob's eye back in place.

Born, on Sunday July 4th to Mr. and Mrs. J. Balfour of Marais, a son. Jack says the young fellow is a patriotic one as he commenced singing Hall Columbia the first thing.

A. J. Adams—"My crop is entirely ruined by the hail and I shall commence plowing it under as soon as I get my haying done. Yes I was insured for $600 a mere bagatelle.

Married at Crookston Wednesday July 7, by Judge Holt, Gust Lewin, of Fisher, to Miss Lena Tygerson, of Crookston. The happy couple have gone to housekeeping in Mrs. White's residence on second street.

Gunder Krostue has sold to Julius Wagner the S. W. ¼ of section 6 town of Fanny for $2,500.

Will Arnold the old time surveyor tarried in Fisher Wednesday.

Doc Henault, the Crookston dentist, was in town Saturday.

A girl baby came to gladden the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Follvig July 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Widenhoefer drove to Crookston Wednesday. Of course they didn't go on account of the circus but the circus being there they went and saw the animals.

The little one-year-old son of Jens Anderson drank the water in a plate of poison fly paper and came near dying. The little fellow was brought to town at once and Dr. Warren summoned and by heroic work his life was saved.

Hugh Thompson came over from East Grand Forks Tuesday on business and took in the tail end of our celebration.

Dr. Leslie was called out to attend the little daughter of Mrs. A. C. Merril who was quite sick Monday. She is now better.

While driving down the hill across the river Thursday Mike O'Reilly had a narrow escape from a serious runaway. About half way down the steep hill the braces on the pole broke letting the pole drop to the ground. The team started to kick and run but Mike stayed by them and finally got them under control. Henry Sweet helped him to extricate the team and not much damage was done.

East Grand Forks Items.

[From The Courier.]

J. B. Streeter in behalf of the Larimore firemen, extends a challenge to the Grafton, Crookston and East Grand Forks firemen for a contest for $200 a side.

The Great Northern has purchased twenty acres of land west of Larimore for the new stock yards, which are to take the place of the Minot and Crookston yards.

Chief of Police Gonyea of Crookston is in town today, looking for parties who skipped a board bill.

Rev. Anthon T. Gesner returned from Maple Lake yesterday. During one of the severe thunder storms which passed over that region last Wednesday night the restaurant at Maple Bay was struck by lightning. Mr. Gesner and Harold Elton were in the building at the time but no one was injured by the shock.

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

Martin Flom was made a proud father of a little son last Thursday. All are doing nicely.

M. McGuire's house in Liberty, was struck by lightning last Friday night and some damage was done to the house but fortunately no one was hurt.

The Northern Pacific have a large crew of men at work stringing another telegraph wire along this branch. They reached this place Tuesday.

Haas Juelson, of Sundahl, got mixed up in a runaway one day last week and had several bones in his left foot broken. He is able to be around on crutches.

A Paradise For Teachers.

The Hawaiian public school system is essentially American. It employs American text-books almost exclusively, which, of course, include for the higher grades the cream of English classics. The only exceptions are Hawaiian geography and history. More than one-third of the teachers in all schools, public and independent, are American. It is no slight testimony to the efficiency of the system that Hawaiian and part Hawaii teachers come next in number to American, and form but a little under one-third of the entire teaching staff. This is a happy results of the policy of training teachers at home, as these are acquainted from the first with the peculiar difficulties of conducting a school of mixed races. For many years home-trained teachers had to do their best to earn certificates by working upon the furnished syllabus of periodical examinations, but few within the past few years there has been established at Honolulu a normal school with a practice school attached. From this institution a constant supply of scientifically trained teachers is assured, which it is hoped will soon overtake, or at least, approach the demand. An admirable feature of the system is the virtually permanent tenure of the teacher's office. Teachers are employed during the year. Schools are in session even in remote country districts, for forty weeks of the fifty-two. Once employed, teachers are priviliged to remain in the service until they resign or are removed for cause. Removals are rare. Within a few years past a splendid esprit de corps has developed among the teachers. They have formed associations in the different islands for mutual improvement in the profession, and they hold a national summer school with the same purpose each year in Honolulu. Eminent educators from the United States are induced to become the principal lecturers before the summer schools. The Inspector general, who is chief executive officer under the board of school commissioners, is in nothing more zealous than in stimulating the teachers to effort in this line of mutual improvement.—From "Education in Hawaiian Islands," by Daniel Logan in North American Review for July.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

FINAL MEETINGS HELD.

National Educational Association Ends Its Convention.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—The final department meetings in connection with the National Educational association took place during the afternoon. At the library section meeting William Hawley Smith, the well known educator, lectured on "Literature and Democracy." In the normal school section Richard G. Boone, of Ypsilanti, Mich., read a paper on "How May the Normal School Best Accomplish Its Purpose." "The Choice of Books for Libraries" was the subject of W. R. Eastman of the University of the State of New York, Albany. Miss Jessie H. Bancroft, director of physical training in the Brooklyn, N. Y., public schools, spoke on school gymnastics. Miss N. D. Kimberly of Detroit, Mich., spoke on physical training. The department of elementary education meeting was taken up with papers by John H. Tear of Chicago and Superintendent Frank H. Hall of Jacksonville, Ills., on "Imagination in Arithmetic."

Bank of Spain's Bad Condition.

MADRID, July 13.—The statement of the Bank of Spain, which has been formally gazetted, has increased the adverse comment on the bank management. It shows a note circulation of 136,000,000 pesetas in excess of the authorized issue.

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Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A Splendid Offer.

The Minneapolis Tribune, always at the front where genuine newspaper enterprise is concerned, makes a wonderfully liberal offer to the teachers of the Northwest, and which is well worth their early and careful consideration. The offer involves the formation of different words from the title "The Tribune" and includes forty splendid prizes, the value of some of them amounting to nearly $150.00. They range from two trip tickets to the National Exposition, with a snug sum in cash, down through a list of money and transportation prizes, any one of which will repay the effort necessary to comply with the very simple conditions.

The offer is not limited to teachers either although they are given special inducement, but is within the reach of everyone who desires to enter the contest, and as the details of the same have been thoroughly advertised for the past week or two, no one need be in ignorance as to what is required. However, we have no doubt The Tribune will answer all inquires concerning the offer, and as the contest closes July 20th, teachers and others who are anxious to compete cannot begin too early. The amount involved in prizes is a cool $1,000.

This is an opportunity for some of our bright young people to show their enterprise. Get to work. We might as well have some of The Tribune's good things, and we want to have some of our readers travel at their expense or wear a gold watch set with diamonds.

Practise Economy.

In buying medicine as in other matters. It is economy to get Hood's Sarsaparilla because there is more medicinal value in Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other. Every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses and will average, taken according to directions, to last a month, while others last but a fortnight.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient.

New York Fashion Letter.

Up to this time we have had a great deal of color in our gowns and combinations which heretofore were considered far too gay for street wear. Violet and red has perhaps been the most odd combination, blue and green, cerise and purple, black and gold have attracted their own share of notice. Now that the weather has settled and has become permanently warm, such combinations as these are almost entirely abandoned and dove gray and yellow, slate gray and pale pink, blue and white, lavendar and corn color hold the sway in the soft materials for extremely warm weather. A large variety of shades in green are worn, sometimes two or three shades in one gown, and often one shade combined with cream, white or linen.

Almost all of thin batistes, dimities lawns, swiss and linens are made over colored slips and trimmed with ribbons, the same color as the slip or a contrasting shade. As silk is rather expensive for these summer gowns, the stores are showing a large variety of lawns in solid colors which makes a cool and durable lining. Some skirts have the outside material cut away to make curved or pointed yokes. This is often outlined with a band of lace, insertion, or two inch wide ribbon gathered in the center to make a double ruffle.

The skirts are trimmed around the bottom quite a little. Three and four narrow ruffles, either double or single, with lace at both edges, make a pretty finish for thin dresses. The traveling gowns are sometimes trimmed with bias bands of the goods. Some of these are graduated, the narrow ones being near the top, while others use inch wide bands altogether.

Large varieties of latest models can be found in the late numbers of McDowell's fashion journals (published at 4 west 14th street, New York.) "La Mode de Paris" is $3.50 a year, 35 cents a copy; "French Dressmaker" is $3.00 a year, 30 cents a copy.

ELEPHANTS IN INDIA.

No One Allowed to Shoot Them Without Special Permission.

Nobody may shoot an elephant, says the London Telegraph, on the Annamalle or Tipperah hills or anywhere else throughout India and Ceylon without permission unless it be a "rogue," or plainly dangerous and destructive. The capture of the wild elephant and his careful training are things carried out under an admirable and scientific system, which gives to the administration in all its branches and to the native courts a superb staff of massive and faithful servants, the commissariat and artillery elephants.

Although they will seldom or never breed in captivity, the grand creatures are easy to keep and manage, invaluable for many special purposes, and at their demise whatever tusks they may carry go to the world's stock of ivory. The older it is the better generally its quality. But, in any case, how senseless it seems to extirpate the living source of this beautiful commodity, as the reckless hunters and ignorant native chiefs and merchants are still allowed to do in central Africa! When shall we see the governments of these various regions sensible enough to perceive and proclaim that live elephants are very much more valuable even commercially than dead ones, and that the preservation of these stately and serviceable animals shall be henceforward a fixed policy for African benefit?

It has been truly remarked that directly the native and foreign hunters are convinced that one live elephant is worth dozens of tusks they will be as keen to preserve the animal as they now are to exterminate him. We might plead earnestly, even upon the ground of æstheticism and natural science, for the protection in future of the noble beast, whose majesty and tranquillity of mien so well become his silent haunts and philosophic, harmless existence. The ears of those, however, who massacre the innocent giant to cut from him 20 or 30 pounds of material for paper knives and shoe horns would be closed to such remonstrances. The best hope of all who understand the value of the elephant for Africa is that even the most ruthless of his assassins may come to learn that they are destroying their own markets. The rest is for official authorities to do. But certain it is that if decided measures be not promptly taken there will be no elephants to save and we shall see in another continent the shameful human sin and folly perpetrated which has stripped America of every free living vestige of her noble droves of bison.

An Ancient Custom.

Shakespeare, upon parting Brutus and Cassius prior to their tragic end on the plains of Philippi, did not seat them around a convivial board, where each might bespeak the other's health and long life in a bumper of wine. Perhaps the immortal author, in his fidelity to the gravity of those stirring times, could not reconcile the solemnity of that parting with the cup that cheers. There is no doubt, however, that wine or its equivalent was as easily obtainable in those days as it is today.

There are many evidences in the explorations of the buried cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum that alcoholic beverages played a leading part in the luxury and debauchery of those ancient times. When Vesuvius' merciless shower of ashes and lava descended upon the people, it found many of them in various stages of intoxicated abandonment, and in the progress of recent excavations have been found numberless bottles filled with ashes, setting just as the revelers had left them when forced to flee on that awful night more than 1,800 years ago.

So far as their history reveals, the use of stimulants or narcotics has been common to all nations of the world. Alcohol in one form or another has been used by almost all, but in its absence the Mohammedans and aborigines adopted opium, tobacco and hemp.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

After....
Taking
a course of Ayer's Pills the system is set in good working order and a man begins to feel that life is worth living. He who has become the gradual prey of constipation, does not realize the friction under which he labors, until the burden is lifted from him. Then his mountains sink into mole-hills, his moroseness gives place to jollity, he is a happy man again. If life does not seem worth living to you, you may take a very different view of it after taking
Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

His Uncle's Longest Day.

There was in those days a serious-mannered Irish member named Blake (not to be confounded with the ex-Premier of Canada, sitting member for South Longford), who is remembered for a brief correspondence he sent to the delighted House. It was introduced in a speech delivered in debate on the Irish Sunday Closing bill. Mr. Blake had, he confidentially informed the House, an uncle who regularly took six tumblers of whiskey today daily. This troubled him, and after much thought he resolved to write and remonstrate with his relative. The following was the letter:

"My Dear Uncle: I write to say how pleased I should be if you could see your way to giving up your six glasses of whisky a day. I am sure you would find many advantages in doing so the greatest of which would be that, as I am persuaded, it would be the means of lengthening your days."

The Uncle replied:

"My Dear Nephew: I am much obliged to you for your dutiful letter. I was so much struck by what you said, and in particular, by your kind wish to lengthen my days, that last Friday I gave up the whiskey. I believe you are right my boy, as to my days being lengthened, for bedad! it was the longest day I ever remember."—From "The Queen's Parliaments," by H. W. Lucy, in North American Review for July.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Cash
The highest market price paid for barley and oats. See Theodore Greenhalgh, one door north of the Germania hotel. [14tf]

Smoker's Heartburn.
Heart-burn from excessive smoking, or from any other cause, is relieved by the first dose No 10; Dr. Humphrey's Specific Dyspepsia. For sale by all druggists 25c.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Teachers' Training School for Polk County to be held at Crookston, Beginning July 26th.

Beginning July 26th, the fourth annual session of the teachers' training school for Polk county will be held in Crookston, with Prof. J. F. Giles as conductor.

This school will continue four weeks and will be open to all teachers and all who are preparing to teach. Teachers intending to teach in Polk county are expected to attend the entire four weeks.

The school will aim to give thorough instruction in the common branches and some of the higher subjects. Special stress will be placed on the theory and practice of teaching. This will be of great benefit to young teachers who have never had the advantage of normal training. An unusually strong force of instructors have been engaged and this school promises to be one of the best ever held in the county.

Bring such school books as you have. If any more are needed they can be purchased here. The following program which, however, may be slightly changed is deemed necessary:

7:45 to 8 o'clock—opening exercises.

8 to 8:40—Theory and Practice by Mr. Giles; Physics by Mr. Porter; Music by Miss Vaughan; Writing by Miss Burton; Geography by Miss Guptill.

8:40 to 9:20—Theory and Practice by Mr. Giles; Grammar by Mr. Porter; Algebra by Mr. Casey; History by Miss Burton; Geography by Miss Guptill.

9:20 to 9:40—Physical Culture by Miss Burton.

9:40 to 10:20—Theory and Practice by Mr. Giles; Grammer by Mr. Porter; Arithmetic by Mr. Casey; History by Miss Burton; Physiology by Miss Guptill.

10:20 to 11—Civil Government by Mr. Giles; Grammar by Mr. Porter; Arithmetic by Mr. Casey; Reading by Miss Vaughan; Physiology by Miss Guptill.

11 to 11:20—Intermission.

11:20 to 12—Civil Government by Mr. Giles; Physical Geography by Mr. Porter; Arithmetic by Mr. Casey; Reading by Miss Vaughan; History by Miss Burton.

12 to 12:20—Music by Miss Vaughan.

12:20 to 1 Geometry by Mr. Casey; Reading Miss Vaughan; Drawing by Miss Guptill.

I. I. KAASA,
[13-15] County Supt of Schls.

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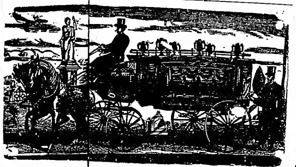

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Twelve years' experience in the business with thorough training in the School of Embalming. Our new Undertaking room is now fitted complete.
R. G. WOODHAM,
Embalmer and Funeral Director.

New Spring Stock Now Ready
Prices Lower than Ever.
EIKN, THE SHOE MAN, Main Street.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY JULY 22, 1897 NO 15

AN AGREEMENT

Republican Conferees Settle Their Differences on the Tariff Bill.

Democratic Members Invited to Come in and Look Over the Work.

House Sugar Schedule Accepted in Place of the Senate Amendment.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The senate conferees on tho tariff bill were called into the senate very soon after 12 o'clock by a summoas to make a quorum. They had not been in the chamber five minutes before a rumor gained currency that they had agreed upon a report. The rumor was in the main confirmed by the admissions of the conferees a few minutes later. They would not say to representatives of the press that they had absolutely agreed upon all the items of difference, but admitted even to the press that the conference was so far advanced that they hoped to summon the Democratic members of the committee at their next meeting. They told the Democrats themselves that they would certainly want them.

The hope of the Republican conferees is that the Democrats will allow the report to be made after one session, and it is believed that the house will pass upon the hill at its session Monday afternoon, providing the report can be msde in time for that.

The conferees stated in conversation with senators that there was still considerable in the way of agreement; but that there was nothing unsettled which oould possibly prevent completion of the hill in time to allow of the presentation of the report on Monday.

Rather Chary of Information.

They were especially chary of information in regard to the sugar schedule, saying that there were schedules upon which all the details had not been completed. Enoagh leaked out, however, to leave no room for doubt that the house had won its point on the schedule leaving the differential on refined sugar one-eighth of a cent, as fixed in the house bill. The house conferees refused to discuss the report of an agreement for publication, but their manner was such ss to leave no doubt of the feeling of triumph on their part.

The seaate rate of 1½ cents a pound on lead ore is retained.

No positive information has heen given out from the conference committee, but enoagh has been said to justify the statement that the figures sent out a few days ago will prevail. These restore the house rates on first and second class wool, and fix 4 aad 8 cents a pound as the rates on third class wool, with 12 cents valuation as the dividing line.

It is certain that hides have been left on the dutiable list, but the understanding is that the rate has been reduced to 12 or 15 per cent ad valorem.

The house rate of $2 is restored on white pine lumber, and hurlaps and other hemp products placed on the free list by the senate are restored to the house rates.

WOULD COST $200,000,000.

Adverse Report on Proposed Canal From Great Lakes to the Seaboard.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The secretary of war has transmitted to congress the report of the chief of engineers on the preliminary examination made hy Major T. W. Symous of the corps of engineers of u ship canal from the Great Lakes to the Hudson river. The work was done in accordance with a provision in tho last river und harbor bill, directing the examination and estimates of the cost of construction of the most practicable route of such a canal, wholly within the United States, of sufficient capacity to transport the tonnage of the lakes to the sea. General Wilson, chief of engineers, says in the report tbut it is the opinion of the local officer that the

Best Route for a Ship Canal

is that hy way of Niagara river, Lake Ontario, Oswego, Oneida lake and Mohawk and Hudson rivers, and this would cost, at u rough estimate, $200,000,000. But Major Symons is also of the opinion thut the Erie canal, when enlarged under the existing plans of the state of New York, would, if the restrictions imposed by the state upon its use be removed, give commercial advantage practically equal to the commercial advantages of a ship canal. Major Symona further expresses the opinion that the construction of such a ship canal is not a projeot worthy of heing undertaken by the general government for the reason that ita benefits would not be commensurate with its cost,

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LAKESIDE, Wis., July 19.—The first annuul interstute regatta on Lake Pewaukee, was held under most favorahle circumstances. The morning races were exciting and the class A honors were carried off by Robert Nunnemacher's fast little yucht The Avers. The Friar, owned hy Benjamin Skidmore, won the race for olaes B boats.

SUSPICION OF FRAUD.

Fitchburg Railway Accounts Being Investigated by Experts.

BOSTON, July 19.—The sudden and somewhat singular death of Clarence O. Anthony, auditor of the Fitchburg railroad, since 1886, at his home in Waltham, on Thursday morning, bas resulted in giving what may come to be a premature publicity to a series of facts relation to the administration of some of the departments of the Fitchburg railroad, the knowledge of which has thus far been carefully kept within the very limited circle. Following the news of Mr. Anthony's death it became known that the directors have for some months been engaged in special investigation into the management of the freight department of the roads and that a corps of expert railroad accountants have been at work upon the accounts. Their investigation will cover the entire freight accounts of the road since the advent of President Marcy, which was about 1889.

Believed to Have Pocketed Rebates.

When it is known that such investigation by experts of the ability and reputation of those engaged in this work, will cost perhaps $100,000, it seems probable that tho directors of the road had strong grounds for suspicion of very grave and extended wrong-doing before they set in action such expensive machinery. While details are yet wanting, it is learned that the suspicions of the directors tend toward a conspiracy or collusion between soveral officials to secure from the treasury of the road large sums of money ostensibly as rebates paid to large freight patrons of the road, hut the larger portion of which sums are suspected to have heen divided among the conspirators.

STREET RAILWAY WAR.

City Council of Saginaw, Mich., Revokes a Franchise.

SAGINAW, Mich., July 19.—The city's street railway system is oompletely tied up as a result of several months fight between the city and the Union Street Railway company, which culminated recently in a decision by the supreme court sustaining the right of the city to take any measures to compel the railway oompany to settle for certain special improvement taxes. Following this the common council declared the company's franchise forfeited.

During the night the police placed a hig steam road roller across the car tracks leading to the main lines, and are guarding the machine against any molestation. The bondholders and stockholders of the company have vainly tried to agree on u basis of settlement for the trouble, the bone of contention heing a debt of $45,000, which the bondholders were unwilling to assume.

LIMIT PLACED AT $300.

House Agrees to the Armor Plate Amendment to the Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The house has agreed to the partial conference report on the general deficiency bill and then concurred in the senate amendment fixing the limit of the cost of armor plate for the three battleships now building at $300 per ton. This was the main item still in dispute between the two houses. A strong effort was made to induce the house to agree to a substitute proposition fixing the limit at $400, as recommended by the secretary of the navy, but after a three hours' debate the house, hy u vote of 142 to 45, concurred in the senate amendment.

ALASKA BOUNDARY TREATY.

Senator Davis Will Seek Its Immediate Ratification.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The possibility of serious international complications between the United States and Great Britain as the result of recent gold discoveries in Alaska haa becoms apparent to the state department. Senator O. K. Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, has been requested to secure immediate ratification cf a treaty for determining the boundary line between Canada and Alaska, in order to lessen the probable difficulty.

Chairman Davis has announced his intention of calling this treaty up far action at the next executive session of the senate. There is said to be no objection, and prompt ratification is expected.

May Have Died of the Plague.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The British ship Maud, which sailed into port late Thursday night, has been ordered into quarantine. On the voyage across the Pacific from Calcutta one of her crew died, and the quarantine officers are of the opinion that the sailor died from the dread bubonic plague. The quarantine physicians decided that the vessel should bo carefully guardad until all of the germs of the plague that might be on her were killed.

But He Realizes It Now.

Mrs. Benham—Many a true word is spoken in jest.

Mr. Benham—That's so. I little dreamed when I said, 'With all my worldly goods I thee endow,' that yon would take every cent I had.—Twinkles.

It is not too much to say that in Britain a million of money might be saved annually on funeral and marriage ceremonies with no disrespect to the dead and an increase of comfort to the living.

NOT OF ONE MIND

Authorities Differ as to the Value of the Alaskan Gold Discoveries.

Some of the Opinion That the Output Will Influence the Market,

While Others Do Not Believe the Placers Will Hold Out Long.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The World says: Daniel Guggenheim of the firm of M. Guggenheim & Sons, who has large smeltiag interests, when seen at his Long Branch cottage, confirmed the reported discoveries in the Yukon country, and prophesied that the new fields wonld yield far in excess of even present roseate indicatioas.

"For some time my firm has had expert mining engineers at work in Alaska," be said, "and their reports leave no doubt that the Yukon gold fields will prove the richest in the world. My opinion is that as soon as the country has been opened up, and shipping facilities furnished the output of gold will be simply enormous. As the production of gold increases, silver will be enhanced in value. This I regard as certain."

Mr. Guggenheim declined to give in detail the reasons for his faith in higher value for silver.

A Very Different Opinion.

There are well informed men wha look upon ths reported discoveries as exaggerated. One of these is E. Hobart, associate editor of The Engineering and Mining Journal.

"Yes, I have read these stories," he said, "but, to be frank, I da not credit them. Oar informatian, which is detailed and positive, makes it impossible for ms to accept the roseate announcement that the Yukon runs over a bed of virgin gold.

"As a matter of fact, some persons have struck fairly rich placers in the Yukon district, but the large majority of gold seekers in that barren oountry have been stranded. There is only a placer yield on record for this section. No quartz has been found—not a fragment. Of oourse, the placers, fed with gold presumably washed out and worn out during ages from the mountains, indicate the existence of rich quartz deposits. Alang the coast, conditions are different. There we have the quartz mines of Douglas island, Bernois, Pay and Sumdela, all rich, and one—the Alaska Treadwell—ranking as the largest in the world.

Reports Not Roseate.

"Our latest advices from the Yukan oountry are far from roseate. Miners have been arriving in numbers all through the spring, but only at a few points have the placers paid well. Now comes this story that the waters of the Clondyke oountry run with mingled wuter and gold dust. I cannot credit it. We have heard direct from the Clondyke mines and know that some of them have been fairly successful but I cannot say positively who are behind these boom atories. About two years ago hundreda of venturers, some miners, drawn to the Yukon hy false reports of its wealth, were quietly brought home free of charge hy the transportation companies.

Hardships Are Plenty.

"But even if the Yukon fields prove to be peculiarly rich, it will mean little to the world. Only the hardiest and most experienced miners could hope to prosper in that desolate land. For eight months of each year no work can be done. Tho long winter is of Arctic-like severity. Into four months the miner must crowd a year's work. Those who rush to the Yukon country will court hardshipa of which they do not dream. If they start now they will barely reach Alaska before winter sets in. Without money, and plenty of it, their position would be terrible.

"Winter there means no wark, costly provisions and a life destroying climate."

AN OPINION BY ALLISON.

Yield of Gold Must Be Immense to Affect Its Price.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Quite a number of statesmen were asked what would be the effect of the Alaskan gold discoveries on the silver qnestion. Most of them were inolined to the belief that the possible production of the new gold country had been greatly exaggerated for the henefit of the transportation companies and local supply companies. Senator Allison, when asked about the situution, said:

"If the product of gold in Alaska is really enormous, it would, of oourse, tend to approximate the value of gold and silver, but the yield would have to be unprecedented to have much effect, for our supply of gold is very large, you must remember."

MOWOAQUA, Ills., July 19.—This city has heen visited by an immense throng of miners from Pana, who persuaded all the men in the shaft here to cease work. As a result when the whistle sounded not a man responded.

MUST BE UNION SHOD.

Union Label a Prerequisite to a Place in Chicago's Labor Parade.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Every man who marches in the big labor day parade must wear union made shoes with tho union label imprint on the sole. A committee has been appointed to inspect every shoe in the line of march and any man found guilty of wearing nonunion shoes will be dealt with accordingly.

The action to this effect was taken at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, on suggestion of William Jones of tho Boot and Shoe Workers Uniou of America.

Mr. Jones demanded that the shoemakers label be given the same recognitions as tho printers, cigarmakers, coopers and horseshoers oopyrighted devices. He argued that the labor leaders had decided that no horses shall bo ridden in the parade which are not shod with union made horseshoes bearing the journeymen horseshoer's label, and following the same line, he declared the men must also be union shod.

Wealthy Farmer Fatally Injured.

CEDAR FALLS, Ia., July 10.—Joseph Tiller, a prominent and wealthy farmer living near this city, while engaged in making hay on his farm, was thrown directly in front of the sickle bar, and the team, hecoming frightened, ran away, dragging him for nearly half a mile. When rescued he was still alive, though cut and mangled beyond all description.

Threatened South Dakota Lynching.

VERMILLION, S. D., July 19.—R. A. Farnsworth, charged with attempted rape of Minnie Dale and Eva Thorsen, two school teachers, has been threatened with lynching at the hands of their friends. An extra watch of eight men has been placed at the county jail.

Was Prominent in the A. R. U. Strike.

CHICAGO, July 19.—In a jealous rage Frank W. Phelan of St. Louis fatally wounded Kitty M. Wadsworth and then killed himself. During the great railroad strike of 1894 Phelan was prominent in the A. R. U. and was sent to jail by Judge Taft of Toleda far oontempt of court.

MASSILLON, O., July 19.—The Wheeling and Lake Erie company has delivered 88 cars of West Virginia coal to the Lake Shore railroad at Huron, O. The trains passed through the striking districts without molestation. This will be followed by 200 cars daily, unless trouble develops.

Indiana Miners Starving.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 19.—The miners in the Indiana coal fields are said to he in u deplorable oondition, which amounts practically to starvation. The block coal miners of Clay oounty, 2,500 in number, are all ont and u commissariat has heen opened at Brazil to feed them.

St. Paul Company Favorite.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 20.—Betting on the result of the prize drill is getting lively. For some days the Morton Cadets of Washington and Thurston Rifles of Omaha were favorites at 3 to 1 but the St. Paul company backed themselves to 7 to 5 by several large bets. The Neely Zouaves of Memphis are favorites in the Zouuve contest.

Popular Wisconsin Veteran Dead.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—A special to The Journal from Wausau, Wis., says Major William Mahoney, one of the most popular veterans of the state, is dead. He wus formerly deputy collector of internal revenue, and under the Peck administration was assistant quartermaster general.

Noted Chilean General Dead.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A dispatch to The Herald from Valparaiso, Chile, says: General Jose Valesquez, the most brilliant officer in the old Chilean army and one who did distinguished service throughout the Pacific war, died in this city Sunday of lung disease.

BRIEF BITS OF NEWS.

The Spaniards will liberate General Rivera, it is said.

Ninety per cent of Hawaii's trade is controlled hy America.

Jean Ingelow, the distinguished poet and novelist, now in her 77th year, is seriously ill.

Duluth-Superior people are agitating a boycott on the new bridge because of the high tolls.

According to conservative estimates the Kansas wheat crop thia year is placed at 60,000,000 hushels.

The famous Broadmoor casino, the $100,000 pleasure resort of Colorado Springs, has been burned to the ground.

The steam sealing bark Hope, with Lieutenant R. E. Peary and party on board, bound for Northern Greenland, left Boston fully equipped for the voyage.

Director Glenn of the United States weather bureau at Huron, S. D., waa thrown from his carriage, breaking two ribs and inflicting severe internal injuries.

Commander Booth-Tucker is looking over Southern Colorado for a location for one of his colonies. He will secure 50,000 acres of land. John D. Rockefeller is said to he backing him.

The steel scale which has been in controversy between manufacturers and the Amalgamated association has been settled and 25,000 men have gone to work.

SERIOUS TIME NOW

Crisis in the Strike of the Bituminous Miners Evidently at Hand.

Pittsburg Operators Will Start Up Unless West Virginians Come Out.

Do Not Relish Having All Their Contracts Filled by Rivals.

PITTSBURG, July 20.—Unless the miners leaders are able to get the West Virginia diggers out early this week, the local strike situation promises to grow very interesting about the last of this week, and to come to a crisis next Monday morning. As indicated in the press dispatches, several of the local operators have announced that they are tired seeing their contracts get away from them, and that the mines now supplyiag their trade must be stopped or their own mines will be put into operatioa. The district executivo board of miners organization has been notified as above by a corps of the more important operators. As was said early in the strike, all depends upon Pittsburg, and unless Pittsburg is able to shut down the West Virginia mines, it is probahle that the strike will be broken before there is a chance to complete the arbitration uniformity arrangement.

Would Cause a Rush For Work.

The miners officials admit that should any of the hig mines of the district now idle be put into operation, a majority of the other diggers of the district would return to work at once. It is said that should the Boreland, any of the Robbins, or any of the Wheeling division mines be started up, the rest would soon fall into line. This admission was made hy a member of the local executive board. The Pittsburg operators have lost thousands and thousands of dollars since the trouble began. They have lost part of their very best shipping season, and it has been necessary to turn their contracts over to operators in West Virginia, and in the Central Pennsylvania fields to be worked till the strike is over. The prospects of a long strike, and the possibility of it lasting until their oontracts have all been filled, is what has stirred the operators to action. The operators propose to get together and start one or two of the important mines in case the West Virginia expedition of labor agitators is unsuccessful. They are to unite in an effort to get sufficient men to successfully man one or two of the big mines, get a large force of deputy sheriffs and begin turning out coal for the lakes.

Would Pay Good Wages.

Part of the plan is to pay the miners 70 cents, or even 75 cents, if it be necessary to get them to work.

The Pittsburg operators will wait a day or two. If the West Virginia men are still at work Wednesday agents of the local companies will go on a skirmish for men. At the same time application will he made to the sheriff for a large force of deputies.

The miners' officials are banking everything on the ability of the labor organizers to get the West Virginia miners out. They say that in case the operators do try to transfer the fight to this district all the forces now at work in West Virginia will be brought to this state and put to work.

SURPRISED THE OPERATORS.

Large Number of West Virginia Miners Have Quit Work.

FAIRMOUNT, W. Va., July 20.—As a result of a meeting at Willows Grove, near Monongah, 225 miners refused to go to work. The drivers being in sympathy with the miners refused to haul, and as a consequence the rest of the miners who had gone to work, were compelled to come out. The miners at Pritchard, about 60 in number, after hearing the news from Monongah, came out immediately, in accordance with a report that if the Monongah came out the rest would follow.

Hutchinson, Luther und Palatine were the next to come. and all the men with the exception of those ut Hite the Shaft mine will soon come out.

Eugene Debs from Chicago urrived here ut 3:25 u. m., and will hold a meeting at Monongah during the afternoon, returning here for a large meeting in the evening, when it is thought nearly all mines will follow the lead of Monongah. Operators here are surprised at the result of the Willow Grove meeting and great excitement prevails.

Ratchford Receives Good News.

COLUMBUS, O., July 20.—President Robert Askew of the Northern Miners Progressive union, wires to President Ratchford from Coopers, W. Va.:

"Sovereign is here. Two large meetings have been held. Backeye, Booth, Bowen, Caswell Creek and Coopers have laid down their picks to tho number of 1,500 men. Wo expected u complete tie up on Tuesday."

W. D. Mahon, at Fairmont, wires:

"Monongah miners are out. It is the largest in the district. All will follow."

Mr. Mahon is the street car man.

HAVE LITTLE FAITH.

Cleveland Operators Do Not Expect Much From "True Uniformity."

CLEVELAND, July 19.—While local operators having mines in the Pittsburg district have agreed or will agree, to sign the true uniformity scale, they have little or no faith that the efforts of the arbitrators will be successful. In Cleveland there are nine Pittsburg district operators. They are M. A. Hanna & Co., the Morgan, Moore & Bain Co.; Moon Run Coal company; Ohio and Pennsylvania Coal company; Osborne Sacger & Co., Pickands Mather & Co., J. W. Ellsworth, the Rhodes and Beidler Coal company, Morris Coal company, and J. H. Somers & Co. Mr. Thomas Young, manager for M. A. Hanna & Co., acting on the suggestion of Senator Hanna, who has been importuned to use his good offices by Pittsburg operators, visited the aforementioned operators to sound them on the true uniformity proposition. He found them all perfectly willing to agree to it, but most of them, like himself, gave their consent with the conviction the arbitration will come to naught. They claim that Do Armitt will kick over the traces. Tho local operators are now a unit in the belief that the West Virginia miners will go ont in a day or two.

ENTERPRISING BURGLARS.

Six Floors of Milwaukee's City Hall Ransacked.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—The police are considerably chagrined over several burglaries that have been committed here the past week. One night tho burglars went through the first four floors of tho city hall. Several nights later they returned and finished the two upper floors. Among the offices entered are those of Criminal Judge Wallbor, Clerk of the Criminal Court Woller and the police commissioners. In the latter office police records were strewn about the floor. All they secured was some loose change and a large quantity of postage stamps. Many down town office buildings have also been entered by the same thieves.

For Railroad Use.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 20.—There is a heavy movement of West Virginia ooal through Wheeling. Sixty or 70 cars of coal were transferred from the Wheeling terminal tracks to the Wheeling and Laks Erie and started north without molestation. It is learned that all the coal being sent over the Wheeling road is for the Lake Shore and Northern Ohio roads that need the coal for firing their eagines. There is no change in the strike situation in this district.

TWEED'S FOUNTAIN HEAD.

A Picture of the Mountain Source of Scotland's Great River.

Away up among the hills of the southera highlands Tweed first catches the light of day. It is an ideal spot. Nature greets you in her sweetest simplicity. You are in a paradise land of peace. The smoky city is miles distant. No village looms in sight. But one solitary habitation breaks the monotony, if, indeed, it oan be called monotony. Pastoral solitudes stretch out on every hand. The hills, beautifully rounded, clad in all hues, heathered, benty, gorsy, grassy, descend with gentle slope to the green meadow where Tweed's well rises in its cooling pool. Here at the fountain head it is only some three yards round, no more than a bubbling spring—a "well" caller, clear, inspiring—where you may stoop down and drink and experience in its delightsome refreshment a thrill of poetic rapture from a scene so gloriously Arcadian. One is tempted to muse at the shrine by the place of the old pilgrim cross and to read into Tweed's source a parable of human life, with its first pure flow unmoved by storm and tempest, and as yet untainted by the gathering years.

Round about Tweed's well there still cling to several places certain names that recall the historic associations of long dead days. With the passing centuries the whole aspect of tho district has changed. Now it is a bare and treeless waste. The wind sweeps unhindered from farthest glen and hilltop. And yet here the ancient forest of Caledon flourished, with its thousand birches and hazels.

Here wandered of old time Merlin, the wild, weird, mad romancist of the Tweeddale hills; Taliessin, "Bard of the White Brow;" St. Kentigern, large souled apostle of Strathclyde, with a missionary zeal moving him to plant churches in the most outlying parts of his province; Gwenddolea, prince of the Cymri, resolutely defending his ancestral Druidism; Rydderoh Hael of Roman birth, hero of the new Christian faith, aad Arthur, shadowy and mystic, with his knights of brave renown, ready to face every danger and to follow their liege lord into all his bloody battles.

Of all these many traditions still survive in the pastoral solitudes of the upper Tweed. The wood of Caledon gave place to a still more famous forest of Ettrick, which embraced all tho land between the Ettrick and Tweed valleys. And that, too, disappeared.

The heather and "beat sae brown" wave on the lonely hills. The huntsman's horn has sounded its requiem. The bleating of sheep, tho barking of the shepherds' dogs, the whirling of the whaup, the shrill piping of the peesweep and the music of the many mountain burns as they swish downward to the greater stream are the chief sounds that now greet the ear.—Rev. W. S. Crockett.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

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CHAPTER XI.

To attempt to repeat fully the tale of woe of the worthy Senor Trinbajo about the loss to him of his leading lady would involve a narration too long perhaps to justify its introduction in this story. Felix and I of course had certain definite grounds of opinion as whom Lupita had gone away with, but there was no reason for imparting our belief to the maestro. But for his consolation we suggested that she would perhaps return, like the proverbial penny, or at worst could be well replaced by some stage attraction not so difficult to manage and so uncertain to keep. Deep as was his trouble time was pressing, and there were important things to do, so the maestro had soon to turn to the final preparations for setting his establishment in motion to travel toward Silver City. But first he tendered his ceremonious farewells to us and to Don Ramon and Carmen, who now came out to take their seats in the carriage.

The station keeper approached to say goodby and wish us a safe journey.

"I don't suppose I need give you any warnin to look out for the Indians," he said. "You know what they are, for you've fallen in with them once already durin this trip. It's wise for you all to travel together. With a party so strong as yours, unless they should spring a surprise on you, you ought to be able to stand off a good sized band of Apaches. I hope we'll get news that the renegades have been overtaken by the troops and wiped out before this time."

Senor Trinbajo would have liked to join our company for the trip to Silver City, but our horses and mules, with their light equipment, could travel so much faster than his outfit that it would have meant the loss of more time than we could afford to spare to slow our movements to keep pace with his. The senor's carriage was rolling off up the trail, with Felix and me riding behind, like outriders, as the showman's outfit started away from the station, a mile behind us. We were all the time widening our distance from the maestro's equipage as we traveled onward during the morning, but for the most part it was still in sight across the broad spaces of the plain as it came crawling on after us, like a white sail following in a hopeless chase astern. The people who had started ahead of us from the station that morning had made such progress in their journey that we did not overtake the Missourian's wagon until noontime was almost arrived.

That the two prospectors were still somewhere ahead of us was plainly indicated by their tracks imprinted on the dusty trail as they had footed it along, following their pack animals. They had set so good a pace that we had not as yet gained upon them sufficiently to bring them into our view. There were other signs interesting to us, and which were important enough to cause Felix and me to watch about us with unusual care. These were the hoofprints of several horses which at some time in the early morning had come into the trail two or three miles beyond the stage station, followed it a mile or two and then turned off again upon the prairie, heading to the southeast.

That the tracks marked the progress of Sangrado's party or that of the Kid and his companions we felt reasonably sure, and they indicated that it was not unlikely that we might encounter once again the undesirable visitors who had figured in the disturbances of the night before. A torn bit of red silk which Felix, swinging from his saddle, took from the thorny branch of a mesquite tree, past which the strange horse tracks led, was of the tint of the skirt Lupita had worn in the performance of the night before, and it offered a hint as to where that adventurous young woman might be traveling. Under the circumstances it was natural to surmise that her companions were of the Kid's gang.

All the dangers which environ the passage over an Arizona trail in a time such as this could not cast a permanent shade of depression upon the joy of traveling in an air so clear, luminous and exhilarating. There was a great delight in the sense of freedom in being at large and moving after having been penned up for a day and night at the stage station, and Felix caroled stray snatches of songs as blithely and we joked and laughed as freely as if the spirit of murder and hatred were not casting its ominous shadow upon this peaceful seeming southern plain. The effect of the free air and the motion of his carriage, drawn swiftly by the light footed mules, was manifest with Don Ramon, and the cloud was lifted that had rested upon his brow since early morning. As for Carmen, she had the eager interest in the scenes revealed by the passing of the carriage, the frank smile and joyous laugh excited by the little episodes and passages of conversation that marked the journey that she might have displayed in her father's carriage on a feast day as she viewed the sights and paradings in the narrow streets and spacious plaza of the quaint city of the Santa Cruz valley, the old capital of Arizona.

At noon our little procession halted for luncheon and to give the horses and mules an hour or two in which to rest and feed. The Missourian's wagon overtook us, and he likewise stopped for a nooning, and his family swarmed out of the wagon, glad to stretch their limbs and get a chance to look about them and breathe the open air. He took a tin pail from the wagon and proposed to sell as milk fresh from the cow that morning, a bargain we were glad to make with-

"Mr. Feleece," she said at last.

out haggling over terms. So it happened that our luncheon this day had an agreeable element unusual to the camper on the plains in the seventies.

The halt gave us an opportunity to learn two things of interest to Felix and me. As Don Ramon smoked his cigarette in company with me, a little apart from the others, he said something of the discovery that so evidently had disturbed him when he looked on the face of the man found slain at the corral.

"He was a bandit, a robber, and deserved his fate," he said. "He was a follower of Gaspar Sangrado, and in saying that I say all that is vile of a man. I knew his father when the young man was respectable and promising, but this was before he fell under the influence of that scoundrel. But let that pass. It was this which so disturbed me. To see him there meant that Sangrado's outlaw band had crept to the corral, had sneaked there like prowling coyotes, with what purpose of violence and robbery who can tell? If it had been the leader that was killed instead of his follower, it would have been the riddance to the world of the worst villain unhanged. But so long as he lives to plot night and day who knows what mischief may still be on foot?"

The old don's voice, intense in its feeling and intonation, expressed all that a voice could express of repressed vindictiveness. Upon his face was a look of hatred, deep and intense, in utter contrast with its customary kindness of expression. He did not suspect that I could trace his fierce look and resentment to its true cause—the pretensions of Sangrado to the hand of his beloved daughter and the menace it meant to her safety. This I could perceive—that the father, without exciting her fears by imparting to her his anxieties in the matter, was keeping watch and ward over her with solicitous care, which had been transformed into fierce anger by the evidence presented when he saw that the dead man had been a follower of the hated Sangrado.

Perhaps in introducing the subject he meant more to relieve his mind by denouncing his enemy to me. It might be that he desired to find out how much I had seen or suspected of the true object that had brought the bandit and his following to the stage station and if I had divined Sangrado's purpose in entering the corral. If such were the case, he was disappointed, for, adhering to my purpose of keeping clear of the matter except when emergency rose to threaten the don or his daughter, I gave no sign that I believed the bandits' visit to have been inspired by any other purpose than robbery.

While I talked with her father Carmen was in conversation with Felix. They had strolled over to the Missourian's wagon, where she stood by the wheel with the children clustered about her, gazing with wonder and admiration upon her dark beauty and apparently entranced by her manner that made her appear to them to be a divinely superior being. Here, while caressing the youngest child and smiling graciously upon them all, she was talking in Spanish with Felix, a language that these two of all that composed the group alone could understand.

Upon Carmen's face came certain transformations of expression characteristic of the young girl of her race when confronted by strangers. She looked unwontedly serious, then a little puzzled and perplexed, gazed full at Felix for an instant and then looked down. She had the unusual chance to speak confidentially with this young man who two days before had been an utter stranger to her, and now she was at a loss how to open the conversation.

"Mr. Feleece," she said at last, with a side glance over toward where her father sat, as if to assure herself that he was not listening, "you will pardon me, please, for asking you a question. Last night, you know, I came to the door of my room that opened into the corral while the men were firing. But before I stood upon the step I had heard in my room some things that were said and knew some things that were done outside the house. The voice came to me of Lupita, and she was talking with a man outside the corral. Do you know the name of the man with whom she talked?"

Felix answered her:

"It was a man that I never saw or heard of before that night. She called him Gaspar Sangrado."

Again Carmen spoke:

"Did you hear and do you recall what Lupita said to him—that I care for him no more than I do for the dust under my father's carriage wheels; that I despise him; that I look upon his pretensions with amazement—with amazement at his presumptuousness? What she said is true. He is not of my kind or station. But he is dangerous—dangerous like the rattlesnake, the tarantula—to my father, to myself, to you."

She lowered her eyes a second, then lifted them to meet his, and there came a warmth to her cheek and brow like the sunset glows behind the darkened tints of a clouded April twilight.

"His revenge will not sleep," she continued. "You have roused his resentment. You have left free to harm you a foe that once you had at your mercy. Don Feleece, you are a man and caballero and I but a girl with all to learn, but here let me tell you that you acted unwisely. You foiled the revenge of a desperate man and yet left him alive to sting you, and you took that risk for such a creature as Lupita. It was for her sake that you interfered with him, and then you made the mistake that you struck down his arm merely when you should have let him alone or have killed him. Why did you not fire when your rifle held his life at its muzzle and waited only your touch upon the trigger to dismiss it? Then you would have rid the world of a villain and have left yourself and others perhaps dear to you in safety."

"Senorita Dona Carmen Velasquez Bustamante," said Felix gravely, giving the girl her formal Spanish title, "I had Sangrado's life in my hand, as you say, and I meant to kill him as truly as I now speak to you. It was not that I wished to spare him, but because you stood upon the step beyond him, and the shot that killed him would have taken your life at the same moment. For that reason, and for that only, I held my hand. To save Lupita's life, my own life, a hundred lives, to destroy a villain such as we know Sangrado to be, I could not have fired that shot. Are you satisfied, Dona Carmen, that in acting as I did I acted right?"

"Right? Yes, that may be! And one should have acted wrong at such a time. You should have thought no more of me than if I had been a thousand miles away, than if I had been a stick or stone, and killed him, then let the bullet find its way where it would. I believe it could not have struck me, aimed it where you might. There was more appointed for my days of life than for that to happen—so soon at least. And if it had, what would you have cared, senor?"

She looked at him full in the face, and again a glow mantled her cheek. Was Carmen, child and schoolgirl and Spanish, in coquetry or in earnest, practicing her charms upon my comrade, who might find the happiness or the bane of his life in the impressive and even of the sudden and unprepared for moment? What Felix might have said or done in answer to this question had time been allowed him for the purpose is not a part of this story. He had had the good fortune of an interview, remarkably protracted and confidential, with the beautiful senorita. And it was on the plain of San Simon where, with a traveling party, such an episode would seem unlikely. The close of this one was at hand.

"Carmen, Carmen!" called Don Ramon, whose cigarette and five minute siesta both were finished. Now he had recalled the circumstance that hours and minutes are precious when a little traveling party has before it the long night and day push from the San Simon stage station to Silver City and the Apaches are on the warpath. Manuel was leading the mules to the carriage, and Felix and Carmen passed from the group of little towheads who stood listening with unfailing admiration and wonder to the two handsome young strangers talking interestedly together in an unknown tongue.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Bad Spelling as a Result of Disease.

People who spell very badly are not uncommon, and this defect is almost always the occasion of serious annoyance to them, and embarrassment to their friends. That bad spelling is caused by a disease is a statement that will be new to many, but that such a state of things exists is proved by excellent medical authorities. In certain conditions of brain and nerves the patient almost invariably writes "ot" instead of "to." In another slightly varying form, instead of "the" the first letter is omitted, and so in many other of the shorter words. This malady usually affects the brain only in connection with words of one syllable, but cases have occurred where longer words have been so distorted that it was difficult to get their sense. It is a question whether one would be comforted by being told that bad spelling was caused by mental disease or whether he would prefer to have this lack of accuracy set down to ignorance or carelessness.—New York Ledger.

Blind, You Know.

Dick—And how did you proceed?

Fred—Why, I just went up to her and asked her if she would marry me.

Dick—Without first telling her how much you loved her and all that sort of thing?

Fred—Of course. I did not want to prejudice her judgment.

Dick—My dear boy, don't you know that when folks fall in love they don't have any judgment?—Boston Transcript.

The lady's slipper is considered, in the symbolism of flowers, to be a declaration of war, or rather of audacity, by the lady to the gentleman, equivalent to the expression, "Win me if you can."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON July 20, 1897.

President McKinley's determination to take possession of Hawaii the moment that Japan, or any other nation, makes a threatening move against the islands, met with strong endorsement in both House and senate. There was no bluster in it, no sensationalism about it; just the quiet announcement that having determined to annex Hawaii the U. S. would brook nothing like interference from any other nation. The senate committee on Foreign Relations has favorably reported the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii, but whether it will be voted upon at this session will depend on circumstances.

The tariff bill is still in conference, and while an agreement may be reached at any time one may not be reached until next week. Chairman Dingley is authority for the statement that all the sensational publications purporting to give details of the contest in the committee over this or that schedule of the bill have been pure guess work, and without any foundation. Many of these publications have evidently been made for speculative purposes.

Quite a number of diplomatic and consular nominations were sent to the senate this week, and it is understood that no more appointments of this nature will be made until after the adjournment of congress, unless it be to meet some special exigency. The senate will endeavor to dispose of all the nominations on hand before adjourning.

Ex-Gov. Morrill, of Kansas, who is now visiting Washington, speaks enthusiastically of the financial future of the state, and of the political future he said: "With the restoration of good times there can be no doubt of the extinction of the silver agitation, and when that is accomplished Kansas will once more resume its old position as one of the strongest Republican states in the Union."

Ex-Congressman Pierce, of Ind., who is now prominently identified with railroad interests, said to a Washington newspaper man: "There is an undeniable improvement in the business world. It is visible in Indiana and everywhere else that I have been. This improvement will go on gradually and in a healthy way until the country will be as prosperous as it ever was. I have no doubt that President McKinley's administration will mark an era of good times and great activity in all lines of business. The country has been slow to recover because it was like a man who had been enfeebled by long illness; the process of recuperation with a nation, as with an individual, is often tedious; but once a nation gets started on the road to convalescence there is no fear that a complete cure will not result. We are on that road now."

It was supposed that every imaginable kind of a lie had been told about Senator Hanna, but a brand new one was started upon its rounds when it was telegraphed from Washington that Mr. Hanna had moved his quarters from a hotel to the White House, in order to escape the office-seekers, and even the furnishings of the room alleged to have been assigned to him in the White House were described under the name of the "Prince of Wales room." It is needless to say to sensible people that Senator Hanna has not moved to the White house and has no intention of doing so, although he reserves the right to visit his old friends, Maj. and Mrs. McKinley just as often as he pleases and they find it convenient and pleasant to receive him. The object of this story was to make it appear that Senator Hanna was trying to run away from the Republicans who wish to see him in the interest of their applications for office. Exactly the reverse is true. No man in Washington is easier to see than Senator Hanna, and no man in Washington regrets more than he does the impossibility of giving appointments to all the applicants who are by reason of their valuable campaign work entitled to consideration. He doesn't dodge these applicants. On the contrary, he often goes out of his way both to see them and to try to help them get places, and it is not surprising that he should have become mad enough to say that this story was "the worst and most damnable rot" ever printed about him.

Those who are familiar with Secretary Sherman's speeches in the senate do not need to be told that he is a master of vigorous English when there is a proper occasion for its use. Those who are not, should get a copy of his instructions to Ambassador Hay concerning the negotiations with Great Britain relating to the seal fisheries, and read it. The paper is not likely to please Lord Salisbury, who has placed his government in a position which has compelled Secretary Sherman to charge it with a lack of good faith, but it will please everybody who likes to see the truth plainly stated without bluster.

1877. 1897.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

DARTHULY.

By WILLIAM PERRY BROWN.

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CHAPTER III.

A week passed. In a day or two more Bufford was to leave. The great hotel at White Cliff had opened for the season.

Jim Cheek started for there one sunny day with a load of eggs, butter and "gyarden truck."

Darthuly complained of headache and would not go. An anxious, troubled look haunted her face. Outwardly she seemed to avoid Dick more than ever and would follow Jim's motions with her eyes in silence, being so utterly unlike herself that the blacksmith again wondered helplessly over the miseries of feminine development.

"She's allays been a-gabbin and a-takin on so much that I can't see where hit's all gone ter," he hinted confidentially to Bufford, who ventured the vague opinion that "she would come round after awhile, like they all do."

The memory of that fair vision was all that remained to him of her.

Jim loaded up and set out. His steers were half way down the road to the ferry, when Darthuly came running after him, with the baby in her arms. She caught his hand and exclaimed.

"Take us along, Jim. I can't bear ter see you a-leavin this mornin, somehow."

"Why, how's thish yer, Darthuly? Jest a bit ago ye didn't keer ter go. Bein as ye've got that pesky headache, I reckon ye'd better stay. Teeters' gal is a-goin ter stay ternight, and Mr. Bufford'll be thar ter keep the buggers off, and I shall sartinly git back termorrer. Why, honey—why—durn me ef I can onderstand women ennyhow!"

She was sobbing upon his arm, but would give no reason for this strange behavior, and Jim, after some hurried cogitation, concluded that she was "a gittin a little teched in the head"—a vague complaint, embracing pretty much every phase of emotional disturbance peculiar to females.

"Thar now, Darthuly, ye git right back ter the house and lay down awhile. Git Jane Teeters ter help ye cook, and let that thar washin alone until I gets back."

Thus soothing and petting her, yet puzzled in mind, though utterly unsuspicious of the real cause of her agitation, he finally got away, leaving her standing on a projecting rock, gazing with tear blinded eyes after him.

"Be back today?" queried Bufford from the stillhouse door as he passed.

"Reckon not. The steers can't hardly make hit in a day."

He crossed the river on the flat, and as his wagon disappeared round a bold bend of the cliffs he, following behind, looked back. His wife still stood upon the rock, her baby playing at her feet and her bright calico dress fluttering in the breeze blowing down sweet and cool from the mountains.

The memory of that fair vision was all that remained to him of her, except the child, for eight long years.

He returned on the following day to a ruined and deserted home. Dick Bufford and Darthuly had disappeared. There was a motherless babe crying upon the bed and a scrap of paper left upon the table telling him that he had no wife; that she was gone with another; that she was sorry, but could not help it; that he must regard her as one dead; that he would care for the child, for its own sake if not for hers, whose heart was deservedly breaking; that her past life had been impure; that she had deceived him, yet had believed she loved him, until the tempter came clothed with the power and glamour of a former triumph over her youthful trust and love, to lure her back to sin and ruin.

When he at last arose, crushed, miserable, yet dumbly patient, he threw the wretched apology into the fire and, gathering his babe in his arms, soothed it through the night, while fighting off by grim endurance his own pain until morning came again.

Silently he endured the flow of neighborly comment and consolation, and quietly he went about his double duties, with a stoicism apparently untouched by tenderness, except when alone with his child.

He never inquired after or searched for the guilty couple, nor were their names ever mentioned by him. The past, as far as she was associated with it in his memory, was dead. His great struggle with himself for months was to make his sorrow and his shame subserve the welfare of his child until the pure indifference born of duty done should reward his lacerated heart with a lasting peace.

CHAPTER IV.

How weary are the years of enforced resignation and suppressed desire that span the arid places between the few real oases of our lives! Those scant, brief periods of fulfillment, when heart and soul revel in the joy of earthly fruition, come to many like drops of water upon a tongue parched by an unquenchable thirst. Yet it is the self denials of our lives that chiefly render our place in the world endurable to others.

The sun did not cease to shine because of Jim Cheek's affliction. As soon as he realized that the earth remained unchanged the isolation of his own change inspired him to work and toil on and give no sign.

So the seasons came and went, and as his little girl grew his heart expanded. She had been called Darthuly Ann. Jim quietly dropped the former name, and in time little Ann Cheek became known all round Hiawassee gap as "jist the sweetest and purtiest young un in the settlement." She had roguish brown eyes and brown hair, with an added tinge of gold, as though the last faint flush of a dying sunset had found refuge there.

The clink, clink of the blacksmith's hammer rose over the roar of the river winter and summer. People crossing the ferry at night saw the light of his cabin fire, far up the obscure mountain wall, flashing down upon them like the twinkle of an inaccessible star. The inscrutable frown of the cliffs lowered over them, clad, as of old, in the ever alternating garb of the seasons.

The child developed like the unfolding of a double rose, and Jim found the many quirks and oddities of the juvenile mind a never failing source of wonder. Though his understanding was limited, his faith in the feminine capacity for surprise was unbounded. Little Ann's brisk, vivacious prattle and cunningly unique ways became to him the most deliciously incomprehensible muddle in the world.

At 10 years of age she had assumed such charge of his ungainly person and simple habits that, in his own mind, he hardly knew where his own obedience began or her playfully precocious authority ended. There was such a harmonious reversal of their mental relations toward each other that Jim often averred that "ef that thar young un didn't shoe the hosses and p'int the plows hit weren't bekase she couldn't or dassn't."

The vulgar associations connected with the stillhouse shrank from her approach as the foul exhalations of a dungeon yield to the pure influx of the outer air. As years advanced Jim himself became charier of their evil influence, feeling instinctively the unsullied guardianship of his child hovering around him.

In summer time, when he went to the railroad towns or to the great hotel at White Cliff with butter, eggs and garden truck, she always accompanied him. A sultry day in August found them at the latter place.

Having disposed of their produce, Jim was talking to a group of sportsmen who desired a guide to some hunting grounds in the Tellico mountains when a waiter called him to one side and said that a lady guest of the hotel wished to see him.

"Whar's little Ann?" quoth Jim, not seeing his child around.

"She's with the lady, sah," said the waiter. "Las' door at the far end of this long piazza. Bettah hurry, sah. Lady pow'ful anxshus to see you."

"Wants ter see me bad, does she?" muttered Jim, slouching along toward the door in question. "'Tain't offen that these yer big folks gits in that way about Jim Cheek. I am erbleeged ter think she'll find she's barkin up the wrong tree atter all."

The door stood open. Jim cleared his throat, pulled off his ragged hat and entered the room, saying:

"Yer I be, ma'am. What kin I do fer ye"—

He paused, open mouthed, for seated on a sofa in the richly furnished room was a fashionably dressed lady with her arms around Ann—his little Ann—in an attitude of undisguised emotion and endearment, to which the child submitted with evident wonder and reluctance. She now broke loose from the woman and ran to Jim, exclaiming:

"Pap! Oh, pap! She called me in, and she says she knows we uns. She says she's my mammy. But I jest know she ain't; for I ain't got nary mammy, have I, pap?"

The lady rose hurriedly. In her manner embarrassment and wistful eagerness strongly contended. Her dark, splendid, mature beauty shone out from the quiet elegance of her attire like a ruby above its golden setting. Jewels sparkled on her fingers and her dress was of Parisian origin. From beneath a hat that was a trophy of the milliner's art rich tresses of wavy black hair escaped in that charmingly disordered profusion which is now the type of the highest art.

Jim dropped his hat and stood, the embodiment of awkward stupefaction, with little Ann clinging to his legs and looking round at the strange lady, who, quickly recovering herself, passed behind them and closed the door. Jim picked up his hat.

Then the lady placed one hand on Jim's ragged shoulder as he rubbed his head helplessly and gazed upon his weather beaten features long and earnestly.

"Jim."

Her voice had the clear, wonderful ring as of old, to which was added that perfection of accent which social polish gives.

"Jim Cheek, do you know me?"

With a great effort Jim again brought his eyes to bear upon this vision of beauty. As comprehension began to dawn upon his slow moving intellect, his gaze grew steadier, but there was no answering tenderness or eager acknowledgment foreshadowed therein.

"Don't you remember me, Jim Cheek?"

"Waal, I reckon I do now. Ye air the woman as runn'd off with Dick Bufford."

She cowered for an instant and removed her hand from his shoulder. He mechanically brushed the spot, while his face gradually hardened. The splendor of her appearance was that of too different a world from his own to inthrall him now.

"He is dead," she murmured. Then, clasping her hands, she exclaimed passionately, "Oh, Jim, I want my child, my only child!"

"Yer child? Waal, I reckon ye don't mean this yer little gal, fer ef ye do ye air a-laborin under a small mistake. She ain't yer child now, whatever she mout hev been onct."

Little Ann, having possessed herself of one of Jim's hands, looked from one to the other in childish bewilderment. She was barefooted, yet neatly clad in striped linsey, with long, tumbled hair falling upon her shoulders. The lady's face flushed, then grew slowly pale as she realized that all her beauty and luxury made no impression upon the man she had once deserted.

"Jim," she again began, "I don't defend myself. My life was all wrong, even before I met you, and I deceived and wronged you most of all. But I didn't know myself. I couldn't help doing as I did. He—made me do it. He ruled me. But, oh, how I have repented,

"Go—now, please."

even before his death. Amid his wealth—for we went to Colorado, and he made money there—I became wretched. My heart went back to my child, my only child."

"I knowed—after what happened—I knowed in reason ye couldn't hev keered much fer me. I allays wondered how yo come ter keer fer me at all, fer I ain't much ter keer fer nohow. But little Ann, she's defer'nt, of course."

Jim allowed his fingers to close over the child's small hands fondly; then he resumed:

"She keers fer me, don't ye, honey? But I'm a-fearin she can't under the pecoolyer sarcumstances partiklerly keer fer both on us ter onct like."

Here Jim straightened himself and looked full at his former wife unflinchingly. Could she, now standing before him, clad, as it were, in purple and fine linen, with a delicate perfume exhaling from her presence over his unaccustomed senses, could she be—his faithless Darthuly? He knew it must be so, yet the realization seemed impersonal and vague.

"At first I didn't care much for you," she said, "I wanted shelter and a home so badly. My life had been a hard one. But your love and kindness soon made me care for you. If he had not come back, all would have been well. But he—he—I"—she blushed and hesitated under the stringency of her self impelled confession—"he had met and deceived me before you knew me. I cannot explain, but somehow I could not resist his power. But I have repented—indeed I have repented."

She hid her face in her hands, while little Ann shrank from the vehemence of the strange lady's actions and words. Jim's eyes wandered from her dress and jewelry to the big Saratoga trunks against the wall and around the luxurious appointments of the room.

"Does these yer fixin's," he asked bluntly, "and all yer fine dressin and ways and sech come of Dick Bufford's money what he left ye?"

She appeared not to hear him, but as he repeated the question her hands fell and a look of confusion appeared on her face.

"People are obliged to have money in this world," she replied almost doggedly.

"We uns yer in the mountains gits along on powerful leetle," said he. "But air ye a-usin of his money now?"

"Yes, Jim, I am. He has gone where he'll never need money again"—

"If he ain't in hell, he ought ter be," interrupted he emphatically. "And was ye a-goin ter tempt me and Ann with some of the cussed stuff too?"

Facing him there, she felt that all the power and pleasure her wealth had invoked to appease the deep longings of her heart toward her husband and child were rising as a curse to still further separate her from her desire. Had she not dreamed fondly of how this money would relieve their wants, expand and minister to their crude enjoyment? Had she not planned how, in a new land unhaunted by the past, this same money should gild the path of forgiveness and forgetfulness with ease and pleasure until conscience slumbered, love renewed itself and retribution was forgotten?

Yet here was Jim—poor, simple, honest Jim—repulsing the golden bribe which she had felt ought to bridge the chasm of shame yawning between their honorable poverty and her own repugnant splendor. There is nothing so inaccessible as virtue under certain contingencies. Clothe it in rags, pinch it with penury, grind it beneath a worldly scorn, yet its hollow eyes and wasted features illumine the vale of humility like diamonds in the mire, gleaming unsullied from out the filth of their surroundings upon the spurious glitter, that envies through all its false exaltation the purity no tongue can smirch and from which it stands forever barred.

She did not reply at once. Jim, totally unawed as yet, hitched at his "gallusses" and went through sundry awkward movements for no apparent cause whatever.

"Who is she, pap?" whispered Ann, who had interposed Jim's body between herself and the object of her curiosity.

"Waal, honey," said Jim, slightly embarrassed by the directness of the inquiry, "this lady is—she—waal, hit seems like she was onct"—

"Child, I am your mother—your own, only mother, as I told you before!" exclaimed the woman. Then with sudden abandon she clasped little Ann's face between her hands and kissed her once, twice, thrice. The child shrank back, frightened, while Jim coolly interposed his own bulk between them, saying:

"Thar, now, thar! Ann's ways and mine air turrible defer'nt from your'n now, and we mout as well git outen yer. Ye hev got yer money, and little Ann and me hev concluded that we jest p'intedly don't want any smidgeon on it."

"But, Jim, Jim, think what money can do! I want your love. I want my child's love. I don't deserve it, but my heart yearns for you both. And—and I can make your hard lives so easy and pleasant now. It is all yours"—

"That thar'll do now." It is noticeable that while she called him Jim repeatedly he never mentioned her name. "We're purty poor, me and Ann, but we're honest, and we hev got a little mite of pride left yet. Ye needn't loom off any more on that subjeck, I reckon. Ye did yer level best ter bodaciousbusly ruin both on us, but the good Lord he'ped us ter git through somehow. We uns hain't got nary grudge ag'in ye, yet we p'intedly can't take up with yer projeck."

A momentary silence ensued, while the man and woman surveyed each other. In the long suffering blacksmith's eyes the wife read no answering tenderness to the seductive appeal that glistened in her own. Then gradually came the conviction that all these years of neglect had quenched forever the old love and hardened patience into indifference.

As she realized the futility of her efforts her heart sank within her. The longing that had brought her 2,000 miles to repair the past was merged in a greater pain than any that had yet come to her. But the pride she had long nursed came to her assistance now. She resolved to show her weakness no more where humility invoked only reproach. Her gaze grew cold and collected, and she withdrew a step as she said indifferently:

"Well, sir, you doubtless know what is best for yourself and—our child. I feel that I have no right to insist on anything that is repugnant to you. Believe one thing, though—it was not for myself alone that I have offered you wealth and ease, but," her lip would quiver though she bit it fiercely, "it was to make amends to you for the sake of her."

She pointed to little Ann. Jim became embarrassed, though he knew not why. While he stood fumbling at his hat the lady, with a sudden movement, kissed the child, and as Jim was about to speak said hurriedly:

"Say no more. I cannot bear it. Leave me. If you are ever in trouble and need money—for her—here is an address where you can always obtain it while I have it. Go—now, please."

She pointed rather imperiously toward the door. Jim hesitated, cleared his throat, spit recklessly on the carpet, then took Ann's hand, saying:

"Le's go, honey. She air right. Hit air the best all round, I reckon." Then to his wife: "Don't think as I ain't pestered about ye, or that we uns wishes ye any harm. But I jest can't hope doin what I believe ter be right—I jest can't hope it. Goodby, Darthuly."

It was the first time he had called her by name. She almost broke down, and motioned for them to go, which they did, Jim leading little Ann, who still looked back uncomprehendingly.

As the door closed behind them the wretched wife and mother stood like one in a trance until the shambling echo of their footsteps had ceased to sound along the piazza; then, with a long, tremulous moan, she sank to the floor and buried her face in her arms upon the sofa.

In an hour came the summons to dinner. She rose, dressed herself with care and glided into the great dining hall, a vision of cold, superb and indifferent loveliness. By the next afternoon the "rich Colorado widow" was gone, some said back to Pueblo, others to the White Sulphur Springs, others to this place or that. No one seemed to know, and soon no one cared.

Meanwhile Jim trudged on home beside his steers, with little Ann coiled up in the hay at the bottom of the wagon.

"Pap," said she after an hour or so of silence, "pap, who is that thar fine lady? I jest know I haven't got nary mother, hev I, pap?"

Jim flicked his goad gently over the nigh steer's horns before he replied reflectively:

"Waal, no; I reely can't p'intedly jest say as ye hev, honey, and yet"—

Jim hesitated, and Ann again asked: "Waal, pap, who is she after all?"

"Durned if I can tell ye, child."

And he never did.

THE END.

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DESPITE the hostility of the 16-to-1 free-coinagists, President McKinley's bimetallic commission is still meeting with very favorable receptions wherever it goes, and its reports are greatly encouraging to the friends of international bimetallism.

MR BRYAN'S recent announcement that he expects to speak in every county in his own State in the coming campaign leads to the suspicion that his enthusiasm in regard to Ohio is not as great as it was before that State in its convention refused to endorse him for the nomination in 1900.

IT IS A "low down" thing on the part of the great business firms of the east to have ordered their western representatives to resume the making of loans on farm property at low rates of interest, just as the Pops and "Anarcrats" are preparing to make "scarcity of money" the chief cry of their fall campaign.

THE preliminary conventions of gold Democrats which have been held in most of the States in which elections are to take place this fall show a much larger percentage of Democrats lining up with the gold wing of the party than in last fall's campaign, and the leaders of the Democracy are greatly encouraged by this fact.

THE Russian Bear is beginning to growl at the Turkish occupation of Thessaly, and asks the sultan to write a letter saying what he is going to do about it. To all such demands heretofore, Tewfik Pasha has replied orally for the Turkish government—and then they did as they chose but the Czar now intends to put the sultan on record in writing.

A REDUCTION in tariff on coal by the Wilson bill was followed by a reduction in wages amounting to nearly as much per ton as the reduction of the duty. That act cut down the coal tariff 35 cents per ton, which is a little more than President Ratchford claims as having taken place in 1893 in the reduction of wages. If 35 cents reduction in tariff cuts down wages 25 or 30 cents per ton, would the removal of the entire duty, as urged by Mr. Bryan in his speech in Congress of June 13, 1894, leave the miners any employment at all?

No tariff law which has gone upon the statute books within the memory of the present generation has been as cordially approved and endorsed even by members of the party opposed to it as is the case with this one. The growth of the protective tariff sentiments in all parts of the country, coupled with the fact that the new law destroys the advantages given to the trusts under the Wilson law, make it an especially popular measure, while the advantage which it gives to the farmers, as well as the manufacturers, adds to it's general acceptability.

A RECENT publication by the New York Journal of Commerce shows the full legal-tender silver money of the United States to be $459,390,000; of France, $434,000,000; of Spain, $23,000,000; of Germany, 105,000,000; of the Straits Settlement, $115,000,000 of China $750,000,000, and of India $950,000,000. Of the $4,053,000,000 of silver money in the world today, all but $620,000,000, is full legal tender, and more than half of it has been coined since 1873. These figures are published by the New York Journal of Commerce, a conservative and extremely accurate paper, whose statements on subjects of this character are always accepted as reliable.

THE favorable expressions, which have followed president McKinley's desire for a special commission to devise plans for the reorganization of the currency system of the country shows that this suggestion has struck a popular chord among the people, irrespective of party. The currency trouble of the past two or three years, coupled with the fact that a specially selected commission from the business communities of the country would be more likely to examine all sides of the question thoroughly than could any committee of congress, make the president's suggestion especially popular and the subject of approval generally.

THE Bryan-Altgeld wing of the Populist party is very much disturbed over the result of the Nashville convention, in which 7000 representatives of the Populists party declared against future alliance with the Democrats or any other political organizations. The dignified and vigorous utterance of that convention, representing, as it did, a large majority of the Populists of the United States, make it perfectly apparent that the days of fusion between Populism and Democracy are over, and that the silver Democrats, who lost their gold associates last year, will lose that other wing of their party from this time forward.

DESPITE the enormous importations of manufactured goods, the manufacturers of the country are showing an improved business condition. Reports from various sections show an increase in the number of hands employed and hours employed. Reports from Dun's Review covering the failures for the month of June show that the failures among the manufacturers were only 238 against 284 in June of last year, while the liabilities were only $6,365,010 against $8,209,984 in June of last year, and $12,156,408 in June, 1895.

COUNT Matsukata, the Japanese Premier, has given the silver statesmen of the United States a great deal of trouble by his speech before the Japanese Diet, in which he urged the adoption of the gold standard in his country, which the silverites had year after year held up as the most prosperous country in the East, and most prosperous because of its silver standard. Count Matsukata's speech has been published by the State Department, and by order of the Senate, and the silver people are now spending a good deal of time in trying to devise an excuse or explanation for this action, though the stubborn fact that the action was taken, and that after the most careful consideration makes all their attempts at explanation valueless.

THE promptness with which the silver Democrats in the state in which there are to be campaigns this fall have accepted ex-Congressman Towne's suggestion of abandoning the features of the Chicago platform except that of free silver has given Mr. Bryan a pain. It is well understood that the silver-mine-owners who are the backbone of the silver campaign, look upon Towne as a far more available presidential candidate for 1900 than Bryan, and are anxious to substitute Towne for Bryan in the affections of the silver Democracy as rapidly as possible. Certainly they have been very successful in their first efforts, and their success is recognized by Mr. Bryan as greatly endangering his own political prospects.

As the JOURNAL predicted a week or so since, August Norman, the Larimore murderer and rapist does not get another trial but has been committed to state's prison. The judge had granted a second trial and at the hour set, the counsel for the defense asked for a change of venue; this request was denied and then the counsel asked for postponement until he could get witnesses from abroad, and $1,000 to get them to Grand Forks; after deliberating a few moments, the judge announced that he would withdraw the order for the next trial and commit Norman to state's prison. This, it is thought, will effectually dispose of the case. This is a clear case of miscarriage of justice through the instrumentality of one crank on the jury who would not consent to the death penalty because he did not believe in that method of punishment. If Norman lives to get to the prison he can play the insanity racket, get transferred to an insane asylum and then escape. It is as clear a case as ever was where the rope was the only adequate punishment for the dastardly crime. The earth would be well rid of such bestial monsters.

WITH a wheat crop of 575 million bushels in sight in the United States and an unusually light crop predicted in all other great grain-producing countries of the world, the prospects of the American farmer are bright. The recent issue of "Bradstreet's," which is usually very conservative in its views as to the business future, calls attention to the fact that the stock of wheat in hand at present is unusually light, being only 75 million bushels, while nearly all the great grain-producing countries of the world have unusually light crops this year. Recent reports, it says, from Russia, Germany, France, and Hungary point to decreased wheat harvests, and that India will hardly supply her home demand, with like reports from Australia and Argentina and adds: "This brings the United States to the front as a prominent wheat exporter under similar conditions to those which existed in 1879 over the revival succeeding the great panic after five or six years of retrenchment and economy." The same publication calls attention to the fact that during the month of June there was an advance in cotton, cotton-seed oil, tobacco, bacon, lard, rice, corn, oats, barley, peas, milk, wheat, and other farm products.

The Sheep Rally.

Saturday was a great day in this city—a day fraught with matters of great interest to the farmers of Polk county, and thus incidentally to every other business man. Some of the leading sheep men of the country were here and gave our farmers the benefit of their experience in sheep-raising. Prof. Shaw, who was a sheepman in Canada before he came to Minnesota gave a very instructive talk along the line of sheep raising and the profits thereunto pertaining and many others followed in that same line of thought, showing how to raise and care for sheep and the profits in the business. Many questions were asked of each speaker, showing the interest that has been awakened in the important enterprise. Prof. Shaw showed what sheep would do on the farm as a scavenger,—helping to get rid of all noxious weeds which is getting to be quite a serious question in this county. He gave many illustrations of the success that has been obtained even when the parties of whom he spoke had to start with a comparatively small number of sheep. One instance was related where a man ran in debt $10,000 in order to start into sheep, and paid it up in a very few years. The JOURNAL has always urged the benefits of a few sheep on the farm and we are confirmed in our opinion after attending that sheep rally.

Dr. Stebbins Drowned.

News of the death of the county coroner, Dr. Stebbins on Wednesday night, reached this city on Thursday morning. The particulars of the sad event are meager but as near as we can ascertain he was out in the country east on professional business and did not notice that a bridge had gone till his team was suddenly swimming in a stream. The doctor extricated himself from the perilous position and ran to a neighboring farm house and aroused the inmates for help, had started back a few rods ahead of the farmer, who heard him plunging about in the water and calling for help. When the farmer reached the stream all was silent and the doctor was seen no more alive.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY. }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

N. E. A. Excursion to Milwaukee.

Teachers and their friends who contemplate attending the N. E. A. meeting at Milwaukee, next July, will do well to see that their tickets read via the Wisconsin Central Lines from St. Paul and Minneapolis. Elegant day coaches, and the finest sleeping and dining cars, combined with the best train service, makes the ride a pleasant one. Your nearest ticket agent can give you full information, and sell you tickets.

JAS. C. POND,
General Passenger Agent.
[7-tf] Milwaukee, Wis.

Hereditary Suicide.

An extraordinary instance of hereditary tendency to suicide was told by Professor Brouardel in Paris lately. A farmer near Etampes hanged himself without apparent cause, leaving a family of seven son and four daughters. Ten of the 11 subsequently followed the father's example, but not until they had married and begotten children, all of whom likewise hanged themselves. The only survivor is a son, who is now 69 years of age and has passed safely beyond the family hanging age.

The Nickel Plate Road

Has been selected by Commander-in-Chief Clarkson for the transportation of himself and staff to the G. A. R. encampment to be held at Buffalo N. Y., Aug. 23rd to the 28th. Tickets will be on sale Aug. 21st, 22nd and 23rd at rates of $10.50 for the round trip.

This will offer an opportunity to the comrades now living in the great west and northwest to once more visit the home friends, and shake hands with those with whom they fought shoulder to shoulder in the great Civil War.

For full information call on, or address J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St. Chicago, or H. Thorne, G. P. and T. A., 111 Adams St. Chicago, Ill. [No 21.15-19]

McClure's Magazine for August will contain an article on C. D. Gibson, the American artist by the author of "The Prisoner of Zenda" Anthony Hope, illustrated with reproduction of a number of Mr. Gibson's most characteristic drawings.

DISTRICT COURT.

The Following Cases Were Heard by Judge Brown This Week.

The adjourned term of the district court was convened Tuesday morning by judge C. L. Brown of Morris, Minn., the 16th district. The call of the calender showed ten cases to be tried. There were a great many motions of various natures to be heard. A temporary injunction was granted in a case of Carrie Melland vs John A. Hendricks and James Smith, restraining defendants from foreclosing a certain chattel mortgage on some goods which plaintiff claims.

In the case of Aultman & Taylor Machine Co., vs. Erick O. Knudson et al, judgement was ordered for the plaintiff for the amount claimed. No appearance by defendant.

Two divorces were granted Thief River Falls people. One to John P. Peterson against Teresa Peterson and one to Henry Cooke vs Anna Cooke. Desertion was the ground for the actions.

In the afternoon the mandamus proceedings instituted by W. E. McKenzie against the city of Crookston to compel the council to award the city printing to the Times, on the ground that it was the lowest bidder was heard. City attorney Montague appeared and moved that the proceedings be dismissed. The court denied the motion, and required the city to put in an answer.

A matter for taxation of costs in a Marshall county case was heard.

A motion to continue the case of John McKinnon vs. A. G. Anderson was heard and denied.

H. C. Misner, receiver for John Liston filed his report and was discharged.

Wednesday, July 21,—Court convened at 9 o'clock.

The case of Northern Minnesota Agricultural and Driving Association vs Felix Fournet. A. A. Miller for the plaintiff and R. J. Montague for defendant. The action is brought to recover $20 assessed on each share of stock held by defendant in the association. It appears that in June 1896 the directors of the association made this assessment to clean up it's debts before it gave up the ghost. The points of law—the right of the directors to make assessments on the stock, and changing the number of directors from seven, as provided in the articles of incorporation, to fifteen—will be argued in briefs to the court.

A motion for the continuance of the case of Louis Borchers vs A. O. Lystad et al was heard and denied.

The case of Elsie H. Spendley as administratrix vs Sidney Bottineau et al was tried. Wm Watts appeared for plaintiff and O. J. Vaale for defendant. The action is brought to determine the right to certain property under mortgage.

The cases of F. J. Duffy and H. E. Ives vs Board of County Commissioners were disposed off. The defendants filed their answer on Saturday last, and the plaintiffs wanted time to answer. Ten days were allowed, and the evidence to be taken before the reporter and the parties submit their arguments to the court at Morris, Minn.

Wednesday afternoon the cases of John R. McKinnon vs A. G. Anderson and against Bergquist Bros. were tried. Martin O'Brien for plaintiff and H. Steenerson for defendants. The actions are brought to recover for a certain amount claimed to be due on subscription to rebuild the post-office on Robert St., decision to be rendered latter. E. C. Tourtelot vs city of East Grand Forks dismissed.

Case of Paul Berthou vs N. P. Ry. Co., involving a question of law with reference to fencing right of way was argued.

Louis Borchers vs A. O. Lystad et al was next. A. A. Miller for plaintiff and R. J. Montague for defendant. The action is brought to recover from the bondsmen of Nicholas Hoffman, deceased. Judgment ordered for plaintiff

The case of F. J. Duffy vs the city of East Grand Forks, an action to recover on city warrant, is the only case to be tried Thursday, after which Judge Brown returns to his home in Morris, Minn.

Helped His Mother.

"My mother has been troubled with sick headache and she had no appetite. She has taken a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and now her headache is relieved and she has a good appetite. Other members of our family have been benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla." George H. Gerzema, Clara City, Minnesota.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take easy to operate.

Smoker's Heart Burn.

Heart-burn from excessive smoking, or from any other cause, is relieved by the first dose of No. 10; Dr. Humphrey's Specific for Dyspepsia. For sale by all druggists 25c.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

The river feels the effects of the recent rains.

Chas. T. Lanman was in from McIntosh on Saturday.

Miss Clara Steenerson is visiting friends at McIntosh this week.

Ira C. Richardson was down from Thief River Falls on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Strander returned from the lake on Monday.

C. Stuhr was one of the Euclid farmers who came down on sheep rally day.

Conductor Oliver took the Flyer in place of Conductor Withey, who is on sick leave.

Rev. J. E. Hoolgate exchanged pulpits with the Warren M. E. pastor on Sunday.

Wednesday morning broke clear and bright—a great relief after the big three days rain.

Judge Hagen said the words on Saturday that united Ole B. Ughus to Miss Mina C. Rude.

Are you going to Winnipeg on the excursion to-morrow? Very many intend to go from here.

Misses Margaret and Matie Brown returned this week from a pleasant visit to friends in the twin cities.

Thos. Erwin came up from Fisher to see what about sheep last Saturday. Dick White was along also.

Comrade O. Osmundson came up on Saturday to "rally round the sheep, boys, rally once again" etc."

The Northern Pacific train was delayed on Tuesday morning by washouts along the line for several hours.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Woodham welcomed a little stranger on Monday a bright little Miss who came to stay.

The telephone system suffered during the electric storms which paralyzed its internal arrangements.

There will be communion and baptismal services next Sunday morning at the Congregational church.

Reports of damage by rust were beginning to reach us before the last big rain—what it will be now no one can conjecture.

District court convened on Tuesmorning with Judge Brown, of Morris, presiding. Appearances indicate a short session.

Mrs. W. W. Ayers, a former resident of this city came up from Minneapolis last week to visit old time friends in the city.

H. C. Misner and his son Harvey drove down to the city in the rain Tuesday morning. H. C. was obliged to be here in a law case.

Warren will picnic at Maple Lake on Wednesday July 28th. An excursion train is to run for the convenience of all who wish to go.

The Hammond ditch viewers met at the court house on Tuesday to enter upon their labors but the rain prevented anything further for that day.

George Fontaine, general manager of Fontaine & Anglin's great department store, has been quite ill for a week and unable to be at his desk much.

The cellar of John Risch, who lives on the flat near the old county hospital, was flooded during the storm owing to a catch-basin of the sewer getting stopped up.

At the school meeting in Independent school Dist. No. 1 on Saturday evening, C. N. Lindell and Wm. Watts were elected to succeed themselves on the board of directors.

P. S. Ware has been appointed clerk for the pine estimators. This is a fitting recognition of a worthy workman in the Republican ranks.

The boys have been busy every spare moment putting up the fence at the ball park. The park is conveniently located on Clements' addition and should be a paying institution.

A fire in the stable in which Dr. Waruinger's trotter, Nut Ham, was kept came near causing the loss of the valuable animal. It was discovered in time to get him out, however.

Bert McCrillis has been obliged to suffer amputation of a portion of one thumb, owing to an accident caused by getting his thumb in the gearing of his bicycle while cleaning the wheel.

The Crookston cornet band is practicing often these days and making good progress. Very soon at this rate we will have a band that Crookston can be proud of. That will certainly fill a long felt want.

The sale of horses advertised to take place on Tuesday was postponed till Wednesday on account of the rain and then got a light crowd. Ten or a dozen were sold, then the sale was again postponed till today at Lancaster & Arries' stable.

Information of insanity was brought against Tena Nelson, by her brother-in-law, Henry Anderson, who lives on T. H. Bjoin's farm, a few miles south of the city. The young lady assaulted Mr. A. with a chair and then tried to kill his babe, and they thought it time to halt the procession.

Mr. and Mrs. I. U. Jennings welcomed the arrival of their grandson, Ned Underhill, who arrived this week from Oklahoma in company with Prof. Carle, who is home on a visit to his mother, who lives upon the White Earth Reservation. Ned will remain for some time to attend our city schools.

Robert Stanton, who went from this city sometime since seems to be meeting with deserved success. In the Plaindealer he says that he will enlarge his plant to a million pounds capacity per annum. He very well knows how to put up pork in a way to develope all the good there is in it.

The naturally handsome countenance of Charlie Cahoon looks long and lugubrious these days, but he brightens up when he thinks that next month he will start for New York to join the wife and boy who are now having such good times back there. He will take advantage of the excursion rate to Buffalo, G. A. R. time.

On Monday afternoon, during the storm the residence of J. B. Beaudry, near the court house was struck by lightning. The chimney was demolished, the kitchen stove wrecked, the plastering torn from the walls, but strange to say, Mr. Beauday's daughter, who was in the room at the time escaped uninjured, though somewhat shocked. The building took fire but was soon extinguished doing no particular damage.

One of the results of the big rain has been to paralyze railway traffic, the Northern Pacific being the worst sufferer. Owing to a big washout at Twin Valley and other places between that and Winnipeg Junction, the up train of Wednesday did not arrive—and up till noon today had not arrived and no knowing when it will come. The Great Northern road is not quite as bad off, arriving a trifle late yesterday but is several hours late today. The weather today is cold and cloudy which is a good thing for the crops which must otherwise have suffered irretrievable damage.

The Weather.

The weather is getting to be a subject of serious concern to all whose business this year depends upon the crops. We had plenty of rain before, but when it again began to rain on Sunday and kept it up all day and night and Monday till nine o'clock a. m.; beginning again at 4 p. m. continuing all night and all day Tuesday in a steady downpour, it begins to look serious. We had received reports of rust before this last spell and this cannot help but add to the trouble. We needed sunshine and cool breezes at this stage of the game.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites, can be taken as easily in summer as in winter. Unlike the plain oil it is palatable, and the hypophosphites that are in it aid in digestion and at the same time tone up the system.

For sickly, delicate children, and for those whose lungs are affected, it is a mistake to leave it off in the summer months. The dose may be reduced if necessary.

We recommend the small size especially for summer use, and for children, where a smaller dose is required. It should be kept in a cool place after it is once opened.

For sale by all druggists at 50c. and $1.00

PILLSBURY ACADEMY,

Begins It's 20th year September 22nd.

Offering Three Full Courses of Study.

A Faculty of Fourteen Teachers.

Prepares for any American College. Music, Art, Physical Culture, Military Drill. Home for Ladies. Boarding Department open to young men.

Superior Advantages At Reasonable Rates.

Send for Catalogue.

JAMES W. FORD, Principal.
Owatonna, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings; Etc.

Dr. Wheeler was over from Grand Forks on Monday.

We may have settled weather after today's eclipse.

The county board of equalization met on Monday.

Banker Kalser was down from Fosston on Friday.

J. E. Morrisey went up to Red Lake Falls on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Vine returned from the lake this week.

Attorney S. S. Cooke, of Warren, was in the city this week.

Chief of police Gonyea made a trip to the twin cities last week.

Sam Wallace returned on Sunday morning from his eastern trip.

Mrs. Fred Hall went out to the lake for a brief outing this week.

Dr. Dunlop went to St. Hilaire on professional business on Monday.

Jack McPhee was up from the Lockhart farm to attend the sheep rally.

Miss Edith Lusian returned on Saturday morning from a visit to Iowa.

Mrs. A. J. Streeter went out to Maple Lake on Saturday for a brief outing.

Comrade Wm. Kistenmacher and wife are at Argyle visiting friends this week.

Mrs. W. J. O'Brien, of Minneapolis, is a guest of Mrs. F. J. Creamer for a few days.

Miss Marie Montague returned from a pleasant visit with friends at Grand Forks.

Ole Stram was in from Marshall county on Friday on business before the U. S. Land Office.

Ed. Chapin went over to Grand Forks last week to look up a contemplated business deal.

Dr. and Mrs. Denniston returned last week from the lake, where they had been about a fortnight.

Edgar McKnight, of Los Angeles, Cal., was in the city this week. He was a former resident of Fisher.

Everybody—who could get there, went out to the Odd Fellows' pic-nic last week to help sweat.

This week started in with a very blue outlook as it was the finest kind of weather—to rust wheat.

Will Olds was reported somewhat better on Monday, though he had not been able to eat much for five days.

Ex editor Carr, formerly of the Stephen Leader, passed through the city last week on his way to Nebraska.

Mr. J. W. Wheeler returned from the bankers convention at Duluth, via the twin cities, on Monday morning.

Geo. F. Carpenter went out to Fosston this week to look after the machine business of Larson & Carpenter.

Bruce Harris was trying his hand chasing the elusive item on Tuesday in the absence of city editor Durand of the Times.

J. R. McKinnon went down to Fisher this week to start a 12 foot binder in that rye field of Wm. Skinner's.

Chas. Hallock, for whom the village of Hallock in Kittson county was named, was in attendance at the sheep rally on Saturday.

County Attorney L. E. Gossman returned last week from a brief visit to the old home in Iowa. He has been on the sick list ever since.

Sheriff Norland, of Red Lake county, brought a prisoner down on Saturday for sheriff Lawrence to care for till court sets in that county.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Saffel returned from a pleasure trip to Red Lake on Monday evening, and left for their home at Hallock Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Wright and Miss Birdie, who have been visiting Mrs. Wright's daughter in Dakota, returned last Friday evening to their home in this city.

Wm. Kyle died on Saturday of last week and was interred on Monday. He was one of the old settlers, a man highly regarded by all who knew him.

The rain on Tuesday afternoon was heavy and continuous from noon till seven p. m. A large quantity of water fell during that time.

August George, wife and daughter started on Saturday for Ashland, Wisconsin to visit the parents of Mrs. George. Expect to be gone a month.

The Maple Lake summer resort is more popular this year than ever before. Almost everybody has gone out or intends to before the season is over.

A. R. Fuller, who went out to the lake on Sunday was taken ill with fever and sore throat and has not been enjoying himself to an alarming extent.

People with hair that is continually falling out, or those that are bald can stop the falling, and get a good growth of hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

R. A. Wilkinson was up from St. Paul on sheep rally day to see if it would pay to put sheep on his ranch. He heard many good reasons given why it would.

The Red River Lumber Co. sent out a crew of men after another drive of logs this week. The drive will start from St. Hilaire and get in as soon as possible.

Castle & Hitchcock completed their contract for one mile of the Tabor ditch on Saturday and moved their outfit on Monday to commence on one more mile.

R. G. Woodham received a lot of iron fencing last week which he has put up in front of his property on Broadway which very much improved it's appearance.

The Dakota papers tell of a great hail-storm two miles wide that devastated the country in the neighborhood of Hamilton—destroying over 50,000 acres of grain.

A. C. Wilkinson and son left this week for a fishing trip to the trout streams for the Cascade range. Dick Russell came down from Stephens to join them. They expect to be gone a month.

Mrs. Henry Lewis has been quite ill for the past week. She was reported to be somewhat easier on Monday, suffering less pain and the symptoms all encouraging.

City editor Durand, of the Times, went out to the lake Saturday to spend the Sabbath, and the weather was so fine(?) that he could not resist the temptation to stay over for a day or so longer.

J. E. Harris was walking about the streets all last week with a smile on him a mile wide—all explained by the arrival of a young assesser—too late however to be assessed as personal property this year.

Julius Johnson and Ella Grover were united for life on Friday, Judge Hagen officiating. The happy couple returned to their home at East Grand Forks to receive the congratulations of their many friends.

President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern road, was in Grand Forks on Saturday, and is said to have intimated that the Fosston line would be pushed to completion at an early day. May-be it will, we shouldn't wonder.

Although we have had plenty of rain for all practical purposes yet Sunday witnessed another rainfall which soaked the ground up in good shape. This may be good for young potatoes—probably is, but it is tough on grain.

Mayor Brown engaged the services of Prof. Juliot with his harp to furnish music at the sheep rally on Saturday. The Prof. rendered some of his choicest selections in his inimitable manner which were highly appreciated.

Register Peterson spent the Sabbath at his home in Ada. Says they have too much moisture down that way, and the situation has not improved by the weather since then. The prospects look less bright than they did a few weeks since.

Mrs. J. A. Bemis, a former resident of Crookston, was up from Lake Park on a visit to old-time friends last week. Owing to an accident, by which she suffered the fracture of her knee-cap, she was obliged to cut her visit short and return to her home.

Although the attendance at the sheep rally was not as large as it might have been, nearly all of the progressive farmers of the county were there and the exercises were of such a nature as to do a vast amount of good. It was worth a great deal to all who were there.

New and very rich gold fields have been discovered in Alaska and the excitement at Seattle and Tacoma is said to be intense. The steamer Portland arrived last week from Alaska with over a million in gold that had been taken out of the new fields and on her return trip she carries as many gold-seekers as she can find room to stowe away.

Judge C. O. Christianson returned on Sunday morning from an extended visit at the twin cities where he has been for medical assistance for a throat trouble. The judge has been suffering with a difficulty that has nearly deprived him of the use of his voice, being unable to talk louder then a whisper, and he does not seem to have received much benefit from his trip.

When the storm broke on Monday afternoon, Mr. Munch had his horse attached to his road cart hitched to a post in front of the elevator, and the cart was struck by lightning and considerably demoralized; but the horse was uninjured except a large-sized scare. The frightened animal broke its hitching strap and started to run, but being blind soon met an obstacle and was caught.

The fire department was called out about 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning to attend to a fire in the Sherman house. Mine host Shields had been filling a gasoline stove and spilled some gasoline upon the floor, and when he lit a match the gas took fire, filling the room with blaze in an instant. He turned the river loose on the floor and extinguished the blaze before the boys got there.

One of the largest commission houses in Chicago had two representatives at the sheep rally on Saturday. These gentlemen came to get farmers interested in the plan of fattening ranch sheep and cattle in transit and succeeded in making arrangements for a trial of their plan. The house is to furnish the stock and the farmer is let into the deal in a way that will enable him to make a good thing out of it. The time will come when this will be one of the leading industries of the county. It will furnish the best market for coarse grain we ever had.

Ira McDaniels, for several weeks has been under the doctor's care. We saw him one day in the early part of last week, and he informed us that he was suffering from heart disease, and he expected that it would carry him off very suddenly sometime. It came a little sooner than we expected, for on Friday the news was whispered about that he had gone—gone so suddenly that even his wife did not know it for 24 hours—gone so quick that he had not time to square up sundry small bills about town. Gone from this (part of the) earth but is supposed to be now with his son in that better land known as York State.

The Odd Fellows' pic-nic at the Marais last week was well attended and a very enjoyable affair. They came from Grand Forks, from Fisher and everywhere with their baskets of provision and seemed intent mostly on having a good time—and keeping cool. The day was an ideal picnic day—hotter'n blazes and even the excellent address delivered by A. R. Holston could not overcome the effects of the caloric—so everybody panted and perspired, and declared that they had had a grand good time. The beautiful grove in which the pic-nic was held, kept off the blazing sun—also the cooling breezes that might have prevailed out in the open prairie, which made everybody glad to be there and glad to start home when the time came. The Odd Fellows earned the name of being royal entertainers.

Ten members of Col. Cobham Post went down to Fertile on Saturday evening to instal the officers of Col. George Post. They were—Post Commander, John Gleason, Junior Vice Commander, Nels Olson, Quarter Master, J. O. Sargeant, Surgeon, Wm. Kistenmacher, comrades Jake Aadrist, Jos. Netzer, Ephraim St. Pierre—Paine J. L. Sargeant and H. E. Cooke. Upon arrival the comrades were escorted to the post-room where were found the members of Col. George Post awaiting the arrival of the comrades. Past Commander H. E. Cooke, was detailed to act as mustering officer in the absence of Past Commander B. F. Zarracher, who had been detained at home by illness. After the services an interesting camp-fire was indulged in till 12 o'clock when the comrades were escorted to the Fertile house as the guests of Col. George Post for the night. Col. George Post, since the death of Commander Ole P. Renne, one year ago, has been in a discouraging condition, the main reason being that so many of the comrades live so far away from the village that it is difficult to maintain an organization as the most of the boys are too far away to be able to meet in the evening and generally too busy to meet during the day time, but they are making brave efforts to keep in line. If each comrade would take some good paper devoted to the interests of the G. A. R., they would find it a great help. Fertile is a fine thriving little village and is growing encouragingly this summer. Mine host Barholtz has added to the capacity of his hotel this summer and now has a fine large hotel, capable of taking care of all who are liable to need his services in the future without renting all the vacant rooms in the village as he has been obliged to do heretofore. The boys who went from here arrived home Sunday morning on the early train more than pleased with the royal way in which the Fertile comrades treated them and will be only too glad to return the compliment as opportunity presents itself. One of the needs of Col. George Post is for a Relief Corps—if they should get the ladies interested to organize a Corps they would find it a great help.

Hip Disease

Was My Little Girl's Trouble—Abscess on One of Her Limbs—Hood's Sarsaparilla Healed the Wound and Built Up Her System.

"Years ago my little girl fell and dislocated her hip. Doctors set the bone, but it worked out again and an abscess came on one of her limbs. The doctor said it was caused by dead bone, and he took out four inches of bone. He came to see her every day and washed the wound, but it would not heal. Finally the doctor gave up coming. Then I gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla and it proved to be worth its weight in gold. It built up her system, healed the wound and she is now able to walk. She has gained 15 pounds in weight since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. SYLVIA RICHARDS, Rogers, Michigan.

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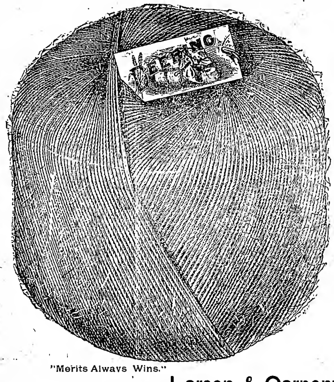

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

WHEN MR. MOODY FIRST LEFT HOME.

The Evangelist Tells of His Dreary Journey Into the Busy World.

"There are acts of love shown me when I was a mere child that have influenced my whole life," writes Evangelist Dwight L. Moody to his Bible Class in the July Ladies' Home Journal. There were nine of us children, and a widowed mother had very great difficulty in keeping the wolf from the door. My next older brother had found a place for me to work during the winter months in a neighboring village about thirteen miles away, and early one November morning we started out together on our dismal journey. Do you know November has been a dreary month to me ever since? As we passed over the river and up the opposite side of the valley, we turned to look back to take the last look at home. It was to be my last view for weeks, for months, perhaps forever, and my heart well nigh broke at the thought. That was the longest journey I ever took, for thirteen miles was more to me at ten than the world's circumference has been since.

"When at last we arrived in the town I had hard work to keep back the tears, and my brother had to do his best to cheer me. Suddenly he pointed to some one and said: There's a man that'll give you a cent; he gives one to every new boy that comes to town' I was so afraid that he would pass me by that I planted myself directly in his path. He was a feeble, old, white-haired man. As he came up to us my brother spoke to him, and he stopped and looked at me.

'Why I have never seen you before. You must be a new boy,' he said. He asked me about my home, and then, laying his trembling hand upon my head he told me that, although I had no earthly father, my Heavenly Father loved me, then he gave me a bright new cent. I do not remember what became of that cent, but that old man's blessing has followed me for over fifty year, and to my dying day I shall feel the kind pressure of the hand upon my head. A loving deed costs very little, but, done in the name of Christ, it will be eternal. This divine love is what the church of God needs today. We discuss and argue over methods and means, but, after all, the solution of the problem is love."

"A gold standard has the advantage of making prices steadier, for, as compared with silver, gold is more staple in value, and if the standard of value is steady, prices as measured by the standard must also be steady. Rising prices make markets active for a time, but will soon affect the material and wages, injure the productive power of the country, and tend to decrease exports; while suddenly falling prices causes losses to the commercial and economic world. Then it is best that prices do not fluctuate violently, but it is impossible to avoid such fluctuations with a silver standard, and the only remedy is to be found in a gold standard. Secondly, a gold standard will tend to increase exports, for, while it makes commercial transaction with foreign countries adopting a similar standard more convenient, it enables the country to avoid fluctuation of prices and tends to develope her industry. Again, a gold standard diminishes the exchange fluctuation. Japan's commerce has been frequently hampered by the fluctuation of exchange with gold countries consequent upon the fluctuation of silver. If she adopts a gold standard now, all such evils will not be repeated. Another advantage is that of enabling the country to extend her machinery of circulation. As Japan progresses it becomes necessary for her to be in constant touch with various foreign markets, but at present she is isolated from foreign countries in respect of circulation. Such inconvenience will be obviated by a gold standard, which will render the circulation between foreign and native markets smooth, and give many other financial advantages.—"From the speech of Count Matsukata, Japanese Premier, to the Japanese Diet, March 3, 1897, in favor of the adoption of the gold standard.

McClure's Magazine for August will be a midsummer fiction number, with stories by the greatest living writers in that kind. But it will not ignore graver interests. Mr. H. J. W. Dam will describe the daily life and work in the greatest dynamite factory in the world; Anthony Hope, the author of "The Prisoner of Zenda," will give his impression of C. D. Gibson, the American artist who, in his drawing, has lately shown the people of London what they are like; Madame Blune, of the staff of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," will describe the Paris gamin as she has herself seen him in his native haunts; and Hamlin Garland, drawing upon unpublished original documents and testimony, will tell the story of the first meeting of Lincoln and Grant—a meeting as picturesque and dramatic as it was important.

The Greatest Park in the World.

Writing of "The Greatest Nation on Earth" in July Ladies' Home Journal, William George Jordan says: "Uncle Sam set apart a royal pleasure ground in Northwestern Wyoming and called Yellowstone National Park. To give an idea of what it's size, 3,312 square miles, means, let us clear the floor of the Park and tenderly place some of the great cities of the world there, close together as children do their blocks. First put in London, then Greater New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Paris, Boston, Berlin, St. Louis, Hong Kong, San Francisco and Washington. The floor of the Park would then be but half covered. Then lift out Rhode Island carefully, so as not to spill any of it's people, set it down and press in the West Indies—even then there are two hundred square miles left. No equal area in the world has such a diversity of natural phenomena and such magnificent scenery. It is a marvelous land of streams and waterfalls, geysers and hot springs, mountains, canons, lakes and forests of primeval age."

Making Soup from Fruit.

Fruit soups are made from sweetened and thickened fruit juices, and can be made from currants, oranges, cranberries and a mixture of currants and raspberris. Press sufficient fruit to make one pint of juice. Moisten a tablespoonful of arrowroot in a little cold water, add to it gradually a pint of boiling water; add sugar according to the nature of the fruit used. Let this puree stand a moment then take from the fire and add the fruit juice. At serving time fill a punch-bowl half full of cracked ice, pour in the fruit soup and it is ready to serve. These fruit soups are usually served at the beginning of a company luncheon.—Mrs. S. T. Rorer in the July Ladies' Home Journal.

Hygienic Lemonade.

Like most good things to eat or drink, there seems to be a diversity of opinion among medical authorities as to the wholesomeness of the familiar lemonade, some physicians forbidding its use most emphatically. But not long ago the Journal of Hygiene declared equally strongly in its favor, asserting that it was to be preferred to tea, coffee or alcohol, and urged its substitution for any one of these drinks that one may be addicted to. A formula for this hygienic lemonade was given, which did not omit the sugar, often considered the harmful ingredient by authorities permitting the lemon and water. For a quart take the juice of three lemons, using the rind of one. Peel this rind very thin, getting only the yellow outside. cut it in pieces and put, with the juice and two ounces of powdered sugar, into a jar with a cover. Pour the water, just as it has reached the boiling point, over the juice and sugar, cover the vessel and let it cool.

Wild Mustard.

Replying to a correspondent who asks: "Will it pay to pull wild mustard in a badly infested field?" "Can it be exterminated in that way?" the Northwestern Farmer says:

"There are fields where the soil is so full of mustard seed that it will not pay to attempt pulling it out of the crop. Other methods should be used first. While mustard is not a hard weed to get rid of in a region where mixed farming is the rule, it is a terror to all good farmers where small grains are grown year after year on the same fields. The soil becomes so filled with seed that nothing else can grow, and the seed is practically indestructible, living for years in the soil until conditions are ripe for it to start into life. When winter rye can be grown—and we believe that, if sown early, say in July or August, it can be grown much further north than it has been found successful—that grain will help to kill it, as the seeds which start with the rye in the fall will be frosted before they ripen seed, and in the spring the rye is so early and so vigorous that it kills out what start in spring, and is harvested before the seeds of those that survive ripen. Prof. Shaw, in "Weeds, and How to Eradicate Them," gives the following as the modes found most successful in eradicating wild mustard:

1. Modifying the rotation. Until the infested fields can be subjected to a cleaning process, drop out of the rotation, as far as possible, the spring crops amid which the mustard grows and ripens. Grow hoed crops at the same time, to the greatest extent possible, as the cultivation which these require first encourages the germination of the mustard seeds in the soil and then effects their destruction.

2. Growing winter rye for pasture, hay or ensilage, and following it by rape, barley sown to meadow or pasture and corn. Plow the ground deeply after the preceding grain crop has been removed, and sow with rye. The rye may be pastured in autumn or spring, if sown sufficiently early; or if desired it can be cut for hay or ensilage. Follow the rye with a crop of rape. While the rape crop is growing it may be necessary to go along the rows of the rape at least once in the season to remove the mustard plants that may appear; otherwise they might mature seeds. Follow the rape with a crop of barley sown to meadow, or for pasture. If the mustard plants in the barley are not too numerous, remove them by hand, or with the spud; otherwise cut the barley before the mustard seeds ripen and use it for fodder. Pull out any stray plants that may from year to year appear in the meadow or pasture; but of these there will not be many. If by this time, a suspicion still exists that the mustard plants are still numerous in the soil, follow the meadow—or pasture as the case may be—with a crop of corn. Barley, or spring wheat may follow the corn; after which careful spudding or pulling should be quite sufficient to keep the fields clean for the crops that follow.

3. Autumn cultivation, followed by corn, and this by spring wheat, barley or oats, sown to grass. Immediately after harvest plow the land, if it be in stubble with the gang plow. Then stir the ground once, or oftener, with the harrow or cultivator. This is to be done with the twofold object of destroying the plants that may be growing and of encouraging dormant seeds to grow. Then in the late autumn, plow the soil deeply, both for the sake of the crop that is to come after, and also to bring up another stratum of earth, so that, by the cultivation that will follow, the seeds of the mustard which lie in it will be encouraged to germinate. In the spring cultivate the soil once, twice or oftener, and then plant with a late crop. Give the crop as much cultivation as possible until the season for cultivation is over and allow no seeds to ripen in the lines of the drills."

A Builder's Experience.

A USEFUL LIFE RENEWED IN A REMARKABLE MANNER.

Udney Y. Wilson Was Near Death's Door. Doctors Failed to Help Him—A Home Remedy Succeeded in Saving His Life.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

Udney Y. Wilson, contractor and builder, living in Detroit, Mich., at 87 High Street, West, said regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People: "For years I have been out of doors in all kinds of bad weather, looking after my building contracts. I have worked many days in the rain and cold to complete some building. About two years ago I noticed I could not get around as I should, and commenced to have a severe pain in my back. I tried the usual remedies without getting any relief, and for nearly a year I suffered intensely. I kept up as long as I could, as I had several contracts for buildings that had to be completed.

"At night I could not sleep. My physician said it was my kidneys, and every day I went out doors they would keep me awake nearly all the following night. Instead of getting better I became worse, and worried a great deal about my work. The doctor said I must quit work and go to bed, or he would not be responsible for my life.

"All the medicines I took only helped me temporarily. Some days I would feel better and go out a day only to be again confined to my bed for weeks at a time. One day my wife suggested that I try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I laughed at the idea.

"Finally when I got into such a condition that I would take almost anything in the hope of relief, I tried the pills. They helped me from the start, but I would not acknowledge it and said it was the other medicines that had just commenced to work. I disliked to own up that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills helped me, as I had no confidence in them. When I could not carry on the imposition any farther, I told my wife that the pills were helping me. I took three boxes before I was entirely cured, and we now keep them in the house all the time.

"I am not prepared to say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will cure everything, but I know they will cure kidney troubles and general muscular weakness, as they cured me.

"I now recommend them to everyone in my neighborhood, where I formerly made sport of all proprietary remedies."

U. Y. WILSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, this fourth day of March, 1897.

ROBERT E. HULL, JR., *Notary Public*, Wayne County, Michigan.

An analysis of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People shows that they contain, in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—(they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

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	** No 78 Mentor, and Fosston	7:20 pm
	** No 82 Mixed train for Ada and Barnesville	10:30pm
	** No 81 Mixed train for Fisher and Grand Forks	12:45am
	***No 87 Mixed train for St. Hilaire, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Falls	9:00 a m
	***No 88 Mixed train from St. Hilaire, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Falls	
	***No 91 Mixed train Halstad and Fargo	8:05 am
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. July 19, 1897

Special Correspondence.

Now that we are about to bid adieu to the Wilson law, it may not be uninteresting to point out some of its failures, since it is impossible to say anything good in taking leave of a measure which has brought such distress to the country and the treasury. The deficit of $125,000,000 which it has made up to the time of McKinley's inauguration has been somewhat reduced by the enormous importations of the past three months which were made in order to escape duties under the new tariff law. Notwithstanding the increase in receipts by reason of this flood of importations, since the inauguration of President McKinley the customs, internal revenue, and total receipts under this law have been much less than in the corresponding months of the history of the McKinley law. This is especially interesting and important because of the statements made from time to time by the Democrats to the effect that the Wilson law was more successful as a revenue producer than the McKinley law. The absolute falsity of this statement is shown by the official figures covering the receipts of the Wilson law from the beginning of its operations down to the present time and comparing those with the receipts under the McKinley law in the corresponding months of its existence. The Wilson law has now been in operation 34 months. In those 34 months the customs receipts aggregated $467,465,248, while in the first 34 months of the McKinley law the customs receipts were $548,452,-414. The internal revenue receipts under the Wilson law in its first 34 months were $382,722,453, and in the first 34 months of the McKinley law were $433,772,458. The total receipts under the Wilson law in its first 34 months, ending June 30th 1897, amount to $904,200,652 while the McKinley law in its first 34 months produced $1,041,048,677, a balance of more than $137,000,000 in favor of the McKinley law.

PROGRESS OF THE TARIFF.

Progress in the consideration of the tariff bill by the conference committee has been rapid and gratifying in its character. A large proportion of the amendments made by the senate have been discussed and easily agreed upon and only a few knotty problems still remain, and with every prospect of these being disposed of very soon. Wool, sugar, lumber, cotton ties and a few of the less important subjects proved the most difficult in the attempt to bring about a final agreement between the two branches of congress and in all there was a disposition to give thoughtful consideration to the best interests of the people and to meet the popular demand as it became apparent that the final result would be such as to meet the popular approval. One question, however, the conferees have been compelled to keep constantly in mind, and that relates to the affect of their action upon the chances of final passage of the bill in the senate. The fact that the Republicans do not and cannot control that body still makes it absolutely necessary that they move with the greatest caution and exercise a vast amount of diplomacy in their final shaping of the bill in order to absolutely assure its final passage in that body.

HOSTILE TO TRUSTS.

The work upon the tariff bill in conference has been as unsatisfactory to the trusts as was that of the House and senate. Every step in the framing of this bill has shown a determination on the part of those in charge of it to avoid the mistakes which the Democrats made in the framing of their tariff bill and by which that party gave to the trusts, and especially the sugar trust such enormous advantages. Of course the Democrats have tried to make it appear that the Republicans were laying themselves liable to as grave charges as were successfully made against their own party and tariff bill, but have failed in that attempt, and there is good reason to assert that the new bill when it gets upon the statute books, will be less satisfactory to the trusts than any measure enacted in many years.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

It is still understood that a message will be sent to congress as soon the tariff bill is out of the way asking that the president be given authority to appoint a commission to consider the currency question and frame a measure for a general currency law. The delay in sending in this message has been due to the fear that this action might precipitate a currency discussion and thus delay action upon the tariff bill, but there is reason to believe that the message will be forthcoming as soon as the tariff bill is disposed of. Whether it will be possible to pass a measure of this character through the senate without very great delay is of course uncertain, but if Republican votes can pass it, it will become a law promptly. It is felt that a commission selected from the best students of finance in the country will be able to frame a much more satisfactory currency measure than would probably be prepared by any general committee of congress, which could not of course be made up of men who have made a lifelong study of this complex and difficult subject.

THE FARMER'S OUTLOOK.

The statements of the fiscal year just ended show that the agricultural element of the country has enjoyed a greatly improved condition during the past year, while other statements received here are equally gratifying as to the prospects for the coming year. The exportations of breadstuffs during the year ending June 30th 1897, amounted to $189,-838,828 in value against $136,846,845 in the fiscal year ending June 30th 1896, and $110,967,758 in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1895. This is an increase of $23,000,000 in the pockets of the farmers for the year just ended for breadstuffs alone, as compared with the preceding year, and an increase of $79,000,000 compared with the year 1895. The exportations of cattle for the fiscal year just ended amounted to about $2,000,000 more than in the preceding year, fresh beef increased about $4,000,000, hams $3,000,000.

A People's Faith in the Nation's Pledges.

With the volume of our money consisting of the nearly equal parts of gold, and silver worth half its face, and paper worth nothing except as it acquires value by convertibility, it is a Herculean task, to which private institutions are wholly unequal, to maintain their parity. Only the power of the federal government, with the people's wealth and faith upholding it, is commensurate with such a task, silver is now equivalent to gold in purchasing power. It is held to that equivalence by the power of the people's faith in a nation's pledges. We have witnessed how at times the very strongest faith wavered and the stoutest hearts faltered in their belief in the power of the government to keep the metal at a parity. Does any one believe in the existence of a popular faith in the potency of private banking corporations that would be adequate to the undertaking? It is not as plain as the way to parish church that while we are using silver on a gold basis with the disparity in value now existing, we must keep the government in a position to protect it or we will be liable under the pressure of a gold exigency quite within the range of possible occurrence to fall to a silver basis.

Ours is a new country with unrivalled resources, which have been and will continue to be, to a greater or less extent, developed by foreign capital. We will be a debtor nation for a long time. Our industrial activity, enterprise, and high rate of interest invite capital from abroad. The securities which cross and recross the ocean are American securities. In normal conditions of confidence there will be no difficulties. And system of currency will do under favorable conditions, as any boat will sail on smooth sea. But adverse conditions are liable to occur and our currency system should be modelled with that in view. —From the Greenback and the Gold Standard, by the Hon. Marriott Brosius, in North American Review for July.

Little Hints for Husbands.

You know that I am so old fashioned that I believe people are happier who take a little pains to please those about them. That the highest happiness is, that which comes from reflected happiness in the hearts of those about us. If this true of just ordinary friends, how much more is it true of those who have elected to walk through life together. Believing this, and also that husbands, as a rule, will be glad of some little reminders, gotten up in compact form, just the size to fit into a pocket-book or to paste in their hats, I subjoin a few hints:

It pleases the wife to be called a sensible little woman.

It pleases her to be called a well dressed woman.

It pleases her to be told that she is attractive.

It pleases her to be told that she improves a man by her companionship.

It pleases her to depend on some man and pretend she is ruling him.

It pleases her to be treated courteously and with respect and to be talked to reasonably.

It pleases her to be treated sensibly and honestly, to be consulted and questioned and not to be treated as a butterfly, with no head and no heart.

It pleases her to be loved and admired by a man who is strong enough to rule and subdue her and make his way her way, to lead her and take care of her.

KEEPING THE HOUSE COOL.

By a Little Care Intense Summer Heat Can be Greatly Modifed.

"How to keep the house cool in summer is a great problem," writes Mrs. S. T. Rorer in the July Ladies' Home Journal. "During the hot months the house is much more livable if artifical heat can be cut down to the minimum. Use the stove early in the morning, prepare certain foods that will keep well, and avoid the necessity of a big fire during the rest of the day. Bare floors are much more pleasant in the summer than straw matting, although the latter is preferable to carpets or rugs. Where one can command a water supply the house is measurably cooled by reducing the temperature of the pavment and grounds around by copious sprinkling. A goodly stream of new air should be allowed to sweep through the entire house morning and evening. The hot air of midday will condense quickly on cold walls and cause mould or dampness, consequently it should not be allowed to enter any portion of the house. All the rooms in the house should be kept scrupulously clean and neat.

"If the outside temperature is not appreciably lower at night than during the day it is almost impossible to keep sufficiently comfortable to obtain necessary rest. The sleeping-rooms may be cooled by placing in the centre of each a tub two-thirds full of cold, or better, ice, water. This will absorb the heat of the room in a few hours, and will be found particularly helpful where there are children. If the heat continues during the night the changing of the water will preserve an even temperature in the room. Air your cellars at night when it is possible. Close them at nine o'clock in the morning and they will be cool and dry the entire summer. Exceptions to this rule are windy days, as the rapid motion of the air does not allow the condensation. Keep the cellar perfectly clean and fresh. Frequent coats of whitewash with plenty of lime are of the greatest value in summer."

Asiatic Markets and Western Mills.

It is believed that the figures which show that the importation of cotton goods from the United States is anually increasing in value also attest that every advance in civilization by China will open new markets for such goods. So long as the grade of cotton produced in China remains inferior, every agency of the Western civilization at work in the Empire will be an agency for furthering the sale of the goods manufactured from the superior grade of American cotton. This logical conclusion Japanese mills have recognized by increasing their importation of American raw cotton in order to drive out the Western competition and supply the demand now supplied by Western mills. It is in this way that the manufacturers of Japan propose first to neutralize and finally achieve a victory over Western competition. They do not hope to become rivals in Western markets, but they are ambitious of conquering all rivals in Asiatic markets. The conservatism of China has thus far blinded her to the advantages of a favorable soil and climatic influences in the production of a grade of cotton far superior to that now produced; but their conservatism will sooner or later give away before more enlarged and enlightened business connections; and then it may be demonstrated that in China a grade of cotton can be produced equal to what whitens the Mississippi bottoms or the uplands of Texas. Upon the solution of this problem depends the extent of the demand of Asiatic markets for the production of Western mills.—From "Commercial Trend of China," by Thomas R. Jernigan, United States Consul General to China, in North American Review for July.

Keeping the House Free from Flies.

As flies are very fruitful conveyers of disease try very hard to keep them out of the house. Cover all windows and doors with netting. If you cannot afford frames tack the netting over the windows outside. This is a very good way. It allows one to lower the windows from the top as well as to lift them from the bottom making better ventilation. If door frames are out of the question tack netting very full to the top of the door casings. In the broad hem at the bottom sew sufficient good-sized pebbles to give weight, that the netting may fall quickly in place. If by chance the children hold the doors open for a moment, allowing flies to enter, place a little sticky fly paper here and there, or when you darken the room leave a crack of sunshine at any open window or door; the flies will in a moment follow the light and may then be easily brushed out of the room.—July Ladies's Home Journal.

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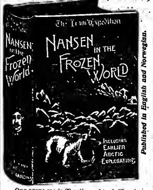

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One agent made 29 calls and took 27 orders; another took 52 orders in 5 days; another sold 25 in 2 days, etc.

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To J. W. HOWES

You are hereby notified that on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1894, in proceedings to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes pursuant to that certain real estate tax judgment, which was entered in the District court, in and for the county of Polk, in the Fourteenth Judicial district of the state of Minnesota, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1894, the following described piece or parcel of land which is situated in Polk county, in the state of Minnesota, to wit: lot 13, block 26, in Traill's addition to East Grand Forks, was sold to the state to satisfy the amount for which it was adjudged liable in said judgment, interest and costs, for the sum of fifty-six cents, that on the 16th day of March, 1895, the above sale was assigned including the taxes of 1893 for the sum of one dollar and twenty-seven cents; That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from such sale (exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, and sheriff's fee) is one dollar and twenty-sevn cents, with interest on said amount at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from said 16th day of March, A. D. 1895, until such redemption is made, and that the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from such sale will expire sixty days after the service of this notice, and proof thereof has been filed in the office of the county audlior of said county.

Witness my hand and official seal this 26th day of April A. D. 1897.

JOHN GLEASON,
[SEAL] County Auditor, Polk County, Minn.
(12-15)

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., April 28, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on August 3, 1897, viz:

Gustaf Christianson, H. E. No. 14446 for the E½ NE¼, E½ SE¼, Sec. 22, Town. 147 N., R 47 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Tom Sanden, Olaus Anderson, Andrew Heskestad and Brent Anderson, all of Edna, Minn.

[10-16] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office, Crookston, Minn., June 23rd 1897.

Notice is hereby given that Walter C. Kelso, of Hallock, Minn., has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the register and receiver of the United States Land Office in Crookston, Minnesota on Friday the 6th day of August, 1867, on timber culture application No. 3536, for the se quarter of section No. 28, in Township No. 152 N, Renge No. 47 W.

He names as witnesses: Robert Casmey, Emil VonderBeck, G. VonderBeck, and C. Stubr, all of Euclid Minnesota.

[11-16] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

LOANS Negotiated on Real Estate, Life Insurance, or any Good Security on long time and Reasonable Intererest. Prompt attention to Collections in all parts of the United States and Canada; Local and county manager wanted. Address The BanWiers Loan and Investment Co, Milwaukee, Wis.

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One in a residence means a sale to all the neighbors. Fine instruments, no toys, works anywhere, any distance. Complete, ready for use when shipped. Can be put up by any one, never out of order, no repairing, lasts a life time. Warranted. A money maker. Write W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk 10, Columbus, O.

MINNESOTA

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AT

Winona, Mankato, St. Cloud and Moorhead.

These schools are organized for the training of teachers for the public schools of the state.

ORGANIZATION.—Each school comprises two departments—the Normal Department and the Training Department or the Model School.

The Normal Department embraces:

(a) An Elementary course of three years.

(b) An Advance course of five years.

(c) Elementary Professional course of one year, and an Advanced Professional course of two years for high school and college graduates.

(d) A Kindergarten training course (at Winona, St. Cloud and Mankato).

ADMISSION.—Graduates of high schools and colleges, and teachers holding county superintendents' first and second grade certificates are admitted without examination.

EXPENSES.—Tuition is free to all who pledge themselves to teach in Minnesota. Text books are furnished at a rental of $1 00 per term. Provision is make at each school for economical living. The average cost of furnished rooms with board is about $3.00 per week. The Ladies' Home at St. Cloud, the new Dormitory at Moorhead, and the Ladies' Home at Winona offer board, furnished room, heat and light, at from $3.00 to $3.50 per week.

DIPLOMAS.—By a recent act of the legislature a diploma becomes a state teachers' cetificate of the first grade.

The next school year opens at St. Cloud and Moorhead Aug. 31.

The school at Winona and Mankato will enter upon continuous sessions from and after July 1, 1897. The school year will hereafter be divided into four quarters of 12 weeks each.

For free catalogues and circulars giving full information, address the presidents as follows:

IRWIN SHEPARD, Winona.
EDWARD SEARING, Mankato.
GEO. R. KLEEBERGER, St. Cloud.
LIVINGSTON C. LORD, Moorhead. [6-9

THE

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Washington, D. C.

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Its columns are filled every week with accounts of thrilling interests of real happenings of the war by the men of every grade and rank who did the actual marching, digging and fighting of the great contest.

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No. 1	Cures	Fever.
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HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL
"THE PILE OINTMENT."
For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.
PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.
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Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

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Paper Hanging, Decorating and Kalsomining.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

Haying will commence in full blast next week.

Miss Jessica Phelps left Saturday night for Cincinnati, Ohio where she goes to complete her studies in music.

Destructive hail storms are reported from all parts of the state. So far our neighborhood has escaped and we may consider our selves very fortunate,

Sam Felsing was in from Maple Bay the first of the week getting some work done on his blower.

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.)

Among those who were badly injured by the hail and not mentioned last week was Wm. Skinner. His oats and barley were almost entirely destroyed. His fine field of rye, however, was not hurt so much and he will get a fair crop on it.

The bridge across the washout near the depot is now completed and ready for travel as are also the two town bridges across the washout west of town. These three bridges are solid structures and a credit to the workmanship of Messrs. R. Bain, Thos. Irwin and R. Miller. They cost about $900.

Chris Widenhoefer took charge of the postoffice Thursday, and moved the same into George Hauson's building next door to Merrill, Tofte & Co. Miss Edith Herrick, the present able assistant will be retained.

Mrs. C. C. Knappen has been very sick since Wednesday but is easier at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Larson are the proud parents of another baby girl who arrived at their home last Sunday.

Miss Grace Willey, Miss Edith Dowsland and A. E. McDonald of Crookston spent last Saturday in the village.

Born, on Tuesday July 13, to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McDonald of the Marais, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Newton, on Friday July 11th, a son.

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

There are three work trains now at work on this branch hauling gravel and widening the grade. The cuts along this line will also be enlarged and the work of laying new rails will commence in a few days. The entire branch will be graded and placed in first-class condition.

The foundation is laid and the building of a fine residence for S. N. Sorensen on Second street in L. W. Larson's addition east of S. Withey's is progressing.

If in the future another industrial parade ever takes place in Fosston, several prominent business men who did not realize before the importance of representation in a display of that kind will be on hand with the earliest ones to get in line.

Prof. R. W. Hitchcock returned from Bemidji last Saturday and took Monday's train for St. Hilaire and other places west of this in Polk county, with the object of furnishing the schools with those valuable relief maps.

The carpenters will soon be through with the outside work on Attorney Bennett's new residence.

Mayor Stadsvold is in the Twin Cities this week on business connected with the purchase of the machinery for the new "Fosston Roller mills" to be.

Mr. John Kirsch and sister Miss Phrona, of Crookston and Miss Rose Kirsch of Argyle, are the guests of friends here.

John E. Oppegard, of Knute, and Dorthe Messelt, of Winger, were married at McIntosh on Tuesday of last week.

The Bemidji Eagle contains the following item and probably refers to Ed. Strader, the notorious, as the work bears the impression of his master hand: "A man by the name of Schroeder struck the town of Perham the other day and representing himself to be the sheriff of Beltrami county hired a horse and forgot to return it and was captured at Detroit.

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Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Teachers' Training School for Polk County to be held at Crookston, Beginning July 26th.

Beginning July 26th, the fourth annual session of the teachers' training school for Polk county will be held in Crookston, with Prof. J. F. Giles as conductor.

This school will continue four weeks and will be open to all teachers and all who are preparing to teach. Teachers intending to teach in Polk county are expected to attend the entire four weeks.

The school will aim to give thorough instruction in the common branches and some of the higher subjects. Special stress will be placed on the theory and practice of teaching. This will be of great benefit to young teachers who have never had the advantage of normal training. An unusually strong force of instructors have been engaged and this school promises to be one of the best ever held in the county.

Bring such school books as you have. If any more are needed they can be purchased here. The following program which, however, may be slightly changed is deemed necessary:

7:45 to 8 o'clock—opening exercises.

8 to 8:40—Theory and Practice by Mr. Giles; Physics by Mr. Porter; Music by Miss Vaughan; Writing by Miss Burton; Geography by Miss Guptill.

8:40 to 9:20—Theory and Practice by Mr. Giles; Grammar by Mr. Porter; Algebra by Mr. Casey; History by Miss Burton: Geography by Miss Guptill.

9:20 to 9:40—Physical Culture by Miss Burton.

9:40 to 10:20—Theory and Practice by Mr. Giles; Grammer by Mr. Porter; Arithmetic by Mr. Casey; History by Miss Burton; Physiology by Miss Guptill.

10:20 to 11—Civil Government by Mr. Giles; Grammar by Mr. Porter; Arithmetic by Mr. Casey; Reading by Miss Vaughan; Physiology by Miss Guptill.

11 to 11:20—Intermission.

11:20 to 12—Civil Government by Mr. Giles; Physical Geography by Mr. Porter; Arithmetic by Mr. Casey; Reading by Miss Vaughan; History by Miss Burton.

12 to 12:20—Music by Miss Vaughan

12:20 to 1 Geometry by Mr. Casey; Reading Miss Vaughan; Drawing by Miss Guptill.

I. I. KAASA,
[13-15] County Supt of Schl.

The Danger Side of Lightning-Rods.

The conventional lightning-rods that one sees over houses and barns in the country and small towns afford but little protection to the buildings. Small as this security is, it is wholly lost if the so-called conductors are improperly constructed, and not in perfect order, when they, in fact, become an absolute menace to the building they are reared to guard. It is essential, if the conventional rod is to be set up, that the work be entrusted to reliable and capable persons, otherwise it may become a shining invitation to dangers. It is probable, therefore, all things considered, that a building is as well, if not better, protected without such conductors as are in general use as with them. It is safe to assert that the great majority of buildings damaged or destroyed by lightning were provided with lightning-rods, and in the majority of these cases the conductor invited the thunder-bolts, and for some cause, probable improper construction, could not lead the lightning harmlessly to the earth.—Government Electrician J. E. Powell in July Ladies' Home Journal.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

Angus Items.

From our Special Correspondent.

Miss Nellie McAvoy spent Monday at Crookston.

J. F. Montgomery and Arnie Tausan went to Warren Monday evening on their bicycles.

Ole Tausan went to Maysville N.D. on Monday.

John McLennan and Fritz Melloh were at Grand Forks on Tuesday.

M. A. Campion and J. M. Palmer drove to Crookston on Tuesday.

Mrs. Fred Stroble and daughter, Maggie, were at Grand Forks on Wednesday.

Leif Tausan was at Warren on Wednesday.

C. R. Perkins was in Warren on Thursday.

G. Evens was in Warren on Saturday.

For the G. A. R. Encampment

To be held at Buffalo, N.Y., August 23rd to the 28th inclusive, tickets will be sold over the Nickel Plate Road at $10.50 for the round trip. Good going Aug. 21st, 22nd and 23rd.

The Nickel Plate Road is the short line between Chicago and Buffalo, and is equipped with the most modernly constructed day coaches and luxurious sleeping and dining cars. Colored porters are in charge of the day coaches, and the facilities for the comfort of patrons is unsurpassed. Commander-in-Chief Clarkson has selected this line for the transportation of himself and staff, and respectfully invites his comrades to join him.

Mr. J. Y. Calahan, general Agent, 111 Adams St. Chicago. Ill., will be pleased to furnish all information in regard to train service etc. Depot 12th and Clark Streets. [No 20. 15-19]

The Needle and the Pin.

A pin and a needle, being neighbors in a workbasket and both being idle folks, began to quarrel, as idle folks are apt to do.

"I should like to know," said the pin, "what you are good for and how you expect to get through the world without a head?"

"What is the use of your head," replied the needle sharply, "if you have no eye?"

"What is the use of an eye," said the pin, "if there is always something in it?"

"I am more active and can go through more work than you can," said the needle.

"Yes, but you will not live long because you have always a stitch in your side," said the pin.

"You are a poor, crooked creature," said the needle.

"And you are so proud that you cannot bend without breaking your back."

"I'll pull your head off if you insult me again."

"I'll pull your eye out if you touch me. Remember, your life hangs on a single thread," said the pin.

While they were thus conversing a little girl entered and, undertaking to sew, she very soon broke off the needle at the eye. She then tied the thread around the neck of the pin, and, attempting to sew with it, she soon pulled its head off and threw it into the dirt by the side of the broken needle.

"Well, here we are," said the needle.

"We have nothing to fight about now," said the pin. "It seems misfortune has brought us to our senses."

"A pity we had not come to them sooner," saith the needle. "How much we resemble human beings, who quarrel about their blessings till they lose them and never find out they are brothers till they lie down in the dust together, as we do!"—Household Words.

Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim
As the swift years steal away,
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim
Lose fairness with every day.
But she still is queen and hath charms to spare
Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

Preserve Your Hair

and you preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair, by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Escaped by a Neck.

"Alas," she exclaimed, "I shall be thrown upon my own resources!"

In order to understand the situation it has to be known that her face was her fortune.

However, her apprehensions were groundless. She was thrown upon the back of her head.—Detroit Tribune.

MORTGAGE SALE.

First pub. July 22, 1897.
Last pub. Sept. 2, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated February 8th 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota February 10th, 1892, in book 58 of mortgages pages 571 to 575 whereby Nils O. Thorbjornson, an unmarried man mortgageor, mortgaged to the Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee the east half of the northeast quarter and northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirteen (13) and southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twelve (12) in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) of range forty (40) in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $353.70, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage to $46.15, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $399.85.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, Sept. 4th, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 15, 1897.
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By Robert N. Jackson, President, mortgagee.
H. G. Gilbert & Co., [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [15-21]

MORTGAGE SALE.

First pub. July 22, 1897
Last pub. Sept. 2 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated January 16th, 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, January 20th 1892, in book 58 of mortgages, pages 446 to 450 whereby Mathias J. Berg, an unmarried man, mortgageor mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee the south half of the northwest quarter and north half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33) township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty (40) in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $335.23, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting with interest as provided in said mortgage to $89.37 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $424.60.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed, and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, Sept. 4th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 15, 1897.
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY,
By Robert N. Jackson, President, mortgagee.
H. G. Gilbert & Co. [SEAL]
Attorneys. St. Paul, Minn. [15-21]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First pub. July 22. 1897.)
(Last pub. Sept. 2, 1897

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale, dated December 12th, 1891, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota December 15th 1891 in book 58 of mortgages pages 257 to 262 whereby Arnt Knutsen, an unmarried man, mortgageor, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee the east half of the southwest quarter and lots six (6) and seven (7) of section six (6) in township one hundred and forty eight (148) of range thirty-nine (39) in said Polk county by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $225.25, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $24.67 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $249.92.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, Sept. 4th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 15, 1897.
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY,
By Robert N. Jackson, President, Mortgagee
H. C. Gilbert & Co. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [15-21]

State of Minnesota, County of Polk. } ss. In Probate Court.

On reading and filing the petition of Lars J. Brink, made in the matter of the estate of Thomas Edgar deceased which said petition is dated July 7th, 1897 representing among other things that upon the 23rd day of October 1893 the aforesaid Thomas Edgar made a contract in writing to convey unto one Elna Brink the northwest quarter of section fourteen township one hundred and fifty-two range forty-five upon the performance of the conditions of said contract by said Elna Brink, and that all of said conditions have been performed by and on behalf of said Elna Brink, and that she is entitled to a conveyance of said premises, and further representing that said Thomas Edgar and said Elna Brink are now deceased, and that Jemima Edgar is the administratrix of the estate of said Thomas Edgar and that said petitioner is the husband and one of the heirs at law of said Elna Brink, and praying that an order and decree of this court be made directing a conveyance of said premises; Now therefore it is ordered that said petition be heard by the court at the office of the judge thereof in the city of Crookston in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota at two o'clock in the afternoon of the seventh day of August 1897.

It is further ordered that notice of said hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate and said premises hereinbefore described by publishing this order in the Polk County Journal a weekly newspaper printed and published at the city of Crookston once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said hearing.

Dated July 15th, 1897.
By the Court,
OLE E. HAGEN,
A. A. MILLER, Judge of Probate
Attorney for Petitioner. [15-17]

Groceries at Cost!

Consider the logic of the above; how a merchant can afford to buy goods and sell them at the same price that he pays for them. Yet you will occasionally see such advertisements.

Sometimes, when goods are not strictly first-class and will not sell, a merchant will sacrifice a little rather than lose the whole.

Pure fresh goods cannot be sold without a reasonable profit in order for the dealer to be able to pay running expense.

Our expenses are low, therefore we can sell GOOD GOODS at a small margin.

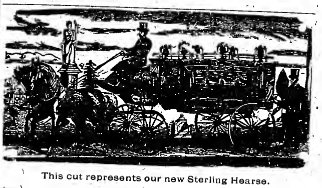
Our Prices are Uniform

We do not sell you one article very cheap, then charge you enough extra on the next to make up for it.

Slocum's Grocery

Aug Gustafson,
Carriage, Sign and House Painter.
All Kinds of Transfer Designs in Connection.
Leave orders at Munn's Carriage Shop.
CROOKSTON, -- MINN.

CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO.
: Fournet Block. :
Caskets, Coffins, Burial Supplies.
Prices Reduced 25 per cent.



This cut represents our new Sterling Hearse.

$3.50 Per Trip to City Funerals.

Twelve years' Experience in the business with thorough training in the Science of Embalming. Our new Undertaking room is now stocked complete.

R. C. WOODHAM,
Embalmer and Funeral Director.

New Spring Stock Now Ready

Prices Lower than Ever.

EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN. Main Street.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY JULY 29, 1897 NO 16

Minnesota Historical Society

PASSED THE SENATE

CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE TARIFF BILL ADOPTED

After a Debate of a Week, the Vote Standing 40 Ayes to 30 Nays—President's Message on the Appointment of a Currency Commission Sent in Before Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The extra session of congress ended at 9 p. m. Saturday. The senate, by a vote of 40 to 30, agreed to the conference report on the tariff bill a few minutes after 3 o'clock, and at 4:04 President McKinley attached his signature, and the bill became a law.

When the message from the president recommending a currency commission came in it was answered by the Republican leaders of the house with great promptitude. By means of a special order the Stone bill, introduced some days ago with the approval of the administration, was brought to a vote after an hour's debate. Considerable feeling was manifested on both sides. There were

Some Sharp Exchanges

and some bitterness was displayed. When the vote was taken the Republicans presented an unbroken front, with two exceptions, Mr. Linney of North Carolina and Mr. Mahany of New York, who voted with the opposition against the bill, which was passed by a vote of 124 to 99. As the final act of the session the speaker announced the appointment of the committees.

In the senate, after a sharp and interesting wrangle, the message was referred to the finance committee, where it will remain until the next session of congress in December.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

Very Little Accomplished Save the Enactment of the Dingley Law.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The extraordinary session of congress which has just closed was called by President McKinley two days after he took the oath of office. It met in pursuance to his proclamation at noon March 15. The special message transmitted by him to both houses on the opening day was brief. It explained the deficiencies in the revenues, reviewed the bond issues of the last administration and urged congress promptly to pass the tariff bill. No other subject of legislation was mentioned in the message, and the tariff bill has been the all-absorbing feature of the session.

Tariff Bill Prepared in Advance.

The Republican members of the ways and means committee of the preceding house had been at work throughout the short session, which ended March 4, giving hearings and preparing the bill which was to be submitted at the extra session. Three days after the session opened the tariff bill was reported to the house by the ways and means committee, and 13 days later, March 31, 1897, it passed the house.

It went to the senate, was referred to the committee on finance and the Republican members of that committee spent a month and three days in its consideration and in preparing the amendments which were submitted to the senate May 7, and exactly two months later, July 7, it passed the senate with 827 amendments.

Ten Days in Conference.

The bill then went to conference, where after a 10 days' struggle on July 17, a complete agreement was reached by which the senate receded from 118 amendments and the house from 511. The others, 245 in number, were compromised. The conference report was adopted by the house July 19 at the conclusion of 12 hours' continuous debate. The report was taken up in the senate July 20 and adopted July 24. The tariff bill was signed by the president the same day.

Congress did not devote its attention entirely to the tariff, though it did subordinate everything else to this one measure.

Passed Four Appropriation Bills.

The four appropriation bills which failed on March 4 last in themselves would have compelled President McKinley to call congress in extra session even if the necessity for a revision of the tariff had not existed. Those appropriation bills were the sundry civil, the agricultural, the Indian and general deficiency. These bills were introduced and passed by the house in the identical form in which they existed at the time of their failure of enactment into law at the preceding congress, but they were amended in some important particulars by the senate, and, when they finally become laws, contained more or less new legislation of interest and importance.

Negotiations Proceeding Smoothly.

LONDON, July 26.—The negotiations for an international conference as to sealing in the Behring sea are proceeding smoothly and the prospects are favorable for an early agreement between the two governments.

Ex-Senator Doolittle Sinking Rapidly.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 26.—Ex-Senator James R. Doolittle of Wisconsin, who is lying dangerously ill at the home of his son-in-law at Pawtucket, is sinking rapidly and is not expected to survive the next 24 hours.

STRONGER THAN EVER.

General Nunez Denies That the Insurgent Cause Is Weakening.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 24.—General Emilio Nunez arrived from Key West during the day. Asked with regard to the reports that the insurgent cause is weakening, General Nunez said:

"The revolution in Cuba is stronger now than ever before, and Spain will be compelled to leave the island soon if the Canovas government does not strike a decisive blow.

"I have seen recent letters from all of the Cuban commanders in the field and each of them speak of the early success of the revolution. From Pinar del Rio, where our forces suffered more severely than in any other place on the island, General Fuccassy writes that he recently had several engagements with the Spaniards in which the latter have been compelled to retreat with heavy losses.

"From Havana General Rodriguez writes to me giving assurance that the Spaniards in that province are weaker than ever before, and this summer's campaign will be the last before we shall achieve our independence. I have a statement of the condition of the forces at Matanzas province, which was given me by General Avelina Rosas, commander of the Cuban forces of that province, showing that the forces there are in better condition today than ever before."

IT PLEASES CANOVAS.

Spanish Premier Comments on the Failure of Belligerency Resolutions.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A dispatch to The World from San Sebastian, Spain, says: On learning that the United States congress adjourned without adopting the resolutions in favor of granting belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents, Premier Canovas said he inferred that President McKinley is as little disposed as was his predecessor to listen to the "Yankee jingoes" in their campaign against Weyler and Spain. Senor Canovas added that the Spanish government will give due attention to the American demands for indemnity in special cases like those of Delgado and the widow Ruiz, and has granted liberty to American citizens arrested in Cuba.

The premier has frequent conferences with the Duke of Tetuan, Spain's foreign minister, and Calderon Carlisle, the American counsel for the Spanish legation in Washington, who drew up a long memorial on the subject of filibustering expeditions and the similarity of such cases to precedents the United States put on record in the Alabama affair.

TO EUROPEAN ARBITRATION.

Sultan Must Agree to Submit All Differences Arising With Greece.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 27.—At the day's sittings of the peace conference the ambassadors presented the peace preliminaries drafted by the powers, which provide for European arbitration of any differences that may arise between the Greek and Turkish plenipotentiaries in arranging a definitive treaty. It is stated that the powers will insist upon the acceptance by the porte of this provision and its reception, therefore, by the sultan will be highly significant.

The desire of Germany to institute a European control of Greek finances still hampers the settlement of the indemnity question.

NO BRITISH FEDERATION.

Conferences Between Chamberlain and Colonial Premiers Without Result.

LONDON, July 27.—The Standard publishes a long account of the principal conference between Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, and colonial premiers, which confirms the dispatch already sent out and in addition announces the abandonment of the Pacific cable scheme.

The St. James Gazette commenting upon this account says: The substance of the whole thing is that the colonial officials have decided to leave matters about as they were. There is no denying that this is somewhat disappointing.

FASTEST IN THE WORLD.

Forty-Knot Torpedo Boats for a South American Government.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Three 40-knot torpedo boats are to be built in this country for a South American government. The order has been placed with the Ordnance company of Bridgeport, Conn. The destination of these speedy craft is said to be the Argentine Republic. The task of obtaining 40-knot speed is reckoned a herculean one. If obtained, it will be the highest for any water craft in the world.

Curzon's Answer to Hogan.

LONDON, July 27.—In the house of commons the under secretary for foreign affairs, the Hon. George N. Curzon, replying to Mr. James France Hogan, anti-Parnellite member for Mid-Tipperary, who asked if the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was considered of binding force by Great Britain and the United States as bearing upon the annexation of the Sandwich islands by the latter, said the treaty contained no agreement recognized by either power affecting Hawaii.

No Alliance Against America.

MADRID, July 26.—In an interview, Senor del Castillo, the premier, denied that any proposal of an alliance of Spain with Japan had been made.

TROOPS FOR ALASKA

DETAIL FROM THE REGULAR ARMY FOR THE NEW GOLD FIELDS.

Post Not Definitely Located but Is Expected to Be at Circle City—Canada May Collect Royalty but Will Not Enforce the Alien Law.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The president and Secretary Alger have decided to detail an army officer and a company of soldiers from the regular army for service in Alaska. The matter is yet in very indefinite shape, but details will be arranged as soon as possible in order that the soldiers may get into the vicinity of the gold country before navigation closes via the Yukon river route and the offer of one of the shipping companies on the Pacific coast to transport the men and their baggage and stores will probably be accepted. The exact location of the camp or post has not yet been determined on, but it is expected to be at Circle City. An army officer now in the field and who has had experience in such matters has been invited to take charge of the company and an answer is expected from him very soon. The detail of the men who will go will be made from one of the posts in the West, but just which one is not yet settled. The officials are anxious to locate the soldiers in the gold country as soon as possible, and, if it can be arranged, they will be sent on the steamer sailing early in August.

MAY DEMAND A ROYALTY.

Canada, However, Will Not Enforce the Alien Law in the Klondyke District.

OTTAWA, July 27.—The cabinet has decided not to attempt to enforce the alien law in the Klondyke district. The subject of royalty on the gold output was discussed but no action taken. Eighty additional mounted police will be sent on, however, to maintain law and order, and the United States authorities at Washington will be asked to give the right of way through the disputed territory. Two customs officers will be sent to Lake Taglish on the frontier to collect customs duties.

MEXICAN GOLD FIELDS.

Claimed the Sonoro Region Is Equal to California.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 27.—It is predicted here that when the gold glacier mining is developed in the state of Guerero more gold will be taken out than in the Klondyke region. Some placer mining is being done with excellent results and water is abundant even in the dry season. One miner, an old Californian, reports taking out $34,000 in gold in May and his average is $15,000 per month. The Indians in Sonoro who work in a crude way in the local gold placers, only operating when in pressing need of money, got large returns for very little labor, and an explorer who has recently been through the remotest regions states that Sonoro will equal California in its palmiest days as a gold producer.

EXPECT GOOD RESULTS.

Arbitrators Assured of a Large Attendance of Coal Operators at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—The mining situation in this district is quiet and unchanged. Both sides are waiting for the result of the meeting of the operators. The arbitrators are highly elated at the prospects. All agree in saying that it will be the largest meeting of operators ever held in this district. All of the Western men are here and the Eastern people will arrive in the morning. Hotel lobbies are meeting places for the operators already here and the strike question is being well discussed. While a large number are not in favor of the old uniformity plan all are anxious to hear what new phase the peace commissioners have given the subject. Some are decidedly opposed to uniformity but all are in favor of arbitration for settlement of the strike. No one can at this time predict the outcome of the conference which is expected to last two and perhaps three days.

HANNA ON ARBITRATION.

Says He Favors Any Plan That Will Better the Men's Condition.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—Senator Hanna was in the city during the day. In speaking of the efforts to settle the strike by arbitration, he said: "I am in favor of any plan that will better the condition of the men; that is the main point of the situation. That their condition needs betterment everybody knows, and I will give my hearty support and co-operation to any movement looking toward that end. Present methods are in many respects inadequate, uniformity is lacking, and that is something I have always advocated."

Thinks the Office Useless.

CHICAGO, July 24.—A special from Washington says: President McKinley will ask congress at the regular session next winter to abolish the office of commissioner of railroads. The president thinks it is a useless office. The place is now held by General Wade Hampton.

Thousands of Acres Ruined.

EUREKA, S. D., July 27.—A tremendous hailstorm struck this section, causing vast loss. The hail over Eureka broke window lights and damaged all grain. There is total loss in a strip four miles wide and about ten miles long, about 25,000 acres.

TO FRAME A CURRENCY BILL.

Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention Meets Soon.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 27.—H. H. Hanna, chairman of the executive committee created by the monetary convention held in this city last January, announces that he will call the committee together either at Chicago or Saratoga within a week, and it will at once take up the matter of appointing a commission to frame a currency bill for presentation to congress at the beginning of the regular session. The convention, it will be remembered, laid down a few fundamental principles for a sound currency and authorized the executive committee to endeavor to persuade congress at the extra session to authorize the appointment of a commission by the president, failing in which it was authorized to select such commission for the preparation of a measure. The chairman and members of the executive committee have spent a great deal of time in Washington during the extra session, and the result of their labors has been the message sent to congress by the president, and the quick passing of the Stone currency measure by the house.

"The executive committee," said Mr. Hanna, "will be called together within a week, and the matter will be taken up and pushed without cessation to the end."

GREAT GLUCOSE TRUST.

The New Corporation to Start in Business With a Capital of $40,000,000.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The business which called Levi Mayer and John P. Wilson of Chicago to New York last week, and led to numerous conferences of several of the large trust companies, it is now learned, was the legal shaping of a big company which has been organized, and which has purchased, with one or two exceptions, all the glucose manufacturing plants in the country. The new corporation will have a capital of $40,000,000, and will control, with but slight exception, the whole glucose output of the United States, which amounts annually to 1,240,000,000 pounds. It involves the consumption annually of about 31,000,000 bushels of corn. The capitalists who have underwritten the stock of the company embrace some of the biggest interests in Wall street, including Morgan and Havemeyer.

Some Recess Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Among the recess appointments made by the president are: T. V. Powderly, commissioner general of immigration; Robert J. Tracewell, comptroller of the treasury; Moses P. Handy, special commissioner of the United States for the Paris exposition.

Another Low Record for Silver.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Bar silver made another low price record, 59¼, while Mexican dollars remained stationary at 46¼ cents. The steady decline in silver is due to the attitude of India and China.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, July 27.

WHEAT—Cash, No. 1 hard, 79¼c; No. 1 Northern, 78¾c; No. 2 Northern, 75¾c; No. 3 spring, 64¼@66¼c; rejected, 55½@63½c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 78@78½c; No. 1 Northern, 77½@78c; July No. 1 Northern, 78¾c; September, 72½c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 27.

WHEAT—July closed at 77⅛c; September, 68⅞c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 79⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 78⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 76⅛c.

Poultry, Butter and Eggs.

CHICAGO, July 27.

Live poultry easy. Turkey, 6@7c; chickens, 8c; spring chickens, 9@9½c; ducks, 6@7c. Butter, firm; creameries, 11@14½c; dairies, 9@12c. Eggs, firm; fresh, 9½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, July 27.

HOGS—Market strong and 5c higher. Range of prices, $2.25@3.35.

CATTLE—Market is steady for good cattle. More fat cattle wanted; not many hear. Receipts mostly Dakota rangers of fair quality.

Sales ranged at $2.85@3.60 for stockers; $2.75 for heifers; $2.40@3.25 for cows; $4.50 for calves.

SHEEP—Market steady. Muttons, $3.25; lambs, $4.40@4.50.

Receipts: Cattle, 15; hogs, 400; calves, 50; sheep, 100.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, July 27.

HOGS—Market 5c higher.

Sales ranged at $3.65@3.87½ for light; $3.60@3.77½ for mixed; $3.40@3.72½ for heavy; $3.40@3.50 for rough.

CATTLE—Market steady to strong.

Sales ranged at $3.90@5.15 for beeves; $1.85@4.45 for cows and heifers; $2.85@4.00 for Texas steers; $3.00@4.30 for stockers and feeders.

SHEEP—Market strong to 10c higher.

Sales ranged at $2.50@4.10 for native sheep; $2.90@4.00 for Westerns; $3.25@5.40 for lambs.

Receipts: Hogs, 18,000; cattle, 4,000; sheep, 11,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CLOSING PRICES.

CHICAGO, July 27.

WHEAT—July, 76⅝c; September, 72⅛c; December, 73⅛@73⅜c.

CORN—July, 26⅛c; September, 26⅝@26¾c; December, 27⅝c; May, 30¼@30⅜c.

OATS—July, 17⅛c; September, 17⅜c; December, 18⅛c; May, 20⅝c.

PORK—July, $7.67; September, $7.75; January, $8.50.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

Mormon elders are seeking converts at Winona.

On Sunday 1.53 inches of rain fell in one hour at St. Paul.

A postoffice has been established at Boulder, Kittson county.

Work has been commenced on a 60 barrel flouring mill at Tyler.

The German Lutheran church at Island Lake was dedicated Sunday.

General Bend favors a brigade camp next year for the state national guard.

A typographical union has been organized at Winona with 19 members.

Twin City merchants will organize to secure reduced railroad rates for their customers.

Arrangements are being perfected for the Northwest cricket tournament at St. Paul Aug. 4 to 7.

The third annual convention of Minnesota Retail Liquor Dealers will convene in St. Paul Sept. 8.

The Minnesota Boat club has accepted the challenge of the Duluth club for an eight-oared race at Lake Minnetonka July 31.

The state board of pardons will be called upon at its October meeting to pass on an application for a pardon for Claus A. Blixt.

Herman Felstow of Winona, sent to state prison in January, 1896, on a sentence of two years and a half for assault, has been paroled.

An attempt is being made at Minneapolis to boom Washburn for Davis' seat in the senate. The John Goodnow appointment is the occasion.

The Listman Mill company of Winona and La Crosse have received an order by cable for 500 tons of bran to be shipped to Liepsic, Germany.

Company D of St. Paul did not win any of the principal prizes at the interstate drill at San Antonio, Tex., and Captain Bean charges gross unfairness.

Dr. Malcom M. Dana, for many years pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, St. Paul, but later of Brooklyn, died at his home in the latter city Sunday.

Frank Carleton of Minneapolis caught the largest speckled trout ever caught in Kinnickinnick. The fish was 19 inches long and weighed 3 pounds 9 ounces.

Professor O. V. Tousley of Minneapolis is talked of for assistant commissioner to the Paris exposition. Major Moses P. Handy of Chicago will probably be commissioner.

A new state bank with a capital of $25,000, and city waterworks are proposed acquisitions at Cottonwood. Presbyterians are also contemplating a new church building there.

A contract has been let by the state board of hospital managers for two new wings of the St. Peter insane asylum, the contract price being $20,569, and R. McMillan & Co. of Minneapolis the successful bidders.

The 14th annual convention of the National Farmers' congress will open in St. Paul on the morning of Tuesday, Aug. 31. It appears that every state in the Union will be represented this year, and that the total attendance will be large.

Two tramps stole a mackintosh, a mileage ticket and a frock coat from R. H. Bingham of Sleepy Eye at 4 p. m. They were arrested before 6, tried and convicted before 7 and lodged in the county jail for a term of 60 days at 8 o'clock.

Suit has been commenced by Mrs. Laura Ann Brooks of St. Paul to break the will of William Lampson of New York, who bequeathed $750,000 to Yale college. Mrs. Brooks is the wife of a retired Methodist minister. Lampson was her nephew.

The Anderson bill, providing for the taxation of unused railroad lands, is to be tested in the courts. The suit will be in the form of a mandamus to compel the auditor of Aitkin county to list certain lands in that county for taxation.

Because of the change in dates for holding the regatta on Lake Minnetonka, Duluth's eight will not be able to race. It is probable that Duluth will be represented only by Calhoun and Helmick in the doubles and Fred Carr in the singles.

An order for 75,000 bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat for Buenos Ayres was received at Duluth last week. This is the first order of the kind that has ever been received from Argentina. Board of trade men are of the opinion that the wheat is for seeding purposes.

The university summer school will commence Aug. 2, and continue until Aug. 27. Those in charge of this year's school believe that all past records for attendance will be eclipsed. The school this year, as in the past two years, will be conducted by D. L. Kiehle, professor of pedagogy of the state university.

A. D. Thompson & Co. of Duluth have purchased 11 country elevators in Iowa on the Sioux City and Northern road. This territory has been tributary to Chicago. Its grain crop will now come to Duluth. The Independent Elevator company has purchased 20 elevators in Northern Minnesota and Dakota and shipments from these will now be made to Duluth instead of Minneapolis.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS

Thursday, July 22.

The British Bering sea fleet is to be considerably augmented this season.

The statue in honor of General Logan at Chicago was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage denies the report that he is to leave his church in Washington on account of lack of harmony.

The threatened strike of telegraph operators in London has been averted. The operators are inclined to accept a compromise.

The summer meeting of the Northwestern Electrical association opened at La Crosse, Wis., with an attendance of about 75, including a list of 15 to 20 new members.

According to the latest native reports at Szechuan, China, the famine there is still at its height, and people are dying from starvation by hundreds daily.

The princess dowager of China has confined Prince Tsai for life in a dungeon for not being present to congratulate her on her birthday, and in refusing to worship at the shrine of his ancestors.

Friday, July 24.

Powderly's nomination as immigration commissioner is being held up in the senate.

Uruguay rebels have succeeded in overturning the government and establishing one of their own.

The wheat crop of Oregon this year will be the largest in the history of the state, amounting to 18,000,000 bushels.

Miners returning from the Klondyke region give discouraging reports of the suffering to be endured in a trip to that section unless the prospector has plenty of money and provisions.

The Stockholm Aftonbladet has received a dispatch from Dr. Nansen, in which the explorer says he thinks Herr Andree's undertaking to reach the North Pole by balloon is practicable.

Saturday, July 24.

Kid McCoy knocked out Dick Moore in three rounds at the Olympic Athletic club, Buffalo.

Emperor William has invited the sultan to send Turkish officers to witness the German military maneuvers.

Dewitt Compton, a Chicago peddler, killed his 2-year-old boy and probably fatally wounded his wife and himself.

President Andrews of Brown university has resigned because his views on the silver question did not agree with those of the trustees.

W. F. Crawford, an insurance agent from Des Moines, committed suicide at the Butler House at Boone, Ia. He was a pharmacist and a 32d degree Mason.

In the race for a purse of $1,000 at the state meet of the Michigan division, L. A. W., at Grand Rapids, Bald won first money, Kiser second and Cooper third.

A dispatch from Hamburg says that a boat containing 45 employes of the Hamburg Engine works capsized in the river Elbe. Six persons were drowned.

Monday, July 26.

Governor Drake of Iowa has withdrawn from the gubernatorial contest, because of physical disability.

William F. Bickel, president of the defunct Minnesota Savings bank of St. Paul, has been acquitted of the charge of perjury.

In view of the present rush of travel to the Klondyke gold fields, Secretary Gage has established a subport of entry at Dyea, Alaska.

For the English derby of 1890 August Belmont has entered two horses, Richard Croker two, J. R. Keene three, Pierre Lorillard two, and Foxhall Keene one. For the Oaks of 1899 Mr. Croker has entered three, Keene two, and Lorillard two.

Tuesday, July 27.

The will of Robert McMillan, the lumber king, bequeaths $25,000 to Lawrence university at Appleton, Wis.

The comptroller of the currency has issued a call on national banks for a report on their condition at the close of business Friday, July 23.

A large hole in one of the streets of Beloit, Wis., is supposed to have been made by a meteor, and college astronomers are trying to dig it out.

The trustees of Lehigh university have authorized an emphatic denial of the report that the university may be compelled to close its doors in September.

The Algonquin Woolen Mills company of Passaic, N. J., have given notice that on Aug. 1 wages in their large mills will be increased from 10 to 15 per cent.

Mrs. E. T. W. Packard, through whose efforts many laws have been passed bettering the condition of insane patients throughout the United States, is dead at Chicago.

The British government has again declined to interfere in the execution of the sentence of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, on the ground that there is no reason for a change of judgment in the matter.

Ex-Senator Doolittle Dead.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 27.—Ex-United Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin died at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at the home of his daughter, at Edgewood, near the city, of Bright's disease. He was 82 years of age.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

OSTRICH HUNTING.

Profitable Sport That Is Making the African Birds Scarce.

An ostrich chase is very attractive sport, or rather the sale of booty is so great as to attract hunters. The Arabs give themselves to it with a real passion. Mounted on their fine little horses, they try as much as possible to fatigue the ostrich, for as it is 8 feet high and has very strong legs it possesses a quickness of movement which the best horse cannot attain. It has great endurance. Overtaken by the hunter, it seeks to defend itself with its feet and wings, but more often it still strives to escape by night, uttering a plaintive cry. In fact, the ostrich is deprived of the power of flight by reason of its great size. The muscular force with which nature has endowed it is not equal to lifting such a weight. Its peculiar organization has made it the courier of the desert, where it is able to quickly traverse the almost limitless expanse.

The Arab knows very well that it is the habit of the ostrich to make great detours about its nest in a circle. He chases it, then, without ceasing until it is almost there, when, worn out, it succumbs, concealing its head in the sand in order not to see its enemy, or instinctively hoping to escape a danger which it cannot see any more. This chase requires eight or ten hours, but it offers large rewards. The plumes are worth a considerable sum, the skin makes good leather, and the Arabs are very fond of the flesh. Besides, in spite of the fact that it reproduces its species rapidly, the ostrich is all the time becoming rarer, and it is hunted for export and domestication in other countries. It is one of Africa's great resources and may become a new source of prosperity to Algerians if they are willing to make the effort. The point of the popular saying, "the stomach of an ostrich," has been confirmed recently by an autopsy on one, doubtless for a time captive, when the following was found in its stomach: A parasol handle, two keys, two great pieces of coal, a glove, a handkerchief, a pair of eyeglasses, a ring, a comb, three large rocks, the necks of two beer bottles, the sole of a shoe, a bell and a little harmonicon.—Paris Illustre.

THE INNUIT RACE.

A Peculiar People Who Live on the Coast Line of Alaska Territory.

The Innuit race of people, commonly and also corruptly called Eskimos, occupy almost the entire coast line of Alaska, with the numerous outlying islands from the boundary line westward along the arctic coast to Bering strait; thence southward to the Alaskan peninsula, over the peninsula and the Aleutian islands, and eastward and southward along the coast to Mount St. Elias, with the exception of a comparatively small territory at Cook's inlet, and also at the mouth of Copper river, at which points the Tinneh tribe of Indians from the interior have forced their way to the coast. Living constantly on or near the sea, they from infancy have not the slightest fear of the dangers of the deep, and at an early age become bold navigators and skilled fishermen and sea hunters.

The word "innuit" in their native tongue signifies people, and as such is used by them to designate those of their own race as our people. "Eskimo" is a word of reproach and has been given them by their neighbors, the term meaning "raw fish eaters." The Innuits of Alaska are physically much superior to those inhabiting the eastern side of the continent, in Greenland and Labrador. They are all of the same race and speak a common language through each locality, and often each village from the Atlantic to the Pacific will possess a dialect distinctively its own. Those of our territory are tall and muscular, not a few of them being 6 feet in height. They have small, black eyes, high cheek bones, large mouths, thick lips, coarse brown hair and fresh, yellow complexions. In many instances men will be seen with a full beard and mustache, and in some particular families their manly beauty is further enhanced by wearing a labret below each corner of the mouth in a hole cut through the lower lip for the purpose. They are a good natured people, always smiling when spoken to, and are fond of dancing, running, jumping and all athletic sports.—Alaska News.

Robber Gulls of the Pacific.

"Out on the Pacific coast a great deal of amusement is furnished to people of an observant disposition," said L. C. Gardner of Grays Harbor, Wash., "by a walk along the seashore. For instance, there is the robber gull, one of the most graceful of birds, which always follows the pelican. The latter is an expert at catching fish, which it sees from a great height, diving with the swiftness of a bullet and seldom missing its prey. But after getting the fish in its huge beak with the pendent sack it is unable to handle it readily and always throws it in the air, catching it in its pouch, which answers the same purpose as a soldier's haversack. That is the gull's opportunity. The instant the fish leaves the beak of the big bird the robber swoops down with the swiftness of the wind, and before the fish reaches the distended jaws of the pelican it is snapped up, and the pelican is left far behind, looking foolish. Pursuit is useless, for the pelican is a heavy flier, while the gull is one of the swiftest of the feathered race."—Denver Republican.

Didn't Know It.

"What do you think of those autograph hunters, Noah?" asked Johnson.

"Autograph hunters? What are they?" replied Noah.

"Why, people who hunt autographs, of course," explained Johnson.

"I really don't know enough about 'em to say," said Noah. "Fact is, I don't believe I ever even saw an autograph. We didn't have any in the ark, I know. What kind of a looking beast is it?"—Harper's Bazar.

LOVE WHICH ASSAILS.

Love, which assails us oft
At glance or word,
Strikes home so quick, so soft,
It is not seen or heard.
Yet shall the heart until its dying day
Bear token of the gentle despot's sway.

Love has a smiling mien,
Yet is he stern.
His bolt is shot unseen.
The heart it cleaves shall burn
And long and wait, and wait and long again
For love to cure where love has given pain.

Love for its conquest needs
A day, an hour.
The stricken heart still bleeds—
Such is love's power—
While year on year shall in procession glide,
Still seeking love and scorning all beside.

Love's cruelties we know
All we who live,
Yet seek for nothing so
As that the god may give
To us his pleasure, pain and honey gall,
Lacking which gifts we lack life's best of all.

—J. L. Heaton in "The Quilting Bee."

EFFECTS OF TEA SMOKING.

Physicians Alarmed at the Growth of the Habit Among Women.

Physicians and specialists on nervous troubles are treating numerous cases of extreme insomnia and nervousness in young women without disclosing to them that their condition is the result of practicing the new vice of smoking tea cigarettes. The habit is increasing. From observations of its effects a west side physician declares that "a tea cigarette is a genuine brain excitant. Any one who uses it and yet does not work with her brain would go half crazy with nervousness, but with those who do brain work it is different, for the stimulus produces strange intellectual activity.

"After a couple of green tea cigarettes a poem, for instance, will almost write itself, I am told by one of my literary patients. The effect of the tea cigarette, while stimulating to the brain and its flow of thought, acts as a pure sedative to the rest of the body, quieting restlessness, uneasiness or actual pain. The after effects are bad if they have not been worked off by unusual mental work.

"At some houses green tea cigarettes are handed around after dinner, and I know three actresses of considerable reputation who give tea smoking parties twice a week. One woman, to break off this habit, on which she has expended nearly $10 a week, has lately voluntarily placed herself under private restraint. She had concealed her habit from her husband by using an artfully contrived cigarette case. It resembled a bunch of keys, each key containing one cigarette.

"So much has the habit spread that several tobacconists and druggists are keeping tea cigarettes in stock for regular customers. The active chemical preparation of tea is theine, just as caffeine is of coffee and nicotine of tobacco. When theine is administered to a frog or a small animal, it is found that it chiefly influences sensations which caffeine or coffee does not. In larger doses theine produces spontaneous spasms or convulsions, which caffeine does not. This is, in fact, the ultimate effect of smoking numerous tea cigarettes, finally producing fits or convulsions.

"Theine also acts as a local anæsthetic, quieting painful nerves. Green tea contains much more theine than ordinary black tea. So you see that the habit of smoking tea cigarettes is terribly pernicious."—New York Press.

Necessity the Mother of Invention.

"If a man keeps his eyes open, he sees many a funny thing while riding on street cars," said a regular patron of the Peters avenue line. "If you will take a ride on this line some dark night, frequently ahead of the car you'll see a light waved across the track, and if you watch closely you will see the motorman begin applying the brakes, and the car will stop, and a smiling colored gentleman will board the car and laughingly say that he got this car to stop for him. I found, upon asking a conductor one day, that the negroes in this part of the town have caught on to the fact that as that part of the city is black at night the motormen of the swift moving cars cannot detect their presence on the track in sufficient time to stop their cars for them, so they, figuratively, 'hang out a light for the car to stop,' and it seems to work both to the satisfaction of the colored population and the motormen on the cars." Necessity is the mother of invention, and it seems our colored brother has hit upon a scheme to offset the lack of lights on those streets back of town traversed by electric cars.—New Orleans Picayune.

X Rays and Diamonds.

One excellent use to which the new X rays can be put should interest women. It seems that by their aid one can readily determine whether diamonds are real or false, for the rays pass quite through real diamonds, leaving them transparent, and not at all through false ones. A real parure when photographed would show only the mounting, but in a false one all the stones would turn out black. Strangely enough, the X rays will not penetrate glass. Eyeglasses, if photographed, come out black. This proved useful in the case of a Vienna glassworker who got a bit of glass into his finger. By the aid of the rays it was discovered, extracted and the workman cured.—St. James Gazette.

Been a Boy Himself.

Practical Father—I want to buy a watch for my boy—the cheapest you have.

Honest Dealer—I'm afraid I can't warrant the cheap ones to keep very good time.

Practical Father—Oh, that doesn't matter. Just make it so he can open the back of the case.—Strand Magazine.

Invited to Call.

He—I suppose that sap headed dude has proposed to you a dozen times!

She—No. Once was enough. Come and see us when we get settled.—Detroit Free Press.

A Vain Search.

SEVERAL YEARS AND THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS EXPENDED.

An Expert Accountant and Bookkeeper of Detroit Troubled with Hereditary Scrofula in Its Worst Form—Spends a Small Fortune Seeking to Find a Cure.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

James H. Wallace, the well known expert accountant and bookkeeper, of Detroit, Mich., lately had a remarkable experience, and a reporter called at his pretty home 240 Sixth Street, to interview him regarding it. He found Mrs. Wallace in the midst of house cleaning, and after the reporter stated the object of his visit Mrs. Wallace said: "You had better see Mr. Wallace at the office of C. A. Haberkorn & Co., table manufactory on Orchard Street, and he will tell you of this experience much better than I." A visit was made to the office of the above concern where Mr. Wallace was seen. "I am," said Mr. Wallace, "yet a young man, still I have suffered untold agonies and tortures. I was born with that awful hereditary disease known as scrofula, and what I suffered cannot be well described.

The first physicians that treated me said it was a constitutional blood disorder and by constant treatment and diet it might be cured. The blood purifiers and spring remedies I used only made the eruptions more aggressive and painful. In 1888 I was a fearful looking sight and was in fact repulsive. On my limbs were large ulcers which were very painful, and from which there was a continual discharge. In three years I spent over $3000 in medicine and medical services and grew worse instead of better. I tried the medical baths, and in 1893 went to Medicine Lake, Washington, but was not benefited. I then tried some proprietary medicine, but did not receive any benefit.

"One day in the fall of 1895 while reading the paper I noticed an article about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but did not give it much attention. That afternoon while moving some books I broke an ulcer on my leg and nearly fainted, the pain made me sick and I had to stop work. While sitting in the chair I again noticed the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills article in the newspaper which was laying on the floor. I read it carefully and immediately decided to give the pills a trial, as the account which I read had been of a case similar to mine. I sent the office boy over to Frank Houp's drug store for a box and took some that afternoon. I continued their use and before I had used one box I noticed an improvement. I grew better rapidly and all my friends noticed the improvement, and after taking eight boxes there was not a sore on my person.

"I am covered with scars from the ulcers but since that time I have not seen a single indication of the old trouble. I continued the use of the pills long after I was cured as I wanted to get my system rid of that awful disease.

"If I only had bought Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People at the start I would be thousands of dollars ahead and had five years of health and happiness instead of torture. To-day I feel like a perfect man and my doctor says I am entirely rid of my old trouble."

(Signed) JAMES H. WALLACE.

DETROIT, MICH., May 7, 1897.

Before me a Notary Public in and for Wayne County, Michigan, personally appeared James H. Wallace, who being duly sworn, deposed and said that he had read the foregoing statement and that the same was true.

ROBERT E. HULL, JR.,
Notary Public.

WAYNE COUNTY, MICH.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Rock Pictures In Oregon.

W. B. Whittemore while in Alturas, Or., recently discovered some remarkable hieroglyphics about 15 miles northeast from the north end of Warner valley on the edge of what is locally known as the "desert" in Lake county. Mr. Whittemore says the hieroglyphics had been cut with a sharp instrument in the surface of the hard basaltic rock. They cover the face of the bluff for a distance of about three miles and consist of pictures of Indians with bows, arrows and spears, besides deer, antelope, dogs and wolves, geese, ducks, swans and reptiles of various kinds. Intermingled with these animals are characters which, of course, he could not decipher. He says that the execution of the pictures was very good, and he is satisfied that it could not have been the work of ordinary Indians. Throughout the entire distance the characters and pictures are in rows.

The Indians of the vicinity have no knowledge of the meaning of the hieroglyphics or of the people who ages ago chiseled them on the surface of the rocks. From the description given, the picture writing bears a close resemblance to that found in Mexico and Central America. If this supposition is true, a careful study might reveal to the archæologist some insight into the origin or wanderings of a dead and forgotten civilization.—Cor. San Francisco Call.

It Was Lucky.

"Harry," she said reproachfully.

"Well?" he returned apprehensively, for there was that in her tone that made him fear the worst.

"It is evident from your breath," she went on, "that you have been drinking."

"Well?" he said again for want of something better to say.

"When a mere girl," she explained regretfully, "I made a solemn vow that lips that touched wine should never touch mine."

"Oh, is that all?" he said with evident relief. "If you were a little more conversant with the price of things in that line and with the details of my salary, you wouldn't hesitate a moment on account of that vow. But it's mighty lucky that you didn't include anything but wine in it."—Chicago Post

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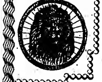

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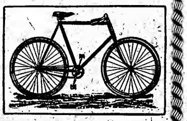

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	** No 2 for Ada, Barnesville, and St. Paul	9:00 pm
	* No 77 for St. Vincent	8:10 am
	** No 78 Mentor, and Fosston	7:20 pm
	** No 82 Mixed train for Ada and Barnesville	10:30pm
	** No 81 Mixed train for Fisher and Grand Forks	12:45am
	*** No 87 Mixed train for St. Hilaire, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Fall	9:00 a m
	*** No 88 Mixed train from St. Hilaire, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Falls	
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON July 27, 1897.

No man living knows the intricacies of the tariff question better than President McKinley, and when he declared the Dingley bill as it came from the conference eminently satisfactory as a whole and added that he was proud to have the privilege of making it a law by affixing his signature he gave high praise to the measure, but no higher than it deserves, nor than it will receive from the country at large after it has been in operation long enough to bring out all of its good points. Vice President Hobart, who is a successful business man, said: "There is already a decided revival of business, which will be helped along by the new tariff. The bill has been carefully framed and it is going to produce good results, not only for all sorts of business, but for all the men employed therein."

$100,000 a day is a high price for the country to have to pay for time wasted by a few Democratic and Populist senators in senseless and useless kicking against the inevitable. An inkling of this seems to have gotten through the head of the senatorial kickers who early in the week threatened to postpone indefinitely by talking against time, the taking of a vote in the senate on a motion to approve the conference report on the tariff bill, and to have caused them to have cut their programme short. There was no possibility of their succeeding in changing a line in the bill, because nothing could be voted upon separately unless the motion to approve the conference report was first defeated, and they knew from the first that they could not command the votes to do that. The filibuster as far as it went was simply an inexcusable waste of time for which the people had to pay the price above stated.

Mr. C. R. McKenney, of Minnesota, the efficient Enrolling Clerk of the House, is justly proud of his connection with the two great Republican tariff laws of the present generation. He held the same position when the McKinley tariff bill was passed, and now he has had the honor and pleasure of enrolling the Dingley bill.

Those who know the subject thoroughly are of the opinion that the price of which sugar trust stock has been pushed will prove a very unprofitable trap for some of the speculators in that stock who have swallowed all the Democratic stories about the sugar schedule of the tariff bill, which was accepted by the conference committee, being more favorable to the sugar trust than the schedules which were rejected, and they are predicting a fall in the stock that may catch and ruin some of the speculators. Whether the stock rises or falls it is absolutely certain that the sugar schedule adopted is much less favorable to the trust than either of those proposed in the senate.

It is probable that those who have been trying to persuade President McKinley to take the initiative in proposing some plan for the settlement of the coal strike are more anxious to see the president get into trouble than they are to see the end of the strike. At any rate that is the view of the matter taken by the president and his cabinet. Nobody is more anxious to see the strike ended than President McKinley is, and anything that he can properly do to aid any properly formulated plan to bring about a satisfactory settlement will be gladly done, but he has no idea of making himself the arbitrator between the strikers and the mine operators. If both sides were to request him to arbitrate he might do so, but outside requests for him to settle the strike, as though he wielded the autocratic power of the Czar of Russia, will not be given serious attention.

According to trustworthy information, it is time for those who were cocksure that nothing would come of sending that bimetallic commission to Europe to begin to hedge. One of the things regarded as certain to come out of it is the holding of an international financial conference, probably in the fall of next year. What will come out of that conference is, of course, a matter of conjecture, but the holding of a conference will of itself be a victory for those who advocate and believe in the eventual establishment of international bimetallism.

The senate this week adopted without discussion or division the resolution reported from the committee on Foreign Relations, authorizing the president to demand the release of three prisoners who were taken from the schooner Competitor, off the coast of Cuba, by the Spaniards some months ago and imprisoned on the charge of filibustering, and the restoration of the schooner to her owner. The three men in question are American citizens.

PUZZLERS IN COURT.

POINTS THAT HAVE KEPT THE LAWYERS GUESSING.

Curious Questions Raised In Courts of Law. All Countries Contribute a Share of What Would Make an Interesting Volume—Several Examples.

An interesting volume might be written on the curious points of law that are constantly arising in the courts. The most expert lawyers and judges are frequently puzzled by the novel situations in which they are placed.

One of the most curious points of law on record arose recently in a court at Jersey, in America. The question was whether eggs, after reaching a certain stage of incubation, were to be regarded as eggs or chickens. After quarreling about the matter for some time, counsel offered to break one of the eggs to satisfy the law that it contained a chicken, in which case, of course, the eggs would have been considerably enhanced in value, but there was a general demur to this suggestion, and the justice reserved his decision till he had consulted his colleagues. The result had not come to hand at the time of writing.

A remarkable case in France excited a great deal of attention some time ago. A gentleman dining on the terrace of a Narbonne restaurant let a bank note fall into his soup. He laid it down on the table to dry and a gust of wind blew it away. A passing dog swallowed the note, and the gentleman detained the animal, whose collar happened to bear its master's name. Indignant at his loss, the owner of the note sued the dog's master for 100 francs, the value of the note. There was much legal hair splitting, but at length the court ordered the owner of the dog to pay the money.

Another French case was that against a Paris hairdresser, who was sued by a lady for £40, being the price of her damaged locks. The fair claimant had used the hairdresser's wash, which was said to restore fallen locks, but the result in this case was to burn the hair off completely. The point was the liability of the hairdresser, and the court awarded the lady £8.

Applications for injunctions often raise curious points. Not long ago an injunction was granted to restrain an officer in the life guards from keeping horses in a London drawing room, the ground of objection being the noise which the animals made, which annoyed the neighbors. The offending officer is now in a lunatic asylum.

There was a fight not long ago in one of the London courts between a barrel organ and a piano, an injunction being claimed to restrain a gentleman from keeping an organ. It seemed that the offender was annoyed by his next door neighbor's piano, and to avenge himself he obtained a barrel organ, which he played at all times of the day. The question of the "liberty of the subject," of course, came up, but the court decided that, if an Englishman's house is his castle, it is not a fit place for a barrel organ that never stops, and the organ received strict instructions to remain silent, on the ground that the owner evidently intended to create a nuisance.

The market value of a cough was the question submitted to the Birmingham county court. A barrister sued a railway company for £50 for discomfort suffered by smoking being allowed in a waiting room at a station and in nonsmoking carriages. The smoking aggravated the barrister's cough, and he was awarded £10.

A queer point arose in the revision court at Nottingham. While the court was sitting a young collier named Allcock killed his wife in the most deliberate manner and afterward confessed his crime. An application was made that Allcock's name should be struck off the register. "Why?" queried the barrister, receiving the answer, "Because he is a murderer." "That remains to be proved," said the barrister, and the name remained on the roll.

The finding of lost property has often given rise to curious points of law. A workman who found a valuable ring in a London theater claimed the return of the ring from the proprietors, who had taken possession of it. The court, however, rejected his claim, as the ring had been picked up while the man was fulfilling his duties as a servant. At first sight this decision appears to be inconsistent with that arrived at some years ago in a case in which a chimney sweep sued a jeweler for a precious stone. The sweep had found a brooch on his rounds, which he took to the jeweler, who extracted a precious stone and substituted a worthless imitation. On this being discovered, the jeweler replied to the sweep's demand for the return of his stone that the stone did not belong to the sweep, as he had found it, the inference being that he could, therefore, steal it with impunity. The court, however, held otherwise, and the sweep recovered his jewel.

Eastern superstition gave rise to a singular argument in a Chinese court not long ago. A Chinaman had been sent to prison, and, according to custom, the authorities proceeded to cut off his pigtail, whereupon the prisoner applied for an injunction on the ground that without his pigtail he could not enter the kingdom of heaven. After much legal quarreling the court decided that there is no religion in prison, and that the prisoner must share the fate of his comrades, whatever the result in the world to come.—London Tit-Bits.

The Episode Closed.

He is a young lawyer, and she lived in the west end. They were to have been married in a month. The other day they fell to quarreling over the telephone. She was petulant. He was angry. Finally she called him a b-b-brute and said that he could consider the engagement off.

"All right," said he, and then he "rang off," as they say in telephone parlance.

And she—well, she returned the ring.—Albany Journal.

McClure's Magazine for August.

The August McClure is issued as a special Midsummer fiction number, and without ignoring serious interests, it justifies it's title in an eminent and most entertaining degree. A complete novelette by Rudyard Kipling, dealing with school life in England and army life in India, and obviously written straight and hot from the author's own personal experience, would alone, especially with it's admirable illustrations, make the number distinguished. But there are four or five shorter stories—stories by Conan Doyle, Robert Barr, John Kendrick Bangs, and others, each more or less novel and enticing in incident and interest, and most of them also attractively illustrated.

The number is notable, furthermore in it's poetry. James Whitcomb Riley, in one of his best dilect poems, depicts the varying aspects of "Our Queer Old World" under the successive point of view between youth and age; Cy Warman, in "Will the Lights be White" gives tender and flowing utterance to the hopes of an old engineer as "swift towards life's terminal" he treads; and Albert Bigelow Paine, in a short poem of quite unusual quality, and, with intentions deeper than his words express, marks how the shadow of Omar's mosque once crept across Gethsemane.

Madame Blanc, the well-known French novelist and writer in the "Revue des deux Mondes:" and in an illustration of this, the French artist Boutet de Monvel has made a drawing of the gamin from the life, which is the frontispiece of the number. Hamilton Garland, drawing on unpublished documents and the testimony of eye-witness, supplies a very precise and detailed description of Lincoln's first meeting with Grant. They met somewhat unexpectedly to Lincoln, in the course of a public reception at the White House, when Grant had gone on to Washington from Nashville to receive in person his commission as Lieutenant General. An illustrated article by H. J. W. Dam portrays and pictures in all it's details the curious and dangerous life and work in the great dynamite factory at Ardeer, Scotland.

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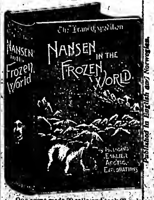

One agent made 29 calls and took 27 orders; another took 82 orders in 5 days, another sold 25 in 2 days, etc.

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MORTGAGE SALE.

First pub. July 22, 1897.
Last pub. Sept. 2, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated February 8th 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota February 10th, 1892, in book 58 of mortgages pages 571 to 573 whereby Nils O. Thorbjornson, an unmarried man mortgagor, mortgaged to the Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee the east half of the northeast quarter and northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirteen (13) and southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twelve (12) in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) of range forty (40) in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $353.70, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $46.15, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $399.85.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, Sept 4th, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 15, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & Co. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [15-21]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First pub. July 22, 1897.)
(Last pub. Sept. 2, 1897.)

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale, dated December 12th, 1891, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota December 15th 1891 in book 58 of mortgages pages 257 to 2 2 whereby Arnt Knutsen, an unmarried man, mortgagor, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee the east half of the southwest quarter and lots six (6) and seven (7) of section six (6), in township one hundred and forty-eight (148) of range thirty-nine (39) in said Polk county by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $425.25, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $24.67 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $449.92.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, Sept. 4th 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 15, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, Mortgagee
H. C. GILBERT & Co. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [15-21]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. In Probate Court.
County of Polk. }

On reading and filing the petition of Lars J. Brink, made in the matter of the estate of Thomas Edgar deceased which said petition is dated July 7th, 1897 representing among other things that upon the 23rd day of October 1893 the aforesaid Thomas Edgar made a contract in writing to convey unto one Elna Brink the northwest quarter of section fourteen township one hundred and fifty-two range forty-five upon the performance of the conditions of said contract by said Elna Brink, and that all of said conditions have been performed by and on behalf of said Elna Brink, and that she is entitled to a conveyance of said premises, and further representing that said Thomas Edgar and said Elna Brink are now deceased, and that Jemima Edgar is the administratrix of the estate of said Thomas Edgar and that said petitioner is the husband and one of the heirs at law of said Elna Brink, and praying that an order and decree of this court be made directing a conveyance of said premises; Now therefore it is ordered that said petition be heard by the court at the office of the judge thereof in the city of Crookston in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota at two o'clock in the afternoon of the seventh day of August 1897.

It is further ordered that notice of said hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate and said premises hereinbefore described by publishing this order in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at the city of Crookston once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said hearing.

Dated July 13th 1897.

By the Court,
OLE E. HAGEN,
A. A. MILLER, Judge of Probate
Attorney for Petitioner. [15-17]

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., April 28, 1897.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on August 3, 1897, viz:
Gustaf Christianson, H. E. No. 14446 for the E½ NE¼, E½ SE¼, Sec. 24, Town. 147 N., R 47 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Tom Sanden, Olaus Anderson, Andrew Heskestad and Brent Anderson, all of Elme, Minn.
[10-16] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office Crookston, Minn. June 23rd 1897.
Notice is hereby given that Walter C. Kelso, of Halloek, Minn., has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the register and receiver of the United States Land Office in Crookston, Minnesota on Friday the 6th day of August, 1897, on timber culture application No. 4596, for the se quarter of section No. 28, in Township No. 152 N., Range No. 47 W.
He names as witnesses: Robert Casmey, Emil VonderBeek, G. VonderBeck, and C. Stohr, all of Euclid Minnesota.
[11-16] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

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The next school year opens at St. Cloud and Moorhead Aug. 31.

The school at Winona and Mankato will enter upon continuous sessions from and after July 1, 1897. The school year will hereafter be divided into four quarters of 12 weeks each.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

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The Civic and Philanthropic Society sends us about a column of stuff set in solid nonpariel in relation to their conference to be held at Battle Creek, Mich., Oct 12 to 17 and asks us to publish it a few times "in the interest of humanity." Now we confess to a deep interest in humanity in general but life is too short, and breadstuff too high for us to devote our whole time and labor unremunerated in the way suggested by the C. and P. S. We like to feel that we are doing good in the world but we like also to feel that it pays to do good—even preachers have to have a little money once in awhile.

THE calamity howlers find their program for 1897 materially interfered with by the fact that crops are light abroad and heavy in the United States, and that the farmers are therefore more prosperous in 1897 than for many years.

HAVING assured the country of a sufficient revenue and business activity through the new tariff, the administration wants to assure it of the stability and safety of its currency by legislation at as early a date as practicable on this subject.

NO TARIFF law passed in the memory of this generation has been as thoroughly acceptable to the people as the one to which President McKinley attached his signature more promptly after inauguration than any President ever had done since Washington.

THE facts that the farmers of the West are paying off their mortgaged indebtedness has put such quantities of money into the markets that the loan agencies are offering loans on farm property at reduced rates and on terms more favorable than those of last year.

THE gold Democracy is finding its ranks greatly strengthened now that it has entered upon active campaigns in all the States where there are to be elections this fall. Large numbers of men who unwillingly supported the Bryan ticket and platform last year are now falling in line with the gold Democrats in an attempt to secure true Democracy and control the body bearing that name.

MR. Bryan's contribution to the Populist campaign fund still proves a subject of discussion among the Populists. Committeeman Bateman still insisting, in a publication in the Washington Star on this subject, that the contribution was made with the distinct understanding that it would result in the omission by the convention to determine the attitude of the party on the subject of fusion prior to the opening of the campaign of 1900.

EX-CANDIDATE Bryan's lamentation that "general prosperity has not yet appeared" does not seem to apply to himself since the newspapers of the country are busying themselves with the announcement that he has grown so prosperous and luxurious in his habits that he wears silk and ruffled night-shirts, a habit which they seem to assume is rather out of the proprieties with a gentleman who has so recently passed as the real and only genuine friend of labor.

THOSE prophets of evil who have been croaking in lugubrious tones about the mental failings of Secretary Sherman are finding in his letter to Ambassador Hay on the fur-seal question so vigorous a refutation of their absurd and indecent charges that they should not under any circumstances renew the falsehood which they have been circulating about him. Whether even such convincing proof of the falsity of their assertions will be sufficient to silence them is doubtful, since their attacks were, of course, for a political purpose and with a view of discrediting and annoying the McKinley administration and its Secretary of State.

EVERYTHING is going against the silverites. They have been insisting that the world could not get along without large additions of the white metal to the currency of the world, and now here come the gold mines of the world this year with their largest production in history, while on top of that comes the news of the discovery of the richest gold mines in existence in our own Alaska. Add to this the fact that the whole world is likely to send us gold in exchange for our splendid crops this year, especially because of the shortage of the crops in other countries, and it is apparent that there is to be no scarcity of gold and no lack of prosperity in the United States during the coming year.

THE hard times which the farmers of the country have had under the Wilson tariff law have shown them the importance of reducing their indebtedness as rapidly as possible. Dispatches to the New York Sun (Democratic) indicate that the farmers are making prompt use of the advance in the prices of wheat, wool, and other products and in devoting the money thus received to the clearing of their indebtedness. The Sun's dispatches from all the great farming regions of the West and Northwest show that the farmers there are reducing their indebtedness very rapidly, and that the prospects are that they will still further do so under the good prices which they have reason to expect for their splendid crops soon to be harvested.

THE assertion that the reduction in tariff rates by the Wilson law was the cause of the reduction in miners' wages is denied by the few remaining advocates of low tariff who gleefully parade the fact that there was no increase in the importations of coal under the Wilson law. They are apparently trying to lead the public away from the fact that it is the reduction in prices of imported articles which causes a corresponding reduction in the price of home-produced articles. The reduction in the tariff on Nova Scotia coal permitted it to come into the New England markets 35 cents a ton cheaper than it came in under the McKinley law, and, as a consequence the West Virginia coal could no longer compete with it and was forced to seek a market in the West, which resulted in the precipitation of a coal war and a reduction in the wages of coal miners.

PROSPERITY is coming as sure as fate, the Demo-pop pessimists and calamity howlers to the contrary notwithstanding. Yet it cannot be expected to enfold the whole country in a day, or a month. But the anticipatory effect of the Dingley bill is being felt very perceptibly in the new impulse of life which is going over the land. The effect of a renewal of confidence is, first, on the manufacturing districts where thousands of men are being employed in anticipation of the early enactment of the law, and where, as soon as the law is actually passed and imports cease, so that manufacturers can base calculation, thousands of other hands will at once go to work. Activity will then gradually extend to the agricultural sections by reason of the increased demand for products, by newly employed laborers receiving their regular weekly wages with which they will purchase liberally the necessities of which they have been in part deprived for the last four years.

THE advocates of the free-and-unlimited coinage-of-silver-at-the-ratio-of-16-to-1-without-waiting-for-the-consent-of-any-other-nation are absolutely paralyzed by the advices from London which indicate that Great Britain, as well as France and other European nations, has indicated to President McKinley's commission a willingness to co-operate with the United States in the holding of another international bimetallic conference. These gentlemen who have been insisting that the United States should jump into free coinage at once without any attempt at international action have constantly asserted that it would be impossible to get the co-operation of European nations and especially that of Great Britain, but recent advices from London indicate that the efforts of the commission are not only likely to be successful as to the calling of a conference but that it will probably be held in the United States and attended by representatives from all the great nations of the earth.

DOES the new tariff law give the sugar trust any advantages? Are the advantages greater or less than those of the Wilson law? If it does not give it any advantage why did the sugar-trust stock advance when the report of the conference committee became public? These are questions that everybody will ask, now that the new law is completed, and to which every one will want a frank answer. Here it is. The Dingley bill as it passed the House made the rates of duty on refined sugar, one-eighth of a cent per pound more than the average rates on unrefined sugar. It is believed that the actual cost of refining sugar is less than one-eighth of a cent a pound, and that therefore it is only justice to sugar refiners that the law should be so framed that refined sugar when it comes in must pay a duty of one-eighth of a cent more than unrefined sugar, for if that were not the case, refined sugar from abroad would drive the refiners in this country out of the business. This one-eighth of a cent per pound, or, as the experts put it, 12½ cents per hundred pounds, is the "differential," and was generally accepted by the public when the Dingley bill passed the House as entirely satisfactory and certainly not advantageous to the trust. The bill went to the Senate committee, and the rates were so changed that the "differential" amount to about 22½ cents, which is practically that of the Wilson law. The Senate itself reduced this materially, bringing the differential nearer to the House rates, and when the conferees took up this feature of the bill, the House conferees insisted upon going back absolutely and actually to the "differential" of 12½ cents per hundred pounds or one-eighth of a cent per pound. The Senate conferees were anxious for a general increase in the protective rates of the bill in order to give additional protection to the beet-sugar growers, and through their urgency on this subject there was a slight increase in the rates, the "differential" of 12½ cents per hundred pounds being, however, absolutely retained, and no more. It has been assumed that because the stock of the sugar trust advanced immediately after the action of the conference committee became known, their action must have been advantageous to the trust. The facts are these: The trust had imported no less than 700,000 tons of raw sugar in the expectation and knowledge that the new tariff law would increase the tariff rates, and that it would thus be able to make a large profit upon whatever sugar it could bring in prior to its final enactment. But the secretary of the treasury had recommended that an internal revenue duty of one cent per pound be placed on this raw sugar in stock. It was the knowledge of the fact that the conferees did not place any internal revenue duty upon this sugar in stock, and that the profits of the sugar trust on the 700,000 tons of sugar it had thus imported would be many millions of dollars, probably as much as 10 or 12 millions, and that it would thus be able to pay enormous dividends upon its stock during the coming year that caused the advance in sugar stock when the final action of the conference becomes known. This is the story in a nutshell, and it is but justice to all that the facts should be known, and that the charges made by the Democrats that the action of the conference was advantageous to the trust and caused the advance in it's stocks are unfounded. The advance in the stocks of the sugar trust is due to the profits which it will make upon the sugar which it imported prior to the increased duties, just as wool importers imported wool for that purpose; just as the importers of woolen goods and other articles upon which the tariff duty was increased imported large stocks for the sake of the profit they could make after the advance in the tariff; and but for the fact of the possibility that the internal revenue tax would be levied, sugar-trust stock would have gone up to it's present figure long ago.

Body Found.

At about noon on Sunday the body of Dr. Stebbins, who was drowned at Fertile on Wednesday night of last week, was found at the bridge near Kankel's mill a few miles from Fertile. On Friday, as the body had not yet been found a wire netting was drawn across the river at the bridge in such a way as to catch the body if it should get that far down. A great many men had been constantly dragging the river, until Sunday morning when hundreds joined in the search, some of them stimulated no doubt by the reward of $50.00 that had been offered for the recovery of the body. Dept. Coroner Chesterman was notified of the finding of the body and went down on Sunday to make the necessary arrangments for disposing of it. Dr. Stebbins was a comparatively new comer in the county but had made many friends in that time; all who knew him speak highly of him, and it is said that he was engaged to be married to an estimable young lady of Fertile, a sister of Dept. county auditor Wm. Vannet.

For Sale Cheap.

A first class farm in the town of Lowell 3 miles from the city, containing 280 acres well stocked, with or without crops.

[16-t-f] F. ROBERT.

The Nickel Plate Road

Has been selected by Commander-in-Chief Clarkson for the transportation of himself and staff to the G. A. R. encampment to be held at Buffalo N. Y., Aug. 23rd to the 28th. Tickets will be on sale Aug. 21st, 22nd and 23rd at rates of $10.50 for the round trip.

This will offer an opportunity to the comrades now living in the great west and northwest to once more visit the home friends and shake hands with those with whom they fought shoulder to shoulder in the great Civil War.

For full information call on, or address J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St. Chicago, or

H. Thorne, G. P. and T. A. 111 Adams St. Chicago, Ill. [No 21-3-19]

COUNTY BOARD PROCEEDINGS

At The Regular Session Commencing July 12th.

Board Met on Time With a Full Quota Present.

Petition of Andrew Oberlin, asking to be detached from school Dist. No. 8 and attached to Dist. No. 155 received and hearing ordered for next meeting.

Petition of A. Bubendorf and others for creation of a new school district read and hearing ordered at next meeting.

Petition of Chas. Provost, asking that a fractional part of the town of Gentilly be detached and added to the town of Crookston was on resolution offered by Commissoner Fortier granted.

Bids for the purchase of $36,000 of Polk county bonds were opened and the bid of F. R. Fulton & Co. was, by resolution accepted, they to pay $36,000 and accrued interest from date of bonds to date of delivery and furnish the bonds free of cost to the county.

Commissioner Fortier offered the following resolution which was adopted:

RESOLVED:—That the auditor is hereby instructed to issue his warrant in favor of H. Steenerson in amount of $122.77, in payment of judgment for costs in the case of Andrew Steenerson vs Polk county in the sum of $96 and in the case of J. J. Ide et al vs Polk county in the sum of $26.77

Petition for incorporation of the village of Climax received favorable action.

An order accepting the petition and appointing viewers in the matter of the county ditch, through the towns of Vineland and Hammond, was made and adopted, and Frank Cernousek, Paul Sorenson and C. C. Ostby were appointed as the board of viewers.

Hearing of Ole O. Vollendahl Jr., and others, in a school matter was postponed till next meeting.

Apportionments from road and bridge fund were made as follows: Hill River, $100; Chester, $100; Liberty, $150; Garden, $150; Onstad, $150.

Petition of Olaus Olson in relation to ditch in Winger was laid over till next meeting, as was also petition of Pauly C. Paulson and others asking for the creation of a new school district.

Application of Chris. Steenerson for ferry license was laid over till next meeting for action.

Petition of John Stone and others relating to a sub-drainage district was referred back to the signers not being in accordance with law.

Application of Security Trust Co., of Grand Forks, N. D., for cancellation of certain seed grain liens was granted.

Contract for repairs on East Grand Forks bridge was awarded to J. S. McIlrath on his offer to do the work for $150.

Auditor was authorized to advertise for bids for building six pile wagon bridges in Northland and Tabor.

Com. McArty was authorized to look after one S. P. Vikjord, a pauper of the town of Tilden.

Auditor authorized to advertise for bids for construction of an extension of brick vault in the register of deeds office.

The usual grist of bills were allowed and the board adjourned.

Paul Carpenter returned to Fosston on Tuesday morning, after a business visit in the city for several days.

Eternal Vigilance.

Is the price of perfect health. Watch carefully the first symptoms of impure blood. Cure boils, pimples, humors and scrofula by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Drive away the pains and aches of rheumatism, malaria and stomach troubles, steady your nerves and overcome that tired feeling by taking the same great medicine.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

South or East; Which?

When a trip is contemplated it is always well to prepare in advance, in order to avoid little inconveniences which are often annoying. The two fast trains leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul daily via Wisconsin Central Lines for Milwaukee and Chicago make close connections with trains East and South. Being elegantly equipped with sleeping cars, parlor cars and day coaches, they are fully appreciated by the traveling public. Your nearest ticket agent will give you complete information and furnish you folder of the Wisconsin Central Lines.

JAS. C. POND,
General Passenger Agent,
[16-tf] Milwaukee, Wis.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Rev. C. F. Kite went to Mentor on Monday evening.

K. D. Chase is up from Faribault on his annual visit.

John Buhn was down from Maple Lake on Tuesday.

S. C. Bugley came down from Fosston Tuesday Morning.

Ben Strawbridge came in from the Lake on Tuesday morning.

Joe. Mathews is off for a pleasure trip to Rainy Lake country.

Fred Davis returned from Wabasha last week quite out of health.

Lewis Ellington went out on the Fosston line Tuesday morning.

Many went down to the Workmans picnic at Fisher on Wednesday.

J. P. Foote went out to Maple Lake on Monday evening for a brief outing.

Mrs. P. L. Renne returned on Wednesday from a visit to relatives and friends in Garden.

John Bauman was in from Fosston this week greeting his old army comrades and other friends in the city.

Comrade Kisteamacher returned this week from a good long visit to Argyle, glad to get home though he had a splendid visit.

Judge Ives arrived in England safe and sound on his way to St. Petersburgh, which place he has no doubt reached by this time. He has enjoyed his trip hugely so far.

During the storm on Wednesday evening, lightning struck the large barn on the experimental farm, and it with almost its entire contents was consumed. The horses were all saved except two or three. The fire was seen by many in the city and some went out.

Geo. M. Swift, who came in from Mentor on Tuesday, to get his colt that wears the campaign hat, reports that wheat is beginning to crinkle down badly in the vicinity of Mentor. This commenced this week, after the big rains were over and as yet the cause has not been determined.

"Dr. Stebbins Drowned."

The Fertile Journal gives the following account of the death of Dr. Stebbins:

"Such was the startling exclamation that our citizens heard on arising this morning. It seems too sad to believe but it is only too true. The doctor yesterday afternoon was called upon to visit a sick patient near Gury. He drove there crossing the Sand Hill river bridge at the slaughter house, the river at that time was not very high but was raising fast. When he returned and reached the river it was between 11 and 12 o'clock at night. The water in the mean time had risen several feet over the bridge and overflowed the road on both sides of the bridge for quite a distance. Not knowing this and it being very dark he drove into the water and instead of following the road the horses got headed towards down stream. Here he got out and cut the horses loose from the buggy but being unable to turn them around he waded back to the road and went to Ener Berge's place for assistance. He got a lantern and together with Mr. Berge and another man made another effort to save his team. They waded out until the water got up to their shoulders and the two men being unable to swim stopped where they were. the lantern in the mean time going out, the doctor then took hold of a long rope they had with them and started on, but in some way the two men let go of it. The doctor had by this time reached the bank of the river and must have walked into the main river. The two men heard him groaning and then a call for help which was repeated again shortly afterwards. This was the last heard of him. The sad news was brought to town early this morning and a large body of men went to look for his body. The team and buggy were found, one of his horses, the one the doctor was most interested in saving, was alive, but the body of the unfortunate man is still missing. Boats have been sent for and when they arrive another effort will be made to recover his body.

The sad affair has cast a gloom over the village. Everybody was his friend and no one will be missed more than Dr. Stebbins. He came to Fertile about four years ago fresh from college and had built up a large practice. He was about 28 years old. His parents live in Pope county, he has a brother living at Ulen and another in Minneapolis. He was a member of both the Odd Fellows and United Workmen lodges of this place and had reached the highest position in both of them.

His death is probably the cause of his own fearlessness. He never hesitated when in danger and feared nothing. In this case in all probability he was bent on saving his team, of which he thought much, and did not think of his own danger.

Ladies' Home Journal Fiction Number.

The Ladies Home Journal for August, largely devoted to fiction, presents a number of short stories by the best known writers, that will pleasantly employ the leisure of midsummer days. Of special interest among these are the opening chapters of Hamlin Garland's latest serial, "The Spirit of Sweetwater," a romance with the rugged wilds of the western mining country as its picturesque background, and "The Two Mrs. Chesters," by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, one of the best stories that has come from the pen of that popular author. Arthur Willis Colton contributes a pathetic sketch, "The Flowers on Tim Rae's Grave," and Annie Steger Winston narrates a rustic courtship in "The Jilting of Mary Ellen." Ellinor Dale Runcle, in "Sergeant Matty" gives one a view of the heroism of a Salvation Army girl and her steadfast devotion to the cause in which she labors, and Grace Stuart Reid tells the story of "Her Mysterious Disappearance." Another story of powerful interest is Sarah Parr's "Before the Morning Watch," a Quaker romance laid in the stirring Revolutionary times.

Along other lines, nearer the practical side of life, Edward W. Bok addresses parents on allowing young girls too much liberty and freedom, and has hearty commendation for the work performed by our smaller colleges. "Droch" chats on "Vacation Meanderings," and Dwight L. Moody teaches the lesson of the Resurrection. Mrs. S. T. Rorer tells all about "Canning and Preserving," the preparation of food that requires but little fire, luncheon for picnics, etc. The bride, her trousseau and its accessories are treated instructively in two articles, and "How to Make a Dress" is told in another. "Indoor Window Gardening," needlework, games and pastimes for rainy days, with the various departments pertaining to the household and the home, make the August Journal's offering exceptionally complete. Pictorially it is artistic and attractive. Charles Dana Gibson pictures "Pickwick Delivering His Famous Oration," one of his series of "Dickens' People." By the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar per year; ten cents per copy.

MONONGAH MINERS OUT.

There Is Said to Be Great Excitement in West Virginia.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 27.—The miners in Monongah region have gone out en mass and news from southwest and Great Kanawha valley is that the miners have banked on Governor Atkinson's good will and struck. There is great excitement.

United Kingdom Crops.

LONDON, July 27.—The Agricultural Gazette recently sent out a circular asking information on the subject of crop prospects. The circular elicited 738 replies the substance of which shows that the wheat crop for the United Kingdom is much below the average. Barley is up to the average; oats and potatoes are slightly below it, and hay in most districts is considerably above it.

Nearing Their Diamond Anniversary.

LONDON, July 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone Sunday celebrated the 58th anniversary of their wedding. Both are in excellent health, Mr. Gladstone walking off with as much vigor as at any time in the last 10 years, shaking hands and conversing with great animation.

Many Protests Filed.

NEW YORK, July 27.—When Collector of Customs Bidwell made formal announcement that duties at Dingley law rates would be collected on goods entered on Saturday, many protests were at once filed by importers of goods entering on that day. These goods arrived by the Normannia from Hamburg, the Paris from Southampton and the Umbria from Liverpool, and the duties will make the loss to importers about $300,000.

Keep Up Your Scott's Emulsion in Summer-time

What are your resources for the summer? Have you an abundance of health stowed away for the long, hot, depleting days, or does summer find you low in vitality, run down, losing flesh, and weak? Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil will give you the proper reserve force, because it builds up the system on a solid foundation. A tonic may stimulate; Scott's Emulsion not only "boosts," it sustains.

It is a wise precaution always to have at least a small bottle of Scott's Emulsion in the house. Unopened, it will keep indefinitely. Tightly corked, after using, kept in a cool place, it will remain sweet for weeks.

For sale by all druggists at 50 Cents and $1.00

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Gomer Evans and wife were down from Angus on Saturday.

Fred Hail dropped in for an over Sunday visit with his wife.

Mrs. A. R. Fuller came back from Maple Lake on Tuesday.

J. S. Dwyer represented East Grand Forks in the city on Monday.

Hugh Robertson and family went out to the lake this week for an outing.

T. G. Thompson wears the belt since the last shoot—winning it easy.

Work was commenced on the new residence of Dept. Sheriff Losey this week.

Miss Annie Miller returned this week from a visit to friends at McIntosh.

D. A. Ray was one of Fosston's prominent merchants in the city on Tuesday.

County Atty. Gossman went out to Mentor Saturday in his official capacity.

Mrs. J. M. Palmer came down from Angus last week to go on the trip to Winnipeg.

Mrs. Chesterman's mother, Mrs. Cram, left for her home in Manitoba last Friday.

Louis Fontaine and family left Saturday for a fortnight's outing at Maple Lake.

The Great Northern train from St. Paul was two hours late on Wednesday morning.

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday without rain seems so unusual as to be remarkable.

Miss Emma Veronneau and her sister Miss Louise are visiting friends at Grand Forks.

Joe Lusian, the painter, is having some fun with the prevailing trouble—fever and sore throat.

J. R. Johnson has been appointed postmaster at East Grand Forks to succeed W. C. Nash.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

Frank Brown took a run out on the Fosston line this week.

This week started in all right. If this kind of weather continues we shall get some kind of a crop.

Manager Geo. Fontaine of the F. & A. department store went out to Maple Lake Monday evening for a bit of fresh air.

Mrs. S. Rosenthal welcomed the arrival of her mother last week, who comes for a visit.

Miss Nettie Brown, sister of Mrs. A. M. Stewart, arrived on Saturday morning on a visit.

Schmidt, the painter, went up to St. Hilaire on Monday to look after some work up there.

Mrs. W. F. Bugg and Mrs. Walter Lee went out to Maple Lake on Monday for a brief outing.

W. C. Andrew, representing the Wright Barrett & Stilwell Co., of St. Paul, was doing the printers in the city on Monday.

Mrs. D. Beveridge, of Buffalo, N. Y., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James McKenzie.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. March went over to Grand Forks to visit friends while the big mill was idle.

Mrs. J. C. Hayes and Mrs. Samuel Hayes, of Neillsville, went with the excursionists to Winnipeg.

W. E. Walker and family and Mrs. Leslie McDonald and Fred Mix and wife returned from a pleasant outing at Maple Lake this week.

Miss Jennie Heath, of Waupon, Wis., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Thomas Morris in this city.

Wm. Olds recovered from his illness sufficiently to go out to the lake this week, where he will try to recruit up.

Frank Cleary spent the Sabbath in the city renewing old acquaintance. He is traveling on the road for a large mercantile firm.

Rev. Herman P. Fisher left this week for his annual vacation visit in the old Bay State and expects to be gone about a month.

During the time that the big sawmill shut down the supply of mill wood ran quite short, but it was only for a few days.

Rev. E. P. Savage will speak at the Congregational church on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock in behalf of the State Orphans' Home.

Owing to high water in the river the Walker saw-mill had to suspend operations on Thursday, resuming again on Monday morning.

Quite a good deal of building in the city this year, even if some of our friends can't see the wave of prosperity that is surely setting in.

Prof. Casey arrived from Red Lake Falls on Saturday evening so as to be sure to be on deck at the opening of the training school on Monday.

Rev. Fraser and his sister, Miss Daisy, spent a few days at Maple Lake last week, remaining over Sunday and returning on Monday morning.

Everything indicates a good price for hay for the coming year, as the grass is exceedingly light and not much haying can be done before harvest.

E. C. Carruth, of the Grand Forks Plaindealer, came in from Maple Lake on Monday morning enroute home after a Sabbath day's rest at the lake.

A stimulant is often needed to nourish and strengthen the roots and to keep the hair a natural color. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best tonic for the hair.

Mrs. R. Reynolds is reported on the sick list—with the prevailing trouble, sore throat accompanied by more or less fever. There have been many cases of it in the city.

Nearly 300 tickets were sold for the trip to Winnipeg last Friday. The excursion train reached that city about 2 p. m. and got back here at 11 a. m. Saturday.

Deb. Lytle returned this week from a trip to New York, where he left his wife very much improved in health when he came away. He feels very much encouraged about her.

Jos. Patnaude informs the JOURNAL that he will soon have his Main St. grading contract completed. The big rains hindered the work a good bit, causing several days delay.

Superintendent of the city schools John Moore, accompanied by his wife returned on Saturday from their visit to Canada. The Prof. has been quite ill during his absence.

A. P. Haason returned from a ten days trip to Duluth on Friday. He intended to have been here sooner but was one of those who were laid out by the washout at Ulen last week.

Friday was a rather quiet day in the city almost everybody having gone to Winnipeg on the excursion. It would be easier to name those who did not go than to name those who did.

The Fosston train on Saturday evening was crowded with passengers for Maple Lake for an over Sunday outing, and Sunday was as warm, bright and beautiful as they could wish.

Sam Wallace has been on the sick list since his return from his eastern trip. Says he has lost 10 or 15 pounds in weight—which is for him a great loss for he had little to spare before his illness.

The ordinance of baptism was administered to the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Bugg at the Congregational church on Sunday morning, by the pastor, the Rev. Herman P. Fisher.

C. A. Slocum, who has been the guest of his son W. E. Slocum of this city, left for Minneapolis last night, where he will stop awhile for medical treatment before going to his home at Charles city, Iowa.

Nels Woodstrom reports considerable damage to potatoes in the town of Lowell, but thinks that wheat and other cereals will go though without material damage. Says hay will be scarce.

Supt. Jenks was in the city on Tuesday. The heavy rains of late have caused much trouble in the road which keeps him pretty busy looking after repairs. He says they are worse off in Clay Co. than we are in Polk county.

His many friends here will sympathize with Doc. Warninger over the loss of his valuable trotter, Nut Haan that died last week from injuries received in a fire. It was a valuable horse and a severe loss.

The attendance at the various churches on Sunday, gave evidence of the fact that the teachers had begun to assemble for the summer school for instructions to convene on Monday, in the increased attendance of young people.

All reports that we get indicate serious injury to potatoes by the excessive wet. If half the damage has been incurred that all reports indicate the potato crop will be extremely limited and the price will be out of sight.

Judge C. O. Christianson seems to be recovering though somewhat slowly. He has some trouble of the throat that affects his voice to such an extent as to prevent him talking louder than a whisper.

Mrs. E. D. Schreader intends to change the deal at her store. She will set the building back to the rear end of the lot and will build a large store-building in front. This step becomes necessary to accommodate her increasing trade.

A number of elevator men of Minneapolis arrived on Friday evening to look the ground over in order to approximate damage that has been done to wheat in the Valley. They were chaperoned by that prince of good fellows L. D. Marshall.

Geo. Berthiaume drove out on Monday with a party consisting of his wife, Mrs. W. A. Lauctot and Mrs Felix Fournet after red raspberries. We can easily imagine that there are no more berries in the neighborhood invaded.

A. E. Ellsworth, a civil engineer employed by the Great Northern road, while at work driving stakes near Edna on Monday had the misfortune to cut his foot severely with an axe. He was brought to the city and Dr. Dampier attended to his needs and patched him up.

Thos. Olafson and family came up from Duluth this week to visit relatives and friends in the city. Mr. O. was once engaged in business in this city where he made hosts of friends, who will be pleased to hear that he is doing a thriving business in West Duluth.

A large number of the members of the Congregational church went down to the Great Northern depot on Monday evening to bid their pastor, Rev. Herman P. Fisher, bon voyage on his journey to the old Bay State for his vacation visit.

John Sylvesterson reports that in his neighborhood, in the town of Fairfax, the excessive rains did not damage crops as extensively as reports from other localities indicate, and he thinks that with good weather from now till the crop matures they will have good crops.

J. Higgins, a foreman of a steel gang, at work in the Great Northern yards on Monday afternoon unloading the heavy steel rails from one car to another, got two fingers caught and the tips so mangled that they had to be cut off.

Edward Eggleston, known to fame as the author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster" and other interesting books, was thrown from his horse and sustained a compound fracture of the skull, and now lies in a critical condition in a hospital at Yonkers, New York.

C. P. Calhoon says that a letter from his wife on Monday informed him that she is in Rhode Island enjoying herself hugely. She is getting to be quite a traveller, having been in Vermont and various and sundry Eastern and Middle states and will visit in old York state before she returns.

Wm. Welsh says that he had two acres of nice potatoes before the rain—but they were all killed out by the excessive moisture. Says he saw potato fields on the ridge around Benoit station last week that had been ruined by the wet. He says "this will be a poor year for Irishmen!"

Collins & Creamer have one of the Minneapolis threshers, of the brand that took the first premium at the World's fair in Chicago. These machines go off so fast that it is hard work for the company to make them fast enough to supply the demand, but the company intend to enlarge their factory.

Dr. W. L. Sargeant, who returned from California a few days ago, says that they had the loveliest winter he ever saw on the coast and up to the time he left—about the middle of this month, they had had fine weather and the result is a big crop of everything. While fruit is their main crop they have considerable wheat and other cereals.

J. M. DeLance came over from Dakota on Saturday evening to spend the Sabbath at home. He arrived in a state of mind convinced by the big storm he encountered on his way over, that his big wheat crop was teetotally ruined—and arrived to find that it was all right after all—and then he felt 100 per cent better.

Mrs. C. Saugstad arrived from far off Bela Coola B. C. last week, to attend to some matters of business in connection with the estate of her husband the late Rev. C. Saugstad. She reports the colony enjoying good health and doing as well as the average of humanity. She will remain sometime engaged in business matters.

The training school opened up for business on Monday morning with a good attendance that will be increased very materially during the week. The session bids fair to be one of the most successful ever held in this city, and one of great importance to the educational interests of the county.

By a law just passed by congress an extension of time for one year is given the settler on the Red Lake Reservation in which to make the first payment. This will be a good thing for many a settler who went in there one year ago and now finds that on account of two very wet seasons he cannot make the payment required this year.

The Warren excursion to Maple Lake, consisting of five well-filled coaches, reached this city enroute about 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. They were accompanied by their band, and during the time the train stopped at the depot the band favored the crowd that were assembled at the depot with a number of choice selections.

Somebody laid a heavy hand on Doc. Farley's new silk tile, while on the Winnipeg trip and drove the hat down to doc's shoulders, and the genial doctor cannot see where the "funny" part of the joke comes in, as the valuable hat had to be retired from circulation. No refined people ever play such coarse jokes.

C. A. Slocum, who arrived from Charles City, Iowa some ten days ago to visit his son, W. E., has been quite ill since his arrival, his condition last Sunday being such as to cause much apprehension. He was reported very much better on Tuesday with prospects good for early recovery.

In its issue of July 25th, the Minneapolis Tribune contains a very good write-up of the state experimental farm at Crookston with cuts showing buildings and stock thereon. The article shows the profits to be realized on a Polk county farm when properly conducted.

The ties are all distributed on the Fosston branch and the first installment of rails, that arrived early this week were sent out and distributed, and the work of relaying will not take very long. We hardly expect to see the track finished, clear through to Duluth, in time to handle the first wheat threshed this fall, however.

According to the Eagle, the Bemidji people have reason to suspect that an elopement has taken place at that thriving village—a man named Walter Chamberlain, and a young girl named Olive Dennis. He is said to be already the proud possessor of a wife and children in Wisconsin. If the girl's father should overtake the couple his name will be "Dennis."

A. W. Severn, a brakesman on a Great Northern passenger train was severely injured when near Kittson station six miles south of the city on Monday night. He was passing through between the tender and the first car and slipped on a loose lid falling heavily against the tender. He was taken through to Grand Forks where a doctor attended to his injuries, and at last accounts was doing very well.

A tired, hungry, sleepy looking lot of hungry excursionists got off the train from Winnipeg at 11 a. m. on Saturday and hastened to surround some dining table somewhere—anywhere that an opportunity to fill an aching void presented itself, and then they went to bed for the rest of the week. As near as we can get at it the coaches were all too full for comfort—and there were others in the same unenviable condition, and everything considered it seems to have been a high old time all round.

J. J. Molstad's little boy, a lad about 5 years old, fell off a load of hay at Mat. Cornelius house on Tuesday evening and sprained his ankle, wrenched his arm and sustained a few bruises that were not supposed to be serious at first but on Wednesday morning, as the boy was in a high fever Dr. Dunlop was called when it was found that the boy had sustained serious internal injuries. The case at noon was said to be a serious one. Later reports are to the effect that the boy is out of danger.

A. E. Brush was in from Angus on Tuesday. Says grain looks nicely up his way though somewhat damaged by the excessive rains. Potatoes, however, seem to be hurt worse than anything. Says that while we shall not get a '95 crop, as a rule, there is some fine looking grain. Says he has 300 acres of as fine looking wheat as he ever saw growing, and he has one piece of oats that is phenomenal. On one stalk was a head that contained 72 kernels—and there are others fully as heavy. He thinks the grain in the north part of Polk county is all right considering the amount of rainfall.

The two brothers of August Normand, the murderer and rapist who was last week sent to the Dakota States prison to serve out a life sentence, were arrested in Grand Forks on Monday on a charge of following and insulting a Salvation Army lassie. They had come down from Roseau county to testify in the second trial of their brother, and since that trial was called off it seems they have been hanging around Grand Forks and following women about the streets with insulting propositions. "Birds of a feather" it would seem.

One would think that with the amount of work now to be had, in the hay-field, on the railroads, on the Tabor ditch, at the saw-mill in fact almost anywhere, that there would be no necessity for men to go about from door to door every day begging for a cold snack, and yet that's just what they are doing in greater numbers than at any time before, this summer. Every morning you can see great, healthy, hearty looking men sneaking around to back doors, about the time they think that the man of the house has gone to his daily toil, in the hopes of securing a cold bite. We do not believe in being uncharitable but if they were refused oftener it would be far better both for them and the community.

However severely Polk county suffered from the heavy rains it would seem that Norman county suffered very much more than we did. Up to the commencement of the big rains of Sunday, Monday and Tuesday of last week they had had so much rain that the streams were all full and the ground so thoroughly soaked that it could absorb no more and it is said that 5 inches fell during the last rain which had to spread all over the country as it had no other place to go to. The result was that many fields were from two to four feet under water and hundreds of acres of grain destroyed.

Farmer Hines, who became somewhat notorious by his efforts to build a farmers' railroad from the Red River Valley to Duluth, was last week committed to the insane asylum at Jamestown, and passed through this city on Sunday evening on his way to the asylum. He is a raving maniac and had to be handcuffed and chained to the car seat to prevent his injuring somebody or himself. He curses and swears in a horrifying manner and requires the constant attendance of one or two strong men. It would seem that he has been off his mental balance for some time, gradually getting into the condition that he now is. He cannot live long that way.

We are afraid that the many glowing tales that have been sent out from the Red River Valley about how nicely the wheat has outweathered the storms and "come out unscathed" will not be corroborated by the threshing machine, for from the most reliable sources of information that we have we are led to the belief that the damage already done is incalculable. Four weeks ago the prospect was indeed brilliant and everything indicated a very large yield but the great rainstorms since has changed all that and a vast amount of damage has certainly been done, and we might as well acknowledge the fact now as to wait till the threshing machine forces us to do so.

The Lake Park correspondent of Detroit Record has the following item of interest to our readers:

"A change will take place in the management of the Lake Park hotel next week. Mrs. Bemis, having sold the furniture and leased the property, will go to Crookston where she has secured the Commercial house, which she is having thoroughly repaired and refurnished. What is Lake Park's loss is Crookston's gain. Mrs. Bemis is one of the most popular and competent hotel managers in the northwest. While all will regret her departure from Lake Park, her friends hope that she will meet with success in her new house."

The writer of the above seems unaware that this will be no new home, for Mr. and Mrs. Bemis lived here for a number of years, in fact in the very hotel that Mrs. Bemis has rented. They made the hotel one of the most popular institutions of the kind in the Northwest and will no doubt do so again and there is no kind of doubt as to its being a success.

James Gordon McGrew, who has been hovering over the city for several months, while holding down his timber claim in the Reservation, dropped down on the cannon-ball express Monday evening just to see how Crookston enjoys the dawn of prosperity embodied in the tariff bill. Says there has been plenty rain for a month, where he has been, but what grain he saw along the way as he was coming down looks to be all right yet. He will remain in this vicinity for the haying and harvesting season provided he can find a good "yob." Thinks the Reservation is not the best adapted to stock raising of any county he ever saw. He was up there when O'Brien was drowned and says the sad accident occurred a few rods from shore in only 5 feet of water. Says that O'Brien had the gangway gate in his left hand when he was pitched into the water and it is a mystery, under these circumstances how he could have drowned, unless he was struck by a puddle wheel or something and stunned.

Gained Very Fast

Always Had Headache, Boils, and Felt Tired Out — Throat and Stomach Trouble — Feeling Well Today—Hood's Sarsaparilla Did It.

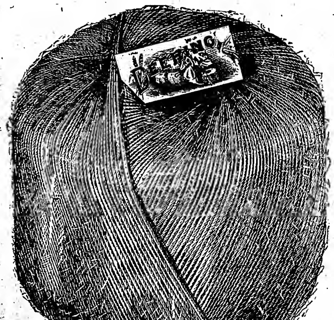
"In the summer I was taken sick and part of the time was unable to be about. I could not retain food, my throat was sore and there were boils on me most of the time. My head was always aching and I felt all tired out. I failed to find any medicine that would help me until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken one bottle and half of the next one I began to feel better and improved very fast. I gained flesh and today I am well." SAMUEL HEADY, Box 32, Boon, Mich.

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the one True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.



Deering Twine is just What it Claims to be and runs Further than any Other.

"Merits Always Wins."

Larsen & Carpenter,
Crookston, Minnesota.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

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CHAPTER XII.

They bad reached a dangerous point in their conversation, Carmen and Felix, and no one can tell what the influence of the moment might have led my comrade to say or do had they nat been interrupted by her father's call. Her eloquent eyes and her musical voice, revealing in melodions Spanish her sentiment of interest in him, were perilously captivating to a yoang man whose years were not yet six and twenty. Nothing of charm was lost by the naive frankness of her reproof and warnings concerning Felix's conduct with Sangrado, which might have sounded startling to a person of the supercivilized east. Her sentiments and her manner of expressing them were becoming and natural as well as thoroughly practical and wise in this girl af the Santa Craz valley, reared among steel blades and firearms at her father's hacienda in this Indian haunted, desperado infested region of the southwest. To make such words perfectly fitting and quite the best thing that could be said by a woman af her race under such circumstances it needs only the candition that she care greatly for the man to whom she imparts her confidences.

Whether more intimate confidences might have been interchanged between the two had opportunity been given I leave to the inference of the reader. Beyond the fact that they had been together in stress of danger where Felix was her protector it may be taken as a principle that the average and properly constituted man not atherwise engrossed, when thrown into association with a beautiful Spanish girl willing to please him, will promptly fall in love with her. And this rule scarcely admits an exception among the men of the romantic, adventurous, far southwest.

One who knows that country and its people will fully understond why Felix and Carmen, with no preliminary languishments or canventianal farmulas of appraach, with no introspections or analyses of motives, were in so brief an acquaintance, with so little said between them, undeniably and greatly taken up with each other. Already, if appearances were to be trusted, they wera on the very verge of lovemaking and had perhaps passed the border. Why not? A handsome young fellow, brave and debonair, knowing well the country and la lengua Espanol, their two days' acquaintance had more than once given him a chance to display before the eyes of Carmen his address in the time of danger.

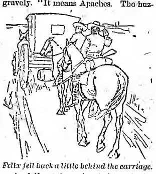
In manifesting her interest in him so undisguisedly and in speaking her mind so promptly and frankly she was simply the spontaneous, impetuous Juliet that every one of her countrywomen is when by some chance the care of the duenna lapses, even if Romeo's bright sword and silken doublet have been replaced by California jean and revolver at cartridge belt. What most of all made me suspect that the flower of love was blossoming by the savage prairie trail was the vehemence af Carmen's expression of feeling against Gaspar Sangrado, whose desperate and assiduous pursuit of her may, before she met the handsome American, secretly have pleased even though it affrighted her.

Love and hate alike begin and bloom and ripen all in a day in sunny, semitropical Arizona, like the riotous growth of verdure, flowers and poison vines that make the valleys of that region veins of emerald, decked with festal color as they wind amid the groundwork of bare, beetling mountains and braad arid spaces. Whether love would have burned in ardent words between the two had Don Ramon's nap lasted five minutes longer I will not venture to say. But in Carmen's face and manner and impression imparted by her pervading magnetism I read the unspoken thought of Lopita's taunt to Sangrado—that the senar's daughter looked kindly upon the young American caballero—and these words she knew Felix must have averheard. It was this thoaght, I was sure, which gave her the pleased, half bashful look af seif consciausness she wore as sha paused, with mantling cheek, after quoting so much as she did of the Mexican actress' words, and in that pause if ever eyes and smile carried unconsciously a message it was the message of hers to Felix that Lupita's words concerning him were true.

But we were on the trail, and now it was not sentiment, but "boots and saddles"—to mount and ride—that was the order of the day. We had far to go, and it was not the time and place for lingering. The mules were soon harnessed to the carriage, our horses were bridled and saddled as quickly, and again we were off upon our journey. As we drew away from the spot the Missourian was hitching up his team for a start, and we exchanged friendly words with the maestro, whose cavalcade came up at about the same time, having made a short nooning on the plain a mile or two behind us. Looking back after a time we could see that the Missourian's and the maestro's outfits were now traveling together.

An hour after our start, with Stein's peak to the northward and Gabilan peak to the southward behind us, Don Ramon, sitting on the front seat of the carriage with his rifle between his knees, pointed to a buzzard sailing in great circles high in the air, two or three miles ahead of us. Soon it was joined by another, and several specks in the distance, growing larger as we looked, showed that others of the carrion birds were flying our way.

"It's a bad sign," said Don Romon gravely. "It means Apaches. The buz-



Felix fell back a little behind the carriage.

zards follow them in their work, for they know they will find plenty of prey."

Soon came another sight which caused us all to rein up and pause far a time before going forward. We watched it with weapons held ready in hand as if to meet instant danger, although what we saw was far away. We had passed from the Cienaga de San Simon and now were in the high, broken country to the eastward. The mountains were about us, near at hand, although the trail for the most part still followed the open plain that lies between and about the ranges in this region. To the right and left many eminences were in view, sometimes rocky and jagged, mostly rounded hills or level topped mesas dotted with pinon trees. Long reaches of plain, on which the mesquite and cactus grew, stretched to the southward, limitless seemingly like the ocean, with solitary peaks rising like volcanic islands from the sea. All about the southern and eastern horizon the mirage played in similitude of a vast undulating water sheet, in which rocked and floated islands with strange trees and structures and monsters.

Far off to the south, where the solid earth seemed first to lift into the mirage, looking as unsubstantial as shadows or as magic lantern pictures thrown upon a screen, a herd of horses, mules and donkeys were galloping southward. Behind them rode mounted men, five or six in number, lashing them along and darting to left or right as if to keep them to a course. To one trained in life upon the plains the difference between a white man and an Indian, even seen too far away to identify more than the outlines and motion of the body, is unmistakable, and the riders we saw were plainly Indians.

Whether the horsemen were far away or comparatively near could not be estimated with any certainty, nor was it necessary that it should be. They were widening the distance between us, and, so far as we were concerned, there was no danger to be anticipated from them. But the sight of them, like that of the buzzards, was a bad omen of what might come, and a seriousness we had not felt before fell upon all our party. Don Ramon lifted the butt of his rifle from the bottom of the carriage and laid the weapon across his knees. Carmen, realizing the premonition af danger, rather from the feeling that pervaded our party than from anything she saw ar understood, turned to Felix as if to gather from his expression what might be the matter and if there were cause for alarm. Her bright face took on a questioning, anxious look at the shado of seriousness upon his brow, and she bent her gaze fixedly upon him as if to command an answer to the mute inquiry in her eyes. At once the signs of somber thought left his face, and he smiled. Instantly the look af anxiety vanished fram her face, but her eyes still asked:

"Is there anything wrong?"

"I was afraid the rain was about to fall and give us a wetting," he said, as if she had spoken to him. He pointed toward the mauntains beyond Stein's peak, whose tops were dimmed slightly as if with haze and stood against the background of a darkened sky. Carmen sank back in her seat, reassured and satisfied.

Presently Felix fell back a little behind the carriage, signaling me to do likewise. We still could see the distant Indians as they receded, becoming more and more a part of the mirage beyond the plain.

"That's not all of them," he said. "It looks as if the general was right this morning in his idea of what the renegades would do—that they would break up into little bands and take the back track for Mexico. That means that they are liable to be crossing the stage trail between here and Silver City anywhere and at any time, all heading for the Sierra Madre across the line. If we miss running into some of their parties, we shall do well. Our salvation is in the fact that the scouts and soldiers are probably pressing them too closely to give them time to lie round in wait for us."

"Well, whatever is to happen will happen. We can do no better than keep on and get out of the way of danger as fast as we can," I replied.

"Of course, and meantime we must keep in readiness against trouble if it rises. If that thunderstorm that seems to be gathering in the Pelencillo mountains doesn't break on us and flood the arroyos, we'd better make a night ride into Silver City. I think that will be Don Ramon's idea."

UNCLE SAM'S MILK CHECKS.

A Story of a Dairy, a Lead Mine, Lead Coins and of Some Queer People Who Wanted Wages Reduced.

There was once a dairyman who did a large and prosperous business. He was known and respected by a large community, and nearly all the people who knew him did business with him. I do not know what his real name was, but they called him Uncle Sam. At the early day when these things happened there was very little money, and people used bar lead, bullets and tobacco for change. Finally Uncle Sam, who was a rather unusual character, read a passage in one of Aristotle's works in regard to the invention of money, that "it was afterward determined in value by men putting a stamp on it in order that it may save them the trouble of weighing it."

So Uncle Sam built a stamping machine which would stamp out an English penny's worth of lead and was worth a pint of milk, as he was then selling milk. These checks proved to be quite convenient. People found them all full weight, and Uncle Sam's workmen and servants took their pay in them. People also sold him their cows for them, and Uncle Sam sold milk for them. Sometimes the people used the lead coins for bullets and for weights, but Uncle Sam didn't care very much. Although it did cost him something to coin them, he had passed them at their lead value. In fact, Uncle Sam would exchange coins for bar lead at any time, weight for weight, as a matter of public convenience. Some other people made coins in a mold occasionally, but people generally weighed them in order to find whether they were as heavy as Uncle Sam's coins. Uncle Sam said he didn't care how many coins they made, and he would take them himself if they were full weight.

A lead mine was discovered not very far from Uncle Sam's, and lead went down in price to about half what it had been. A great many people who had some of Uncle Sam's lead began to wonder what he was going to do about the matter. The checks were worth only a halfpenny now. They discovered that Uncle Sam was still receiving them for a penny's worth of milk and that he was continuing to pay them out to his workmen just as before.

His business was enlarging, and he was stamping out these checks in larger numbers than ever. People sold him hay and cows for them at the same rate, for he had said, that he intended to maintain the parity of his checks and the penny. People didn't use his checks for bullets now, for bar lead cost only half as much. And Uncle Sam requested his friends not to make any of these checks out of his lead, for he didn't like to accept halfpenny checks for a penny unless he had passed them off on the public for a penny's worth of labor.

The next thing of note that happened to Uncle Sam was this: The people who owned the lead mine heard about his scheme, and they got up a convention in order to see if something couldn't be done for lead. They wanted to get the good old prices. They proposed that Uncle Sam should coin the whole output of their mine free and let them cart away the checks, since they owned the lead. They tried to make Uncle Sam believe that this would double the price of lead and he could go right on doing business as if nothing had happened. There was also some talk to the effect that people couldn't pay their debts unless they could get some cheap money to pay with.

The working people were getting a penny a day, and many of them thought these lead pennies they were getting were too good and would buy too much at the stores. They joined the free coinage movement in order to get a cheap penny which would buy only half as much as the present penny, with a view of restoring lead to its old price, so people could pay their debts in cheap money. They said they would trust to luck to get their wages doubled.

Some of the wiser ones shook their heads and said Uncle Sam certainly couldn't carry the whole lead output at twice its market value. They were confident that if he should attempt to do so the lead coins would soon pass at their junk value. This would upset credits and business and ruin the whole community.

When I finish the translation of this story and learn how the tangle was settled, I will write again.—Francis E. Nipher in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Which Is the Goose?

A certain man had the good fortune to possess a goose that laid him a golden egg every day. But, disappointed with the income and thinking to seize the whole treasure at once, he killed the goose, and cutting her open found her—just what any other goose would be!

Much wants more and loses all.

Silver Standard a Drawback.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu, the French economist, writing to the Journal des Debats, says he considers Japan's adoption of the gold standard to be a complete refutation of the bimetallic theory that a depreciated monetary standard gives a country an advantage in international trade.

Credit For Farmers.

We have lately given some account of the operation of agricultural banks in Europe, which have done very much for the farming class by making it possible for it to secure loans on such security as farmers can offer. The farmer is especially in need of credit, for the interval must always be considerable between the preparation of the soil and the harvesting of the crop. He must spend money a long time before he can get any back. As to most of his products, he may be said to be carrying on a business where the stock is turned over but once a year. Furthermore, as a crop matures all over the country at the same season, and generally within a period of a few weeks, it is particularly important to the farmer that he should not be compelled to realize on his harvests immediately. He would break the market if he were obliged to sell all his crops as soon as gathered, and yet he must sell a good deal, for he has been under expense for months without any income.

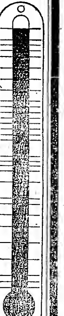
While the farmer more than almost any other producer needs credit, he cannot generally offer commercial security, and real estate is not a good security for ordinary banks of discount to take, and it is unlawful for our national banks to accept it. The result is that the farmer is usually compelled to sell his produce at an unpropitious time or to get credit of merchants and private bankers for which usurious rates are obtained. In this country there has been practically no effort to supply this need for agricultural credits, although the brokers and private bankers and factors who have made a practice af lending to farmers have made a great deal of money aut of it, for the absence of competition enables them to get a high rate for money, and the farmer pretty generally pays his debts.

It is singular that in our own country no effort has been made to afford agriculture in general the capital it needs for the improving of land and for carrying on farm operations during the long intervals between the annual marketing of crops. The changed conditions of the times make it imperative that farming must be conducted upon more scientific principles so as to get out of the land more than it has heretofore produced, and that necessity leaves no alternative but either to afford the farmer enlarged credit facilities or to leave the present landholders to be frozen out by insolvency, with the result of transferring this industry to a class possessing ampler means and able to cultivate larger farms upon improved methods.—Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.

Gold Standard Barometer.

(Showing dates where nearly all important civilized nations adopted the gold standard.)

Japan	1897
Russia	1895
Chile	1895
Santo Domingo	1894
Honduras	1894
Austria-Hungary	1892
Roumania	1890
Egypt	1885
Finland	1877
Holland	1877
Switzerland	1876
Belgium	1876
Greece	1876
Spain	1876
France	1876
Italy	1876
Norway	1873
Sweden	1873
Denmark	1873
United States (adopts)	1873
Germany	1871
Portugal	1854
United States (accepts)	1853
Australia	1851
Brazil	1849
Canada	1841
United States (practically)	1834
Great Britain (absolutely)	1816
Great Britain (practically)	1798-9
G. Britain (experimentally)	1774



A Movement For Currency Reform.

The Massachusetts Reform club of Boston has commenced a systematic movement for practical currency reform. It has recently passed formal resolutions demanding that congress shall adopt some safe plan "whereby our legal tender paper and silver and our silver certificates shall be slowly withdrawn, and gold, gold certificates and bank notes shall gradually take their places." They further advocate "such legislation as will encourage the establishment and successful operation of small banks with local capital and knowledge of credits."

These resolutions are being sent throughout the country, accompanied by a statement setting forth the views of the club and requesting every friend of currency reform to sign the resolutions and send them to congress.

This movement is exactly in line with the action of the Indianapolis conference, which was to impress congress with the fact that there is an overwhelming public sentiment in favor of currency reform.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Gold and Silver Nuggets.

First.—There is not a free coinage country in the world today that is not on a silver (or paper) basis.

Second.—There is not a gold standard country that does not use silver as money along with gold.

Third.—There is not a silver standard country that uses gold along with silver.

Fourth.—There is not a silver standard country that has more than one-third as much money in circulation per capita as the United States.

Fifth.—There is not a silver standard country in which the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's labor.

Sixth.—There is not a silver standard country in which interest rates are not higher than in gold countries.

Seventh.—Nearly all civilized countries have turned from a silver to a gold standard during the past century. None has turned from gold to silver.

1877. 1897.

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Polk County Journal,

Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

DIANA'S STORY

By LUCY C. LILLIE.

[Copyright, 1897, by the Author.]

The picture hangs in one bend of the wide hall at Blake House, so that the other day when my cousin Dorothea Blake was married to her English lover the eyes and lips of our greataunt seemed to be smiling a wistful sort of assent. Brilliant eyes they were—dark and lustrous and with a fringe of curling lashes, which lay on such a cheek! One hears of a "smooth oval"—one can see it in the portrait of Aunt Dolly's girlhood. Smooth and fair and peachlike, the dainty red lips, proud and smiling, bring just a suspicion of a dimple into each cheek. The head is a trifle on one side, but Mistress Dorothea Leigh is looking at you quite fearlessly, meeting the glances of all posterity with a bewitching air and, as it were, constantly asserting the superiority of her loveliness over that of her descendants. When the ceremony was over, Dolly—our Dolly—nodded prettily at the picture and said to us in her little daring way:

"I wonder if she approved. But then she had an English lover, and didn't grandmamma always think she came very near loving him?" The eyes in the picture seemed to smile back. Mistress Leigh wears a dress of pale yellow silk brocade. The Leigh diamonds are in a little circlet around her slim white throat, and besides there is a fine gold chain from which hangs a closed locket. When or how we got the notion I do not know, but even as children we used to say the locket held the portrait of "the English captain."

Our Dolly told her husband about it before they left us, and he said there was a definite poetical justice in the second Dorothea giving her heart to England, and then Dolly, who was growing a bit mournful over the thought of sailing away the next day, proposed our getting out an old manuscript—the story our great-grandfather had written of his first love. He was one Robert Blake, Gent., who lived in this very house in the year of our Lord 1789. Mistress Blake, his wife, was not only noted for her beauty, but as well for the wide tenderness of her charity. Everywhere there are evidences of it, and she was a woman who lived well in all ways, I fancy. Whether she prayed or sang or ate or drank there was a touch of doing what she did in the best way and for the love of God, and patriotic though she was—and no woman in all Berkshire was more so—every one knew that she hated to hear the English talked against. A curious fancy of her life was this: On the annual Fourth of July dinner at Blake House, after all the toasts were given, lovely Mrs. Blake would rise, and, looking at her husband with those tender, shining eyes of hers, she would say, "Shall we drink to the health of our English cousins now, Robert?"

And the toast was given and drunk with hearty fervor, in spite of Robert Blake's Revolutionary fame, and there were those who said that at such times Mrs. Blake had a wistfulness in her beauty not always seen there, but if her husband saw it he adored her and understood every pulsation of her heart, and loved her, I doubt not, the better for it.

We found the box easily enough with the little faded manuscript in it and read it aloud by the library fire, which now and then cast a gleam across the picture in the hall, touching the old time beauty of our ancestress with new bewitchment. Here is the story just as our great-grandfather wrote it:

ROBERT BLAKE'S STORY.

My Uncle Blake was a great friend of all the Englishmen in the neighborhood of Marchtown, and, though this was some years before the outbreak of the Revolution, his strong English feeling made him somewhat unpopular with the American residents of the country. He lived quite by himself in the big old looking house, but he entertained in a sumptuous manner and seemed quite contented with his bachelor existence. He had a younger sister, the great beauty of the family, and we all knew the sad story of her marriage. She had run away with a penniless young officer, Tom Leigh, and her brother had vowed never to speak to her again. But one day there was a great sensation up at Blake House. Diana Leigh had died suddenly, and her one child, a little girl, was brought home by Uncle Blake. How well I remember first seeing her sitting in the drawing room, a pretty, proud faced little woman of 10, with a comical air of superiority which was impossible to resist. She called me "Cousin Rob" directly and assumed a sort of right over me from the outset. An air of good friendship was established between us, and, though I was nearly 17, we found a great deal in our country life to enjoy together. I had to teach her to ride and drive and fish, and all through the golden spring and summer time we spent the fair days out of doors, little Di trudging along beside me or on her gray pony, which she named condescendingly for me. By the time she was 15 the whole country knew and talked of Miss Leigh's beauty and fine airs, but when I went to Virginia for two years Di held me as she promised in sweet remembrance. This day I have the little notes and letters she wrote me—playful, scolding, imperious, tender, as the mood found her when they were written, but always at the end "Your loving little Di," and the "Come back soon" frequently recurring was a magnet I fain would have followed every time.

I went back when the autumn days were just beginning—youth and sunshine go easily together. I was full of hope, aspiration and ambition. Di was at the heart of all. Little Di was by this time a woman grown. The night of my return I drove over to Uncle Blake's. How it all comes back to me! Lights were not yet brought into the parlor at Blake House. When I drew near the steps, I paused a moment, for I heard Di's voice singing within. I knew the song well, for I had taught it her myself. "When thou art o'er the seas, love." That was the song. Had the sweet, girlish tones deepened? It seemed to me as I stood listening there was some new meaning in them, some tenderer cadence than when I heard them last. I waited until the last notes died away and then made my way into the house and softly opened the parlor door. She did not hear me, and I stood a moment in silence while every line in her face, every curve of her figure, her dress, her simple ornaments, the drapery of the window near which she stood, became indelibly impressed upon my mind. Since then a portrait of Di has been painted. As it hangs above me now it brings her back as she stood before me then, her face uplifted, the eyes proud and sweet, the brow fair and noble, the lips rich yet soft in their curves. Her hands were clasped lightly. Her head was poised with that little air of conscious superiority born and bred within her, and if she had been a young princess going forth to greet her nation you would have lain down your life that she might lead the life of sunshine that became her beauty.

While I looked at her she sighed softly and put her little hand a moment to her breast. "Di!" I said suddenly.

She turned quickly and, giving a joyful cry, sprang forward with her hands outstretched.

"Robert, dear old fellow," she said, clinging to me. "How glad I am to see you again."

Had the sigh been for me? I held her in my arms, questioning her face. But she drooped her head a little, and a pink flush stole into her cheeks.

"Well, Di," I said, releasing her slowly, "so I've come back, you see."

"Yes," she answered softly, and looking at me with a merry smile in her eyes she added, "How fine you look in your gay clothes, sir!"

I was highly pleased at the approval in her voice and manner, and, with an affectation of carelessness, walked about the room better to display my fine suit. I paused suddenly before the window, surprised to see a stranger in the garden—a young man, decidedly English and aristocratic in appearance. Were it not for his simple dress, I would have thought him an English officer of rank.

"Di," I exclaimed, "who is that?"

She gave a quick look into the garden and then at me without speaking.

"A fine looking fellow," I said. "Who is he?"

"A friend of Uncle Blake's," she said quietly. "A young Englishman come here on business."

"Has he been here long? What is his name?"

"Montague," said Di, answering my last question with a certain hesitation. "Roger Montague. Uncle Blake knew the Montagues in England long ago."

"And what sort of a fellow is he?" I inquired, with a sudden feeling of contempt.

Di pursed up her mouth dubiously.

"I can hardly say. We are so sure to quarrel when we talk that I let it alone now."

"Humph! And will he be here long?"

She shrugged her shoulders.

"I'm sure I don't know. Come, Robert, let us talk of something else. Did Betsy Livingstone send me my tabinet dress? She promised it last month."

"She did," I answered, sitting down. "And your cousin Hensley is coming up. And all the Hamiltons are in New York. There is my budget for you."

"And they say Kitty Schuyler is quite a belle, isn't she?" said Di, with true feminine curiosity about one of her sex. "And Nancy Thomas has gone to Philadelphia."

"All true enough," I rejoined.

We had a pleasant hour's chat before supper time, when my uncle and Mrs. Braun and the guest, Mr. Montague, came into the room. There was something very prepossessing about the young man. At least Di seemed to think so. She scarcely noticed me, but for all her imperiousness gave her real attention to Mr. Montague in such a way that, half annoyed with her, I stood up to leave an hour earlier than I need have gone. She was then sitting in one corner of the fireplace, her cheek resting on her hand, the glow casting red shadows on her dress, burnishing her hair, touching

She drew back suddenly.

softly the white rose in her hand. She was a picture fit for any painter, and I stood looking at her sadly, lovingly, just as I felt, for a moment before I said good night. The rest were all busy in the other end of the room looking over a county map Mr. Montague wanted to see.

"Well, Di, my dear," I said, leaning on the chimneypiece and looking down at her with a smile, "now that I've come back you don't seem so very glad to see me."

She lifted her dark eyes with a critical expression in them to my face.

"Oh, yes, Robert, I am glad," she said coolly. "You look ever so much older and taller and broader since you went away—not quite the same Robert."

"And you look ever so much older and prettier and gayer," I retorted. "Will you go to ride with me tomorrow?"

She cast her eyes down with a faint blush.

"I promised to go over to the Hensleys' tomorrow with uncle and Mr. Montague," she said softly. "He may have to leave soon and"—

"And you can't afford to lose any of his precious time," I said scornfully. "Very well. Good night, now, Di."

I was stooping down to kiss her cheek, as had always been my custom, when she drew back suddenly and looked up, smiling. We were both silent an instant. Then she gave a little, shy courtesy, hardly lifting her eyes from the ground.

"Good night, Robert," she said gravely.

I bowed quickly, and with a hurried "Good night" to the rest went away.

My mother was waiting for me when I returned and at once asked me how I found Diana. I could not say much, but asked if she thought her changed.

"She has a reputation in Marchtown for a great deal," said my mother.

"For what?"

"For beauty, of course, but also for coquetry. Uncle Blake has had five offers for her, and she has refused them all. People say"—

"What?" I inquired.

"That this Englishman will win the day. Di treats him with more deference and submission than she has any man yet, and your Uncle Blake is most anxious for it."

• • • • • • • • •

In the few weeks that followed I saw Di very rarely, as there was much of an engrossing character on my mind.

War was imminent with England. Every true feeling American was roused to excitement and indignation. We began to hold small meetings. Finally regiments were recruited and there was a wave of warfare through the land. The sound of drum and cannon seemed to be in our ears when we waked or slept. My Uncle Blake's house was no place for me at this time. His sympathies were in reality English, though from a policy much affected at the time he appeared to favor the American interests. I could not talk to him. Moreover, he had an English guest, and when I went to the house it harrowed my deepest feelings to see the growing intimacy between Diana and young Montague. Sometimes, very rarely, I saw Diana alone. Then a certain flippancy in her manner pained and annoyed me. Could it be that she, too, was English at heart? Meeting her one day unexpectedly at our own house—she had ridden over for the first time in weeks—I taxed her with it, alluding to the cause. For a moment the old confiding Di seemed roused. She looked at me with a gentle sort of surprise.

"I thought you at least knew me, Robert," she said reproachfully, "and cared for me."

"I thought so, too," I answered her, "until I came home. Two years do a great deal, Di."

She said nothing, but walked away with an angry light in her eyes. I had, I found, spoken rashly. From that day Di grew colder and more distant toward me until finally all semblance of cousinly intercourse was at an end between us. But for the intense outer interests of the hour, I would have found my heart very heavy, but there was no time for anything less serious than our country's desperate burden of wrong. Hearts, brains, hands, all went to feel, plan, work for redress. A fortnight more and we were at war—Lexington and other battles fought. Then the nation's cry turned to heaven and General Washington for help. The very darkness of despair seemed closing in around us. Husbands and brothers left their homes upon an hour's warning, and there are records of womanly courage and devotion within their households not excelled by those of the brave hearts and hands stilled on the field of battle.

My uncle's house was upon neutral ground and he upon territory which seemed to be equally so. Of Diana I saw very little, but the English visitor had disappeared, and my cousin had grown pale, cold, distrait, the very shadow of her former brilliant self.

The regiment I commanded was stationed for some time about ten miles from Marchtown, and occasionally I tried to hear bits of news of Diana. Once I sent her a little note, when one of the rare safe opportunities offered, but I received no reply, and I understood that, no matter how keenly her judgment went with America, her heart had followed young Montague wherever he had gone.

We had some slight engagements near Marchtown; then the enemy withdrew, and for about a week we were left in undisturbed possession of the field. My regiment was stationed at the impromptu fortifications we had erected, while some 20 miles beyond General H—— was quartering with a small detachment of men for a day or two, in order to make some special investigations, the result of which he would communicate to me, with plans for the ensuing fortnight. I was to be sent for if needed to join forces, for the few days' quiet had produced no peaceful sense of security. The English army lay right across the river. Danger was to be hourly apprehended. They had taken complete possession of Uncle Blake's house. Where was Di I knew not, probably in Philadelphia at that time, temporarily a safe place of refuge, but under what circumstances, in what state of mind, I could not tell.

A second week of comparative quiet had gone by. We were gradually increasing our forces, but withdrawing the reconnoiter, as there seemed less danger ahead. Suddenly I received an intimation from the commander that papers of importance would be sent me—directions, instructions, etc. I was to send a picked company in disguise across the river and meet the general's messenger at an appointed post at midnight, and thus, by dividing the work, disarm suspicion. I well remember the day the news reached me. It was storming wildly. I spent the afternoon with a young lieutenant planning, advising, etc., and it was after some deliberation we decided upon the men to be chosen, while I resolved myself to be one of the number. While we were consulting, some one knocked upon the door, and I admitted a man named Alpin, recently come into the service, and who had quite distinguished himself among the soldiers for his fervor and patriotism. He had come, he said, to beg permission to be one of the party for the night. He knew every inch of the ground from boyhood, and, better still, a roundabout way to the chosen point of meeting. We decided to admit him, and after receiving some special instructions he and the lieutenant both withdrew. We had been discussing the question in the little bare sitting room where such councils were usually held, and when I found myself alone, about 10 o'clock, I went to the window and looked out, with some sympathy for the midnight messengers, upon the almost impenetrable darkness and blinding rain. The window fronted a narrow strip of ground running along the embankment. There were at this point no steps or means of ascent, save by the most cautious and even perilous clambering. A lantern swung here from a high post. I was watching it mechanically as it swayed fitfully to and fro in the wind and rain, when its lurid gleam suddenly fell upon two figures evidently attempting the ascent.

Once, twice, the foremost figure slipped—I saw a wild effort made to clutch the soggy earth. I was in a way spellbound, knowing it could be no one who had any right to enter or this point would not have been chosen. My faculties seemed suspended, the dull glow of the lantern illuminated the strangers' efforts to reach the upper ledge, and with a sort of stupid fascination I watched them. They gained the terrace at last—two men, the slighter of the two urging the other on, while the wind and rain buffeted them cruelly. A moment more and one was beneath my window. My senses seemed to return like a flash as I flung open the sash and bent down over the half prostrate form of a slender boy wrapped in a long dark cloak, my candle showing me his companion still making his way, uttering queer little moans and groans as he did so.

The lad started at the sound of my voice, turned his face upward suddenly, and in spite of the wind and rain and all the strangeness of her coming, I recognized my cousin Di! Another moment and her companion reached us—Di's faithful maid, Keziah Martin!

"Diana!" I cried out, feeling almost a suffocation in my breast.

She did not speak and with some difficulty made her way into the room, followed by the sobbing Keziah. Hurried-

"Diana!" I cried out.

ly and scarcely knowing what I was doing, I relit the light and held it up closely to Diana's face. She caught me quickly by the arm and with a sort of horror in her face motioned me to be silent.

"Are we quite alone?" she whispered.

She was breathing quickly, poor child. Her face was pale and haggard. I led her—almost carried her—to a rough lounge near the fire. She glanced down at her disguise, a blush covering her face, making it for an instant impossible for her to speak.

"Diana," I said anxiously, "for God's sake, explain your coming. What does it mean?"

In broken sentences, almost whispering it and leaning her head back wearily on my breast, she told her story. Uncle Blake had been in league with the English; had communicated with a spy in my regiment. A party of English officers were in waiting across the river. If we set out as we expected, the party were to be captured by the enemy, perhaps, if it were thought best, killed on the spot. She, brave little Di, had overheard the plans that day and had walked from Blake House here through many perils, after nightfall, having fairly forced Keziah to accompany her.

"And I thought," she said, putting her little hands together, "if I did not get here in time you might go, Robert, and"—

For all the shock and anxiety of the moment I thought of nothing then but that I had Di's head upon my breast, Di's voice, tender and sweet, sounding in my ears.

"God brought you safely, Di," I whispered, putting my arms closely about her. "Let us thank him for it."

And then with a little sigh of relief or comfort, I know not what, Di put one of her little hands up to my face, and, drawing it down to her own, kissed my cheek passionately.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Cash.

The highest market price paid for barley and oats. See Theodore Greenhalgh, one door north of the Germania hotel. [14tf]

Smoker's Heart-Burn.

Heart-burn from excessive smoking, or from any other cause, is relieved by the first dose of No 10; Dr. Humphrey's Specific for Dyspepsia. For sale by all druggists 25c.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.)

We are threatened with another flood.

Henry Neeley is building a new residence on his farm.

Lew Freeman sojourned in town Wednesday night.

Mayor R. H. Bain has been on the sick list but is now better.

They have been obliged to abandon work on the Tabor ditch on account of rain which filled the ditch.

Jack Ketten had the misfortune to run a sliver of steel into one of his fingers clear to the bone, one day this week. Dr. Leslie probed for it and took it out.

For the G. A. R. Encampment

To be held at Buffalo, N.Y., August 23rd to the 28th inclusive, tickets will be sold over the Nickel Plate Road at $10.50 for the round trip. Good going Aug. 21st, 22nd and 23rd.

The Nickel Plate Road is the short line between Chicago and Buffalo, and is equipped with the most modernly constructed day coaches and luxurious sleeping and dining cars. Colored porters are in charge of the day coaches, and the facilities for the comfort of patrons is unsurpassed. Commander-in-Chief Clarkson has selected this line for the transportation of himself and staff, and respectfully invites his comrades to join him.

Mr. J. Y. Calahan, general Agent, 111 Adams St. Chicago, Ill., will be pleased to furnish all information in regard to train service etc. Depot 12th and Clark Streets. [No 20. 15-19]

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

T. B. McManus, the revenue man, was in town Saturday night.

Our graveled streets are just the thing.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Holten, Monday, a girl. All concerned are doing nicely.

Arne Kilen: I have lived here sixteen years and never saw the river so high at this time of the year as it is now.

Peter Hatleberg died Wednesday afternoon at the residence of his sister, Mrs. A. Nelson, in this place, of consumption.

The railroad grades south of town have been badly washed by the recent heavy rains and needs repairing before heavy trains can be run over them.

The Sand Hill river is again overflowing its banks near P. J. Carey's farm in Reis township and the wheat fields are flooded and the crops being ruined.

The Fosston creamery is handling about 5000 pounds of milk a day and it's butter is of the best. This is what Fertile should have and the surrounding country would be the better for it.

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson in Garden yesterday. The contracting parties were Mr. Hoglund and Miss Albertina Johnson, both of that town. Rev. A. H. Gjevre officiating.

Lightning struck a barn belonging to Svend Karans, who lives on section 36, town of Onstad, last Sunday, killing one horse instantly and so injuring another that it died the following day.

J. S. Nichols reports a small cyclone over in the sand hills Tuesday, was not wide but seem to have considerable force. It was headed westward and some damage must have resulted from it.

Owing to the wet condition of the ground, haying will be delayed several weeks and on the low lands it will be impossible to get on it at all. The crop will be a short one.

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DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
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FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

Alderman Rauch, of Crookston, spent Sunday last in Fosston, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. Warninger.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McArty returned on Wednesday from a week's camping at Bemidji lake.

Strange to say, Walter received no serious injury in his awful trip. The horse had kicked him on the wrist and a few bruises were found on him but he escaped any permanent injury.

E. T. Bigelow came from six miles east this week arriving Tuesday. He says that he has never seen as many trees in the woods showing the work of lightning before as now. Frequently he found where three or four trees in a bunch had been completely shattered.

John W. Carl, one of the government teachers and leader of the school band at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, arrived here Monday and left the following day for White Earth to visit relatives. He has met with decided success in his new home and will return in a few weeks.

A pleasure party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. S. Withey, Mr. and Mrs. W. Spotts, Misses Phrona and Rose Kirsch and Hattie Plummer, Messrs J. Winney, Adolph and John Kirsch and S. Sutor, spent Sunday last at Sand Lake. The larger portion of the company went Saturday and camped out that night.

Jas. E. Morrisey, the Crookston foundryman, came down on Saturday evening's train, remaining until Monday morning. On Sunday he went out into the country east on a visit to one of the numerous sawmills in Beltrami county, accompanied by A. H. Paulson. They had a tough trip home as the roads were in terrible shape after the rains and they did not reach Fosston until three o'clock Monday morning.

Last Saturday, shortly after noon, the alarm called the fire department to John Mittun's lumber yard, but before the company arrived at the planing mill, where it started, the engineer and those about had extinguished the blaze. It was fortunate that it had not got a start as the wind was blowing directly towards the oil tank and the town. The fire started from a spark from the engine in the shavings about the planer but was put out before any damage was done.

M. D. Stoner, retired county auditor of Beltrami county and now county surveyor, reached here last Saturday in time to take the afternoon train for Crookston. Mr. Stoner wears a summer hat that is the envy of all who may behold it, Artistically shaped from native material, birch bark fresh from the tree, it is light, airy and original. Mr. Stoner also carried with him to Crookston the plat of the town of Buena Vista, which will be filed by him this week in the land office in that city.

Walter Cameron, the bright young son of our First street liveryman, had an experience last Friday afternoon that he cannot soon forget, and the wonder is that he is alive today. He had been out riding his pony about the streets and rode it into the barn to water it at the trough, when it turned around and started out of the barn. The tongue of one of the buggies in the front of the barn hung low and pulled him off, of the horse's back, but with one foot left in the stirrup, and hanging in this perilous position the pony wheeled out of the barn and across the street with the boy. Circling around in a frightened condition the animal rushed back to the stable with Walter still dangling at his heels and in imminent danger every moment of being killed outright. In fact, his head missed the hub of a wagon wheel by but a few inches at one time, but when the pony returned to the stable he stopped suddenly, throwing the boy forward and Fred Wynn caught him just as he dropped from the stirrup.

It was only on Saturday, two weeks ago, that Dr. Warninger's stallion, Nut-Hun, was entered in the free for all race and won easily. The horse was in perfect form and made a splendid appearance on the track. Last Friday afternoon, by some mysterious accident a fire was started in the stall of his stable at the doctor's residence, burning the bedding underneath him and badly burning the animal's legs, the under side of his body and his head before the smoke was seen issuing from the building when the doctor rushed in at the risk of his life and brought him out. After the horse was brought out the fire was soon extinguished and at first it was not thought that the burns that the animal had received would prove serious. Everything possible was done to help him and relieve his suffering, but the poor brute appeared to be in great agony continually. Finally on Tuesday he died from internal trouble resulting from his injuries and our veterinary lost a valuable and handsome beast. The origin of the fire is thought to have been caused by the horse stepping on a match and setting it afire.

Euclid Items.

(From Our Special Correspondent).

Mrs. J. D. McPhee came up from Lockhart Thursday last to visit with her mother, Mrs. Davidson at the Keystone farm.

A. H. Pitkin returned Thursday morning from a short trip throughout the country near his former home in Iowa.

Dr. and Mrs. Chapin and daughter Claire visited at Warren Tuesday.

Harvey Misner and Harry Bargum went to Crookston Tuesday on their bikes.

A subject for "town talk" was created the latter part of last week, caused by the refusal of Gus Berg to work his poll tax. Road overseer Tracey immediately proceeded as prescribed by law and the case was tried before Justice Vandler Thursday evening, and as a result Berg was sentenced to a light fine. This he at first refused to pay out but after considering the matter until Tuesday he offered settlement which was accepted.

Geo. Flath, of Grand Forks, passed through on his wheel Monday enroute for Warren.

E. E. Miller, traveling agent for the Deering Harvester Co., was in town Saturday and in company with A. H. Pitkin of the firm of Misner & Co., took a trip into the country and upon their return reported some heavy binder sales.

Mr. Webb, of Ft. Smith, Ark., is visiting with the family of his daughter, Mrs. S. Currie.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. July 26, 1897

Special Correspondence.

Now that the Democratic orators and editors have been reduced to the single subject for an attack upon the tariff bill, of its relation to the sugar trust, it is well enough to state some plain facts bearing upon this subject.

The bill as a whole, is probably more satisfactory to the people than any tariff measure which has passed congress in the recollection of the present generation, and the features of it relating to the sugar schedule will be found, when thoroughly understood, as satisfactory as its most highly commended features.

It was generally conceded when the bill passed the House that it was not in any way advantageous to the trust, but that, on the contrary, it took away from the trust much of the advantage which it had under the Wilson law.

Stripped of all technicalities, the cold facts are that as the bill left the House the rates on refined sugar was 12½ cents per hundred pounds greater than the rates on raw sugar. Of course, rates on different grades of raw sugar were different but taking the number of pounds of any grade which were required to make a hundred pounds of refined sugar it was found that the rates were on an average of 12½ cents per hundred pounds less than those on refined sugar. This means that the sugar refiners of this country, whether in the trust or out of it, were allowed a difference of 12½ cents per hundred pounds, or ⅛ of a cent a pound, difference between raw sugar when imported, thus giving them an opportunity to import raw sugar at ⅛ of a cent a pound less than the rates of which refined sugar can be imported. It is generally conceded that the cost of refining sugar is not less than about ⅛ of a cent a pound, so that the rates really given to the sugar refiners are simply the bare difference between refined and unrefined sugars of the cost of refining.

It is well known that the rates adopted by the senate were more advantageous to the sugar refiners, but it is a fact that the rates agreed upon by the conferees made precisely the same difference between raw and refined sugars that the House bill made when it was passed by that body. The conference report did increase the rates on refined sugar slightly, but it also increased the rates on raw sugar, thus making the difference in the rate of duty between raw and refined, or the "differential" as it is called, precisely what the House bill made it originally, 12½ cents per hundred pounds, or ⅛ of a cent a pound.

But says the objector, if the conference report gave to the sugar trust no advantage, why was it that sugar-trust stock advanced during the time that the bill was in consideration by the conferees and after it was presented to the public?

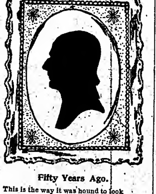
The answer to this is simple enough. The sugar trust, knowing that the new bill would certainly advance the rate of duty on sugars as a protection to American producers, has been bringing into the country as rapidly as possible sugar in enormous quantities, getting it in, of course, under the comparatively low rates of the Wilson law. It has scoured the world for sugar, and had in stock by the time the conference report was presented to the public over 700 thousand tons of raw sugar, or in round numbers, 1,500,000,000 pounds. Think of it? Enough sugar to load seventy thousand cars, or to load three thousand five hundred freight trains of twenty cars each or to make one continuous train over fifty miles in length. On every pound of this sugar which it had in stock it was perfectly apparent that it would make whatever profit there was between the tariff rates of the Wilson law and the increased tariff rates named by the Dingley law or an aggregate profit calculated at 12 million dollars.

Is it surprising that sugar stock went up in view of the fact that this organization would make upon the sugar which it had brought into the country 12 million dollars by the mere advance which the framers of this bill have found it necessary to make in tariff rates in order to protect the sugar producers of the United States and bring a revenue to the government?

But, the objector will say, everybody familiar with this subject knew that the sugar trust had all this sugar in stock, and since this fact was well known this does not account for the sudden rise in sugar trust stock which followed the announcement of the agreement of the conference committee.

This is true, but the explanation of the sudden advance, which was caused by the profit thus assured to the sugar trust through the enormous stock on hand, is found in the fact that Secretary Gage had recommended to congress the placing of an internal revenue tax of one cent per pound on all unrefined sugar in the United States when the new tariff law should go into effect the object being to compel the trust to pay to the government a tax of one cent per pound on all this 1,500,000,000 pounds of sugar which it had accumulated waiting the advance which it could make by the new tariff. Had Secretary Gage's recommendation been accepted by the conferees and by congress it would have compelled the trust to pay in internal revenue taxes probably 15 million dollars upon the sugar which it had piled up in its warehouses. The conferees and congress, however, did not adopt Secretary Gage's recommendation for reasons which they looked upon as entirely sufficient, and the moment this fact became known—first, that the sugar trust would make this large profit by reason of the increased duty on sugar, and second, that it would not be compelled to pay out any of that profit in the proposed internal revenue tax upon its sugar in stock—those who calculated the profits which it would make during the coming year on this enormous mass of sugar which it holds saw readily that the profits would be great and the dividends large. The result was the advance in sugar trust stock about which there was so much talk and denunciation. This advance was not due to any permanent advantage which the new tariff bill gives the trust over the old law, but, on the contrary the difference between raw and refined sugars under the new bill is, as already indicated 12½ cents per hundred, while under the Wilson law it is 22½ cents per hundred pounds, thus making it apparent at once that the permanent "differential" or difference in tariff rates which the sugar refiners get under the new law is far less than that under the Wilson law.

The sudden jump in sugar stock was due entirely to the knowledge of the rejection of the proposition of Secretary Gage to tax the raw sugar in the country, and if his recommendation had been accepted by congress this sudden rise would never have occurred.



Fifty Years Ago.

This is the way it was bound to look
When grandfather had his "picter took."
These were the shadows cast before
The coming of Monsieur Daguerre
And his art; like a girl in a pinafore
Same day to bloom to a goddess fair.
Men certainly were not as black, we know
As they pictured them, 50 years ago.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

began to make new men, just as the new pictures of men began to be made. Thousands of people fronted the camera with skins made clean from blotch and blemish, because they had purified the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is as powerful now as then. Its record proves it. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record:

50 Years of Cures.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss
COUNTY OF POLK

In Probate Court, Special Term, July 23rd 1897

In the matter of the estate of Walter L. Sessions, deceased:

Letters of administration with Will annexed on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Jerome W. Wheeler, of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the probate office in Crookston, Minnesota, on the following days, viz: January 27th 1898 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston Minn. the 23rd day of July. A.D. 1897.

By the Court,
A. A. MILLER, Attorney for Estate. OLE E. HAGEN, Judge of Probate.
[16-19]

Proposals for Ditching.

Bids will be received at the office of the Secretary of state, in St. Paul, Minn., on or before Monday August Second (2nd) 1897, at 10 o'clock a.m., in accordance with laws of the state, for labor and material necessary in cutting an eastern extension of the so called "Sand Hill River Ditch" in Polk county, in accordance with plans on file with the secretary of state at St. Paul, Minnesota.

A certified check for 15 per cent of the cost of the work on a basis of 76000 cubic yards must accompany the bid.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

EZRA G. VALENTINE,
Pres. Board of R. R. Val. Drainage Commission.
Attest:
ALBERT BERG, Secretary

MORTGAGE SALE.

First pub. July 29, 1897.
Last pub. Sept. 9 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated January 16th, 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, January 20th 1892, in book 58 of mortgages, pages 446 to 450 whereby Mathias J. Berg, an unmarried man, mortgageor mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee the south half of the northeast quarter and north half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33) township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty (40) in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $335.23, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting with interest as provided in said mortgage to $89.37 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $424.60.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, Sept. 11th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 15, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY,
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & CO., [SEAL]
Attorneys St. Paul, Minn. [16-22]

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Groceries at Cost!

Consider the logic of the above; how a merchant can afford to buy goods and sell them at the same price that he pays for them. Yet you will occasionally see such advertisements.

Sometimes, when goods are not strictly first-class and will not sell, a merchant will sacrifice a little rather than lose the whole.

Pure fresh goods cannot be sold without a reasonable profit in order for the dealer to be able to pay running expense.

Our expenses are low, therefore we can sell GOOD GOODS at a small margin.

Our Prices are Uniform

We do not sell you one article very cheap, then charge you enough extra on the next to make up for it.

Slocum's Grocery

New Spring Stock Now Ready

Prices Lower than Ever.

EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN. Main Street.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY AUGUST 5, 1897 NO 17

Historical Society MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

TERROR IN HAVANA

INSURGENTS ROUTED SPANIARDS AT MARANAO,

Killing Forty-nine and Wounding Over a Hundred—Inhabitants Fled and the Cubans Looted the Suburb—Many Prominent Havana People Leaving the Island.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 2.—The story telegraphed from Havana last week about an attack by insurgents on the suburbs of that city is confirmed by passengers who left Havana on the Plant line steamer Mascotte. Among the number was Senor Calabjer, a wealthy Spaniard, and his wife and daughter, who are now to be reckoned among the refugees who have fled from Havana. The attack referred to was made on the little village of Marnanao, about 10 miles southwest of the city, and the terminus of the antiquated and dilapidated Marnanao railroad. The engagement was short and desperate. Forty-nine Spaniards were killed and 120 wounded; two Cubans were killed and 40 wounded. The inhabitants of the town fled for their lives, leaving the insurgents in complete possession. They sacked the place and secured $40,000 in gold besides a large quantity of supplies that they could not carry away. It is said that wildest terror reigns in Havana, and the well-to-do inhabitants are leaving as fast as local laws will permit.

RIOTING AT MADRID.

Many People Injured in Conflicts With the Police.

MADRID, Aug. 3.—Owing to the new regulations in connection with the tax on some articles of consumption, a number of manufacturers and storekeepers in the district of Madrid have closed their promises and have attempted to create disturbances. The outbreaks were promptly suppressed and precautionary measures have been taken in order to prevent further disorders.

Many persons were injured in the conflicts between the police and rioters. The latter wrecked shops in many of the principal streets and the disorders continued until the evening was well advanced. In many cases women placed themselves deliberately in front of the mounted gendarmes who were trying to clear the streets.

THREE THOUSAND SLAIN.

Government Troops in Brazil Defeated by Fanatics.

NEW YORK, July 31.—A dispatch to The Herald from Rio Janeiro says authentic information has reached that city to the effect that nearly 3,000 soldiers were killed in the battle of Canudor. The fanatics, numbering more than 10,000, all well armed, attacked the government troops. Whole brigades of the soldiers were swept down and destroyed, trampled under foot as the victorious fanatics, with wild, hoarse shouts of triumph, passed over them.

The full extent of the loss of life can not be told. There is no reasonable doubt that the loss in killed on both sides is more than 3,000.

INDIAN REVOLT GROWS.

Fifteen Thousand Natives Under Arms and the Number Increasing.

SIMLA, Aug. 2.—In consequence of the rapid spread of the revolt, from 12,000 to 15,000 natives now being under arms, the government has ordered the reserve brigade to assemble under the command of Colonel Woodhouse.

The British regiments will await events at Rawal Pindi and the native regiments at Mardan. The staff will remain for the time at Nowshera.

Dispatches to the government show that reinforcements with abundant supplies of ammunition arrived at Dargai at noon. The march was forced and very rapid, and 19 Sihks died from sunstroke on the way.

SERVIANS MAKE COMPLAINT.

Protest to the Powers Against Attacks on the Frontier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 2.—Incursions of Albanians, who recently attacked almost simultaneously seven Servian block houses along the stretch of frontier between Madliza and Rashka, have led the Servian government to make a formal protest to the powers, and it is believed that this is part of an organized plan to provoke Servia. The matter is being discussed by the ambassadors in conference, with a view of getting an explanation from Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish minister of foreign affairs. Word has been received here from Van, the capital of the vilayet of Van, Armenia, that Armenian revolutionists are preparing to cross the Persian frontier.

ONE CLAIM TO DISTINCTION.

University of California to Have the Finest Pile of Buildings on the Globe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The University of California is to become one of the famous universities of the world. At any rate, it is to have, if designs are carried out, the finest pile of buildings on the globe, and these brilliant schemes are to be put into effect at once. Inside of a year ground will be broken for a magnificent group of buildings. There are to be 28 or 30 of them. Regent Reinstein says it will take many years to build them, and there is already money enough to last for 10 years. All the buildings are to be of stone and built to last for ages.

BUSINESS BASED ON CROPS.

In the Wheat Growing States Marked Improvement Is Shown.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Bradstreets says: The unprecedently early fall demand for staple merchandise, which Bradstreets announced last week, has increased and although not conspicuous at some of the larger Eastern cities which it is approaching, it is notably so at points in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys and large wheat growing states. A special investigation by Bradstreets this week shows that increased purchases by country merchants in the region specified, based on the prospectively large wheat crop at home in the face of short wheat crops abroad, has increased business with Western jobbers from 10 to 15 per cent compared with fall trade at a like period last year. The total volume of this new business is not large but it is unusual in this, the dull month of the year, and it is growing.

Unable to Fill Orders.

A number of Western implement factories are unable to fill all their orders for nearly delivery and one order for shoes alone at St. Louis calls for $35,000 worth of goods. The depression among woolen manufacturers is less pronounced because prices of cheviots and other woolens have begun to advance, pointing to profit in handling high price wool. The greatest relative improvement among the jobbers and wholesalers in various lines is at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul and Minneapolis, although at other points, notably in Texas, there is a pronounced feeling of confidence in an early revival of demand which is already beginning to show itself. A number of large trunk line railways report they are carrying more merchandise than one, two or three years ago.

The Silesian Floods.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The devastation caused by the floods in Silesia is widespread. Nothing like it has occurred in that district for a century. The loss already reaches many millions of marks. It is estimated that 100 persons have perished by drowning in Silesia and Bohemia.

AFFECTS THE CORN CROP.

Hot Winds and Hundred-Degree Heat Prevalent in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 2.—All Kansas City and vicinity sweltered during the day, through the third successive day, of over 100 degrees of heat. Throughout Kansas the same condition prevailed. The reports as to the condition of the corn crop are gloomy.

A Show at Lake Harriet.

Arrangements are being made for a public exhibition by the Norwegian Turners of Minneapolis at the Lake Harriet pavilion. It will probably be held early in September. The object is to spread the knowledge of the beauties and possibilities of their system of physical culture. The same exercises as won the society first prize at two successive turnfests will be performed.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 3.

WHEAT—August closed at 81c; September, 72⅝c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 82⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 81⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 77⅞@79c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Aug. 3.

WHEAT—Cash, No. 1 hard, 81c; No. 1 Northern, 80½c; No. 2 Northern, 77½c; No. 3 spring, 69½c; rejected, 56¾@54½c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 81c; No. 1 Northern, 80½c; July No. 1 Northern, 80c; September, 76c.

Poultry, Butter and Eggs.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.

Live poultry, easy. Turkeys, 9@10c; chickens, 7½c; spring chickens, 9@9½c; ducks, 8@9c. Butter, steady, creameries, 11@14½c; dairies, 7½@12c. Eggs, firm; fresh, 10c.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.

HOGS—Market rather slow, averaging 10c lower.

Sales ranged at $3.75@4.00 for light; $3.75@3.95 for mixed; $3.60@3.95 for heavy; $3.60@3.75 for rough.

CATTLE—Market for best natives steady; others 10c lower.

Sales ranged at $3.85@5.00 for beeves; $1.75@4.25 for cows and heifers; $2.90@4.00 for Texas steers; $3.25@4.50 for stockers and feeders.

SHEEP—Market for sheep weak; lambs 10@15c lower.

Sales ranged at $3.25@4.00 for native sheep; $3.60@4.00 for Westerns; $3.75@5.40 for lambs.

Receipts: Hogs, 47,000; cattle, 19,000; sheep, 23,000.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Aug. 3.

HOGS—Market 5@10c lower. Quality fair. Range of prices, $3.00@3.50.

CATTLE—Market steady.

Sales ranged at $3.25@3.75 for stockers; $2.80 for heifers; $2.75@3.20 for cows; $4.00@4.25 for calves.

SHEEP—Market steady. Good demand.

Muttons, $3.50; lambs, $4.25.

Receipts: Hogs, 200; cattle, 550; sheep, 1,667; calves, 16.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CLOSING PRICES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.

WHEAT—August, 76c; September, 75½c; December, 77½c; old, 75½c; May, 79⅞c.

CORN—August, 27⅞@28c; September, 28⅜@28½c; December, 29⅜@29½c, May, 32⅝c.

OATS—August, 16⅞c; September, 17⅜@17½c; October, 18c; May, 20⅞@21c.

PORK—August, $7.80; September, $7.80.

CRISIS NEAR AT HAND

STRIKE SITUATION IS NOW "CONSIDERED CRITICAL."

Governor Advised of the Gravity of the Case and Is Ready to Act—Enthusiastic Mass Meeting of Over Five Thousand Miners Held.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 3.—Whatever the immediate culmination of the strike situation may be in this district, it is evident Sheriff Lowrie considers the time a critical one. He has telegraphed Governor Hastings fully concerning the ditions existing here, with the evident purpose of having the governor prepared for any emergency that may arise in the near future. It is learned the governor has been so impressed with the gravity of the case that he has instructed the adjutant general to remain in his office all night awaiting any requisition that may be made on him for troops.

The only surface occasion for this precaution is the fact that an immense procession of miners and citizens, headed by Burgess Teats of Turtle Creek, marched through the streets of the borough and back again to Camp Determination, where a meeting was held and the burgess assured the men they had his sympathy as well as that of all citizens thereabouts.

GREATEST MEETING YET.

More Than Five Thousand Strikers Attend an All-Day Session.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 3.—The striking miners have broken all records both as to numbers attending their mass meetings and the excellent order and law abiding behavior they have exhibited. It is conceded by all that in former times under similar circumstances, riot and bloodshed would have resulted long ago from the conditions under which the miners have been placed during this strike. The mass meeting of miners at the McCrea schoolhouse during the day was the greatest during the strike and probably the largest gathering of the kind ever seen in Allegheny county. More than 5,000 striking miners were gathered for an all day session and labor leaders harangued them in various tones while bands of music served to

Stir Up the Enthusiasm

to the highest pitch. From early morning miners of every nationality were gathered at the schoolhouse. They came in big bands and small ones, but the one that set the camp wild with enthusiasm arrived at 10:25 from Turtle Creek. It consisted of 1,600 miners from that camp and when they came in sight there was such cheering as has not been heard since the strike started. A few minutes after the arrival of the Turtle Creek division, the speakers arrived in a carriage. They were M. P. Carey, president of the Painters and Decorators; W. A. Carney, vice president of the Amalgamated association; Mrs. Mary G. Jones, the female labor agitator of Chicago, and M. J. Connahan of the Painters and Decorators. The speeches were not of an inflammatory character, and the big crowd was orderly during the whole day.

Miners Are Very Confident.

The feeling in the camp was one of triumph. The miners claim that they are on the high road to success and the enthusiasm that seemingly slumberrd the previous day was at fever heat.

The force of deputies was kept busy during the entire night. Every move was watched and trouble seemed to be in the air. Both sides feel that there is a crisis near at hand. The officials of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company gave out the statement that their forces were increased in the Turtle Creek and Sandy Creek mines and that more men were at work in the Plum Creek mine than there has been since the campaign against the company started.

Every Colliery Running.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Aug. .—Every colliery on the Norfolk and Western railway was running during the day to its fullest capacity and more than 900 cars of coal were shipped north over this line.

BIG DEFICIT FOR JULY.

Expenditures Exceeded Receipts by Over $11,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The monthly comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures for the month of July shows the total receipts to have been $39,027,364 and the disbursements $50,100,908, leaving the excess of expenditures over receipts $11,073,544. This deficit is accounted for by abnormally heavy expenditures incident to the beginning of the new fiscal year. As compared with June the receipts were increased by $2,442,650 and the disbursements were increased by $27,166,214. During the last month the customs amounted to $16,966,801, an increase as compared with July, 1896, of $5,000,000.

Will Maintain Their Demands.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—A special dispatch received here from Constantinople says that the ambassadors are determined to maintain the wording of their draft of the treaty of peace without change.

France Honors Laurier.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian premier, has been appointed a grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

A log rolling contest will be an attraction at the state fair.

State Agent Gates reports the deportation of two indigent aliens.

Company E of Hastings, Second regiment, N. G. S. M., has been mustered out.

Merchants' excursions will be run to the Twin Cities Aug. 16 and 17, and Sept. 3 and 4.

The Northwestern cricket tournament is being held this week at Lexington Park, St. Paul.

Albert Scheffer, the well known St. Paul banker, has been acquitted of the charge of embezzlement.

Fire in a tenement house at Minneapolis evicted a score of families. The loss was about $10,000.

It is said the Big Four contemplates the purchase of the Wisconsin and Michigan and then extending the line to Duluth.

The Sleepy Eye city council has called a special village election for Aug. 10 to submit a proposition of voting bonds for waterworks.

According to the annual statement of Treasurer Koerner there was $2,054,334.56 in the treasury at the close of business Aug. 31.

The rainfall for July was twice the usual amount, according to the weather bureau report. It amounted to 0.85 inches at St. Paul.

An election to issue bonds for electric lights will be held at Barnesville as soon as a new charter can be secured which will permit it.

Two Morton boys have confessed to placing obstructions on the Minneapolis and St. Louis tracks. They said they were drunk at the time.

Superintendent Wires of the United States fish hatchery at Duluth will visit Winona county and inspect facilities for establishing a fish hatchery there.

There have been 135 car loads of binding twine shipped from the factory at Stillwater this season, besides the innumerable small lots that have gone out.

The state board of charities and corrections has been notified that Pine City is about to erect a village lock-up according to designs recommended by the board.

The Minnesota Boat club defeated the Duluth Boat club at Minnetonka Saturday. It was a very close race and no daylight showed between the two boats at any time.

Archbishop Ireland has received a letter from Rome conveying the news of the appointment of Rev. James Trobec, priest of St. Agnes' parish of St. Paul, as bishop of the St. Cloud diocese.

The secretary of the treasury has awarded to Hennessy & Cox of St. Paul the contract for the interior finish of the government building at Milwaukee at their bid of $263,975.

United States recruiting offices at St. Paul and Minneapolis will be closed Sept. 30, under the decision of some time ago that recruiting offices located in cities near army posts should be discontinued.

The board of equalization of St. Paul raised the assessment of the St. Paul City Railway company from $401,275 to $2,500,000, and of the St. Paul Gas Light company from $350,827 to $1,500,000.

Special Agent Saylor of the agricultural department investigated the condition of the beets that were planted in the vicinity of Albert Lea, and pronounced them the best yet seen, where grown for experimental purposes.

The American Hoist and Derrick Works in St. Paul is running day and night turning out a contract for the United States government. The work in hand is the building of 15 mortar carriages for the ordnance department. The contract price is $80,000.

The state game and fish commission has decided to put a large number of game wardens in the field during August for the apprehension of those who illegally shoot prairie chickens. It was also decided to confiscate guns of those who were caught hunting out of season.

Word comes from Knife lake that Joe Mossoas, an Indian, has been stabbed to death by Wau-e-ka-be, another Indian. The Indians tied the murderer securely and awaited the arrival of the sheriff. Wau-e-ka-bo has figured in numerous cutting scrapes before.

The fourth kindling of the great sun council of the Improved Order of Red Men will begin at the union wigwam in the hunting ground of St. Paul, Sept. 24. Two hundred big chiefs will be present from the 25 tribes of the hunting grounds of the reservation of Minnesota.

Thousands Were Slain.

CAIRO, Aug. 2.—The Egyptian intelligence department has received word of heavy tribal fighting up the Nile between the Dervishes and the Jaalons. The Dervishes, under one of the generals of the Khalifa, defeated the Jaalons in a pitched battle and occupied Metemneh on July 1. The losses on both sides were very large. The Jaalons are said to have lost 2,000 killed.

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Railway Accident at Gjentofto Was a Horrible Catastrophe—Swedish Swimmers at London—Tile and Brickmakers Strike—Stockholm Newspaper Enterprise.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

General O. Bjornstjem has donated 10,000 crowns to his majesty's jubilee fund.

The Swedish dentists' association held their annual convention in this city July 10-12.

The so-called Swedish-Norwegian Democratic society held their annual convention at Malmskilnads street July 17.

Krupp, the inventor of the well known Krupp gun, is spending a few weeks in Stockholm and in Northern Sweden.

Carl E. Winberg, one of the oldest and most prominent merchants of Stockholm, is dead. Mr. Winberg was born in 1812.

Queen Sofia is expected to return from Norway during the latter part of the month. She will then reside indefinitely at Ulriksdal.

The American yacht "Yampa," the property of R. S. Palmer of New York, arrived with a party of American tourists in the city July 8.

Count Zinoview, the Russian minister of this city, tendered a dinner to the Russian crown prince and crown princess and Russian consulate.

Friday, July 9, was Queen Sofia's 61st birthday. This day is a holiday in Stockholm and the city was decorated with flags in her majesty's honor.

A party of 100 English dairymen are at present visiting the Stockholm exposition. They will continue their journey northward as far as Sundsvall.

The well known missionary, S. Fransen, has returned to Sweden after visiting Japan, China and America. Mr. Fransen will return to America soon.

The Parasticida company has been reorganized with a minimum capital of 100,000 crowns. The directors are: G. Juhlin-Dainfelt, O. Fogelberg, O. Meyersson and R. Phillip.

Count Julius Cronhielm, formerly captain of the Jemtland regiment, died a few days ago while sojourning with friends in Harzburg, Germany. Count Cronhielm was 52 years old.

Leroy d'Abartiague, the French journalist, will, during the remainder of the summer and fall, make a tour throughout Sweden, Norway and Germany in the interests of the temperance cause.

Professors A. G. Nathorst of Upsala, A. G. Hogbom and S. L. Tornquist of Lund, have been chosen by his majesty as delegates to the geological convention which will be held at St. Petersburg in the near future.

The two noted gamblers, Anders Hansen of Sandsjo and Axel Forsbring of Malmo (a soldier) were recently captured and lodged in the city jail. They have, during the past few weeks, swindled many exposition visitors.

Stockholm has 10 daily papers, all of them in prosperous condition, and Aftonbladet exhibited considerable enterprise during the journalist congress in this city by publishing a daily in the French language, with the telegraphic news of the day.

The band of 12 Swedish swimmers who attended the tournament of the Life Saving society in London, made a great hit. They did not appear in the races or life saving work, but gave an exhibition of aquatic gymnastics that set the spectators wild. Some of their feats were little short of marvelous and the staid London journals went into raptures over the performance. "The Swedes" were given a banquet.

Upsala.

Professor C. J. Nowby celebrated his 65th birthday July 10.

Hedesunda county has subscribed 100,000 crowns for King Oscar's jubilee fund.

The Upsala Cyclists club gave a dinner to about 50 of their friends on the evening of July 10.

Professor E. H. Selling of this city has been chosen principal of the public schools of Jonkoping.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

Queen Sofia contemplates spending a week in Christiania.

More than 2,000 tourists visited North Cape during the month of June.

Not less than 10,000 tons of ice have been sent from Norway to England during the present year.

Nearly 2,000 people attended the free open air concert given at Tivoli on the afternoon of July 10.

The Oscarsvi[illegible] estate of this city has recently been sold to Mme. Asaa Him[illegible]borg for 74,000 crowns.

The net customs receipts at Christiania amounted to $[illegible]2,854 crowns during the month of June.

Nearly 500 students participated in the musical fes[illegible] at the Trond[illegible]jem 700th anniversary July 27.

General Booth of the Salvation army arrived in this city July 9. Nearly 500 Salvationists received the distinguished gentleman on his arrival.

Norway is this summer being visited by a larger number of tourists than during any previous season. The number of tourists this season will likely exceed 40,000.

Over 1,000 tile and brick makers in 17 plants near Frederiksstad are on a strike for 10 per cent increase in wages. The average pay is 6 to 7 crowns per day, which would not be so bad for laborers in this country. The owners claim to be able to fill the strikers' places.

Emperor William of Germany arrived at Christiania July 9 on his pleasure yacht "Hoheuzollern." The "Hohenzollern" also anchored at Eidford, Stalheim, Trondhjem, Olden and Bergen.

Two boys, respectively 9 and 11 years, recently made the long journey between Stavanger and Warren, Minn., arriving safely at the latter place May 12. The older boy was properly labeled.

King Leopold of Belgium recently visited Christiania. The distinguished gentleman proceeded to Stockholm on his yacht the Ellida, where he contemplates spending a few days with King Oscar.

M. Maissard, editor of the La Patries Journal of Paris, is at present sojourning in the city. M. Maissard contemplates spending the remainder of the month among the "fjells" and "fiords" of Northern Norway.

Some day Norway should be an industrial hive. It has a wealth of timber and mines, but a sad lack of coal. On the other hand, cataracts are roaring all over, rampant and free as they were thousands of years ago. With improved methods of conducting electric power, however, there should soon be plenty of this modern power available. Better communication would also inaugurate such a revival in business.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

Emperor William is expected to pay a visit to Copenhagen on his return from Norway.

Bishop Stein and wife of Odessa are at present in the city. They also contemplate a visit to Stockholm.

Bardenfieth, minister of the interior, and wife of this city, are at present sojourning in Lillehammer, Norway.

The students of the pharmacy of the Copenhagen university made their annual summer excursion to Fredriksdal July 10.

Axel Graudjean, the composer, who has been absent in Berlin during the last year, has returned to his home in this city.

About 100 members of the British Dairy association paid Copenhagen a visit while on their way to the Stockholm exposition.

Consul Morck of St. Petersburg is at present sojourning in the city. He will continue his journey to Stockholm and Christiania in the near future.

The Hekla which recently collided with the Mississippi off the banks of Newfoundland, has now been repaired and sailed for New York July 20.

Dr. Ballin and family, formerly of this city, returned from East India July 9, where he has been engaged in misssionary work among the natives.

Estate No. 27, near the Norrevalds boulevard, the property of Mme. Anna Bistrup, has been recently purchased by P. O. Meltzer of this city for 186,000 crowns.

General L. C. Lunn, chief of the Royal artillery regiment, has gone to Berlin, where he will study the military system of Germany during the coming two months.

The commissioners of the Danish exhibit of the Stockholm exposition tendered a dinner at Hasselbacken on July 7 which was attended by Crown Prince Gustaf and Prince Eugen.

Burmeister & Wain, the Danish shipbuilders have had considerable trouble in collecting their dues from Emperor William. As is well known, the firm has recently built a yacht for his majesty, named Standart, and is now looking for 1,240,000 crowns.

The railway accident at Gjentofte, Denmark, on July 12, which was briefly noted in the cablegrams of that date, was a horrible catastrophe. A fast express crashed into a train standing at the station and in a twinkling the locomotive and eight coaches filled with people were piled up in a terrible ruin. Thirty-two people were killed outright, 84 were borne to the hospitals at Copenhagen or to residences in the vicinity of the accident.

A Welcome to Mme. Riis.

Several large committees have been named by Minneapolis Danes to arrange for a proper reception to Fru Elizabeth Riis when she revisits that city. By the way matters are now shaping themselves this charming Danish actress will be quite overwhelmed by attentions. It is not known when Mrs. Riis will arrive [illegible] how long she will tarry, but if her stay is to be limited to one day a banquet will be arranged after her entertainment at Dania hall, as her countrymen are determined to sit with her before [illegible].

DEFECTIVE PAGE

What the Papers Say.

A tariff that will aid the manufacturer and the mechanic will also aid the farmer—mark what we say. When the laborers are employed they will have the money to buy your products and the price will rise as the demand increases. Free trade ideas and tariff reform theories are no good in practice. They have been tried and came blamed near bursting up the government. A new era of prosperity is dawning.—Marion, Ala., "Standard," June 24th 1897.

Only seven years ago the Democrats were engaged in proving to their own satisfaction at least, that tin plate could never be manufactured in the United States. But in the senate debate a few days ago Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, and Mr. White, of California, both admitted the permanent establishment of the tin plate industry in our midst and admitted further that foreign manufacturers had been practically crowded out of the American market, except on the Pacific coast. Somehow or other the history of our industrial development is marked by a continual smashing of Democratic theories and a continous disproval of Democratic prophecies.—St. Paul, Minn., "Pioneer Press," June 24th, 1897.

We ought to feel that it is the duty of our government to be as much in evidence on the ocean as is any other nation. We ought to be a unit in favor of the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the reappearance of the American flag on every ship's pathway across the high seas. Some free trade organs may object to this on the ground that it would increase the demand for American bunting, but don't mind them.—Detroit, Mich., "Journal," June 19th, 1897.

Every day's delay in enacting a protective tariff by congress means injury to the American manufacturer and wage earner. England is rushing goods over here as fast as she can and will continue to do so as long as she can take advantage of the duties imposed by the Gorman-Wilson tariff, which was framed to suit the British manufacturer. The immense imports of English made goods are alarming our own manufacturers and workmen as well, who see in the movement the postponement of prosperity which a tariff for protection would bring about, and is also worrying some of our statesmen at Washington.—Boston, Mass., "Commercial," June 26th, 1867.

Chemnitz is rushing knit goods over here by the million dollars' worth, to get in before the new tariff takes effect. The Mugwump makes a queer use of the fact in arguing the tariff. He points to this rush of importations as an evidence of the baleful effect of a high tariff on American manufactures. But the theory he believes in would give the Chemnitz stocking knitter the same advantage perpetually which he now shows such reluctance to give up.—Lowell, Mass., "Courier," June 25th, 1897.

Prosperity comes from employment and steady employment at remunerative wages follows the fostering of home industries. The passage of the tariff bill will harmonize with the American idea, the Republican platform and national prosperity.—Troy, N. Y., "Times," June 25th, 1897.

Before we began producing our own watches, the poorest quality of foreign watches cost about $10, and today for several dollars a watch worth two or three of this kind of American manufacture can be had. The American companies can produce for $10 a watch that in every respect will equal any English or Swiss watches that, before the American watch was produced, would have cost $30 to $35. The American watch industry was built up by protection and is another evidence of the cheapening of the home made article of the consumer.—York, Pa., "Dispatch," June 26th, 1897.

The Custom House statistics show that the importation of shingles has nearly doubled since the Wilson bill was enacted, and our mills have of course lost the trade that has come from abroad into the territory which they could have supplied—Tacoma, Wash., "Ledger," June 22nd, 1897.

No nation can hope to engage in foreign trade until it is first able to supply its own people with the product in question. Germany's feeble and undeveloped industries, during its period of free trade, were unable to keep out the invasion of English goods and only the wall of protection permitted the German factories to attain a national growth.—"Industrial World," Chicago, Ill., June 24th, 1897.

This competition of the Egyptian staple has had a most depressing effect upon the development and extension of the highest grades of American cotton. As protectionists we must admit that this is a proper field for protection. As the advocates of an adequate revenue, we must also direct competition with a similar American product should be made to yield the million and a quarter of revenue which this duty would produce.—Detroit, Mich., "Journal," June 23rd, 1897.

Times truly do change, and the changing of men at the same time shows that practical business interests may, combined, have more weight than politics in the settlement of business propositions, and that the agitation in the south for the protective theory is no mere nine day's wonder.—Baltimore, Md., "Manufacturers' Record," June 25th, 1897.

These numerous failures of free trade prophecies have served to upset a good many theories, and they have also increased the protection sentiment in this country, until there is now practically no free trade party in America. The breaking away of Democrats in the present congress from the old free trade traditions is evidence that the industrial progress which has always followed the enactment of protective laws has made its impression.—Wheeling, W. Va., "Intelligencer," June 23rd, 1897.

Notwithstanding the fact that an American free trade shipmaster once consul to Liverpool by the grace of Grover Cleveland, stated that it cost 32 per cent more in wages and 27 per cent more in maintenance to run American ships than it did to run British ships, American free traders persist in saying that all we need is to be able to buy our ships where they are to be had most cheaply to become a strong sea power. It is not denied that Britons are able to buy ships where they can be bought cheapest, and hence they ought not to complain, we should assume? And yet free trade is preparing to drive the Britons from the sea, if we may believe British shipping journals.—"Seaboard," June 26th, 1897.

Those Democrat who talk most about the slowness of the tide of prosperity, had the least to say concerning the wave of adversity that rushed over the country almost immediately after Cleveland's election. No, the Republican tide is not so swift as the Democrat wave, but just as sure," June 23rd, 1897.

There is no good reason for putting Chinese mattings upon the free list in a protective tariff bill and the inconsistent action of the senate in this respect will not be indorsed by the conference committee. One of the precepts of the protectionists is that the tariff accorded domestic industry shall not be made inoperative by the free entry of foreign substitutes for the protected article. Chinese matting is a cheap substitute for ingrain carpets and other American floor coverings, and to admit such matting free of duty would nullify the alleged protection upon American carpets.—American "Wool and Cotton Reporter," June 24th 1897.

From the appearance of New York harbor during the celebration in London this week, anyone might suspect that this was a British port but the display of bunting on the shipping only showed, alas, that the shipping was not to a large extent American, which was a sad evidence.—Marine Journal," June 26th, 1897.

All the arguments against a protective tariff can be answered by the fact that when we have had a protective tariff we have had prosperity; and whenever we have not had such a tariff we have had panic and poverty.—Louisville, Ky., "Commercial," June 23rd, 1897.

The adoption of the protective policy developed our own mining and manufacturing industries, built up great communities of wage earners, and turned millions upon millions of dollars from foreign into domestic channels of trade. Eight years ago there was no tin plate industry in the United States, but under the protection of the McKinley law many factories started up, and now the American production is hundreds of millions of pounds annually. Thus the money which was formerly sent abroad to pay for foreign tin plate now mostly stays at home and passes from hand in our own markets.—Rochester, N. Y., "Democrat and Chronicle," June 23rd, 1897.

In the days of Thomas Jefferson, when the south depended solely on agriculture, we could well afford to clamor for free trade. But the new south is rapidly becoming a manufacturing south, and can stand a little protection, especially if her greatest agricultural staple, cotton is to come in for its share of protection.—Danville, Va. "Tobacco Journal," June 22nd, 1897.

The free traders assert that the protective spirit is founded on selfishness and ignorance. Where upon the globe is there a more selfish and grasping country than free trade England? As to ignorance underlying the principles of protection, the people of the country have had the lesson taught them that the placing of duties upon imports of such agricultural products as can here be cultivated, and such articles as can here be manufactured, sufficient to offset the low wages paid abroad, is a benefit to our working classes and permits the profitable employment of American capital, and that duties insufficient to meet foreign competition paralyze every domestic interest.—Philadelphia, Pa., "Traffic," June, 1897.

The New Tariff.

It remains to be seen what effect the new tariff will have upon the business of the country. Its possible influence will of course be exerted in a variety of directions. Thus if the new tariff were productive of an ample public revenue, the mere fact of our having escaped from the intolerable deficits of the Wilson-Gorman tariff would make for a period of business activity. It is conceivable that the protectionist character of the measure might have the effect of improving the general business conditions by especially stimulating certain great industries. The most important effect, however, of the new tariff legislation may well be produced by the mere fact that for the time being we have escaped from uncertainty and know exactly where we stand. The assurance of even four years of freedom from tariff changes, quite regardless of the nature of the measure itself, is enough to give a great impetus to business.—From "The progress of the World," in American Monthly Review of Reviews for August.

The editor of the American Monthly Review of Reviews, in his department entitled "The Progress of the World," discusses harvest and trade prospects, the new tariff, the coal strike, American annexation policies, our diplomacy on the seal question, Japan and Hawaii, British interests in Canada, European politics and many other timely topics. In connection with matter on the Klondyke gold fields an excellent map of Alaska is published. In the same department appear interesting views of important British colonial capitals.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON Aug. 2, 1897.

President McKinley's amendments to the civil service rules, made public after his departure on his vacation, are the most important made since there was a civil service law. His first amendment provides that no removal from the classified service shall be made except for cause and upon written charges of which the accused shall have notice and an opportunity to make defense; his second amendment includes the employes of all custom houses in the classified service, and his third excepts from the civil service rules the following places:—In the custom service—one cashier in each district, one chief or principal deputy in each district, and one principal deputy collector in each sub-port or station. International revenue service—one employe in each district, who shall act as cashier or chief deputy or assistant collector as may be determined by the treasury department, one deputy collector in each district where the number of employes in the office of the collector exceeds four and one deputy collector in each stamp (or branch) office. It was expected that the chiefs of divisions in the executive departments would be excepted, but they were not. They may be latter on.

Assistant secretary Howell, of the treasury, who has a high reputation as a tariff expert, and who will have immediate charge of the enforcement of the Dingley tariff, has been studying the new law very closely and as a result says of it: "The new tariff is particularly free from ambiguities, which, despite the most careful efforts, are liable to creep into such measures. It is a revenue measure and, in my opinion, will produce at least $185,000,000 during the present fiscal year, and I look for it to produce at least $220,000,000 during the next." Mr. Howell's estimates are close to those of senator Allison and chairman Dingley as to the amount of revenue the new tariff will produce.

Secretary Long decided that the battleship Indiana should be docked and cleaned at Halifax, Nova Scotia because it was not considered entirely safe to attempt to dock her at Port Royal, S. C., and the New York dock is in bad condition. While secretary Long would have liked it better to have had a dock of our own big enough and good enough to be used, the practice of docking our ships in foreign docks is old enough to cease to arouse indignation in naval circles.

It is regarded as practically certain that Secretary Long will find it necessary to appoint a board of naval officers to frame a plan for the establishment of a government plant for making armor plate for our vessels. He is only waiting to hear from a number of ship-builders who have been asked if they wished to furnish armor plates at the stipulated price, $300 a ton, as the Carnegie and the Bethlehem Steel companies have already refused to do so.

At first the decision of the treasury department, that the tariff law signed on the afternoon of Saturday by the president went into effect at midnight of Friday, strikes you as being wrong, but the more you study it, the stronger it becomes. The law does not recognize any fraction of a day, and the tariff bill having provided that the law was to take effect when signed by the president, it must necessarily take effect from the first second of the day upon which it was signed. Such has been the decisions of the courts and the treasury officials are confident that they will be upheld in the appeals that have been taken to the courts. The amount of money involved is not over $200,000.

Secretary Wilson, ever on the alert in behalf of the farmers of this country, has sent two agricultural department agents abroad to obtain information as to what, if any, effect the opening of the Trans-Siberian railway, which traverses the fertile grain sections of Siberia, expected to take place in 1900, will be likely to have upon the interests of American wheat growers. It has been claimed that this railway would put Siberian wheat in European markets at a price with which Americans could not compete. Secretary Wilson hopes to ascertain whether there is foundation for the claim.

Only those who are ignorant of existing conditions can be made to believe there is danger of war with Japan because of the annexation of Hawaii, There isn't the remotest danger of our having any trouble with Japan. No nation in the world is more diligently cultivating our friendship and adopting our methods than Japan, and that accounts for much European envy and lying.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

WHAT TO EAT THESE HOT DAYS.

Healthful Dishes That Can be Prepared With Little Fire.

"During the hot months" writes Mrs. S. T. Rorer in August Ladies' Home Journal, "the diet should consist largely of dainty, cold, lean meat green, succulent vegetables, and fruits. It is a popular fallacy that the free use of sub-acid fruits during hot weather causes disturbance of the bowels. No diet is more healthful than ripe fruit provided it is properly masticated and swallowed before or after bread and butter, but never with it.

"The lighter wheat preparations, such as farina, wheatlet and glutena should be substituted for the heat-giving oatmeal for breakfast. Cook enough one morning to last two, as they are just as palatable cold as they are hot. While fried food may seem a little out of place in the warm weather there are certain light dishes that may be utilized for breakfast. Cornmeal or hominy croquettes, or even rice croquettes, may be made day before and simply fried at serving time. Squash and cucumbers may be dipped and fried. In the chafing-dish one may have chipped beef, creamed or fricasseed barbecued beef, cold mutton warmed in a little tomato sauce, and dishes of eggs, creamed eggs or poached eggs.

"Fruit should be served in a flat dish, with, if the weather is particularly hot, a little chopped ice sprinkled over it. Fruit that is very acid should not be served too cold. Powdered sugar and cream should accompany the fruit course. In the place of chops or steaks we may have eggplant, broiled or fried tomatoes, a dainty omelet with peas, omelet with asparagus tips, or with parsley, following the fruit. Corn oysters and corn fritters may also take the place of meat. Coffee, tea, chocolate and milk are, of course, in summer, as in winter, the breakfast beverage."

HOW COUNTESS CHALLENGED GOD.

A Seedling Forced Open Her Walled Tomb on Which was Graven Her Defiance.

"In the town of Hanover, in Germany." Evangelist Moody writes in his Bible Class discourse in the August Ladies' Home Journal, "there is buried a German Countess who denied the existence of a God and ridiculed the idea of the resurrection. To further show her contempt for Christianity she ordered that on her death her grave should be built up of solid masonry and covered with large stones bound together by iron clamps. On this tomb was engraved the defiant challenge that through eternity this tomb should never be disturbed. But one day the seed from some tree, either blown by the wind or carried by a bird, became lodged in a small crevice of the tomb where soon it sprouted and began to grow. And then, as though Nature had seemed to mock the haughty infidel, she quietly extended the delicate roots of that seedling under the massive blocks of stone, and slowly raised them from their place. And now, although scarce four generations are passed since that tomb was sealed, that most insignificant seedling has accomplished what God Himself was challenged to accomplish."

Never Regretted That he Was an American

You have seen by the papers that I have determined to go home by India, China and Japan. This will not probably delay my return, but it will land me in San Francisco about the time I expected to reach Philadelphia—say the last of June. If we get to San Francisco as early as that or nearly so, I shall want to remain on the Pacific coast six weeks or two months. I spent two years there in early life and always felt the greatest desire to make it my future home. Nothing ever fell over me like a wet blanket so much as my promotion to the lieutenant generalcy. As junior major general in the regular army I thought my chances good for being placed in command of the Pacific division when the war closed. As lieutenant general all hope of that kind vanished. You wrote me that you had been all over the Pacific coast before and how much interested you were in that country.

I anticipate great pleasure from the trip before me. The fact is I take much more interest in seeing countries but seldom visited by foreigners than in seeing those where one comes but little in contact with others than those foreign to the soil visited. I shall endeavor to profit by the journey, even if I should write nothing. So far I have abstained from giving my views about the institutions and people of the countries I have already visited. The fact is, however that I have seen nothing to make me regret that I am an American. Our country, its resources, the energy, ingenuity and intelligence of the people, etc., is more appreciated abroad than at home. If our politicians and people could see us as others see us, and see how much better off all producing classes are with us than in the most favored nation of Europe, they would have much less to complain of and more to be thankful for.—From "General Grant's Letters to a friend," in North American Review for August.

Where Danger Lurks.

The seriousness of the situation wrought by over-legislation is manifested. It has made statutory, notwithstanding prohibitory provisions in the constitution of a majority of the state against special legislation, distinctively special legislation. If in many instances it appears to be general in its object and scope, it is so in appearance only. The thing to be accomplished is wholly individual, and for individual benefit. The legislative bodies of the country and the legislators themselves have suffered in reputation and standing from their zeal in this direction. The general public cannot believe that everyone engaged in business, whether that business is of large or small proportions, is an enemy to the people and a despoiler of the country. Fortunately, a point has not yet been reached when the accumulation of capital and the earning of substantial income is looked upon by the majority of the people as a crime against society. It is also doubtful whether all virtue and disinterested patriotism rest in who constitute the enacting powers. If, as has been argued, a notable decline has come about in the moral tone and statesmanlike ability of the men who are elected to legislative places, not the least reason for it rests in the loss of respect for the legislative office itself—a thing made possible only through rendering it by such a course ineffectual as an agency for public good. But these results are of small consequence as compared with the immeasurably greater evil of that threatened deadening of individual effort in the business world through the force of paternalistic legislation. The evidences accumulate with each successive session of every legislative body of a lack of the citizen's reliance on self, and in that self-abnegation he is given encouragement by too willing legislators. In the end, however, he must fall back on the struggle for existence upon his own energy, ability, integrity, prudence and judgment. The danger springs the discontent bred when at last it is found that the government is powerless to aid and the legislation relied upon, instead of benefiting has proven to be a hindrance through its attempting to regulate things beyond its province.—From "The Menace of Legislation," by the Hon. James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency, in North American Review for August.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

insomina, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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Proposals for Ditching.

Bids will be received at the office of the Secretary of state, in St. Paul, Minn., on or before Monday August Second (2nd) 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., in accordance with laws of the state, for labor and material necessary in cotting an eastern extension of the so called "Sand Hill River Ditch" in Polk county, in accordance with plans on file with the secretary of state at St. Paul, Minnesota.

A certified check for 15 per cent of the cost of the work on a basis of 75000 cubic yards must accompany the bid.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

EZRA G. VALENTINE,
Pres. Board of R. R. Val. Drainage Commission.

Attest:
ALBERT BERG,
Secretary.

MORTGAGE SALE.

First pub. July 22, 1897.
Last pub. Sept. 2. 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated February 8th 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota February 1?th, 1892, in book 58 of mortgages pages 571 to 575 whereby Nils O. Thorbjornson, an unmarried man mortgageor mortgaged to the Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee the east half of the northeast quarter and northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirteen (13) and southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twelve (12) in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) of range forty (40) in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $353.70, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $46.15, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $399.85.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, Sept 4th, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 15, 1897.
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & Co., [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [15-21]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First pub. July 22. 1897.)
(Last pub. Sept. 2, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale, dated December 12th. 1891, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota December 15th 1891 in book 58 of mortgages pages 257 to 262 whereby Arnt Knutsen, an unmarried man, mortgageor, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee the east half of the southwest quarter and lots six (6) and seven (7) of section six (6) in township one hundred and forty eight (148) of range thirty-nine (39) in said Polk county by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $225.25, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $24.67 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $249.92.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, Sept. 4th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 15, 1897.
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY,
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, Mortgagee
H. C GILBERT & Co. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [15-21]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. In Probate Court.
County of Polk. }

On reading and filing the petition of Lars J. Brink, made in the matter of the estate of Thomas Edgar deceased which said petition is dated July 7th, 1897 representing among other things that upon the 23rd day of October 1893 the aforesaid Thomas Edgar made a contract in writing to convey unto one Elna Brink the northwest quarter of section fourteen township one hundred and fifty-two range forty-five upon the performance of the conditions of said contract by said Elna Brink, and that all of said conditions have been performed by and on behalf of said Elna Brink, and that she is entitled to a conveyance of said premises, and further representing that said Thomas Edgar and said Elna Brink are now deceased, and that Jemima Edgar is the administratrix of the estate of said Thomas Edgar and that said petitioner is the husband and one of the heirs at law of said Elna Brink, and praying that an order and decree of this court be made directing a conveyance of said premises; Now therefore it is ordered that said petition be heard by the court at the office of the judge thereof in the city of Crookston in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota at two o'clock in the afternoon of the seventh day of August 1897.

It is further ordered that notice of said hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate and said premises hereinbefore described by publishing this order in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at the city of Crookston once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said hearing.

Dated July 15th, 1897.
By the Court,
OLE E. HAGEN,
A. A. MILLER, Judge of Probate
Attorney for Petitioner. [15-17]

STATE OF MINNESOTA } ss
COUNTY OF POLK }

In Probate Court, Special Term, July 23rd 1897

In the matter of the estate of Walter L. Session, deceased:

Letters of administration with Will annexed on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Jerome W. Wheeler, of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the probate office in Crookston, Minnesota, on the following days, viz: January 27th 1898 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston Minn. the 23rd day of July. A.D. 1897.

By the Court,
A. A. MILLER. OLE E. HAGEN,
Attorney for Estate. Judge of Probate.
[16-19]

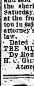
MORTGAGE SALE.

First pub. July 29, 1897
Last pub. Sept. 9 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated January 16th, 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, January 20th 1892, in book 58 of mortgages, pages 446 to 450 whereby Mathias J. Berg, an unmarried man, mortgageor mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee the south half of the northeast quarter and north half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33) township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty (40) in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $385.23, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting with interest as provided in said mortgage to $39.37 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $424.60.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, Sept. 11th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 15, 1897.
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & Co. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [16-22]



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MINNESOTA

State Normal Schools

AT

Winona, Mankato, St. Cloud and Moorhead.

These schools are organized for the training of teachers for the public schools of the state.

ORGANIZATION.—Each school comprises two departments—the Normal Department and the Training Department or the Model School.

The Normal Department embraces:

(a) An Elementary course of three years.

(b) An Advance course of five years.

(c) Elementary Professional course of one year, and an Advanced Professional course of two years for high school and college graduates.

(d) A Kindergarten training course (at Winona, St. Cloud and Mankato).

ADMISSION.—Graduates of high schools and colleges, and teachers holding county superintendents' first and second grade certificates are admitted without examination.

EXPENSES.—Tuition is free to all who pledge themselves to teach in Minnesota. Text books are furnished at a rental of $1.00 per term. Provision is make at each school for economical living. The average cost of furnished rooms with board is about $3.00 per week. The Ladies' Home at St. Cloud, the new Dormitory at Moorhead, and the Ladies' Home at Winona offer board, furnished room, heat and light, at from $3.00 to $3.50 per week.

DIPLOMAS.—By a recent act of the legislature a diploma becomes a state teachers' certificate of the first grade.

The next school year opens at St. Cloud and Moorhead Aug. 31.

The school at Winona and Mankato will enter upon continuous sessions from and after July 1, 1897. The school year will hereafter be divided into four quarters of 12 weeks each.

For free catalogues and circulars giving full information, address the presidents as follows:

IRWIN SHEPARD, Winona.
EDWARD SEARING, Mankato.
GEO. R. KLEEBERGER, St. Cloud.
LIVINGSTON C. LORD, Moorhead. [6-9

THE

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Washington, D. C.

1897 TWENTIETH YEAR 1897

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of any paper in the country. It is now publishing

General Sherman's Memoirs.

to which it has the exclusive right. These are intensely interesting. Besides it has contributions on important events of the war from Maj.-Gen. L. A. Grant, of the famous Vermont Brigade; Maj.-Gen. R. W. Johnson, of the army of the Cumberland; Maj.-Gen. H. M. Plaisted, of the armies of the Potomac and the South, and many others of equal note.

Its columns are filled every week with accounts of thrilling interests of real happenings of the war by the men of every grade and rank who did the actual marching, digging and fighting of the great contest.

It has now entered upon a vigorous campaign for the passage of a

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DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MANUAL OF DISEASES MAILED FREE.

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HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL

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For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

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Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

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FUR DRESSING AND DYEING A SPECIALTY.

We dress all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, harness and shoes.
We pay good price for black steer, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes.
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Plain and Ornamental Painting,

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CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

BUSINESS in Mexico is in bad shape, owing to the continued fall in the price of silver, and there is talk of going to the gold standard.

WHEAT goes up and silver goes down despite the assertion of silver orators of last fall that these two commodities kept pace in the markets of the world.

THE last week in July, 1897, will long be remembered as the first one under the new tariff law. Reports from every direction show that the effect has been instantly effective, both in manufacturing and business circles.

THE solid business men of the country lying west of the Mississippi are greatly depressed over the failure of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, which was intended to be useful in a business way, but failed because of its capture by the silver politicians.

SUGAR refineries and factories will soon be scattered over the prairies of the Mississippi Valley in a way which promises to make the sugar trust extremely weary, especially in view of the fact that it has already lost the advantages which it enjoyed under the Wilson law.

THE "hold up" of the Dingley bill in the Senate by the Democrats and Populists is the cause of the light receipts which may be expected under that measure in its first few months by reason of the enormous importations that the "hold up" permitted the importers to make.

AUSTRALIA which last year produced 643,000,000 pounds of wood, is likely to produce no more than half that in the coming season. Her sheep are dying by thousand from starvation on account of shortage in pasturage, and the quantity as well as quality of her product in this line will be materially reduced, thus adding to the price that American farmers will probably get for theirs.

AN interesting feature of the fall's campaign is the development of strength among the gold Democrats. It is quite apparent that in every State where there are to be campaigns their organization will be much stronger than it was last fall, while the national organization is pushing work from its national headquarters in New York and will aid with speakers and by other means wherever there are State campaigns.

THE recent increased gold developments not alone in Alaska, but in the increased production of mines everywhere, is a hard blow to the 16-to-1 theories, and, when coupled with the fact that the price of farm products have advanced and that crops are plentiful and that farmers are paying off their mortgages, must prove very depressing to those who have insisted that prosperity could alone come through the adoption of free silver.

HUNDREDS of millions of dollars of the profits of farmers through the increased prices which are now being received for their productions are being devoted to the payment on mortgages upon their farms. A recent canvass made by the Chicago Times-Herald fully coincides with the developments of the Democratic New York Sun referred to last week, these and other canvasses of this kind showing that farmers in every part of the country are reducing their mortgaged indebtedness with these first fruits of the McKinley prosperity.

PRESIDENT McKinley evidently knew John Sherman a good deal better than those croakers who have been trying to make the people believe that Mr. Sherman had reached the end of his career of usefulness. The Secretary of State is showing himself still possessed of those faculties and methods which have made him so useful and successful a man in his service in the Senate and in a former cabinet. His ringing letter to Ambassador Hay on the Behring Sea question has just been supplemented by a series of vigorous and frank interviews in the New York newspapers which show that the head of the State Department is all that citizen of the United States need expect or desire for an occupant of that position and that his views on international questions are such that no American need feel any anxiety about him or them.

WHAT are the free silver orators going to do for campaign material this fall? Every promise which they made last fall of the terrible things which would happen if free coinage were not adopted has has been broken. Instead of further reduction of prices of farm products there has been a marked advance, although silver still declines. More money has come into the country during the the last year than ever came into the country in a preceeding year, farmers are paying off their mortgages rapidly despite the fact that there is no free coinage to help them, the production of gold during the year as has greatly increased, the international bimetallic conference, which they said could not possibly be realized, is practically assured, the nations which they pointed to as the most prosperous silver using countries of the world has since gone to the gold standard the tariff bill is a law, and business is reviving everywhere; now what are they going to have to support their theories this fall?

THE general rule that adversity brings those having differences of opinion more closely together does not seem to work in the case of the Democrats and Populists. Although they were thoroughly defeated in the last fall election, they go on quarrelling among themselves more vigorously than ever. It is now quite apparent that the Populist party is completely torn asunder and with no prospect of reunion. The Democratic party is not only torn asunder, but absolutely into fragments. The gold wing of the party is making such strides in its organization and capture of men who co-operated with the silver wing last fall as to strike terror to the hearts of Chairman Jones and his followers, while the protection element of the party is gaining strength and courage every day, as shown by Congressman Bailey's courageous speech in the House on the day of closing the debate on the tariff, when he declared pointedly and vigorously against the free raw material.

Wanted Soap.

Of all the odd requests that are made by tramps the funniest was that made by a tramp on Monday afternoon. He went about from house to house begging for a cake of soap—saying that he wanted to wash. If the society of Wandering Willies gets hold of that they will rule that fellow out of the society too quick.

Was About to Give Up.

"For some time I have been suffering with impure blood and nervous troubles. I tried many medicines without good results and almost gave up hope. Finally I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I soon felt less nervous and my blood was pure. I recommend Hood's to all sufferers." Sophia Barsch, Preston, Minn.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient, always reliable, easy to take, easy to operate.

Are you seeking Rest and Recreation during the summer months? If so send for Summer Outings along the line of the Nickel Plate Road, from which you will be able to select quiet and picturesque resorts with good fishing and bathing facilities. Elegantly equipped coaches; luxurious sleeping cars and unexcelled Dining car service. Three through trains daily between Chicago and the east.

Address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill, (No. 26-17-1t)

Teachers' Examination.

Notice is hereby given that examinations for the teachers of Polk county will be held on the following dates:

August 17 and 18, East Grand Forks.

August 20 and 21, Crookston.

September 24 and 25, Fosston and Fertile.

Examination for first grade certificates will be held in Crookston August 19, 20 and 21.

I. I. KAASA,
[17-22] County Supt.

For the G. A. R. Encampment

To be held at Buffalo, N.Y., August 23rd to the 28th inclusive, tickets will be sold over the Nickel Plate Road at $10.50 for the round trip. Good going Aug. 21st, 22nd and 23rd.

The Nickel Plate Road is the short line between Chicago and Buffalo, and is equipped with the most modernly constructed day coaches and luxurious sleeping and dining cars. Colored porters are in charge of the day coaches, and the facilities for the comfort of patrons is unsurpassed. Commander-in-Chief Clarkson has selected this line for the transportation of himself and staff, and respectfully invites his comrades to join him.

Mr. J. Y. Calahan, general Agent, 111 Adams St. Chicago, Ill., will be pleased to furnish all information in regard to train service etc. Depot 12th and Clark Streets. [No 20-15-19]

COUNTY BOARD PROCEEDINGS

Business Transacted at The Meeting of July 28th.

The bonds of N. H. Egland in the sum of $1,000 as contractor for certain bridges over the Tabor ditch were presented and approved.

The subject of repairs on the Euclid road was referred to Commissioner Fortier.

Bonds of the treasurers of the towns of Sandsville, and Badger and the village of Fisher for appropriation from road and bridge fund, approved.

The sum of $120 from the road and bridge fund was granted to the town of Columbia, and $200 to the town of Keystone.

On motion the board appointed Wm. Watts to act as assistant county attorney in the appeal cases of F. J. Duffy and H. E. Ives vs Polk county.

On motion the following levy on taxable property was authorized:

County revenue 3½ mills.

Interest on bond fund ½ mills.

Road and bridge fund 1 mill.

John S. Dwyer was elected coroner to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Stebbins, and his bonds duly approved.

The auditor was instructed to issue his warrant to Steenerson & Rowe in the sum of $412.65 to satisfy a judgment in favor of Ex-Sheriff Steenerson as ordered by the supreme court.

Petition of Iver E. Bjorge for the creation of a school district presented, and hearing ordered at next meeting of board Sept. 16th.

The offer of Espe Bros. to erect a wind mill on court house grounds, with 60 ft tower, 10 ft wheel for $95.00 was accepted.

The bid of Joe Luslan to paper 7 rooms and 2 halls in the sheriff's residence for $50.50 was accepted.

Martin Ronne was appointed night watchman at the court house at $2.00 per night.

A few bills were acted upon and the board adjourned without date.

New York World (Democratic):—"The House sugar rate is written in the tariff bill, not the corruptly purchused Senate rate. It is a great victory for right, for justice, and the people."

From "Sugar Trade Journal:"—(official organ of the American sugar interests, "The new tariff cut very severely into protection granted the sugar refiners under the Wilson bill."

New York World:—"If the promise of the harvest field is fulfilled it will be hard for theorists to persuade a thriving people that they need monetary panaceas to keep them out of the poor-house."

New York World:—"The case of the farmers has certainly been hard for several years past. It has been a principal cause of discontent, and the fruitful mother of wild financial schemes. With that betterment which is now so surely approaching, the occupation of the demagogue and the Utopian dreamer will be gone.

New York World:—"When Mr. McKinley sent a commission to Europe to try again for international bimetalism, two classes of men confidently prophesied ignominious failure. Both must be somewhat discourged by the results attained and promised. The hope of international bimetallism is not dead. The time has not come when we must choose between making silver a base metal on the one hand, or making it in its depreciated state our only money metal on the other.

Now that the country has had time to examine the charges of the Democrats who were saying that the Dingley bill was advantageous to the sugar trust, it is quite apparent that the changes were entirely without foundation. It is generally conceded that the bill deprives the trust of the advantages which it had under the Wilson law, and is less advantageous to trusts generally that its predecessor which was framed by the very men who were foremost in the charge against the Dingley bill.

The end of uncertainty regarding duties on imports gives greater confidence alike to those who have opposed and those who have favored the change. The great strength in stocks, particularly in those of the Granger list, reflects assurance of heavy crops. The remarkable raise in wheat, notwithstanding that assurance is based on heavy buying for export and belief that foreign demands will be large. To these must be added another element of confidence scarcely observed a week ago. The heavy increase in receipts of gold, whether from one side of the Alaska border or the other, swells deposits at the mints and in the banks of this country, and if the yield from new regions answer current expectations, may have an influence akin to that of gold discoveries in California. The one retarding force, the strike of coal miners has caused closing of a few manufacturing works for want of fuel, but negotiations for settlement are still pushed with hope.—"Dun's" July 24th, '97.

Events of late have been full of discouragement for the advocates of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. Conditions seem, indeed to have entered into a conspiracy similar to that which made possible "the great crime of 1873." The argument of the silverites based on the assumption of a scarcity of gold did yeoman service in the last campaign, but the discoveries in the Klondike fields, promising a considerable addition to the world's stock of its standard monetary metal, seeming likely to relegate that argument to the class of spent ammunition. Much was made also by the silverites of the relation between silver and wheat prices, but unfortunately for them, while the price of wheat has gone up over twenty cents a bushel since last year, the price of silver has gone down about ten cents an ounce, and in a week, in which we are able to record evidences of a distinct revival of business, as indicated in the early arrival of the long-promised advancing movement for the fall, silver has touched the lowest point recorded in the American market.—"Bradstreets," July 24, '97.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.
Sold by Druggist, price 75c per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Send for Summer Outings, along the line of the Nickel Plate Road. Three through trains daily between Chicago, Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo New York and Boston. Unsurpassed facilities for the comfort of the travelling public. All the delicacies of the season served on dining car.

Call on or address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St. Chicago. Depot 12th and Clark sts.
[No. 25-17-1t]

Work Horses For Sale.

S. L. Collins will have a carload of choice work horses at his livery stable for sale last of this week. You are sure of getting a good horse when you buy of Collins.

THE "DELIGHTFUL POISON."

Peculiar Manner In Which Winemaking In Persia Originated.

"In the Kingdom of the Shah," by Dr. Treacher Collins, the author tells of the origin of winemaking in Persia. It was during the reign of King Jamsheed that the vineyards of Shiraz, as today, were noted for the superlative quality of the grapes they produced on account of the variations of temperature—the intense cold of winter and extreme heat of summer—to which they were subjected. King Jamsheed was exceedingly fond of Shiraz grapes, and in order to enjoy them throughout the year conceived the idea of preserving them in a jar. Fermentation, of course, took place, and when the jar was opened and found to contain a quantity of acid liquid it was looked upon as poison by the king. He placed it in bottles and labeled it as such. On a certain occasion one of his female favorites, who was sorely afflicted with a nervous headache, discovered the bottles marked "poison" and swallowed the contents of one in the hope of putting an end to her life. The effect, however, was to throw her into a deep sleep, from which she awoke much refreshed. The result was so delightful that she frequently repeated the dose until all the supposed poison was consumed.

The king, who missed the bottles, caused inquiry to be made, and the secret of their disappearance was revealed. This led to the manufacture of a wine from Shiraz grapes, which to this day is known as Zeher-é-Khoosh, or "the delightful poison." The laws of the Koran against the use of spirituous liquors are generally very rigidly observed, particularly among the poorer classes. Dr. Collins says that he never saw an intoxicated Mohammedan, even among the chavadars, men who do the most laborious work. Unlike their western prototypes, who cannot exist without beer or spirits, they refresh themselves only with a suck at a hubble bubble pipe or a cup of very strong, sweet, hot tea in either the sweltering heat of summer or the intense cold of winter. Tippling in Persia is confined exclusively to the richer classes and indulged in only in the seclusion of the anderan. The Persians make two sorts of wine, a red and a white. The latter contains an excess of alcohol and is in greater favor with those who indulge in secret drinking. Arrack, a crude, fiery spirit, is likewise distilled. It is probable that when Persia has railroads and the vineyards of Shiraz become accessible, the superior quality of the grapes for winemaking will attract the attention of western manufacturers.

T... ...ian naval crown was given to the admiral triumphant at sea. It was of gold and its decorations were the prows of ships.

One side of a square acre will require 88 pounds of three line barbed wire for fencing.

DISGUISED AS MEN.

WOMEN WHO HAVE LIVED FOR YEARS IN MALE ATTIRE.

The Manchester Bricklayer Who Mistrusted His "Wife"—A Mysterious Case of Modern Times — Names Withheld by the Relator—A Prominent Professional Man?

In the month of April, 1838, Mr. Thomas, an attorney of Manchester, was seated alone in his office, when a client was shown in. She came, she said, to obtain a divorce from her husband, who was a master bricklayer, doing an excellent business. She complained that he drank heavily and when under the influence of liquor would beat her severely. This ill treatment she bore patiently until he finally refused to give her money for housekeeping expenses, whereupon she sought a separation.

When more closely questioned, the woman unfolded to the ears of the astonished lawyer the following remarkable story:

The master bricklayer had at birth been relegated to the feminine portion of humanity, but being early disgusted with the restricted life of girlhood he donned masculine attire and apprenticed himself to a bricklayer. (The personal pronouns are apt to get a little mixed in such descriptions, so I will adhere to the masculine.) He showed an unusual knack in his chosen trade and soon became his own master. He was a handsome young fellow, and many maidens fell in love with the dashing young mechanic, and he finally chose and married the woman who became Mr. Thomas' client.

Upon investigation this astonishing story was found to be strictly true. The bricklayer had acted as special constable for Manchester and had occupied other essentially masculine positions in the community, always being on hand when riots or any other danger threatened. The true sex of this esteemed citizen had never been suspected during the 25 years he had worn the disguise until domestic differences caused his partner to reveal the secret.

There is a well authenticated instance on record of a girl who adopted masculine apparel when she was 3 years of age, or rather, to be more accurate, her father dressed her as a boy that she might the better dance at public houses. She continued in this disguise for 40 years without being discovered.

To come down to modern times, the writer, though unable to mention names and localities, as one of the parties concerned is still living, knows of a striking example pertinent to the subject.

But five short years have been told since the final scene in this drama of real life was enacted. But to begin at the beginning:

There were two sisters, educated and refined ladies, left orphaned and well nigh penniless. Both of them were beauties, one tall, dark and courageous, the other blond, small and gentle. The elder girl made up her mind to adopt a bold course. She took the little money they possessed and rented and stocked a little store in a distant city, where they were unknown; then, taking her sister, they stole quietly away.

In their new home they represented themselves as man and wife, did well in business and were universally respected.

Years passed. The gentleman (?) saved money, took up a pursuit more congenial to his tastes and became one of the most prominent men (?) in the city. The couple bought a beautiful home on Blank avenue, entertained and were entertained by the best society in the place. Everybody said: "What a handsome couple, she so delicately beautiful with her golden hair, he so stately and dark."

One afternoon, when the lady was "at home" to her friends and was surrounded by a laughing, chattering group, she saw, approaching across the room, with his eyes fixed upon her face, one of the best known physicians of the city. The man's face was so grave that it startled her, and her heart began to beat heavily with a foreboding of evil to come.

The doctor came up hastily, and without the usual formal greeting spoke to her in a low, excited voice:

"Mr. —— fell dead of heart disease in his office about an hour ago. Only one of the clerks attended him, when I was called in. If you wish to preserve the secret, you had better come at once."

The doctor was not one who believed in breaking bad news gradually, but it were better he had adopted less abrupt measures in that instance, for the poor little lady was entirely overcome, and shrieking out, "What shall I do?" she fell at his feet in a faint.

Well, the story was hushed up and came to the ears of only a few people, but it is a true story just the same.

Such instances abound. There is today in one of the great cities of these United States a prominent professional man who is a disguised woman. He is a well to do bachelor and is considered a very desirable parti by matchmaking mammas and marriageable daughters.

To attempt to enumerate the cases of women who have temporarily assumed masculine disguise would be a hopeless task. Even such instances as are on record, doubtless representing a very small percentage of the real occurrences in this line, would fill volumes.

This unnatural feminine attitude toward life, arising from many causes, is a matter of psychological interest.

We hear a great deal lately about the "abnormal woman," but the term "abnormal" is relative and should be applied with much discretion, or it will become meaningless.

It would perhaps be hardly accurate to use the word to describe even the class of women represented in this paper, but they may be truly said to have led most abnormal lives and may in consequence be of much interest to the student of the "weaker sex."

A Dangerous Innovatoin.

The designs of the advocates of Civil service reform have almost been accomplished. Such a system is inconsistent with the genus of our government and must be contrary to public sentiment. This civil service system will repress the laudable and honorable ambition of prominent men to serve the government in these appointive offices, and will thus manifestly tend to weaken the hold that our system of popular government has upon the minds of the people.

Citizens have just as much right to aspire through their political organizations to these appointive offices as other citizens have to aspire to the elective offices. And the people have just as much right to express their preference as to who shall be appointed to office, as they have to express their preference at the polls for a candidate who seeks election to office.

When the people elect a man they expect him to exercise the power of appointment in favor of men identified with his party. In fact there is an implied obligation that he will do so.

It is only through party organization and party machinery that an elector is able to give expression to his political sentiments. We elect men to make and enforce laws who agree with us in politics. Agreement in political opinion is the great loadstone that brings men together. It is the fundamental principle of all actions in our political life. Therefore, the principle influence the exercise of the power of appoinment to office should be in complete harmony with the principle which controls electors at the polls—namely, agreement in public opinions. Any serious encroachment upon this fundamental principle does violence to our representative republican system of government. It is a dangerous innovation, and is calculated to work great harm to our system of government.

Under existing civil service rules no officer, however high, is to be trusted to exercise a choice, discretion, or judgment in making appointments to office. The president shall not choose the people about him at the executive mansion. He must keep those he finds there or select others from names sent him from the civil service commission. Heads of departments must keep the old force around them, or if they make changes they cannot bring in new men of their own choice, however competent. Collectors of customs and internal revenue who receives the hundreds of millions of government cash can have no choice subordinates to aid them in transacting the immense and reponsible business under their charges.—From "Shall the Civil Service Orders be Amended?" by General Green B. Raum, in North American Review for August.

House and Senate on the Tariff

The fact that the House was the winner in conference committee so far as to compel the senate to surrender its efforts to advance substantially the differential duty, is a striking tribute to the value of publicity and of public opinion. The senate usually wins in such contests by reasons of the longer term of its members, their greater experience, and the greater cohesiveness of their ranks. They were represented in conference committee by the ablest and most persistent members of the senate; but they were compelled to surrender to the House because they found the House supported by nearly every organ of public opinion in the country.—From "The Anatomy of the New Tariff," by Charles A. Conant, in American Monthly Review of Reviews for August.

"The Foot of a Fly"

says an eminent English doctor, "will carry enough poison to infect a household." In summer-time, more especially, disease germs fill the air, multitudes are infected, fall ill, die; multitudes escape. These messengers of mischief do not exist for millions. Why not? Because they are healthy and strong—protected as a crocodile is against gunshot. It is the weak, the wasted, the thin-blooded who fall; those who have no resistive power so that a sudden cough or cold develops into graver disease. We hear of catching disease! Why not catch health? We can do it by always maintaining our healthy weight.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, is condensed nourishment; food for the building up of the system to resist the attacks of disease. It should be taken in reasonable doses all summer long by all those whose weight is below the standard of health. If you are losing ground, try a bottle now.

For sale by all druggists at 50c. and $1.00

DEFECTIVE PAGE

1897	AUGUST.					1897
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TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Frank Hamel went up to Argyle Saturday.

Jos. Matthews has returned from his trip north.

Frank Cernonsek was in from Tabor on Friday.

Att'y Bayrell was down from Warren on Saturday.

T. B. McManus went down to Fergus Falls last week.

Oscar Buhn came in from Maple Lake for a short visit.

County Attorney Gossman was at St. Hilaire on Friday.

J. P. Foote went up to Euclid on Saturday looking up business in his line.

Henry Peterson went north on the St. Vincent line on Monday to sell pop.

Engineer Duke Jewell sent his family out to the lake last week for an outing.

The rain seems to have let up a little this week.

The Great Northern road is rebuilding its water tank, near the depot.

Mrs. O. P. Renne came up last week for a visit with her son P. L. Renne.

C. C. Shapleigh was up from Moorhead last week, returning Friday evening.

Mrs. Streeter returned from a visit to her daughter in North Dakota this week.

Mrs. S. L. Collins and Neely went out to Wm. Himmelsbach's for a visit this week.

Miss Dollie Bunnell returned this week from visit to Duluth and the twin cities.

Gustaf Christianson, appeared at the land office on Tuesday to prove up on his claim.

James Morrow, a nephew of David Morrow, died at the Marnis last week, of fever.

Comrade I. U. Jennings, who has been quite ill for the past week is convaslescent.

Dave McClary was down from Kittson county during the latter part of last week.

Atty. Carpenter went to South Dakota last week for a month's visit at the old home.

Mrs. S. W. Vance and children went out to Maple Bay for a brief outing this week.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

The Great Northern road commences work upon new coal sheds, at this point, this week.

Mrs. Dr. Robertson and the children spent Saturday and Sunday at Neilsville visiting the Hayes'.

Mrs. A. E. McDonald went to Sauk Rapids Friday evening for a brief visit with the old folks at home.

The W. R. C. gave a pleasant 5 cent tea at the resident of Mrs. John Gleason on Tuesday evening.

J. F. Kirsh represented the St. Vincent New Era on the editorial excursion to Detroit last week.

Misses Maggie and Mamie Vannet came up on Monday morning to join the teacher's training school.

Edna had use for boats during the recent high water. Their streets are resuming their normal condition.

Mosquitoes have been so troublesome since the rains that it has been difficult for farmers to work in haying.

L. J. Lake, of Angus, is enjoying a visit from his mother, who arrived last week from Viroqua, Wisconsin.

A. Koeppe took the train for Grand Forks on Monday on a canvassing trip to explain the merits of his cigars.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Steenerson and son left for Duluth on Wednesday evening for a visit with friends there.

The Baptist Sunday school picnicked in Fisk's grove in Andover on Saturday of last week. A good time is reported.

W. S. Lycan will run the hotel Crookston while Scott is out building and repairing roads for the Great Northern.

Mrs. J. D. McPhee, of Lockhart, who has been visiting her parents near Euclid, returned home on Saturday evening.

Fire at East Grand Forks on Saturday destroyed the barn at the Windsor house and endangered other property.

E. M. Walsh went out to Maple lake with his family this week for an outing. Ed. wants to show Joe Smith how to catch fish.

Every man having a beard should keep it an even and natural color, and if it is not so already use Buckingham's Dye and appear tidy.

The training school began the week with a large accession to its numbers and the interest is unabated. It's success is already assured.

Quite a good many in Red River Valley have been attracted by the golden inducements held out and have gone or will go to Alaska this season.

A. J. DeLance was in on Monday morning at train time to put his children on the train to send them over to Dakota for a visit of several weeks duration.

A hearing in the matter of claims against the estate of Alex McMasters of East Grand Forks was heard in Probate court on Monday. The estate is insolvent.

Iver Krohn came up from the farm in Garden last week to enjoy the advantages of civilization for a season. May-be he will decide not to go to Virginia to live.

The excavation for Mrs. Schreuder's new store building was commenced this week and work upon the new building will be commenced as soon as the cellar walls are ready.

Boyd Monroe was one of the "editors" who went on the excursion to Detroit, Mich., this week. With his pencil stuck behind his ear Boyd looks as literary as any of 'em.

Deputy coroner Chesterman was notified on Tuesday that a man had been killed near Angus and he at once notified coroner Dwyer, who repaired to the place to investigate.

A. Chabot has gone east after a supply of fall goods and asks his customers to await his return before placing orders. His announcement later will tell our readers all about it.

That portion of Norman county that was overflowed looks desolate enough but it is said that much of the overflowed grain will recuperate and there may be quite a good yield after all.

C. C. Knappen went south on Friday evening with his wife, whom he intended to leave in a Minneapolis hospital for treatment. She has been quite seriously ill for two or three weeks.

Malm & Nelson, who are to build the big grist mill in the city, came down from Fosston on Monday. It is said the work will be hustled with a view to getting the mill ready for business this season.

W. B. Crane, a tinner of Council Bluffs, takes the place in Motz' hardware store made vacant by the death of Arthur Miller. Mr. Crane is an experienced workman and comes well recommended.

Andrew Anderson, a farmer living near Wylie, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, on Sunday morning. There seemed to be no cause for the rash act. He leaves a widow and four children.

Col. Cobham Post will meet in regular session on Friday evening of this week. Instructions in relation to the coming encampment and other important matters will come before the Post for consideration.

Will Peterson came down from St. Hilaire for a brief visit and was taken sick, and on Wednesday, Henry went up to see how the business is running during Will's absence. Expected to be back on Friday's train.

Farmers are all as busy as bees in haying, improving the opportunities of the past week. It will crowd them to get done by harvest and many will cut hay after harvest this year. And the hay crop will be light.

A. W. Foss came down on Saturday evening enroute for St. Paul to join the editorial excursion to Detroit, Mich. From there he will go to Canada where his wife and babe is visiting and escort them home with him later.

It is said that some of our Crookston business men are interested in Clondyke gold mines—or expect to be. At any rate they will "grubstake" a reliable prospector and send him out to see what he can do for himself and them.

John O. Buhn came down from Mentor on Wednesday with his five year old boy who had the misfortune to fall and break his left arm. Dr. Dampier set the fractured member and the lad was ready to return home on the Flyer in the evening.

C. F. Page and Mr. Drew came down from McIntosh on Wednesday with a petition to have certain territory set aside and named Columbia county. The mayor accompanied them in their rounds in quest of signatures.

The project of building temporary barns on the experimental farm seems to have been abandoned and the place is now to rebuild as before. Supt. Hoverstad was called to the parent station on Monday to consult with the powers that be on the subject.

Prof. Parr, Supt. of the St. Cloud schools, came up on Monday and addressed the teachers at the training school in the morning. In the evening he addressed a large audience at the Baptist church, taking for his subject "Child study." The building was filled to its utmost capacity.

Register Peterson went to Ada on Friday to visit his family, and to personally investigate the rumors of the great damage done by excessive rain. He went about that neighborhood on Saturday inspecting many fields and says he thinks the damage will not be as serious as first reported him to believe.

Henry Nolan, with a force of men commenced work on the new grist mill, on Wednesday. The mill is located on the late widow Hutchinson lot and the two adjoining lots belonging to the Yvernault estate, opposite the M. & N. elevator. It will be 35x40 feet ground space.

Reports from the potato fields this week bears out the gloomy outlook foreshadowed last week. The excessive wet weather seems to have effectually fixed many fields, in some cases entirely ruining the vines and destroying the crop. All that do mature will doubtless find a ready market at good prices.

The young son of H. C. Scribner got a severe cut one day last week from a shovel he was carrying on his shoulder. It slipped out of his hands and in falling nearly severed the tendon of one foot just above the heel. It was quite a severe accident and will be liable to confine him to the house for a time.

As was noted in a clipping from the Detroit Record last week J. A Bemis has rented the Commercial hotel and will take possession early in August. Mr. Bemis made that hotel famous when he had possession once before and will no doubt fully sustain that reputation. The JOURNAL bids himself and wife welcome to Crookston again.

The kind of weather we are having now will have a tendency to counteract the bad influence of the heavy rains we have had, in a manner so that an average of half a crop is now predicted. If no more rain falls the ground will be dry enough by harvest time to admit of cutting without much trouble from soft ground. Farmers apprehended that the land would be so soft that it would be impossible to run their self-binders.

Hundreds are pouring into the Clondyke region regardless of the warnings dully given out by the press and by parties who have been there. They all seem animated with the idea that they are to become millionaires in the near future. We are afraid that very many are doomed to receive a bitter disappointment—and no doubt many men will die of the hardships they must encounter. Verily the pathway to wealth is not a bed of roses.

W. D. Scott has accepted the position of assistant superintendent on the Great Northern road and entered upon the discharge of his duties. The vast amount of work that had been laid out for this section, taken in connection with the extra work caused by the washouts, necessitates extra help in the superintendent's office and as Scott is one of the most efficient railroad men in this upper country, he has been called from the hotel Crookston temporarily.

W. J. Hilligoss was in on Saturday on his way to St. Paul. He spent the day in close consultation with several Crookston business men, whom it is said, he will represent at the Cloadyke gold fields. On Sunday, at St. Paul, he tendered to the Great Northern Railroad Co., his resignation as timber agent and expects to start for the new gold fields just as soon as he can get ready. He will go well-heeled to do business, accompanied by the best wishes of many friends.

Ezra G. Valentine, of Breckenridge, J. H. Sutherland, of Detroit, and Andrew Grindelund, of Warren, who were appointed by Gov. Clough, commissioners to appraise the value of Polk county buildings, made necessary by the getting off of Red Luke county, met on Tuesday at Hotel Crookston and proceeded to business. They appraised the buildings as follows: court-house, $8,000; jail, $22,000; old jail building, $800; hospital building $2,000. Hugh Thompson representing the board of Polk county was present at the session.

Wm. Kelley, a brakesman on the Great Northern road was almost instantly killed on Sunday at Minot. He was assisting to make up a train and in some way was knocked down upon the track and run over before he could escape. One arm and leg was crushed and he received severe internal injuries. He was taken at once to the hospital but only lived a few minutes after his arrival. He was about 35 years old and was very popular among his associates. The body was shipped to Grand Forks the home of his mother for burial. The funeral was held on Tuesday.

News of the death of Mrs. S. McKee, which sad event occurred at her home at Portland, Mich, last week, was received by J. W. Wheeler in a letter from Mr. McKee. She came to this city a happy bride a number of years ago, residing on the farm four or five miles northeast of the city, up till a few years since when they sold the farm and returned to Michigan to live. She has been quite an invalid and for some weeks past her death has not been unexpected. She had made many warm friends here who will regret to hear the sad news.

A telegram received by P. J. LaChapelle on Wednesday announced the death of Richard Hussey which occurred at his residence in Seattle on Tuesday morning, August 3rd. He had been in poor health for some weeks previous but nothing so serious was apprehended, and he had recovered sufficiently to be able to go out to his gold mine, where he took a relapse was taken home and died. Dick Hussey, as he was familiarly known here, was a former resident of this city, one of its first settlers. His first wife, by whom he had two boys, died and was buried here. After he went to Seattle a number of years ago he married again and leaves two children by that wife. He was an eccentric genius, "an odd duck," but a man of great natural ability, which had he had the early advantages that some have, would have placed his name high on the roll of fame. Dick leaves many friends here who will read these lines with genuine regret and who will heartily sympathize with the bereaved ones in their affliction.

Good Blood

Is essential to health. Every nook and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and on its quality the condition of every organ depends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, robust health. Impure blood means scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. Remember,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

CLEARANCE SALE

To Make Room For our Fall Stock

No shop-worn goods. All seasonable, fashionable and up to date.

Lowest Cash Prices.

EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN. Main Street.

For the choicest line of Fresh Groceries to be found in the city give us a call.

We handle only the goods that the people want and we sell them at the lowest uniform prices.

We refund your money, as usual, just as cheerfully as we accept it, if goods are not as represented,

SLOCUM'S GROCERY.

PRINTING Of Every Description done at this Office. City Styles at Lowest Prices.

Polk County Journal 6-5-97.4-8;

One Price only—the same to all, and plainly marked on every article.

We Want 5,000 Dozen Eggs

By Saturday Aug. 15

The highest cash price will be paid for them. We are not going to make a cent on the deal. We have an object. We want you and every one else within hauling distance of our store to get in the way of coming to us when you have something to buy or sell. We want you to know that it pays to trade at FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S. **You needn't spend the Money here unless you want to.** We will pay you cash for the eggs. You'll not be under the least obligation to spend the money in our stores, Do just as you like. Unless we can show you better value for your money, we don't expect or even want your trade.

Fontaine & Anglim,

Department Store Crookston, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

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CHAPTER XIII.

That there was a prospect of heavy rains to come upon us that day would be more evident to one who knew the country well than to a tenderfoot. Off to the south the mirage phantoms danced and floated as lightly as they had done at any time before during the day, and from the clear sky the sun shone in the southwest as brightly as he had beamed throughout the morning. It was in the north and northwest that the thickening sky boded rainclouds, which might linger in the mountains to discharge their contents among the peaks or might drive forth above the plain to fall in heavy showers of rain, characteristic of this region. At this time of the year, after weeks of clear weather, the rainy season might be supposed to have ended, but it often happens in New Mexico and Arizona that such days of brightness prove only the prelude to a terrific rainstorm which gives the grand finale to the rainy season in true melodramatic fashion, with the accompaniments of wind, hail, lightning, crashing thunder and inundation.

The rainstorms of this arid region come from off the mountains, as in the coast regions they come from off the sea. So the increasing haziness about the Peloncillos and the Burro range, though far away, indicated possible trouble later for us out upon the plain. The pleasant southern breeze that had blown throughout the morning had fallen, and there were a boding stillness and mysterious electrical quality in the half sultry air that oppressed the spirits and filled the minds of all our party with vague uneasiness. So we traveled silently forward over the trail, and when one of our number spoke what he had to say was said briefly and in monosyllables. Without the appearance of great watchfulness, our eyes closely scanned the country far and near, from the distant mountains from which Apache smoke spires rose fitfully here and there to the rocks and eminences and hollows, the yuccas, cactuses and mesquite clumps closer at hand. Whenever our party drew near a point where the trail descended an arroyo, as the dry water courses of the country are called, or turned the base of a foothill, Felix or I rode forward in advance of the carriage to explore the ground ahead and see that it sheltered no Indian ambuscade. Not less we watched well to the rear lest Apaches, lying unseen as we passed, should dash upon us from behind, their chosen method of attacking a traveling outfit.

One thing which surprised us was that we had seen nothing of the two prospectors. They had started from the station much earlier than we, and we knew how astonishingly far the long, swinging pace of men like these, accustomed to cover long distances on foot, will carry them in the day's round. Still it seemed that we ought by this time to have sighted them somewhere in the distance before us. That they were yet ahead of us we could tell by their tracks and the hoof prints of their horses upon the trail. The buzzards that we had seen gathering in the air were now circling above a point we were approaching near at hand. It was evident that they were only waiting for some one to go away and leave them a clear field before settling down upon a prey that they had discovered.

Ah, here were signs that might account for the presence of the buzzards! The tracks of the prospectors and their horses were lost in a confusion of hoof prints of horses and mules which recently had crossed the trail. A little farther along a dead burro, which we recognized as one of those driven by the prospectors, lay dead, shot with a bullet, beside the trail. Cautiously we went on, scrutinizing every object to left and right that might conceal an enemy. A quarter of a mile farther along, against a rocky slope grown up with scrub oak, our mules suddenly shied away to the right, swerving so much that it was with difficulty that Manuel held them to the road.

We were not kept waiting long to learn the cause of the mules' alarm. Out of the bushes rose a man, who waved his hat as a signal for us to stop and then came down to meet us, carrying his rifle, muzzle forward, on his shoulder in token of his friendly intentions. Behind him a second man appeared, pale and disheveled, his arm supported by a sling made from a cotton handkerchief. He slowly followed the other down toward the trail. They were the two prospectors.

We paused at their approach and after a nod of recognition waited to hear what they had to say.

"Does any one of you happen to be a surgeon?" asked the foremost man.

"No," I answered. "What's the matter? Has your partner been getting hurt?"

"Nothing but an Apache's bullet through his arm. The Indians jumped us from ambush, just back of here, while we were traveling along the trail. Came pretty near getting us too. But we got up the hillside, in among the chaparral and kept our rifles pumping wherever a redskin showed so much as a glint of an eye. After a few minutes they sneaked to where they'd left their horses and stolen stock and rode to the south. Our skirmish was pretty hot while it lasted, though. They killed one of our burros at the first fire, but the other two followed us into the brush and staid as closely by as dogs, so the Apaches couldn't stampede 'em, do what they would. They knew the Indians too well to let that happen. But Jim's wound here needs dressing. He's lost considerable blood and feels pretty bad. I don't think he'll be good for much traveling afoot for a good spell yet, and it's a bad country to be left in wounded. I was in hopes one of you was a doctor and would find some wey to fix up his wound so 'twould do till he could get into Silver City."

Felix was off his horse at once and was by the wounded man's side examining the injured arm. That he had been a medical student before he came to the west had often stood us in good stead in the haps and tumbles of our rough life, and I used sometimes to call him Dr. Felix. He felt the wounded arm and had the man move it to and fro and turn it about.

"There are no bones broken," he said. "I think we can fix this to do you all right until you strike white settlements and a doctor."

A bit of packing rope tied tightly above the wound had served as tourniquet. Felix untied it and satisfied himself that the flow of blood was stanched. From his cantinas he took a roll of lint cloth. From this he tore several strips and with them bandaged the wound.

"There, you'll do for awhile—until tomorrow morning, if necessary," he said, when he had completed the operation. "Now take these extra strips, and you'll have them at hand when you want to renew the bandage. Now about your getting to Silver City"—

"He can ride with us," said Don Ramon from the carriage. "We will make room for him, and he will be very welcome."

The prospectors looked at each other and shook their heads.

"We are obliged to you for your offer, sir," said Jim, the wounded man. "But on foot, and with those two burros to drive, my pard can't keep along with you, and I reckon we won't separate. Now that my wound's dressed we'll get along somehow. I can foot it along by easy stages."

"You can do better than that," said Felix. "There are teams coming along behind us that left the stage station this morning—the Pike county outfit and the Mexican showman's. They are traveling at a slower gait than we are. The showman, Senor Trinhajo, is a good fellow as you know and will gladly give you a lift. Your partner can keep pace with them while driving along your two burros. And you'll all travel safer and more comfortable for being together.

"We'll see you again, I hope, in Silver City," he added as the two men signified their approval of this plan. "Good luck to you!"

He swung himself upon his horse, and we started on. The interruption had cost us a quarter of an hour's time. Now we were off again, heading toward the Burro mountains, the most dangerous part of our route, the wooded, crag bound lurking place of the Apaches in all times of foray.

As we traveled we talked over the situation with Don Ramon and made our plans for the night journey. He cordially agreed with Felix and me that we had better halt on the hither side of this dangerous ground to rest our animals and get our supper and take the trail again after night had fallen. The darkness would protect our passage through the defiles and canyons so favorable for Apache ambuscade, and if all went well the morning should find us in the open country beyond, with an open road before us to Silver City.

It evidently was a stormy afternoon in the mountains all around the northern horizon. Stein's peak now and all the Peloncillos were veiled in an impenetrable curtain of mist that for an hour past had hidden them from our view. The Burro mountains ahead were outlined, spectral, against a cloudbank, darkened pearl gray in tint, which concealed all but the nearer peaks. This bank was rent almost continuously by zigzag streaks of lightning, while the sullen rumblings of distant thunder came to our ears in an unbroken sound. All the time the sky was clear overhead, and the sun shone brightly, except when twice the heavens were dimmed for a few minutes, and a light sprinkling flecked the dust on the trail and tapped against the carriage top.

Thicker and blacker the sky became ahead until the rain and clouds, like a leaden pall, shut the mountains from our view. We had crossed the broad arroyo that wound along the lowest depression of the valleylike plain, and the trail ahead rose in a gentle upward slope to the mountains. It was now past 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The carriage stopped, and Don Ramon turned to speak to Felix and me.

"There are water pools in the arroyo," he said. "We shall have to halt soon in any case to give our stock a chance to rest and eat. It would be well, I think, to stop here, where the grazing is good rather than push forward into the storm. The rain will most likely be over by sunset."

I turned toward Felix, who nodded his assent to the proposition. "Very good," I said to Don Ramon. "We will stop at whatever place it pleases you to select."

With no more ado, the carriage and team turned sharply off the trail to the right and stopped at a long, smooth slope where the buffalo grass was tall and thick. The mules were unharnessed from the carriage, our horses were unsaddled, and, with our stock picketed out and feeding, Felix and I took the shovel, which is an indispensable part of every wagon outfit in Arizona, and went down into the arroyo to see if we could find a water pool.

It was a pleasing picture that our outfit and its surroundings presented as, before descending into the arroyo, I paused a moment at its verge to view it. At the carriage Don Ramon was seated on the water keg comfortably rolling his cigarette, Manuel was adjusting a piece of the harness, and Dolores, kneeling by the little fire we had kindled from brushwood picked up in the arroyo as we crossed, was kneading dough for tortillas.

Half way between the carriage and the arroyo Carmen, the central figure in the scene, stood where she had paused to pick some wild flowers which now she was fastening at her throat. With a white blossom shining in her heavy hair, she had turned toward the carriage to call to her father and show him the posy she had gathered. Beyond her was the green slope, with the feeding mules and horses, and in the background was the cloud pall that covered the mountains, rent by vivid lightning flashes that were accompanied by the frequent crashes and constant deep toned mutterings of the sullen thunder.

The general course of the arroyo was northwest, leading toward the Gila river. Two hundred yards above the stage trail crossing by which we descended into it the channel made a sharp bend, so that upon two sides it inclosed the spot where the carriage had halted. Up the channel, half way to this bend, was a moist place in the sand about which were footprints of antelope, coyotes and smaller animals leading to and from it. These tracks were an unmistakable indication that water was near the surface. Digging a hole in this moist spot, we soon had the satisfaction of seeing it fill with water quite up to the level of the river bed, and soon it ran over and trickled in a rivulet along the sands.

"Ah!" exclaimed Felix. "Here's a sign of high water. There's a river running through these sands below the surface. We're beginning to hear from those storms in the mountains. When the full head of water gets along, we may have a flood in the arroyo.

"Look over there," he continued. "The water's coming in sight already."

At a low place in the channel, where five minutes before we had noticed no moisture, a little pool was forming. In several other places moist spots were forming by water rising through the sand. And, even while we looked, upon the opposite side of the arroyo a little stream came round the bend, trickling down the channel, seemingly pushed forward by a growing volume of water behind.

Our outfit was on the safe side of the arroyo, and we certainly were assured of water in plenty. Looking up at the turn in the channel I suggested:

"Wouldn't it be a good idea to walk up to the bend and take a look beyond

Just in time to see four horsemen dashing down the valley.

it? It's just the route a band of Indians or rustlers would choose in sneaking up to within gunshot of our camp."

"Good! Let's go," said Felix. And, leaving our shovel sticking in the sand by the pool, we started up the channel for the bend.

Scarcely had we taken our second step when we were brought to a sudden halt by the sound of pistol shots ringing out beyond the bank in the direction of our encampment. With the firing were mingled the sounds of the swift trampling of horses, shouts of men and wild screams of terror from a woman's throat.

The steep, crumbling banks of the arroyo offered us no chance of ascent at that point. With revolvers drawn, we ran down the channel to the stage crossing and up the bank to the prairie level. We arrived at the top of the bank just in time to see four horsemen dashing down the valley at breakneck speed. All were Mexicans and well mounted. The foremost one, riding a magnificent black horse of great size, was Gaspar Sangrado. Held before him, struggling wildly to free herself from his grasp and crying for help, was Carmen.

Don Ramon, near the carriage, was firing after them with his revolver, while Manuel came running to him, bringing his repeating rifle. The old don seized the rifle and sent several bullets after the fleeing bandits, but they already were a long rifle shot away, and, with his child among them, it is little wonder that his shots went wild.

The bandits' sudden attack had been as complete a surprise to the party at the camp as it was to Felix and me. With Manuel, Don Ramon had gone to a little distance away from the carriage to straighten out a difference between two mules whose picket ropes had become entangled. Sangrado and his followers had emerged from the arroyo, beyond the bend, and the first notice Don Ramon had of their presence was their shouts and pistol firing as they dashed down past the carriage. Their bullets, evidently aimed to kill, had whistled unpleasantly near the don and his servant, but, the distance being considerable, regarded at pistol range, and the shots being fired from the backs of horses going at a tearing gallop, no one was hit.

As Carmen stood, arranging the flowers she had picked, between the carriage and the arroyo, the sound of rushing hoofs and shouts and shooting had caused her to turn in startled dismay. The next moment Sangrado, leading his men, had checked his horse for an instant by her side, had caught her up from the ground, swung her upon the horse's shoulders before him and was off like the wind down the valley, with his followers putting their horses at top speed in the endeavor to keep up with him.

These details I learned later. What Felix and I could perceive at the time, which was all we needed to know, was that the bandits were off and away and that they had Carmen. What we did was to rush for our horses, catching up our rifles, saddles and bridles as we passed the place where they had been laid down. It was the work of but a minute to saddle and bridle our trained and docile animals and to cast off the picket ropes. Then, springing to the saddle, we set spurs hard against our horses' flanks and were off, with a bound, together. The race was one with life or death and Carmen as the stakes for which we rode.

Five hundred yards below the camp the bandits turned down into the arroyo at a point where an Indian trail crossed it. Felix and I turned at the stage trail and dashed down into the channel. A sheet of water two feet deep now covered the river bed, and as our horses splashed through it I looked up the stream to see, below the bend, a wall of water six feet high and extending from bank to bank come rolling down upon us. Swift as a mill race it came, with a swelling flood behind it pushing it on.

Felix did not seem to see the coming torrent. He was looking ahead as he rode, his body bending forward above the saddle horn, his horse leaping madly onward under the sharp goading of the spur. I shouted to my horse and plied the spur as he struggled through the shifting sands and water belly deep. At the foot of the opposite bank, with the wall of water coming down upon us not five yards away, Felix's horse, in the lead, leaped from the stream and went up the bank like a cat. Mine followed, but so closely were we pursued by the flood that it rolled past behind me before I gained the opposite bank. The eddying surge of the water up the depression made by the trail rose to my horse's back and nearly swept us both away. But, helped by the headway he was under, my horse, with a great effort, scrambled and clawed his wey up the bank and carried us out of the danger.

Once upon the prairie, I reined my horse sharply to the right, then, without checking his speed, turned for an instant and looked across the foaming, muddy flood, which filled the arroyo almost bank high, to see what was going on at the camp. Don Ramon had just mounted his riding mule and had started toward the arroyo as if with the intention of attempting to cross it. I motioned him back and then turned to the scene before me.

A quarter of a mile below us Sangrado, followed by his band, had just emerged from the arroyo. Carmen seemed to heve fainted. Her head, hanging upon her shoulder, swayed with the motion of the swift, powerful horse which carried its double burden with no apparent effort and easily kept in the lead of the others. At sight of us Sangrado waved his hand in defiance and pointed ahead as if inviting us to the race as he dashed forward along the brink of the arroyo.

With so great a start, the bandits had long odds in their favor. They had fresh horses, they were two to one against us, and, whenever they should decide to turn and fight, which they certainly would do if we pressed them closely, could select their own ground on which to wait for us. Our horses already had had seven or eight hours of travel that day, going at a fair roading gait, and it was certain they could not long endure the pace to which we were putting them.

But these were not things to think of, with Carmen in view ahead of us, borne onward in the power of the hated Sangrado. I had but to look at Felix's determined face and vengeful eye, to see his flashing spur and hear him call his horse, to feel that in some way we should overtake the bandits and rescue her from their hands, or at least avenge her captivity. Our two horses were about equal in speed, and we kept well together as we put them to their utmost pece, and, regardless of obstacles, pressed forward in the pursuit.

The Feminine Instinct.

"I admit that as yet woman is not absolutely certain of her sphere," said the high browed lady.

"I thought as much," said the base man. "If she felt that it was really and truly her own, she would already heve had it decorated with pink ribbons."—Indianapolis Journal.

Whistler's Delicious Conceit.

An old lady, landing up the Thames scenery, said to Whistler, "The whole trip along the river was like a series of your superb etchings."

"Yes," he replied; "nature is creeping up."—McClure's Magazine.

Cost of Expert Testimony.

A movement is on foot in New York to do away with or in some way regulate the taking of expert testimony in court trials. The question of expense is a serious one, this feature of the Marie Barberi trial having cost $16,000, while $62,000 was expended in the trial of Dr. Meyer, the poisoner, a year or two ago. As high as $300 a day has been charged by medical experts.

Beethoven could play from memory all the preludes and fugues contained in Bach's "Well Tempered Clavichord." There are 48 preludes and the same number of fugues, and, as each is in the most abstruse style of counterpoint, the difficulty of this performance will be appreciated by every musician.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

DIANA'S STORY

By LUCY C. LILLIE.

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[CONTINUED.]

We were only silent and selfishly thoughtful of ourselves for a moment. Action was necessary at once. Di could tell me the name of the foe within my door. It was Alpin, the ready volunteer! I told Di she must remain in disguise while I discussed our plan of action with our officers. She drew her cloak about her and sat like a shy, pretty boy, apart in the shadow of the fire, when they came into the room. Keziah, still inclined to be despondent and weeping, remained near by, her cloak drawn as closely as possible, and her sharp, old features grimly cut against the firelight, the impersonation of Puritan severity, ludicrously in contrast with the masquerading attire she had adopted at her young mistress' bidding.

It was 11 o'clock. We hastily laid our plans. I would remain at home, lest a surprise was intended here. The rest of the party would go undisturbed, all but Alpin receiving private instructions. A detachment would cross the river somewhat above half an hour in advance and it was hoped to thus capture the English party. I saw Di listened anxiously, and as soon as our plans were laid and we were alone I went over to report to her. She caught my hand nervously.

"Robert," she exclaimed, "are you going?"

I explained that it was differently arranged, and she sighed quickly, turning her face away. No victory, no cry of battle could have given me the courage of that little sigh of relief that I was not to leave her!

The party left, all but Alpin informed of the trap awaiting them. Then for three hours we, the officers and myself, having placed the regiment in waiting for attack, waited anxiously. We were in an adjoining room to the one in which Di lay still upon the lounge. Now and then I went to the door and watched her in silence. She had fallen into a deep sleep from the exhaustion and excitement of her walk. In the dim light even I saw how pale and worn her face had grown since I saw it last. The outline was no longer round, the hue no longer soft and blooming, but it was Di still—little Di, for all the change, and as I watched her, my heart would almost force me to kneel down and call upon her to look up and tell me she had come for my sake as well as for the country I now knew she loved as loyally as myself.

I think it was daybreak when we heard the tramp of men's feet outside. The rain had ceased; the room was full of trembling gray light. I found Di by the window, whence she looked out on to the steep embankment she had so bravely ascended. In a moment the room was full of men. Our plan had worked well. There were six English officers and Alpin in captivity. In the confusion and excitement of their arrival I did not recognize a familiar face—it was Di standing near me, who suddenly cried out, "Montague!" And I recognized that one of my prisoners was my old rival, Uncle Blake's guest.

Captain Montague looked at me coldly, but on hearing Diana's voice his whole expression changed. He glanced swiftly in her direction, surprise, then something like anguish, darkening his handsome face. Not a word was spoken for that moment. Diana had returned his look with one which for an instant sent a stab of pain to my heart, but at once her eyelids drooped and she turned away.

Presently I made an excuse to order all but Captain Montague to withdraw. Then we three found ourselves, strangely enough, together.

Montague was the first to speak.

"Colonel Blake," he said coldly, and not looking at the little figure by the fire, but straight at me, "may I ask where I am to go?"

"Probably to Trenton," I answered quietly, and added, with as much friendliness as I could put in my voice, "Captain Montague, I regret sincerely to find you my prisoner."

He waved his hand, with a bitter smile.

"The information," he said, turning his head for half an instant toward my cousin, "was brought you by—Miss Leigh?"

I saw the quiver that shot through the girl's whole frame and that the little hand holding the folds of her cloak was drawn together on her breast with a painful tension.

"There is no mystery," I said. "Miss Leigh heard of the plan and with her faithful maid here, Keziah Martin," (Keziah's head wagged and a most dolorous voice whimpered, "Oh, don't, Master Robert, don't, sir,") "with her maid," I went on sturdily, "contrived to give me the warning, but I am quite sure she had no idea you were in the party."

She moved now, rose and came forward slowly to his side with her little hands outstretched.

"Robert was right," she said in a low voice. "I did not know. I am glad I did not. Oh, let us say—goodby kindly." There was a break in her voice, and the next words came with touching emphasis: "When we saw each other last, Captain Montague, I said—some bitter things—but it was because—my heart was so sore. I did not mean them harshly. I could not—I felt I had done wrong leading you to believe"—

Her head drooped. The color flamed a rich scarlet in her cheeks.

Montague smiled sadly.

"Leading me to believe," he said, in clear, cold tones, "that perhaps you would come to love me. Yes, Miss Leigh, for a time I was fool enough to think so, but my folly was short lived. It was over—weeks ago."

Hours of bitter trial and of weariness followed on that morning, days of fierce struggle—years of a life that both in the intensity of joy and sorrow might have made the past faint and dim, yet I find that not a detail of the picture has ever grown shadowy, not an echo of the words spoken grown faraway. Writing as I do now, in my library at Blake House, seeing, as I lift my eyes, my grandchildren playing on the lawn before my window, I can yet, by closing my eyes, conjure up in a flash a picture that often rises unbidden: Daylight—a gray dawn, slowly filling the room with its mute signs of warfare—bare enough, yet somehow consecrated in my eyes by that one scene enacted there.

"It is at an end," said Montague, bending his dark eyes upon Diana's trembling figure with mournful intensity, "and I am going away, if my life is spared, as soon as possible to England. I desire to think of no future which shall make me for an instant forget you. But the remembrance shall be one that I have and hold—might cherish and keep green, even though another woman became my wife. It is what you cannot take away from me, what you have no power to withdraw. If I ask you to remember me at any time it is to think that I said this and meant it truly. Remember always that I, too, had my country to serve, that for a brief, base hour I was weak enough to think of deserting her—because—because, Diana, God help me, I loved you so madly"—

He would have turned away, but how could he do so now that the girl's face was lifted to his and that the tears I honored her for shedding were running down her cheeks? She did not check them; seemed unaware that they were falling, but he would have been less than a man had he not stooped down, and for an instant taking her in his arms kissed her eyelids, her cheeks, and once lightly and reverently the fair, proud lips.

My cousin wore tied loosely about her sweet young throat a blue scarf, and while he held her that moment to his breast she was busy loosening it with eager, nervous fingers.

"I shall pray for you," she said, moving back from him and dashing the

Holding it to his lips for half an instant.

tears away with a passionate little gesture, "and I give you this as a pledge of my—my sweet remembrance of you—my cousin will not care—as you say—we shall never see each other more."

He took it, reverently and, oh, so tenderly, and holding it to his lips for half an instant put it in his breast.

How long our silence might have lasted I do not know had not the bugle sounded. The day had broken, a new sunrise was flooding all the world, and I led my darling tenderly away, giving her into old Keziah's keeping, well knowing what this trial had been to one of her gentle, if proud, nature, thankful she had my loyal heart to lean upon now and forevermore until death did us part.

Montague was soon exchanged. As he predicted, he returned to England, and Diana had been my dear wife for 12 happy years before any news of him reached us. Then it came but vaguely—word of his marriage and of his death in India, and I fancy that my darling was but slightly moved by it, for her busy life of affectionate interests and many occupations had crowded out many thoughts of the past. She said very little, however, of her deepest feelings. With the growth of years and motherhood my sweet wife had become a self contained, quiet woman, always gentle, always loving, but less given to spontaneous mirth and ready expression of every passing mood. But when my dear love lay dying she reverted to that strange scene in our barracks. Holding my hand, she asked me if I ever thought her "flippant" after that. Truly I told her never, and she sighed and said she never meant to be; that the thought of having pained so true a heart as Montague's had always lain sadly at her door.

We spoke of him, then—she wondered if the little token she had given him was long treasured, and the dear eyes looking into mine seemed for an instant like little Di's of old—tender, wistful, all at once. When I said, feeling it like a throb at my heart, that I believed anything of hers would not have been cast aside by the most forgetful man on earth, she smiled again and said in a little way she had when I told her that I loved her, "Thank you, dear," and it was soon after—very soon—that she spoke no more.

THE END.

Quite Another Sort of Man.

A distinguished divine of unusually solemn and impressive appearance went to a country town to lecture. He arrived early in the afternoon, and all the town, of course, spotted him within five minutes as a very great and very saintly man. He went into a chemist's shop and in tones that froze the young blood of the shopman said:

"Young—man—do—you—smoke?"

"Y-yes, sir," said the trembling clerk. "I'm sorry, but I learned the habit young and haven't been able to leave it off."

"Then," said the great divine without the movement of a muscle, or the abatement of a shade of the awful solemnity of his voice, "can you tell me where I can get a good cigar?"—Pearson's Weekly.

THE LIFE BEYOND THE GRAVE.

Mr. Moody's Graphic Illustration of the Doctrine of the Resurrection.

"There is a little book entitled 'The Life Beyond' that presents the truth of the Resurrection in a wonderful manner," writes Evangelist Moody in the Ladies' Home Journal. "It is an allegory and pretends to give the experiences of a little dragon fly grub. The little insect longs to know what is beyond the sphere of its little world. In vain it inquires of the fish that live in the same pond, but they have no experience in any other sphere, nor can any of its fellows satisfy its anxious yearning. The only world it knows is a little meadow pond; all its experience is limited by bounds of the surrounding banks. At length the grub is overcome by a strange attraction upwards, and gathering about it all its fellows it tells that it must leave them for the regions above, and promises to return to tell them what it has found to exist in the beyond, if, indeed, there may be anything above the bulrushes of their little pond. And then quietly it disappears from the sight of its fellows and emerges into the bright sunlight of the great world. Here it is transformed, and now with outstretched wings it darts hither and thither reflecting the brightness of the sun from its gorgeous body. But it does not forget the promises it has made to the friends it has left below. It tries to return to the world from which it has just been resurrected, but cannot now leave the atmosphere in which it lives. All it can do is to wait for them to come to where he now lives, a beautiful dragon fly.

"And thus it is with those who have disappeared from our sight. Their love for us is not lessened because they are not able to commune with us, but they are waiting in the presence of the master for that glorious moment when in their resurrected bodies they shall unite once more with those whom they have loved on earth."

The North American Review presents for August a table of contents notable for variety and timeliness. The opening pages contain the second and concluding portion of "General Grant's Letters to a Friend," the same extending over a most interesting period of the illustrious soldier's career. Mr. Edmund Gosse furnishes a brilliant essay on "Ten Years of English Literature," and "Has Judaism a Future?" is a question very thoughtfully considered by Prof. Abram S. Isaacs. The Hon. Henry C. Ide, late chief justice of Samoa, writes upon "Our Interest in Samoa," and General Green B. Raum contributes a trenchant article on "Shall the Civil Service Orders be Amended?" Michael G. Mulhall, F.S.S., presents the fourth paper in his series of articles on "The Progress of the United States" treating in this instance of "The Prairie States." Admiral P. H. Colomb, R. N., deals with "The Progress of British Warship Designs," and Dr. Alvah H. Doty writes very entertainingly about "Quarantine Methods." E. T. Hargrove, president of the Theosophical Societies in America, Europe, and Australasia, discusses the subject of "Theosophy and Ethics," and Alex R. Smith, secretary of the American Merchant Marine Association, forcibly considers "The Export Bounty Proposition. Under the title of "Speaker Reed and the House of representatives," Mayo W. Hazeltine criticises the article on "How the House Does Business," which was contributed to the June number of the Review by Speaker Reed. The Hon. James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency, discusses "The Menace of Legislation," and the injury inflicted upon the interests of the country at large by the tendency of law makers to subject the undertakings of private citizens to legislative inquiry. Other topics cleverly dealt with are: "Pooling Railroad Earnings," by J. A. Latcha; "How the Red Cross Society Works," by Jane Marsh Parker, and The Opportunity of the Girls' Private School," by Charlotte W. Porter.

Mr. Charles A. Conant, of the New York Journal of Commerce, contributes to the American Monthly Review of Reviews for August an admirable exposition of the new tariff law. His article is intended to tell the business man what he may expect from the operation of the new schedules. So much of the newspaper discussion of the Dingley bill has been warped by partisanship that the ordinary citizen is at a loss to know the real animus of the measure or its probable bearing on individual and general interest. Mr. Conant writes with moderation and candor; his article is calculated to enlighten the public on a topic that requires first of all impartiality in treatment.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

Sweet Tie Between Mother and Daughter.

"The careful shelter of the girls of the stately colonial days in American history is as possible with us today as it was in the olden times," writes Edward W. Bok, deprecating, in the August Ladies' Home Journal, the too great liberty given young girls by their parents. "Not in the letter, perhaps, but in the spirit. But before we can bring back those ideal influences it is necessary that we should return to one or two of the conditions which existed and made those influences possible. Our mothers should be more familiar with their daughters than they are. The multifarious outside duties into which women of this latter day have gone have not served to strengthen the tie between mother and daughter. If anything, they have loosened the relation. The colonial mother lived in her home: the mother of today lives too much outside of it. The daughter in the Knickerbocker home was the first thought of the mother: the daughter of today is all too often the last thought of the mother. Such changes in the home affairs are not marks of progress, in fact, it requires reading of old books sometimes to see how little actual progress we have really made. More often, the wisest progress would be for us to go back a bit, and see whence we started. There are potent lessons for us in the past. Our grandmothers knew a thing or two. Some things they knew better than do their grandchildren."

Simplicity Brings Life's Best Pleasures.

"For poor and rich alike the highest pleasure and utility in life will come from simplifying it," writes "Droch" of "Vacation Meanderings" in the August Ladies' Home Journal. "The contentment that can only be had from nerves that are not overstrained is to be found by reducing your daily life to its simplest terms. This applies with equal force to the hard-working man or woman with small income, or to the rich who are cumbered with many cares. Poverty has been made just as complex as riches by the many things that ill-advised teachers have taught poverty to expect that it ought to accomplish. What both must learn, for the best results in their own lives, is not how little can be had for a great deal of money, but how much of real and permanent value can be secured for a little money. That is the highest economy and it cannot be taught—it must be learned by experience; and you cannot begin it at a better time than when seeking a vacation."

Untrained Minds and Unworthy Books.

A healthy body undoubtedly conduces to a healthy condition of the mind, but it does not produce intellectual activity. The only way to accomplish intellectual results is to work the mind. Hard work of any kind is not easy—it may be satisfying and exhilarating, but not easy. When you really work your brain you know it; even to concentrate your attention to begin a task is a serious effort. Many wise workers say that when you have solved the problem of effective intellectual work, that is the first stumbling-block that the person who does not habitually read books, even for recreation, encounters. It is so difficult to pin your attention to the printed pages, for you think of things nearer at hand with which you are familiar. But a sensational novel captures the uneasy attention sooner than a more thoughtful book; therefore, people of untrained minds are the greatest devourers of unworthy books—"Droch" in August Ladies' Home Journal.

Rare Likenesses of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay.

In McClure's Magazine for September will be reproduced a superb lifecast of the face of Henry Clay, made by John H. I. Browere in 1825, when Clay was forty-eight years old. It is probably the most real and vivid likeness of Clay in existence, and it has never been published. In the same number of McClure's will be reproduced the only portrait ever painted of Mrs. Henry Clay. It also has never been published. Notes by Mr. Charles Henry Hart will relate the history of the portraits and the circumstances under which they were produced.

Food that Nourishes the Nerves.

Any good wholesome diet will build up the nerves. The food that nourishes the end of the little finger nourishes also the brain and the entire body. Each part is but a portion of a perfect whole, and we cannot select food to build especially one part of the human structure. Fatty foods are supposed to be beneficial to the nerves, as they cushion them and counteract the irritating conditions. Starchy foods, fatty meats and over-eating tend to the accumulation of fat.—August Ladies' Home Journal.

LEGAL BLANKS

A large Assortment always in stock at the

JOURNAL OFFICE.

Aug Gustafson,

Carriage, Sign and House Painter.

All Kinds of Transfer Designs in Connection.
Leave orders at Munn's Carriage Shop.
CROOKSTON, -- MINN.

PRINTING Of Every Description done at this Office. City Styles at Lowest Prices.

SCANDIA-AMERICAN BANK,

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Special attention to Collections. County, Town and School Orders bought

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CHRISTIANSON & STRANDER,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

CHOICE FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchaser.

Office on Robert Street CROOKSTON, MINN.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

The eight year old son of Swan B. Peterson, of Columbia, a new settler lately moved there from the southern part of this state, was taken down with genuine diphtheria last week and now another child is afflicted with the same disease.

The freight left Crookston last Tuesday morning with a load of the new 75, pound rails for this line and distributed them along the Crookston end, not arriving in Fosston until supper time. A large force of men were put at work laying the rails on Wednesday morning.

A brother of the late Ole O. Grefsim, who shot himself in Beltrami county two weeks ago, has been in town this week. He will have the remains disinterred this fall, sealed in a metal coffin and returned to his home in Freeborn county. The relatives of the deceased are prosperous farmers of that county.

Hon. B. Sampson, of Crookston, came up on yesterday's train to see Mr. O. Kjolhaug who has built a sailboat for Mr. Sampson, who will have it taken to Union Lake, near Erskine, where one of his farmes is situated. Mr. Sampson is also in quest of sheep as he has decided to go into raising this stock extensively.

Master August Nosen, the 11 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Nosen of Poplar, met with a painful mishap last Sunday morning. He was in the stable in the front of one of the manger when the horse tied there reared on his hind feet and pawed the boy off the manger onto the floor, tramped upon him a few times and finally kicked him out behind him in the passage-way back of the stalls. When picked up it was found that his left leg was broken square off near the thigh. Dr. Umland was sent for and went up and set the limb for the little sufferer.

Last Sunday Mr. C. F. Hasselton was quietly walking over his farm enjoying the prospects of a bountiful harvest when he heard a rifle shot and the "ping" of the bullet some distance over his head, then another report and the ball struck the ground near his feet and a moment later still another shot was fired and the ball slivered a fence post not two feet in front of him. Mr. Hasselton discovered a young fellow from town who had foolishly stuck a board up in the bank of a gravel pit, and was shooting at it. Such carelessness as was shown here would never have happened with an experienced hunter. It is the "tenderfoot" or careless hunter who almost always causes the trouble of this kind and it will not be many weeks before stories will commence to come in telling of peaceable travelers or hunters being shot in their tracks by these thoughtless fellows (by mistake of coarse) who never should be allowed to carry anything in the way of arms heavier than a pop-gun. Use common sense when out shooting. That's the point.

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.)

There is much complaint of potatoes rotting in the ground owing to the large amount of rain lately.

A. A. Lommen, ex-superintendent of schools, biked down from Crookston Tuesday. Says he is working his road tax.

While at Strand, Norman Co. Monday Gunder Krostae sold two farms in that county to Rishoff.

Mike Welsh, for thirteen years section foreman on the G. N. at this place, but for the past five years residing at San Diego and Los Anglos, Cal., arrived here Wednesday for a visit.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

The Fertile House is receiving its outside coat of paint.

The raspberry crop is a failure. The late heavy rains ruined what there was of the crop.

The washouts have been repaired and the trains are running on time once more.

Dr. F. H. Stewart, of Ada, was looking the town over Monday with a view of locating here.

H. B. Budd, James Carey and Helge Flugge came over from Edna Tuesday to attend the funeral of Dr. Stebbens.

Louis Hafterson and Miss Julia Carlson were married last Wednesday at the home of the bride's parents Mr. and Mrs Carlson, of Spring Creek.

Among the heavy losers by the high water are Samuel Scott, of Beltrami, and H. Haskins, of Lockhart. The former had about 1000 acres of grain and the latter 1300 acres so badly damaged that it will hardly pay to harvest it.

Oscar, the two year old son of E. G. O- Hoglund, who lives a few miles southeast of town, while playing in the yard near a slough accidentally fell over into the water and was drowned. He was found soon afterwards but too late to save him. The water was only two feet deep where he was found.

J. S. Nichols attended the A. O. U. W. picnic at Fisher yesterday as a delegate from the Fertile lodge. Mr. Nichols reports a good time and says the Fisher people are royal entertainers. This is the first picnic held by this order but arrangements were completed to make them an annual affair hereafter.

The Nickel Plate Road

Has been selected by Commander-in-Chief Clarkson for the transportation of himself and staff to the G. A. R. encampment to be held at Buffalo N. Y., Aug. 23rd to the 28th. Tickets will be on sale Aug. 21st, 22nd and 23rd at rates of $10.50 for the round trip.

This will offer an opportunity to the comrades now living in the great west and northwest to once more visit the home friends, and shake hands with those with whom they fought shoulder to shoulder in the great Civil War.

For full information call on, or address J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St. Chicago, or

H. Thorne, G. P. and T. A., 111 Adams St. Chicago. Ill. [No 21.15-19]

For Sale Cheap.

A first class farm in the town of Lowell 3 miles from the city, containing 280 acres well stocked, with or without crops

[16-t-f] F. ROBERT.

Salvation For the People.

The salvation of the people of the United States absolutely requires the pooling of the wealth and power of our railroads under state supervision, that they may be used as a resistless machine to attack, shatter and destroy the commerce of any or all nations on earth, if our national life can be preserved by that means.

No corporations have been so steadily devoted to the common interests of the people as some of the great railroad systems of the country. No association of citizens of America have administered individual and national interests with greater integrity and more signal success. The shrinkage of world values it so tremendous that today the national interests demand national aid to our vast railroad system if improvements such as have been already described are to be continued. Such improvements alone will enable up to wage commercial war successfully against the world.

The aid necessary to conserve the interests of the laboring masses is pooling railroad earnings. Thus it will be possible for our railways to save millions of dollars now annually wasted on competitive agencies, enabling them to create a fund with which to cut down grades and make other necessary improvements on their roadway—in the south restoring prosperity to the cotton planters and in the north reviving the courage of the food producers to continue the struggle against their old and their new competitors in the food market of the world.

The most superficial consideration of this momentous question must convince thinking men of the truth of these statements.—From "Pooling Railroad Earnings," by J. A. Latchu in North American Review for August.

GEN. HARRISON'S BOOK.

The Story Why Mr. Bok Released All Claims to Royalty.

The Indianapolis Journal prints this interesting story concerning ex-President Harrison's forthcoming book. General Harrison has just completed the revision of his articles which have appeared in the Ladies' Home Journal, making extended notes and additions to them. There is a little story in connection with both articles and publication. When the arrangement for the articles was made with General Harrison by Edward W. Bok, editor of The Ladies' Home Journal, the general was paid for them with the understanding that when they were put into book form the magazine was to share the royalties accruing therefrom. Mr. Bok, however, of his own accord, generously released General Harrison from paying him any royalty, for the reason as he states, that by the publication of the articles by General Harrison the subscription list of his magazine was enlarged many thousands. The profits to the Ladies' Home Journal were more than the publishers anticipated and in view of this Mr. Bok asks nothing further. General Harrison placed the disposition of his book in Mr. Bok's hands. The best offer came to the editor from the Scribners, and to them Mr. Bok gave the book for his distinguished contributor. General Harrison's revision of the book has just been completed, and the volume will appear in the autumn.

Bennington Goes to Pearl Harbor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The gunboat Bennington has arrived here. She will be here a week or two and during the time the naval reserve will drill on board. When her stay here is ended the Bennington will go to Honolulu. Her mission there is ostensibly to survey Pearl harbor.

Protest Against Andrews' Dismissal.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 3.—A remonstrance has been issued by the professors of Brown university and sent to the members of the corporation. It protests against the action of the latter body with reference to President Andrews and asks for a reconsideration of the whole matter.

Will Locate the First Debs Colony.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Commissioners who are to locate the site for the first colony of the Social Democracy were named at a meeting of the board of directors of the organization. The state of Washington is still favored as the location of the colony.

James H. Bradish, a brilliant lawyer, eloquent speaker and formerly alderman from the Ninth ward, died by his own hand in the Central police station at Minneapolis. He was locked up on the charge of drunkenness, and, feeling despondent and disgraced, ended his career by hanging himself in his cell.

The shipments of iron ore from the head of the lakes to Aug. 1, this year, were nearly 400,000 tons in excess of what they were on the corresponding date a year ago. This in spite of the delays to the shipment of ore from the mines to the docks on account of damage by floods during a portion of the past month.

The trial of Miss Rebecca Taylor as editor of Truth in the United States court on a charge of sending improper literature through the mails resulted in a verdict of acquittal. The outcome hinged on the question whether the matter published was really improper. The alleged improper matter consisted of affidavits filed in the case of ex-Superintendent of Schools Gilbert.

Do You Use It?
It's the best thing for the hair under all circumstances. Just as no man by taking thought can add an inch to his stature, so no preparation can make hair. The utmost that can be done is to promote conditions favorable to growth. This is done by Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, cleanses the scalp, nourishes the soil in which the hair grows, and, just as a desert will blossom under rain, so bald heads grow hair, when the roots are nourished. But the roots must be there. If you wish your hair to retain its normal color, or if you wish to restore the lost tint of gray or faded hair use
Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE NAME CAME BACK.

And For Awhile the Doctor Could Not See the Humor of It.

It is a familiar contention among psychologists that an incident once thoroughly presented to the human mind cannot be effaced from the memory. In this connection Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, the well known missionary to Turkey and the founder of Robert college, Constantinople, is reported by the Washington Star as telling a humorous story.

Among Dr. Hamlin's friends and substantial helpers was a Philadelphia gentleman, whose name could not be recalled by the doctor, who was then in Turkey. Every incident connected with their interviews, even to the street and number of the house in which his benefactor had lived, was as plain to the doctor as if the events had occurred but yesterday, but to save his life he could not think of the gentleman's name.

As time went on this failure of memory caused him serious annoyance, and he adopted all sorts of expedients to bring back the name. He would take the letters of the alphabet one at a time and think over all the surnames he had ever heard, but to no avail. Then in his imagination he would start down the street where his friend had lived, enter the house, go through the ceremony of introduction and repeat word for word, as nearly as he could remember it, the conversation which had taken place between them, but still he could not recall the name.

When, after 30 years, he returned to his native land on a visit, he took the trouble to go to Philadelphia, in order to settle the question which had been puzzling him so long. He visited the house, but found only strangers, who could tell him nothing of the people who had lived there so many years before. So finally Dr. Hamlin abandoned the search, thinking that here at last was a case where something had been thoroughly presented to the human mind, and as thoroughly effaced.

One night, after he had returned permanently to this country, he attended a large dinner where were several distinguished psychologists. During the evening the conversation turned upon the subject of memory, and the well known scientific principle was discussed. This was too good an opportunity to be lost, and Dr. Hamlin proceeded to relate his experience at length, as an example of the opposite kind.

He was, of course, listened to with great interest, and as he approached the end of his story he said, with great impressiveness:

"Gentlemen, there was an incident presented to my mind more than 40 years ago, and I have not been able to think of the name of Captain Robinson from that day to this."

When his climax was greeted by a hearty burst of laughter, the worthy doctor looked round in great astonishment, for he thought he had told a pretty good story and could see nothing in it to provoke mirth. It was some time before the truth of the matter dawned upon him.

Hints on Canning and Preserving.

In the August Ladies' home Journal Mrs. S. T. Rorer writes on "Canning and Preserving." At the outset of her lesson she emphasizes the value of securing perfectly sound and fresh fruits, and the necessity of getting the cans and canning appurtenances in readiness in advance. "To prevent breakage when filling the jars," Mrs. Rorer advises that they be slipped "sidewise into a kettle of hot water, rolling them so that every part may be quickly and uniformly heated. Fold a damp towel, place it in the botom of a pudding pan, then near the perserving-kettle stand a jar on the towel, and if the fruit is small adjust the funnel; fill quickly to overflowing. Run a heated silver knife around the inside of the jar, to break any air bubbles that may have been caught with the fruit, and adjust the rubber, then lift the lid from the hot water and place it at once. If large fruit fill with a wooden spoon, arranging the fruit so that the weight of one piece will not destroy the shape of another. Fill to overflowing with with the liquid, water or syrup, and fasten tightly. After sealing stand the jars out of a draught over night. The glass by that time will have contracted, and the lids will, in consequence, be loose. Wipe each jar carefully and give the top an extra turn. Put away in a cool, not cold, dark closet. At the end of a week examine each jar carefully, without shaking or disturbing more than necessary. If you find the lids slightly indented, the contents free from air bubbles or froth, and the liquid settled, you may rest assured they will keep. If you do not find it so, open the jar to prevent bursting. Reheat the fruit, being careful to bring it to a boiling point, and re-can."

Reading as a Mental Stimulus.

An eminent French critic said in a lecture recently in New York that "To distrust what we like is the first requisite of progress in art and in life." He did not mean that books that are disagreeable are the only books worth reading. But he did mean that a book which opens up a new field of knowledge, a new outlook upon literature of life, is not at first likely to give the pleasure that comes from one which simply reflects the old familiar ideas of which we say complacently. "How good and true that is, for I've felt it or said it myself." A book that pats you on the head or heart all the time is apt to be little more than a reflection of your own narrow experience, and you will not learn anything from it. A book that makes one feel ignorant is as mortifying to one's pride as a superior person.—"Droch" in August Ladies' Home Journal.

South or East; Which?

When a trip is contemplated it is always well to prepare in advance, in order to avoid little inconveniences which are often annoying. The two fast trains leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul daily via Wisconsin Central Lines for Milwaukee and Chicago make close connections with trains East and South. Being elegantly equipped with sleeping cars, parlor cars and day coaches, they are fully appreciated by the traveling public. Your nearest ticket agent will give you complete information and furnish you folder of the Wisconsin Central Lines.

JAS. C. POND,
General Passenger Agent.
[16-tf] Milwaukee, Wis.

Truth Told in a few Words.

A child's respect for its parents is not secured by over-leniency any more than by over-severity.

A daughter should never seek nor be allowed to "outdress" her mother. In every family the mother should be the best-dressed member.

The discarded finery of a daughter should never constitute a mother's wardrobe. No one feels especially dignified in the presence of one whose old cloths she is wearing, and a mother should at all times preserve her dignity before her children. The mother who never loses her queenliness will never lose her crown.

Preventable misfortunes consist, chiefly, of manifold things, little to do, but immense thing to have done.

The man who earns one dollar and spends two, and the man who earns two and spends one, stands on either side of the hair-line between heedlessness and discretion, between ruin and safety.

Parents generally receive that measure of filial respect they deserve—not always, perhaps, but very generally.

When a mother allows her daughter to appropriate her wraps, gloves veils, or other articles of personal attire, she begins a policy of familiarity which, sooner or later breeds contempt. A respect for one's belongings engenders a respect for their possessor.—August Ladies' Home Journel.

Cash.

The highest market price paid for barley and oats. See Theodore Greenhalgh, one door north of the Germania hotel. [14tf]

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate under Judgment of Foreclosure.

First Publication Aug. 5, 1897.
Last Publication Sept. 16 1897

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss District Court.
Fourteenth Judicial District.
The Aultman & Taylor Machine Co., Plaintiff.
vs
Erick O. Knutson, Knut Knutson, Ole Knutson, Beni Knutson Andrew Steenerson and Elias Steenerson co-partners as Steenerson Bros, the Merchants National Bank Crookston, and J. P. Foote, A. A. Miller and C. F. Page co-partners under the firm name and style of Citizens' Bank of McIntosh, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 2nd day of August 1897, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said Polk county, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on Friday the 17th day of September, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court house in the city of Crookston in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Polk and said state of Minnesota, described as follows to-wit:

Lots number one, two, three and four in section number thirty of township number one hundred forty-nine, north of range number forty four, west of the fifth principal meridian, containing in all one hundred sixty acres more or less according to the government survey thereof

Dated August 2nd, 1897
THOMAS LAWRENCE,
Sheriff of Polk County.
A. A. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney. [17-23]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss

In probate court, special term, July 30th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Nicholas Hoffman, deceased.

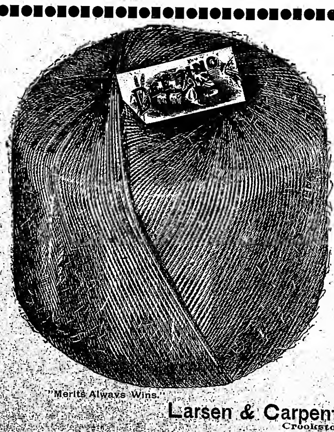
On reading and filing the petition of W. H. Pringle as administrator of the estate of Nicholas Boffman, deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard by this court, on Friday the 27th day of August A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in the city of Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 30th day of July A. D. 1897.

By the Court,
A. A. MILLER, Attorney for Estate.
OLE E. HAGEN, Judge of Probate.
[17-20]


Deering Twine is just What it Claims to be and runs Further than any Other.
"Merits Always Wins."
Larsen & Carpenter, Crookston, Minnesota.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XXI. | CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY AUGUST 12, 1897 | NO 18

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

CANOVAS KILLED

SPANISH PREMIER MADE A TARGET FOR AN ASSASSIN'S BULLET.

Sank Mortally Wounded at the Feet of His Wife and Died Shortly After—The Murderer Arrested—Gives His Name as Rinaldi, an Italian, and Says His Act Is Justifiable.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—The assassination of the prime minister of Spain, Senor Canovas del Castillo, who was shot and killed by an Italian anarchist whose name is believed to be Michelo Angeno Golli, at the baths of Santa Agneda, was undoubtedly coldbloodedly premeditated. Golli deliberately waited for an opportunity to kill the Spanish statesman and he only fired when he had no chance of missing. In fact the assasin, who was arrested almost immediately after the premier fell at the feet of his wife, has declared as much to the examining magistrate. The prime minister lingered for some time in agony and passed away with a cry of "Long Live Spain."

CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO.

Further details of the assassination show that Senor Canovas del Castillo and his wife were present at the celebration of mass at the chapel attached to the baths. After mass the premier was reading and conversing with some reporters when the assassin approached and fired three shots at him with a revolver, hitting him in the forehead, chest and left ear.

The premier was carried to his room and expired at 1:30 p. m., after extreme unction had been administered him by a priest of the Dominican order.

Assassin Immediately Seized.

The murderer, who was immediately seized by people who were in the vicinity of the scene of the crime, was severely handled and might have been killed had it not been for the protection afforded him by a number of civil guards, who soon ran to the scene of the assassination. The prisoner declared that he had killed the premier "in the accomplishment of a just vengeance." He at first gave the name of Rinaldi and claimed that the deed was the outcome of an extensive anarchist conspiracy. Later, however, the assassin confessed that his real name was Michelo Angine Golli, that he was 26 years of age and a native of Boggia, near Naples, and that he left Italy and came to Spain in 1896. After reaching Spain, Golli, according to his confession, resided at Barcelona and participated in the doings of the various anarchist societies of that place and vicinity. After sojourning at Barcelona for some time, Golli visited France and Belgium, and returned to Spain in July last. After his return the anarchist seemed to have completed the plans for the assassination of the prime minister. He left Madrid for Santa Agueda at the same time as Senor Canovas del Castillo and awaited an opportunity to assassinate the statesman.

In appearance, Golli is of medium height, wears a full beard and spectacles, and his demeanor is that of a quiet, law abiding citizen. He says he is satisfied with having done "his duty," and asserts that he had no personal grudge against the premier, and was merely obeying orders received from his superiors in the secret society to which he belonged.

Senora Canovas, wife of the premier, who was but a short distance away from her husband when the crime was committed, rushed to his side upon hearing the shots. As the premier lay dying on the ground, she bitterly reproached the murderer for his crime. Golli, in reply to the agonizing words of the distracted wife, said:

Avenged His Brethren of Montjuich.

"I respect you because you are an honorable lady, but I have done my duty, and I am now easy in mind, for I have avenged my friends and brothers of Montjuich."

Montjuich is the fortress of Barcelona, outside of which the anarchists, who have been sentenced to death for recent outrages, have been executed by being shot in the back. The anarchists recently executed outside Montjuich were the last batch of the fiends who were guilty of throwing a bomb on June 7, 1896, into a religious procession about to enter the church of Santa Maria de la Mar, upon the occasion of the Corpus Christi celebration. Twelve persons were instantly killed, and about 50 others, several of whom since died from their wounds, were injured. For this crime, 26 anarchists were sentenced to death and many of them were executed.

MANY TRIBESMEN KILLED.

Natives Lost Heavily in the Recent Uprising in India.

SIMLA, Aug. 7.—The British political officer at Malakand reports that practically all the tribes joined in the late attacks on the British forces in the Chitral district. He adds that 2,700 men of the enemy were killed and that in addition many of the tribesmen were wounded. The latter are greatly disheartened and much further resistance is not likely.

SPAIN WILL LOSE CUBA.

Opinion of Secretary Sherman on the Subject Expressed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The World publishes an interview said to have been obtained with John Sherman, secretary of state, just previous to his return to Washington from Amagansett, L. I. In this interview, Mr. Sherman is represented as saying:

"Spain will lose Cuba. That seems to me to be certain. She cannot continue the struggle. Already the conflict has cost her more than $200,000,000. Her money is gone, and she cannot get more. She has reached the limit of her borrowing capacity. She cannot pay back what she has already borrowed. The only thing left for her to do is to repudiate her debts. We had to do that after the revolution. Having repudiated them she can begin anew, but she will have to begin without Cuba. That country is devastated. The insurgents have been fighting with only the hope of ultimate success as their reward. The Spanish soldiers have been battling for pay. The pay will stop, and then the conflict will stop.

"Spain is in no condition to wage war anywhere. The burdens placed upon her people to sustain the struggle for retaining Cuba have been heavy. Widespread discontent will come sooner or later, within the Spanish kingdom. By stopping the struggle, by withdrawing her troops from Cuba, and by repudiating her debts is her only way to recover. Sooner or later she must do this. So far we have done nothing to arouse the anger of the Spanish people. We have gone on minding our own business, blind to the distress of Cuba and deaf to the pleadings of our own people who wanted the government to interfere."

The secretary was asked as to whether there was any truth in the report that the American flag was to be raised in Hawaii, and a protectorate proclaimed. He replied:

"I cannot divulge the instructions given to Minister Sewall. What they are will develop as time passes. But I can say that there will be no change in the situation in Hawaii, until congress reconvenes. There can be no change because the terms of the pending treaty, which have been approved by President McKinley, must be observed."

APPEALING FOR FOOD.

Requests for Provisions Numerous at Miners' Headquarters.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 10.—Appeals for food and provisions were numerous at headquarters of the miners' officials in this city during the day. It appeared as if there was a wail from every section of the district and miners in person were present to ask that the suffering ones be looked after.

A series of meetings are to be held all over the district. It is expected to keep up the interest in every section and strengthen every point where there is the least indication of weakness. The vigils on the mines of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company are to be kept up.

Says the Miners Cannot Win.

J. C. Dysart, a member of the uniformity commission, has returned to the city after a week's absence. He says the work of securing signatures will be pushed earnestly and he believes the required number will be secured. The miners, he says, cannot possibly win the strike as the mines still in operation can supply the demand. Some of the coal operators are getting restless and threaten to attempt to start their mines this week. W. H. Simmons, a large coal dealer, says there is no scarcity of coal. Monday night 250 cars of coal came into Pittsburg from West Virginia and large quantities are being shipped to Pittsburg from the mines along the Pennsylvania road.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN NEWS

Rev. Thormond T. Strand, the Quaker preacher of Norway, Ia., is dead. He came from Norway 42 years ago.

M. Bryngelson, an attorney, will establish an Icelandic paper at Park River, N. D., where numbers of his countrymen are located.

A national bank, the directors and officers of which are chiefly Norwegians, has been established at Decorah, Ia. The capital stock is $50,000.

The Swedes of Cleveland, Youngstown, Akron and Ashtabula, Ohio, will celebrate King Oscar's jubilee in an elaborate manner next month.

The Swedish Americans of Denver have appointed E. W. Norlin and G. W. Swanstrom to represent them at Oscar's jubilee. A valuable collection of minerals will be presented to their former sovereign.

A committee, consisting of A. Stolpestad, M. Moe, A. O. Floan, Chris Brant and H. Lohrbauer, has been appointed to arrange for a proper reception to Dr. Nansen on the occasion of his visit to St. Paul, Nov. 20.

Negotiations for a free conference between members of the Norwegian Lutheran synod, the United Norwegian church and the Hauge synod are pending. It is purposed to hold the conference at Lanesboro, Minn., Sept. 15-22.

O. E. Seashore, an instructor in philosophy at Yale, has been called to the chair of philosophy at the Iowa State university. Professor Seashore (Sjostrand) is a native of Iowa, a graduate of Gustavus Adolphus college and Yale, where he also secured his doctor's degree.

ENGLAND ASKS TIME

NOT YET READY TO REPLY TO BI-METALLIC PROPOSALS.

Subject of Such Importance That Careful Examination Is Necessary—The Answer Means Delay, but American Envoys Are Not Discouraged.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The British government has informed the American bi-metallic commission that it will probably reply to the proposals of the commissioners on behalf of the United States in October.

The commissioners have been waiting in London since their conference with the cabinet, and desiring to know the exact position of England before opening up negotiations with other governments, they wrote to the cabinet inquiring when they might expect a decision, as they were anxious to arrange their future programme. Senator Wolcott later received a reply from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, in the course of which the chancellor expressed a fear that the British government was not yet in a position to reply to the proposals of the envoys of the United States and the French ambassador on the question of an international agreement.

Will Be Carefully Considered.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach said: "It is due both to the importance of the subject and the manner in which it has been brought before the English ministry by the representatives of the two countries that these proposals should be very carefully examined and considered, and this process must be somewhat prolonged, owing to the time necessarily occupied in communicating with the government of India."

The chancellor of the exchequer adds that he cannot say with certainty how long these communications will take, but he hopes the cabinet will be ready to meet the envoys again early in October. While this postponement of England's decision delays the work, the American envoys do not consider it discouraging. On the contrary they think Great Britain's

Interest in the Question

justifies them in expecting that the Indian mints will be opened. They believe that The Times in opposing the reopening of the Indian mints does not represent the government but rather the city financial circles which are opposed to any change. The report made to the government from the mint is understood to be favorable to silver. The headquarters of the commission will remain in London until October. Senator Wolcott may visit Austria in the meantime and pave the way for negotiations with the Austrian government. The commission do not wish to approach other governments until England's attitude is settled as her participation in the movement if secured will aid in enlisting the others.

After receiving the English reply they will go to Austria, Germany and Russia, in that order.

CALLS IT A FARCE.

Westminster Gazette Comments on the Mission of the Silver Envoys.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Westminster Gazette, commenting on the letter sent by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the chancellor of the exchequer, to the United States monetary commission now in London, postponing until October the reply of the British government to the invitation of the United States and France to take part in a conference upon the subject of bimetallism, says:

Everybody knows that the mission of the silver envoys is a farce of the baldest kind. We hoped the English government would not have lent themselves to its prolongation. Of course, the answer of both the Indian and English governments in October is a foregone conclusion.

AUTONOMY ACCEPTED.

Foreign Admirals Officially Notified That Cretans Will Try Their Plan.

CANEA, Aug. 6.—The belief of the Cretans that Djevad Pasha, the new military commandant, is really charged by the sultan with instructions to wreck the autonomy scheme, has had at least one very important result. The deputies representing the principal provinces have sent to the foreign admirals an official declaration accepting autonomy and expressing a desire that the Turkish troops should be withdrawn from the island.

Armenians Invade Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10.—An official dispatch received here says that several thousand Armenian agitators from Persia invaded Turkey last Friday. They killed 200 of the Migriki tribe, including women and children. The wife of the chief was put to death with the most cruel tortures and several other victims had their noses and ears cut off. The authorities have taken measures to capture the marauders.

At the Mercy of Turkey.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily Telegraph asserts that the frontier line upon which the powers have agreed, gives the Turks possession of the heights situated on the right bank of the river Salambria, and also of the defiles of Kalamakas and Xerial, thus rendering the defense of Larissa and the Salambria valley forever impossible to the Greeks. The correspondent says that this line places Greece completely at the mercy of Turkey.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

The coroner of Ramsey county reports 17 suicides since Jan. 1.

The cornerstone for a new Methodist church at Morris has been laid.

Bakke & Cooper, dealers in general merchandise at Amboy, have assigned.

Hastings would like to reorganize her militia company mustered out last week.

Odd Fellows are erecting a 3-story building at Mankato which will cost $16,000.

A Swedish servant girl at Minneapolis has fallen heir to $100,000 in Sweden.

The annual meeting of the Southern Minnesota medical association was held at Winona.

Ed Skaar, a young farmer living near Kenyon, has patented an automatic wagon brake.

Wadena has purchased the electric lighting plant of Northfoss & Sons and will operate it hereafter.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co. have just completed a system of waterworks for Glencoe at a cost of $26,500.

A telephone company has been organized at Gaylord to connect all the principal towns in Sibley county.

Three foreign loaning companies doing business at St. Cloud have been assessed $60,000. They will contest it.

The state drainage commission has returned from a tour of inspection and has accepted all the work done to date.

Granite quarries at St. Cloud will probably furnish the curbing and coping for the new government building at Omaha.

Indians on the Mille Lacs reservation threaten trouble if an attempt is made to arrest a murderer now in hiding there.

It is estimated that the recent hailstorm in Rock and Nobles counties destroyed 35,000 acres of crops worth $200,000.

A. C. Clausen has been re-elected grain inspector of the railroad and warehouse commission for a term of two years.

Another dividend of 17 per cent has been declared in favor of the Stockyards bank of South St. Paul, making a total of 55 per cent thus far.

The mill of the St. Cloud Lumber company at St. Cloud, the ownership of which has been in litigation several years, was destroyed by fire Sunday. The loss was $60,000.

Jess Babcock of Eagle Bend, aged 28, committed suicide by taking strychnine. He was to have been married in the evening to Miss Luella Gardner, daughter of Sherman Gardner.

St. Hilaire Lumber company has let a contract for the cutting of 300,000,000 feet of logs on Red Lake. A logging railway 18 miles long is to be built. The contract will take 10 to 15 years.

Suspicious circumstances connected with the death of Albert Porter, supposed to have been accidentally killed by a passenger train on the St. Paul and Duluth, near Otter Creek caused the arrest of three men.

Watkins citizens captured two members of a gang of robbers who have been infesting small towns in Stearns, Wright and Meeker counties. A quantity of goods was found by citizens who laid in wait and captured two of a gang of five thieves.

The city of St. Paul will probably have a new charter under the home rule law passed by the last legislature. The district judges have decided to appoint a commission of 15 members to draft a charter to be submitted to the voters at the city election next spring.

The fifth anniversary of the founding of the village of Buffalo Center has been duly celebrated. In August, 1892, a field of ripening wheat waved in the hot breeze, and not a piece of timber of any kind was to be found within half a mile of the spot where today a prosperous town of 1,000 people is located with railroad, schoolhouses, flour mills, elevators and dozens of handsome residences.

The bids received by the state fuel commission for supplying the state institutions with coal for the coming year are uniformly considerably lower than the lowest bid last year, and in the aggregate the state is going to save a tidy sum of money on this score over 1896. The average decrease on soft coal prices is about 50 cents per ton. The combined contracts call for 26,600 tons of soft coal and 1,870 tons of hard coal.

Monday a writ of mandamus was served in Aitkin county, from which will issue, on or about July, 1898, a decision from the United States supreme court as to the validity of Minnesota's new law taxing railroad lands. On Sept. 6 Attorney General Childs and Attorney A. Y. Merrill of Minneapolis will appear before Judge Holland of the district court at Brainerd to argue the case for plaintiff. James N. Marr, a citizen and taxpayer of Aitkin county, is the plaintiff. The auditor of Aitken county had omitted to list railway lands in that county for taxation, as required by the provisions of the Anderson law, adopted by the referendum of the people at the last election. The plaintiff asks for a writ of mandamus to compel the listing of the lands for taxation.

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Fourth Annual Norwegian Students' Union at Naestved—The Trondhjem Celebration a Grand Success—King Leopold at Copenhagen—Jews in Norway. A Fourth of July Celebration.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

Dr. Hahl will be duly installed as Pastor Primarius in the Storkyrkan Aug. 22.

There are about 400 Italian tourists in Stockholm at present and about 300 Russians.

Major Wissman of Berlin, the African explorer, is among the recent noted arrivals at Stockholm.

Rev. and Mrs. August T. Deinboll observed their diamond wedding at Tysnes, near Bergen on July 19.

One hundred and thirty Russian tourists arrived July 18 to spend a week in Stockholm and at the exposition.

W. K. Vanderbilt and party visited Skansen on the afternoon of Sunday, July 18, dining at Hasselbacken in the evening.

K. Komura, an engineer from the Kamaishi iron works of Rikuchill, Japan, is a visitor at the Stockholm exposition.

Miss Jessie Shay, a promising young pianist of America, is at present in the city studying the works of Swedish composers.

Gustaf Ferdinand Asker, well known in the political and parliamentary circles of Sweden, is dead. Asker was born at Jonkoping.

Three hundred and thirty-five thousand crowns have been subscribed in behalf of King Oscar's jubilee fund in the city of Stockholm.

Seven thousand four hundred and forty-nine persons have made contributions to King Oscar's jubilee fund in the county of Kopparberg.

The biblical gallery of the exposition is daily being visited by thousands and is proving a very interesting and instructive feature of the fair.

A. R. Akerman has been appointed president of the committee who will have in charge the preparations for the Swedish exhibit of the Paris exposition in 1900.

William K. Vanderbilt and sister arrived at Stockholm in their elegant yacht from St. Petersburg July 18. The distinguished party only remained a few days.

A hearty Fourth of July celebration was held at Lannaskede Springs, in Sweden, by the Swedish Americans. A. J. Frost and Professor Fallberg spoke and a local band played American airs.

Count Douglas, minister of foreign affairs, Chamberlain von Essen and others are recipients of Siamese medals of the Order of the White Elephant through his majesty, King Choulalongkorn of Siam.

Several of the French representatives of the recent journalists' congress, which was held in this city, viz.: Tannary, Gandolphe, Feuillet and Vitoux, are at present traveling in Lapland and will continue their journey as far north as North Cape.

King Oscar will personally tender his congratulations to Queen Louise of Denmark on the celebration of her 80th birthday, Sept. 7. The czar and czarina of Russia, king and queen of Greece and the duke and duchess of Cumberland will also be present.

Goteborg.

Goteborg's museum is daily visited by 1,875 people.

A new church is being erected at Bokenas at a cost of 46,000 crowns.

The Swedish Methodists held their annual synod in this city July 19-22.

The Viken Yacht club gave their annual dinner at the rooms of the club July 18.

Mauritz Rubenson, Ph. D., the representative of the Goteborg Handelstidning, has returned from the Stockholm exposition.

Riksdagsman (Senator) A. Hedin of this city is the recipient of a beautiful silver inkstand from the Swedish-American Bakers' union of New York city.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

The storthing has voted to impose a duty on flour from foreign countries.

About 500 citizens of Christiania attended the Trondhjem festivities July 17.

A catalogue of the Norwegian exhibits at the Stockholm exposition has been published.

Christian Sinding, the eminent Norwegian writer will make a long visit to Paris and Rome.

A new hospital which will offer accomodations for 150 patients will be erected at Krogshstotten.

Assessor Prahl of the Storthing has been granted leave of absence during the remainder of the session.

A new and beautiful fountain has recently been erected at Storthingsplads in this city. It cost 10,000 crowns.

J. Guldal of this city was chosen president of the Swedish-Norwegian Democratic convention at Stockholm.

It is contemplated that the storthing will adjourn about Aug. 15. An unusually long summer session has been held.

The Christiania Military band is giving Sunday concerts to large audiences at Cordials Hare throughout the entire season.

Mrs. Hernandez, wife of Dr. Hernandez, who was murdered by the Spaniards while lying on his death bed in a hospital at Sancti Spiritus, is the daughter of Norwegian parents, though born in Cuba. She fought with distinction at the battle of Paso Real, Maceo's great victory.

Professor Karl Nissen has been appointed principal of the Bravik seminary at an annual salary of 2,000 crowns.

Two hundred and twenty-three students have attended John Schoning's business college of this city during the past six months.

Professor Thierry William Preyer, so well known in educated circles of this city, suddenly passed away at Wiesbaden, aged 56 years.

Mr. Evelyn B. Baldwin of Chicago, who accompanied the recent Peary and Astrup expedition to Greenland as meterologist, is at present in this city.

The custom committee of the legislative assembly announces no tariff on printing machines. This fact is duly appreciated by the Norwegian press.

The fourth annual Norwegian students union held their convention at Naestved. There were in all about 250 representatives, of which 42 were Norwegian, 35 Swedish and 22 Finnish. There were also 35 lady students present of whom 10 were Norwegian, 11 Finnish, 3 Swedish and 10 Danish.

There are about 500 Jews in Norway, of which 300 are located in Christiania. There are not enough of this race to call forth anti-semitic movements, and as they are placed on political equality with all other citizens, the Jews are much pleased with Norway. Those from Poland and Russia are jewelers and cigarmakers and those from Germany are merchants.

Trondhjem.

The 900th anniversary celebrations at Trondhjem, July 17 to 20, were attended by more than 20,000 people and every part of the long and interesting programme was successfully carried out. King Oscar and Crown Prince Gustaf arrived from Stockholm on the evening of July 17 and were immediately escorted to the beautifully decorated rooms of the "Stiftsgarden" when a large reception was tendered them. On Sunday King Oscar, with cortege, attended services in Vor Frue church and in the evening the jubilee concert was attended by nearly 4,000 people. The entire series of festivities, of which the grand military parade was a conspicuous feature, was a grand success and was an event of great moment in contributing to the already strong bonds of friendship between the brother kingdoms.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

King Christian attended services at the Gjentofte cathedral, July 18, Rev. M. Jantzen officiating.

Axel Jorgenson of this city carried away the second prize at the recent cycle races at Stockholm.

Prince Heinrich of Reuss, who has been recently sojourning in the city, has now departed for Berlin.

The king and queen tendered a supper at Bernstoffs castle on the evening of July 18 to their immediate friends.

Large excursions leave for Stockholm every week. Hundreds of Copenhagians contemplate a visit to Stockholm during King Oscar's jubilee festivities.

Louis Gann, the distinguished French composer, has now returned from Stockholm and will, after a few days visit in this city, continue his journey to Paris.

King Leopold of Belgium arrived in the city July 17 and was tendered a most royal reception. On the day following he visited the International Art exhibit and Glypotek of this city. Professor Klein and Secretary Bille were chosen guides of the royal guests.

Over 1,000 crowns have been raised in behalf of those wounded in the recent railway catastrophe. Forty people were killed and 20 seriously wounded. Several of the wounded have since died at the hospitals and little hope for the recovery of the others is entertained.

The king of Siam, accompanied by his sons, Crown Prince Maka Vajiravudh, Princes Chanafa Panbatra and Chira, and his brothers, Prince Svasti Sobhana and Prince Mahisara, arrived in Copenhagen July 23, and were immediately driven to the royal palace, where the distinguished visitors were entertained throughout their visit in this city.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The price of bar silver in London broke to 25¾ pence and the New York quotation went to 55¾ cents for bars and 42¾ cents for Mexican dollars. The opening was 56¼ cents for bars and 43¼ cents for Mexican dollars.

Duty of 30 Per Cent on Bicycles.

OTTAWA, Aug. 10.—A duty of 30 per cent will now be collected on bicycles entering Canada. If the wheels are re-exported within 15 days the amount will be paid over to the owner. Where the bicycle is returned across the border the money will be refunded.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE CLONDYKE REGION

Where and What it is; How to Get There and What You Need When There.

Pan Values of Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks.

The Post Intelligencer, of Seattle, July 29th is devoted to the Clondyke region, gives many instances of people who have returned with big money, with full and complete instructions to all who wish to go, as follows:

The Alaska Miner of July 17 contains a long article on the Clondyke placers, in which the results are compared with an analysis made last March of the pan value of the two richest creeks, Bonanza and Eldorado. This analysis is based on talks with several men who had spent most of the winter on the creeks and saw panning being done on various claims. The article says: We expressed the opinion that the Eldorado would prove to be the richer creek, and our surmises have proved to be correct. How did we arrive at this result? We carefully kept a record of the panning results on both creeks, and the average at that time was as follows: On Eldorado creek No. 3, $3; No. 4, $4.60; No. 5, $8.50; No. 6, as high as $153; No. 7, about the average of No. 6; No. 8, as high as $60; from No. 8 to No. 16, from $2.50 to $10 on an average, although $216 was washed out of one pan on the latter claim. From No. 16 to No. 37 all the claims were regarded as good, but not enough panning had been done to justify forming any opinion of the average value. Upon No. 37 a nuggett worth $360 of irregular shape was found. From No. 37 to rim rock there had not been sufficient prospecting done, but the opinion then was that all the claims were good.

Berry's Big Producer.

Even as far back as last March the best developed claim in the country was that of Clarence Berry, No. 6 on Eldorado, in which he then owned a half interest. He also owned one-third interest in Nos. 4 and 5. He employed twelve men all the winter taking out pay dirt and depositing it upon the dump.

To give an idea of the richness of the claim we cannot do better than say that Berry paid his men $1.25 an hour until someone offered more and that every night he melted ice in his cabin and panned out sufficient gold from the frozen dirt to pay the wages of his men.

Berry knew where there was very rich ground on his claim and he very often panned out from $10 to $50 to the pan. When requiring money it was only necessary for the owner of the claim to take out some of his rich ground and wash it. We have had all kinds of estimates of the amount which Berry's dump would produce, and the highest we heard was $100,000 so that in announcing the result as $140,000 it goes to show what a rich country has been discovered.

Results From Bonanza.

We gave figures in the winter which showed that the lower portion of Bonanza creek averaged all the way from $10 to $50 to the pan, up to No. 56 below discovery. From discovery to No. 12 above the value was from $5 to $40. Then from there to No. 25 the average was from $40 to $10. From No. 25 to No. 53 the average is from $10 to 50 cents. From this point up the creek there has not been enough prospecting done on which to base any average.

We hope soon to be in a position to give the results from the various claims on Bonanza which may be depended upon and we can then compare them with the panning average of early in the summer as given above. We know that Rhodes has taken out probably $150,000 from his claim, but then it was well developed and we are expecting big results from there, but we want to get the information from a number of claims, so as to get the right idea of the general value of the creek, and prove the assertion so often made if its continued richness from end to end.

Production Follows Development.

One thing has been learned in the Clondyke, and that is that production is proportionate to development. We have found that the yield of gold follows the work done on a claim. When Rhodes made such a good showing on the start it encouraged others to open up their claims, and quite a number changed hands at Bonanza creek and the owners left there for the coast to obtain sufficient supplies to last them for a long period. Then came the big returns from No. 6 on Eldorado and the great excitement was transferred to that creek, and there were fewer absentee owners and in consequence more work was done and evidence of which have had ample demonstration of in the big sacks of gold which have been washed out.

Fortunes Will Be Made.

The largest results attract the most attention, therefore most of the stories which have reached the coast cluster around the few big producers and of the sales made only those involving large sums are spoken of. There are a great many smaller sums than the ones spoken of which have been taken from Eldorado. But properties which in any other country on the face of the earth would attract universal attention are almost lost sight of in the Clondyke, because they have only yielded $10,000, $15,000 and $20,000. Next fall these same claims will be so far developed as to hold their own with the rest of the creek. Berry had a good start, and after reaching bed rock could command sufficient funds to hire men and pay them wages equal to the production of an ordinary placer mine. We have no particular reason to assume that other claims will prove less productive than his when they have had the same amount of labor expended upon them. Several men from Seattle went in with the first party this spring, and they are interested on Bonanza creek and intend to prosecute work with all the men they can profitably employ.

Possibilities For The Future.

If a comparatively few men in the limited time at their disposal are able to produce a million dollars from dirt raised to the surface during the winter months, with practically no preparation at all, what will be the result when all the claims are being vigorously developed with plenty of labor to draw from? This is a very important question, and is one fraught with considerable interest to the great number of men now on their way to the mines. If we think a moment that there has not yet been a barren claim on either of the creeks the possibilities of the future are tremendous. Let us make this a little clearer. The panning in the winter gave promise of exceedingly rich results. These rich results have been attained in every instance where the claim has been worked. We have therefore the right to assume that similar results will reward the efforts of the owners of other claims on the same creeks which have been so productive this season. The only evidence one had of the probable value of a claim was the amount of gold obtained in a single pan. Suppose we follow this idea out for a moment. No. 6 on Eldorado creek panned out as high as $153 to the pan last winter before work was done on it. This is the claim which produced $140,000 from the winter dump. Now, then, No. 7 next to it, yielded precisely the same results to the pan. Why will not No. 7 when it is opened up as much as No. 6 has been, give the same results? There is simply no answer to the query. Then, again the next claim, No. 8 panned out as high as $60 to the pan. The same argument applies to this. The average of the panning from No. 8 to No. 16 is from $2.50 to $10 to the pan. This would make any of these claims from No. 7 to No. 16 produce as much gold as No. 6 did with the same amount of labor expended on them. What would this mean? As a simple question of mathematics it would mean several million dollars alone for these few claims. This takes no accounts of claims No. 17 to No 37, all of which are reported to be rich, but little work has been done upon them so far.

When all the claims are in working order and producing gold in proportion to their development we shall see a state of things at the Clondyke unprecedented in the world's history. The man who took $30,000 from 45 feet of his ground last winter and has 450 feet yet left, and so far as he knows, of the same average value, can by putting enough men to work, clean up half a million next season. If this be true, then there are others who have panned out from $5 to $40 in prospecting who have every reason to think that their claims will yield in like manner.

Work Will Be Plentiful.

We noticed as men went through here this spring that there were large numbers who expect to hire out, and thus obtain a stake so that they may in turn spend sometime in prospecting with an equal chance of discovering something good for themselves. Their place will be taken by other arrivals, and the work of securing the gold will go on and much country will be examined by men who will be encouraged and stimulated by the success of others. A man who can afford to hire men and pay them $12 a day, will get the advantage of a quick return. These diggings are essentially winter. Upon a claim of 500 feet a large number of prospect holes can be sunk at the same time, and the pay dirt deposited on the dump, and next spring the owner of the claim will be in a position to realize enormous amounts of money from his property.

The Clondyke diggings may be regarded as permanent to the extent of several million dollars, and we have no hesitation in recommending men with some means to go in and try their fortunes in the gold-lined creeks of the far north where endurance, perseverance, grit and a good outfit will be their best friends.

On The American Side.

A special to a New York newspaper from San Francisco contains an interview with a returned Yukoner who says that on the American side of the international boundary placer mines of immense richness have been found. The dispatch says:

"F. G. H. Bowker, one of the returned Yukoners, who brings back nearly $40,000 in gold dust the result of six months' work, is authority for the statement that on the American side of the international boundary placer fields have been found which even put those of the Clondyke into the shade.

"When his party was descending the Yukon on the return from Dawson City the steamship was intercepted by a man who desired to send letters and papers back to civilization. This man was one of a party who had gone down the river from Dawson in the hope of locating rich beds of which the Indians in the vicinity had been telling. The members of the party were well known to the Yukoners, and full credence is given to the story.

"Bowker and his associates were told that just across the Alaska boundary, on the American side the party had found placer fields fabulously rich in gold. They had staked out claims and begun to work them.

"Every one of us has taken out thousands of dollars in dust and nuggets already, said Bowker's informant, and there seems no limit to the gold in sight. It is more abundant than on the Clondyke and easier to work, the gold being very near the surface of the ground. We are all rich already, but we are going to stay through next winter.

"Further information was conveyed that there were only white men in the new district, and they had the field practically to themselves. They advised Bowker and his companions to forsake Clonkyke claims in the new diggings.

"The point at which the fortunate treasure hunters are working is northwest of Dawson and but a few miles west of the boundary. Their claims are in a valley of one of the numerous creeks emptying into the Yukon.

"The returned Yukoners place great faith in the information given them concerning the 'strike,' and several have announced that when they return they will stop at the new diggings."

What He Must Have.

All sorts of advice and information is heard at every hand upon the subject of an outfit for the prospector headed for the Yukon. While the miners and prospectors who have been to Alaska invariably advise intending gold hunters to take an outfit weighing from 1,500 pounds to a ton and a half, it is a fact that very few of those who are going and those who have already gone have taken anywhere near the amount advised. What the result of this failure to follow the advice of those who have had the experience on the Yukon, cannot be known until next spring, when the icy fetters of the Arctic region releases the prisoners of the winter and give their stories to the world. Three very good reasons are found for the new prospectors equipping as they do: First the merchants of Seattle, who have taken a very hearty and painstaking interest in the prospectors' task of collecting suitable outfits, have advised them that the published estimates are too large for their needs; second, the outfit is expensive to transport over the pass, and practically impossible to personally pack over before winter closes navigation unless it is cut down in weight and bulk to the very lowest point; third, the expense of the outfit. Many of those who are starting now are doing so with an entire capital of not over $300, whereas the returning miners advise a man not to think of going with less than a capital of $500 to 750 or even $1,000. However conditions of transportation and supply are changing almost daily, and the new Yukoners are relying on improved facilities which the old ones knew nothing of. Besides this, many of them are practical miners themselves, having had years experience in the various mining regions of the west. They claim to know something of their needs themselves, and they probably do.

The outfit which the twenty citizens of Mount Vernon purchased in Seattle recently, after many interviews with recent Yukon miners and

Continued on Fourth Page.

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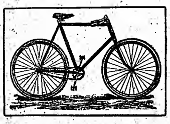

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	* No 8 for Halstad, Fargo and St Paul	7:10 pm
	** No 2 for Ada, Barnesville, and St. Paul	9:00 pm
	* No 77 for St. Vincent	8:10 am
	* No 78 Mentor, and Fosston	7:20 pm
	** No 82 Mixed train for Ada and Barnesville	10.5 pm
	** No 81 Mixed train for Fisher and Grand Forks	12:45am
	** No 87 Mixed train for St. Hillaire, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Falls	9:30 a m
	** No 88 Mixed train from St. Hillaire, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Falls	
	*** No 91 Mixed train Halstad and Fargo	8:05 am
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

YOUNG GIRLS' LIBERTY.

Years are a Woman's Protection and Youth Is a Time of Danger.

The liberty and freedom of action allowed young girls of today is the subject of a forcible editorial by Edward W. Bok in the August Ladies' Home Journal. "That everything in life is tending to make people freer in thought and action is undoubtedly true, and it is a healthful tendency in the main—healthful for people of years and self-control," writes Mr. Bok. "But no advantage is without its disadvantages. The freer our lives become along healthful and safe lines the healthier will our minds become. But before we can safely profit by these advantages we must have lived long enough to know how to use them and to understand what phases of them to disregard. Because women are freer to travel alone than ever before it does not necessarily follow that it is wise and right that young girls should be permitted to travel alone. Here comes the truth of the proverb that "what's one man's poison is another's meat." The time was when a woman could not with self-respect, go to a place of entertainment unattended. Now she can. But that does not make it right for a girl to do so. The chaperone is none the less indispensable to girls today than she was thirty years ago. She is really more necessary, for as things become more and more possible for women, they should become more impossible for girls. This may sound hard and severe, but young girls must remember that a woman's years are her protection, whereas a girl's lack of years is her danger. The very aim and purpose of the present tendency for woman's greater freedom will be defeated if we allow it to guide the actions of our girls. The danger to immaturity always becomes greater as the danger to maturity grows less. This we should never overlook. It is a blessed change that things are safely possible to women which were absolutely impossible a few years ago. But progress is dangerous as well as healthful. If parents interpret the present changing conditions by allowing greater freedom to their daughters they will make a very sad mistake."

Specific Duties.

Another important point in which the new tariff differs from the old one is in the substitution of specific for ad valorem duties. Ad valorem duties are levied according to value. A duty of 20 per cent., ad valorem, for instance, will compel the payment of 20 cents upon an article valued at $1, but of only 10 cents if the same article falls in price to 50 cents. The essential argument for the ad valorem system of duties, as stated by Mr. Wilson in reporting the act of 1894 to the House, is that a specific duty, taxing "according to kind, pound, weight, measure, or the like, without regard to value, always oppresses the less wealthy consumer and lightens the burden of his richer fellow-citizen." The specific system levies a duty of so much per pound or so much per yard without regard to value. A pound of unbleached cotton cloth, for instance not exceeding 50 threads to the square inch, pays 1 cent per square yard under the new tariff, whether its value is 2 cents or 10 cents. It is obvious that the revenue is more certain in amount, with a given quantity of importations, under specific duties than under ad valorem ones. A general fall of prices, or a fall upon a few important articles, means under the ad valorem system a marked shrinkage in the revenue unless increased consumption and importation keep pace with the fall of prices. A striking instance of this is afforded by the tariff upon sugar which has been in force for the last three years. The value of sugar in 1893 was more than three cents per pound, and imports of 3,500,000,000 pounds were estimated to furnish a revenue of $42,601,699 at the rate of 40 per cent. Sugar fell from a variety of causes, after the enactment of the law, and the duties actually collected upon about 3,2000,000,000 pounds in the fiscal year 1896 were only $21,635,155. The price had fallen to 2.1 cents per pound, thereby making the rendering of the ad valorem duty much less than was expected.

The essential arguments made for the specific system rest not alone upon its certainty as a producer of revenue, but upon its prevention of fraudulent valuations at the custom-house and its more effective protection to domestic industries. A tariff which falls as prices fall has this striking defect from the protectionist point of view—that the protection becomes least in amount when foreign prices are the lowest and protection is most needed.—From "The Anatomy of the New Tariff," by Charles A Conant, in American Monthly Review of Reviews for August.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

IT AYE TAK'S TWA T' CA' THE KYE.

Bonnie Bessie, sonsie lass,
Thro' the heather as ye pass,
Gie's a kiss t' me.
Ilka day'll be fair an fine
Gin thy smile upo'me shine.
Will ye, Bessie Lee?

Foot sae licht an face sae fair,
Form sae graceful, past compare,
Prood am I t' see.
Dinna luik aboon me, girl!
Wad ye gie me sic a dirl?
Wilt'n' Bessie Lee.

Ca' the kye! The day is gane.
Will ye follow them alane?
There is nane t' see
Gin thy jimp an bonnie waist
Hae an airm aboot it placed,
Is there, Bessie Lee?

—J. L. Heaton in "The Quilting Bee."

DISAPPEARING GATES.

Grade Crossing Protection Without Any Unsightly Features.

A disappearing gate for railroad crossings has been recently patented by Frederick Nichols of Lynn, Mass. The many advantages of such a gate will be readily understood. Its construction is very simple, there being no cogs or gears. It is made of sliding and jointing bars and angle irons and can be constructed without great expense.

A trench about four feet deep is dug on each side of the tracks across the street. The earth sides of this trench are supported by plates of boiler iron, instead of expensive masonry, bolted to U shaped iron castings. To these castings is fastened the lower and stationary part of the gate. The slit or opening through which the gate comes up is, of course, protected from dirt, etc., by the top rail of the gate when it is down and when public travel is passing over it. When the gate is up, the opening or slit is protected, as public travel over it is stopped. The bottom of the trench is of gravel or concrete, and it is graded toward one end to allow water which does not soak up to run off into a sewer or blind drain.

At the side of this opening, on the street level, are cast iron plates covering manholes, which allow a man to go the entire length of trench to oil or adjust any of the movable working parts.

The gate is counterbalanced with weights, and friction is reduced to a minimum, thus making its operations easy. A bell signal is sounded before the gates are raised. At night incandescent lamps are lighted by contact being automatically made as the gates are raised. Lanterns are used where electricity is not available.

The gates are quick and easy in action, can be operated by one man, where it often requires two by present methods. They can be operated from switch or signal tower in many instances. They will not interfere with trolley wires or electric car tracks. The gates are raised and lowered by the simple movement of a lever on which is a latch, securing the gate in any position.—Philadelphia Record.

How an Owl Saved a Train.

Owls are by common consent adjudged to be birds of ill omen, but Engineer Ned Barnett of the Santa Fe says he happens to know that they are anything but that and tells the following story to prove his assertions:

One morning as the east bound overland was pulling through the mountains west of here, Barnett's engine doing the work, a big horn beaked owl dashed against the front window of the cab with such force as to break the window, the bird itself dropping dead at the engineer's feet. Though Barnett is not, generally speaking, a superstitious man, this seemed so singular an occurrence that he stopped the train and sent a brakeman ahead to see if the way was clear. Strange to relate, the brakeman soon returned, reporting a landslide across the track in the mountain pass about 100 yards ahead. Hands were sent at once to clear the track, and in removing the debris they found another owl, no doubt mate to the first, caught in the crotch of an uprooted tree, crushed to death in the fall.

Barnett had both owls stuffed, and the two now adorn his cab, always insuring him good luck, he says.—Philadelphia Times.

Writing Leaders For the London Times.

I dined with Mr. Walter and his son in Printing House square at 5 o'clock and found that I was expected to write an article there and then on one of the subjects of the day. I protested my inability, not supposing myself capable of doing such a thing in less than a week. This was poohpoohed. I tried, found it possible and found also that I was expected to repeat the process next day, same hour, same dinner, short conversation after dinner, then the subject was announced, and I was left alone till tea time, when Mr. Walter appeared, read aloud what I had done, with criticisms and, after correction, carried off the paper to the printer. When the article was finished, the same process was repeated, and when I was disburdened of the whole article I went home to bed. Gradually it appeared that I w[illegible] expected (exceptis excipiendis) to [illegible] every evening.—Letters of Frederick Lord Blackford.

Eating What We Know Nothing About.

There is nothing so delicious as the first codfish caught off the 'Sconset shore. You never have them as we do. We eat the "tongues and sounds," and one does not know what codfish is until they have tasted these. Then the "inwards" are sold at 25 cents a quart. What they are I will not explain. But fried in crumbs, there is nothing more palatable. "Britches" and "chittlings" are the names given to the different varieties found under the more general term of "inwards."—Nantucket Cor. Springfield Republican.

Full Benefit.

Watts—Let's walk along until a car overtakes us.

Potts—No. Let's walk the other way until a car meets us. We will catch it sooner, we will go down town just as quick, and we get more ride for our money.—Indianapolis Journal.

Revenue from the New Tariff Law.

The two essential purposes of the new law are expressed by the framers in its title—"A Bill to Provide Revenue for the Support of the Government, and to Encourage the Industries of the United States." The first object is admitted by all parties to be a proper one. The revenue has been insufficient to meet current expenditures during the last four fiscal years. One of these years was under the operation of the McKinley law; the other three have been under the operation of the Wilson-Gorman law. These heavy deficits, amounting for four years to about $156,000,000, have been attributed by the critics of the present law to the reductions which are made in the rates of duty, and it is one of the avowed objects of the new law to remedy this deficit. It must be remembered, however, that the country has been passing through a period of extreme business depression which would not have failed to reduce the receipts under any law as compared with those of a period of prosperity. It may be observed, also, that the average deficit of about $39,000,000 per year would have been almost exactly covered if sugar had not fallen so decidedly in price, with a resulting loss in revenue of $15,000,000 or more per year, and the income tax had not been overthrown by the Supreme court, thereby wiping out an estimated revenue of $30,000,000 per year. If the income tax had not been declared unconstitutional there would have been no deficit after 1895 and the revenue problem would have been much less serious than has been the case since the decision of the Supreme court was rendered.—From "The Anatomy of the New Tariff," by Charles A. Conant, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for August.

Japan and Hawaii.

It is, of course, not strange that the Japanese have become somewhat intoxicated by the ease with which they defeated the Chinese. As a matter of fact, the United States has always been Japan's best friend. The people of this country have had for Japan the most intense feelings of interest and sympathy. If any European Machiavelli has been encouraging Japan to take an attitude of aggression in matters concerning the United States and Hawaii, Japan should be warned in time against evil advisers. It is only an enemy of Japan that could give such advice. Certain London newspapers have asserted that the Japanese navy could readily overpower that of the United States, and lay waste San Francisco and the whole Pacific slope. But this merely illustrates once more the invincible ignorance of London journalism. Our vessels already in the Pacific and adjacent waters are more than a match for the whole Japanese navy, and would need no assistance from that larger half of our naval armament that is stationed in the Atlantic. This same element of malevolent European journalism has hinted that it would be an admirable thing for Japan to attack the United States, with Hawaii for an excuse, while Spain should declare war simultaneously on the score of Cuba. It is probably hard for some Europeans to believe that no sane person in the United States would for a moment have the slightest doubt about the outcome under these circumstances. But the Japanese know something of the resources of America, and they will not exchange American friendship for a Spanish alliance. Happily there is not the slightest speck of a war-cloud hovering over the Pacific nor is there any lurking hints of unfriendliness in the Japanese Government' arguments on the annexation question. The correspondence will doubtless proceed with courtesy on both sides. Assuredly it will not exercise any determining influence upon the fate of the annexation treaty. The only thing to be really decided is what would be best for the United States.—From "The Progress of the World, in American Monthly Review of Reviews for August.

For Sale Cheap.

A first class farm in the town of Lowell 3 miles from the city, containing 280 acres well stocked, with or without crops.

[16-t-f] F. ROBERT.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss

In probate court, special term. July 30th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Nicholas Hoffman, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of W. H. Pringle as administrator of the estate of Nicholas Hoffman, deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard by this court, on Friday the 27th day of August A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in the city of Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 30th day of July A. D. 1897.

By the Court,
A. A. MILLER, Attorney for Estate. OLE E. HAGEN, Judge of Probate.
[17-20]

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate under Judgment of Foreclosure.

First Publication Aug. 5, 1897, Last Publication Sept. 16 1897

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss District Court. Fourteenth Judicial District.

The Aultman & Taylor Machine Co., Plaintiff. vs Erick O. Knutson, Knut Knutson, Ole Knutson, Bent Knutson Andrew Steenerson and Elias Steenerson co-partners as Steenerson Bros, the Merchants National Bank Crookston, and J. F. Frost, A. A. Miller and C. F. Page co-partners under the firm name and style of Citizens' Bank of McIntosh, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 2nd day of August 1897, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me I, the undersigned, sheriff of said Polk county, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on Friday the 17th day of September, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon at the front door of the Court house in the city of Crookston in said county, in one parcel the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, described as follows to-wit:

Lots number one, two, three and four in section number thirty of township number one hundred forty-nine, north of range number forty four, west of the fifth principal meridian, containing in all one hundred sixty acres more or less according to the government survey thereof.

Dated August 2nd, 1897.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, Sheriff of Polk County.
A. A. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney. [17-23]

MORTGAGE SALE.

First pub. July 22, 1897. Last pub. Sept. 2, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated February 5th 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota February 10th 1892, in book 58 of mortgages, pages 571 to 573 whereby Nils O. Thorbjornson, an unmarried man, mortgagor, mortgaged to the Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee the east half of the northeast quarter and northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirteen (13) and southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twelve (12) in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) of range forty (40) in said Polk county by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $353.70, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $46.15, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $399.85.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, Sept. 4th, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house, in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 15, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & CO. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [15-21]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First pub. July 22, 1897.) (Last pub. Sept. 2, 1897.)

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated December 12th, 1891, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota December 15th 1891 in book 58 of mortgages pages 257 to 262 whereby Arnt Knutsen, an unmarried man, mortgagor, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee the east half of the southwest quarter and lots six (6) and seven (7) of section six (6) in township one hundred and forty eight (148) of range thirty nine (39) in said Polk county by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $235.25, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $24.67 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $259.92.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, Sept. 4th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 15, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, Mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & CO. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [15-21]

STATE OF MINNESOTA } ss COUNTY OF POLK

In Probate Court, Special Term, July 23rd 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Walter L. Sessions, deceased.

Letters of administration with Will annexed on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Jerome W. Wheeler, of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court for examination and allowance, at the probate office in Crookston, Minnesota, on the following days, viz: January 25th 1898 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston Minn. the 23rd day of July. A.D. 1897.

By the Court,
A. A. MILLER, Attorney for Estate. OLE E. HAGEN, Judge of Probate.
[16-19]

MORTGAGE SALE.

First pub. July 29, 1897. Last pub. Sept. 9 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated January 16th, 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, January 20th 1892, in book 58 of mortgages, pages 446 to 450 whereby Mathias J. Berg, an unmarried man, mortgagor mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee the south half of the northeast quarter and north half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33) township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty (40) in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $335.23, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting with interest as provided in said mortgage to $89.37 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $424.60.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, Sept. 11th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 15, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & CO. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [16-21]

LOANS Negotiated on Real Estate, Life Insurance, or any Good Security on long time and Reasonable Interest. Prompt attention to Collections in all parts of the United States and Canada. Local and county manager wanted. Address The BanWiers Loan and Investment Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

MINNESOTA
State Normal Schools
AT
Winona, Mankato, St. Cloud and Moorhead.

These schools are organized for the training of teachers for the public schools of the state.

ORGANIZATION.—Each school comprises two departments—the Normal Department and the Training Department or the Model School.

The Normal Department embraces:
(a) An Elementary course of three years.
(b) An Advance course of five years.
(c) Elementary Professional course of one year, and an Advanced Professional course of two years for high school and college graduates.
(d) A Kindergarten training course (at Winona, St. Cloud and Mankato).

ADMISSION.—Graduates of high schools and colleges, and teachers holding county superintendents' first and second grade certificates are admitted without examination.

EXPENSES.—Tuition is free to all who pledge themselves to teach in Minnesota. Text books are furnished at a rental of $1.00 per term. Provision is made at each school for economical living. The average cost of furnished rooms with board is about $3.00 per week. The Ladies' Home at St. Cloud, the new Dormitory at Moorhead, and the Ladies' Home at Winona offer board, furnished room, heat and light, at from $3.00 to $3.50 per week.

DIPLOMAS.—By a recent act of the legislature a diploma becomes a state teachers' certificate of the first grade.

The next school year opens at St. Cloud and Moorhead Aug. 31.

The school at Winona and Mankato will enter upon continuous sessions from and after July 1, 1897. The school year will hereafter be divided into four quarters of 12 weeks each.

For free catalogues and circulars giving full information, address the presidents as follows:
IRWIN SHEPARD, Winona.
EDWARD SEARING, Mankato.
GEO. R. KLEEBERGER, St. Cloud.
LIVINGSTON C. LORD, Moorhead. [6-9

THE
NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

1897 TWENTIETH YEAR 1897

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General Sherman's Memoirs,

to which it has the exclusive right. These are intensely interesting. Besides it has contributions on important events of the war from Maj.-Gen. L. A. Grant, of the famous Vermont Brigade; Maj.-Gen. R. W. Johnson, of the army of the Cumberland; Maj.-Gen. H. M. Plaisted, of the armies of the Potomac and the South, and many others of equal note.

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WITCH HAZEL OIL
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Plain and Ornamental Painting,
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CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H.-E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

NOBODY seems to be uttering a word of regret at the final departure of the Wilson law from the statute books of the country.

MR BRYAN is not repeating his little joke about the absence of "General Prosperity" these days. Nor is he saying anything about wheat and silver keeping pace with each other in the markets of the world.

THE recent call for a conference of silver leaders is understood to be for the purpose of deciding how they shall explain the fact that wheat has advanced 23 cents per bushel while silver has fallen 10 cents per ounce.

THE Democratic assertion that trust and a protective tariff go hand in hand is some-what weakened by the fact that trusts never flourished in the United States as they did during the three years of the late Democratic tariff, which has happily passed.

THE managers of the silver party have called off ex-candidate Bryan pending further developments. If silver continues to go down they recognize the fact that they will have to find a new hobby, and they think it unwise for Bryan to harp on the silver string any longer.

THOSE silver Senators who have just left for the Orient to study the silver question should make hast in the accomplishment of their task. Japan has already gone to the gold standard and if China should take the same step while they are there, it would be embarrassing to them.

THE man who asserts that the effect of the Dingley law has not been perceptible in increasing business and increasing employment, even in the short time in which it has been in operation, is either ignorant of the fact or wilfully misstates them, as many thousands of people receiving employment since that time can testify.

THOSE people who are accusing Senator Gorman of straddling again on the silver question should again read the platform which his convention adopted, and they will see that he and his party are not straddling and have merely taken their position upon the Republican platform of last year which declared for international bimetallism, and which the Maryland Democratic platform now so cordially commends.

IF SILVER goes on declining during the next three years at the rate which it has declined during the last twelve months, Mr. Bryan in 1900 will have to argue for about a ten-cent dollar. The value of the metal in a silver dollar is but about 44 cents now, while a year ago it was 53 cents. Yet the inconsistency of proposing to permit people to pass 53 cents' worth of silver for a dollar is not so much less than a similar proposition with reference to 10 cents' worth of metal when the principle of the thing is taken into consieration.

THOSE Democratic editors and orators who had hoped that President McKinley's modification of the consular-fee order of the late administration would apply to the high-salaried consuls are disappointed. The original order of President Cleveland required all consuls to turn over to the Government all of certain classes of fees collected by them, which they had formerly been accustomed to retain for themselves. President McKinley modified this, allowing them to keep certain of the fees but made his modification extend only to consuls who were receiving salaries of $2,000 per annum or less. The criticism which Democratic editors had thus hoped to be able to heap upon President McKinley in regard to this order falls to become available.

PRESIDENT McKinley seems to have taken the St. Louis convention and the 7 millions of voters who supported its platform at their word. That convention declared that the civil-service law placed on the statute books by the Republican party and that the party renewed its "repeated declarations that it should be throughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable." That is what the President did by his recent civil service order prohibiting the removal of men and women from positions except upon written charge and permitting them to have an opportunity to reply to these charges wherever made. While the order has displeased many who had hoped to see faithful officials removed in order to make places for them, it has strengthened the one weak spot in the civil service and is thus commended by those whose only interest is the welfare of the nation and the party.

THE man or woman who contrasts present conditions under President McKinley and the Republican administration with those of four years ago under a Democratic President and Congress will realize to some extent the value of Republican methods as compared with those of the Democratic party. Four years ago banks and business houses were tumbling in every direction, and the people were confronted with low prices, financial panic, and general depression, yet the Democracy did nothing except to add to the depression and distress by passing a tariff act which closed thousands of factories and threw hundreds of thousands of men and women out of employment. The present administration has given new life to the country with its tariff law, its prompt action on international bimetallism, and there is prospect that the Secretary of the Treasury will present to Congress when it meets in its regular session a currency measure which will insure sound money and continued prosperity and safety to business interests and working men and women.

WISHING.

I wish I were the fly that roams
Around on yonder wall,
For he can ride a bicycle
And not fall off at all.

I wish I were the bird that swings
Her nest in the cool green
Of yonder tree, high in the air.
Her house is always clean.

But most I envy the old wall,
So dingy and so dim,
For I adore the poster girl,
And she is stuck on him.

—Somerville Journal.

DOUBLE ROYAL WEDDING.

Ceremony Followed by the Most Unique Feast of Modern Times.

Max von Binzer, who served as "a page at the Berlin court" upon the occasion of the double royal wedding in 1877, graphically describes the ceremony and attendant festivities in The Ladies' Home Journal. "At 11 o'clock on the morning of the 18th of February, 1877," he writes, "the day of the wedding, we found ourselves posted again en espalier down the White hall. As the royal procession entered the chapel adjoining a magnificent chorus intoned one of Mendelssohn's superb psalms. The illustrious group ranged themselves before the altar, and Dr. Kogel, court chaplain, began the impressive ceremony. As the wedding rings were exchanged heavy artillery boomed forth the king's salute of 101 guns. The royal families exchanged congratulations, and the cortege returned again to the White hall for a short reception, and at 5 o'clock we were summoned again for the great wedding banquet. Unquestionably this banquet was the most unique of modern times.

"Covers for 100 persons were laid on tables arranged in the form of a horseshoe in the Hall of Knights. None but those of princely blood was to sit at these tables. The most noble and distinguished vassals of the emperor were to serve their royal master and his guests. The Count von W—— and myself were detailed to Leopold, king of Belgium. However, we were but links in a chain of notables along which the viands were passed to his majesty. Next the king and immediately back of his chair stood the commander of an entire army corps; next in the rear stood a court chamberlain, to whom we handed the various dishes. He in turn passed them to the general, who personally served King Leopold. The emperor, William I, was served by the most powerful nobles of the empire. Count von Stolberg-Wernigerode, grand master of the hunt, carved the game; Prince von Pless, the grand cup bearer, filled his imperial majesty's crystal goblet with the rarest wines of the 'Vaterland.' But, curiously enough, none of the recipients of this remarkable homage seemed at ease, with the exception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who was evidently much interested in the Grand Duchess of Baden, the lady on his right. They alone talked and laughed in an unconstrained manner. The wedding ball followed this remarkable banquet."

The Saw.

Pliny says that the saw was first invented by Dædalus, but, according to Apollodorus, it was the invention of Talas, who used the jawbone of a crocodile to cut through a piece of wood and then made an iron instrument in imitation of it. The saw is represented on the monuments of Egypt from 2500 to 3000 B. C. As early as A. D. 1322 sawmills driven by water power were in operation at Augsburg, and, it is believed, before this they were in operation in Paris, driven by the current of the Seine. The first sawmill erected in the Norway pineries was in 1530. Sawmills were numerous in Italy in the sixteenth century. They were not introduced into England until 1603, when a native of Holland built one, but was compelled to abandon it by the opposition of the populace, carpenters and other artisans, who saw no good in such a new fangled contrivance.

A Plain Case.

George—Is it true that your cousin is in love with Jack Fitzbooby?

Fred—You can judge for yourself. She eats her dinner before she opens his letters.—Roxbury Gazette.

THE CLONDYKE REGION

Where and What It is; How to Get There and What You Need When There.

Pan Values of Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks.

[Continued from 2nd page.]

much advice from other reliable sources, are probable good models for intending Clondyke voyagers to follow. The twenty men first divided themselves into five parties of four men each, intending to have a boat for each party, as well as a tent and various similar articles. The main items of their outfits are as follows, the items when not otherwise mentioned, are being for one man:

Groceries.

Bacon, pounds	150
Flour pounds	250
Rolled oats, pounds	25
Beans, pounds	100
Tea, pounds	10
Coffee, pounds	10
Sugar, pounds	40
Dried potatoes, pounds	25
Dried onions, pounds	2
Salt, pounds	10
Pepper, pound	1
Dried fruit, pounds	75
Baking powder, pounds	4
Soda, pounds	2
Evaporated vinegar, pounds	½
Compressed soup, ounces	13
Soap, cake	9
Mustard, cans	1
Matches (for four men), tins	1
Rice, pounds	40

Hardware

Stove for four men
Gold pan for each
Set granite buckets
Large bucket
Knife fork, spoon, cup and plate
Frying pan
Coffee and tea pot
Scythe stone
Two picks and one shovel
One whipsaw
Pack strap
Two axes for four men and one extra handle
Six 8-inch files and two taper files for party
Drawing knife, brace and bits, jack plane and hammer, for party
200 feet ¾-inch rope
8 pounds of pitch and 5 pounds of oakum for four men
Nails, five pounds each of 6, 8, 10 and 12-penny, for four men
Shoemaker's thread
Shoemaker's awl
Gum for patching gum boots

Clothing Etc.

Tent 10x12 feet for four
Canvas for wrapping
To oil blankets for each boat
5 yards mosquito netting for each man
Two suits of heavy underwear
1 heavy mackinaw coat
2 pair of heavy mackinaw pants
½ dozen heavy wool socks
½ dozen heavy wool mitts
2 heavy overshirts
2 pairs heavy snagproof rubber boots
2 pairs of shoes
2 pairs of blankets (for two men)
4 towels
2 pairs overalls.
2 suits of oil clothing
2 rubber blankets.

Besides these things each procured a small assortment of medicines, and each man is provided with several changes of summer clothing.

Here is a list of medicines for four men:

25c worth cascara sagrada bark
1 bottle of good whiskey
3 boxes of carbolic salve
1 bottle arnica

The above outfit cost in round figures as follows:

Groceries	40 00
Clothing	50 00
Hardware	50 00
Total	$140 00

Fare to Dyea and incidentals brought the expense of these twenty Mount Vernon prospectors up to about $175 each. They believe that they are very well supplied for a year's stay in the land of the midnight sun.

Table of Distances.

Hundreds of inquiries have been and are constantly being made as to the distances between the various points encountered in reaching Dawson city by the outside and overland routes. For the benefit of those seeking this information the Post-Intelligencer publishes below two tables of distances. The first tells of the places and distances encountered in making the overland trip, and the second gives the places and distances when making the outside trip by way of St. Michael's:

	Miles.
Seattle to Juneau	784
Juneau to Dyea	100
Dyea to foot of canyon	7
Foot of canyon to Sheep camp	5
Sheep camp to summit	3
Summit to head lake Linderman	9
Lake Linderman (length)	6
Foot of lake Linderman to head Lake Bennett	1
Lake Bennett (length)	25
Foot lake Bennett to head Tagish lake	27
Tagish lake (length)	16½
Foot of Tagish lake to head Mud lake	5
Mud lake (length)	20
Foot of Mud lake to Grand canyon	3½
Grand canyon to White horse rapids	2
Through White horse rapids	2½
White horse rapids to Tahkeena river	16
Tahkeena river to head lake LaBarge	14
Lake LaBarge (length)	31
Foot of lake LaBarge to Hootalinqua river	30
Hootalinqua river to Big Salmon river	34
Big Salmon river to Little Salmon river	37
Little Salmon river to Five fingers	60
Five fingers to Fort Selkirk	58
Fort Selkirk to Stewart river	118
Stewart river to Sixty-miles	21
Sixty-miles to Dawson city	49
Dawson city to Forty-miles	52
Forty-miles to Fort Cudahy	¾
Fort Cudahy to Circle city	240

	Miles
Seattle to St. Michael's	3000
St. Michael's to Kutlik	100
Kutlik to Andreafski	125
Andreafski to Holy Cross	145
Holy Cross to Kosereisky	5
Anvik to Nulato	225
Nulato to Novikakat	145
Novikakut to Tanana	80
Tanana to Fort Yukon	450
Fort Yukon to Circle city	80
Circle city to Forty-mile	240
Forty-mile to Dawson city	52

The North American Transportation & Trading company has carried all of the passengers who have thus far left the city for Dawson city by way of St. Michael's. The present price of tickets to Dawson city is $200. Passengers are allowed 150 pounds of baggage, but no provisions. The company will sell a miner a year's provisions at Dawson city for about $500, and claims that, in purchasing from them, the miner gets his provisions for less than he can pay for them and pack them over the summit.

Tired, Nervous, Sleepless.

Men and women—how gratefully they write about Hood's Sarsaparilla. Once helpless and discouraged, having lost all faith in medicines, now in good health and "able to do my own work," because Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to enrich and purify the blood and make the weak strong—this is experience of a host of people.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure.

For The G. A. R. Encampment.

To be held at Buffalo, N. Y., tickets will be sold via the Nickel Plate Road at rate of $10.50 for the round trip. Returning either via rail or boat to Cleveland. Arrangements have been made for parties wishing to remain in sleeping cars at Buffalo to have the cars tracked convenient to street car lines to any part of the city. Call on or address J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. [No 28. 18-19]

The Dread of Death

"What most concerns us," writes Evangelist Moody in the August Ladies' Home Journal, "is the relation which Christ's Resurrection has to our death and future life. So many people live in a fearful dread of death and the grave, I believe just because they do not study this doctrine. They speak of death and the judgment with a shudder, and their vision seems to be unable to pierce beyond. I well remember how in my native village in New England it used to be customary, as a funeral procession left the church, for the bell in the burying-ground to toll as many strokes as the deceased was years old. How anxiously I would count those strokes of the bell to see how long I might reckon on living. Sometimes there would be seventy or eighty tolls, and I would give a sigh of relief to think I had so many years to live. But at other times there would be only a few years tolled, and then a horror would seize me as I thought that I, too might soon be claimed as a victim by that dread monster, Death. Death and judgment were a constant source of fear to me till I realized the fact that neither shall ever have any hold on a child of God. In his letter to the Romans the Apostle Paul has showed, in most direct language, that there is no condemnation for a child of God, but he is passed from under the power of law, and in the Epistle to the Corinthians he tells us 'there is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body,' 'and as we have borne the image of the earthy, we shall also bear the image of the Heavenly.'"

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces, such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON Aug. 10, 1897.

No new orders have been given to Minister Sewall, and the story that came from Hawaii this week about his having been instructed to establish a protectorate over the islands as soon as he learned of the failure of the senate to act upon the annexation treaty at the extra session of congress was largely imaginary. When Minister Sewall left Washington he carried definite instructions to raise the stars and stripes over Hawaii the minute that any attempt was made by Japanese, or others, to interfere in any manner with the existing government of Hawaii. Those instructions have not been supplemented in any way and are not likely to be. If any other country interferes with Hawaii, Minister Sewall will hoist old glory and the U. S. war vessels in the harbor of Honolulu will see that the flag is kept afloat. That is all there is of it.

John Wedderburn & Co., have so far utterly failed to show cause why they should not be disbarred from practice before the Patent office, for fraud and deception, in the hearings now going on, and the general opinion is that the case will end in their disbarrment and the shutting out of the mails of the National Recorder, their paper.

Ex-Senator Sanders, of Montana, who is now visiting Washington, was asked what effect, if any, he thought the Alaska gold discoveries would have upon the financial question in this country. He replied: "I hardly think that the discovery of large quantities of gold in Alaska will tend to bridge the gap that separates gold and silver. It matters not how much gold is taken out of the Clondyke field, silver will never regain its old time position. As a standard it is doomed, but it will always serve an excellent use as a subsidiary currency. But after all, it may be doubted whether even if the Clondyke mines prove as productive as the most sanguine miners claim, the general condition of the great mass of our people will thereby be bettered. It may be doubted whether the California boom of '49 produced any prosperity of national extent. Prosperity is not the result of such episodes. Money is abundant enough now; the trouble is that it lies stacked up in vaults, and will not come out of its hiding places."

Mr. T. V. Powderly, who was this week sworn in as commissioner general of immigration, has only to display the same common sense in performing his duties that he did in answering questions as to his policy to make him a model official. He fully recognizes that his duty is to enforce laws and not to make them as is shown by his word. "Of course, I have personal views in immigration, but I shall follow entirely the laws governing the subject."

In view of the frequency that free traders say that a trip to Europe knocks protection ideas out of intelligent Americans, the following statement, made in Washington, by Mr. W. A. Nygh, will be read with interest: "Although I was born in Holland and am now residing in London, yet a residence of twenty years in California made of me a pretty thorough American. I am proud to call myself an American, for I look upon the people of the United States as the foremost in the world. I saw a huge steamship discharge her cargo at Southampton the other day, and as I watched the wheat and corn and machinery of every sort, not to speak of bicycles without end, that were landed, the thought came in my mind that while America can supply all her needs without going beyond her own shores, the nations of Europe cannot do so; they must send to the States for many of the necessities and luxuries of life. This is why I am so thoroughly pleased with the Dingley tariff. The policy of high protective duties is the only correct one for this country. I would not care if the tariff was prohibitory as to imports. The other countries would squirm, but they are powerless to do anything to weaken our position. They must trade with us whether we buy from them or not. I predict that the Dingley law will restore prosperity to this country, and that hereafter there will be no thought of changing to a tariff for revenue. If the Americans want to keep in the lead of other nations, the protective policy is the certain way."

Senator Cullom has gone to Europe. Before starting he expressed himself in a jubilant tone on the outlook, which he considers very bright. He said: "It is too bad for the calamity howlers that things have not gone wrong. The party has lived up to its pledges, and the settlement of the tariff has given a tone to business and a feeling of certainty to business men. Confidence is restored and we are on the upgrade. Money that has been idle will now be put out, and I expect to see new enterprises start and prosper. I expect the situation will steadily get better and better from this on."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Many of the Books an Insult to the Intelligence of Young People.

Edward W. Bok has been making a careful and comprehensive examination of Sunday school libraries, and in The Ladies' Home Journal he confesses himself disgusted with the literature thus placed in the hands of our boys and girls. A less complete investigation, Mr. Bok says, would not have made it possible for him to believe that the libraries of our Sunday schools were stocked with such piles of rubbish—"wishy washy literature," as he terms it. He quotes the titles and gives the themes of a number of books he obtained from Sunday school libraries, and these seem to completely warrant his conclusions. "Such books," he contends, "are an insult to the intelligence of the young people and have a pernicious influence. Instead of being healthy books they are decidedly unhealthy in tone and teaching. Surely we are cultivating a dangerous taste for reading in the young when we feed them on such rubbish."

Mr. Bok unhesitatingly lays a part of the blame upon the publication boards and societies, which are influenced by a denominational spirit that narrows their choice of books. Then, again, it is shown that the most mediocre sort of "talent" is employed to write these books, and that beggarly prices—less than $50 per book—are paid. A share of responsibility, Mr. Bok asserts, rests upon the men who purchase Sunday school libraries, who, as is most frequently the case, are not qualified for the task and whose object is to secure a library as cheap as possible. Mr. Bok warmly urges that the selection of Sunday school books be left to women, who "instinctively know and feel the kind of a book which a boy or girl will read and enjoy." He insists that women should be given carte blanche to make the selections as far as the prescribed amount of money will go. "A hundred good books," Mr. Bok concludes, "are far better than 500 books of indifferent interest," which are bought simply because they are cheap. "A Sunday school library cannot be created in a day, and no discouragement should be felt if the financial means of the church are contracted and necessitate the purchase of only a few books at a time."

Helpless as to Bread.

Captain Bliss was like all seamen, a strict disciplinarian, and his crew respected him beyond measure. Not one of them would have dreamed of interpreting a command otherwise than according to the strict letter of the law. Things must be done shipshape under his rule.

One day, while the ship was in a certain port, the captain gave a dinner to some town acquaintances, and as the resources of the ship were not great some of the sailors were deputed to wait on the table to re-enforce the insufficient number of stewards.

As these men were not used to such work each one was told exactly what service would fall to his share.

The hour came, and the dinner went merrily on. Presently, however, one of the ladies wanted a piece of bread. There was none very near her, and the finely disciplined stewards seemed to be quite oblivious to her need. She turned her head and spoke very softly to the man at her elbow.

"Bread, please," she said.

He looked regretfully at the bread and then at her. It was evident that he would fain have helped her if it had been in his power. He saluted in fine naval style.

"Can't do it, ma'am," said he. "I'm told off for taters."—London Telegraph.

Neatly Stated.

Rather a neat way of stating an awkward fact was adopted by a recent applicant for a pension. The applicant had been wounded while his regiment was in retreat, but he did not say it that way. "I received my wound," he said, "while marching rapidly in front of the enemy."

Weak Lungs

Hot weather won't cure weak lungs. You may feel better because out of doors more, but the trouble is still there. Don't stop taking your

Scott's Emulsion

because the weather happens to be warm. If you have a weak throat, a slight hacking cough, or some trouble with the bronchial tubes, summer is the best time to get rid of it. If you are losing flesh there is all the more need of attention. Weakness about the chest and thinness should never go together. One greatly increases the danger of the other. Heal the throat, cure the cough, and strengthen the whole system now. Keep taking Scott's Emulsion all summer.

For sale by all druggists at 50c and $1.00.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

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TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Miss Ida Hancock returned to her home this week.

L. Davis commenced cutting his grain this week.

Geo. Ralph has been surveying an addition to St. Hilaire.

Mayor Brown went over to Minot, N. D. last Thursday.

Supt. W. D. Scott came over from Grand Forks on Saturday.

Mrs. A. K. Austin is visiting her parents in Norman county.

Robert Casmey was down from Euclid on Friday of last week.

Bob. Heron, a Crookston old-timer, is up from Little Falls this week.

Judge R. J. Montague was over at East Grand Forks on Saturday.

Supt. Frank Jeffers was in from Red Lake county on Wednesday.

John E. Ties was in from Mentor on Saturday after harvest supplies.

Geo. Ralph went down to Ada Friday to look after some work at that place.

Atty. DeForest Bucklin went to Fergus Falls on legal business last week.

John Vig left last Thursday for a trip to Duluth.

Joe Tagley was down from Mentor Thursday last.

Miss Mary Bradish, of Springfield, Ill., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. W. Wheeler.

A. Daniels commenced cutting wheat last week and is rushing the binder this week.

Ben Clements has rented the Presbyterian parsonage and will take possession soon.

W. C. Kelso came down from Hallock on Friday, to prove up on his tree claim near Euclid.

Geo. C. Wilde went over to East Grand Forks this week in the interest of hail insurance.

W. F. Kelso, the bonanza farmer of Kittson county, was in the city last Thursday night.

Will Peterson left for his new home at St. Hilaire this week, taking his family along with him.

The Jolly Rovers went to Fosston to play a game of ball on Saturday. The game resulted in a tie.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Carlton are rejoicing in the arrival of a fine bouncing girl baby at their home.

Miss Annie Thane, of Decorah, Iowa, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Mut Cornelius and friends in the city.

Quite a number of Polk county farmers commenced cutting barley last week and a few commenced on wheat.

The Presbyterian ladies gave a pleasant lawn social at the residence of Mrs. W. Walker on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Frank Bivins and daughter, Mrs. W. C. Lee went up to Argyle on Friday last to visit with Bert's folk a few days.

Quite a number of Crookstonites will take advantage of the reduced rates to Buffalo to visit the old home in New York.

Engineer Geo. Wlanie received a telegram of the serious illness of his mother and left for his old home on Saturday night.

C. J. Kops came over from Grand Forks on Monday to aid in the entertainment at the opera house on Tuesday evening.

Engineer Fred Chapin expects to leave with his family next week for the old home in New York for a visit of three months or so.

Chas Teal Sr. was down from Euclid on Saturday, for the first time in a fortnight, having been confined to his house by sickness.

Mrs. J. E. Fleming, who has been engaged as teacher in one of the summer training schools, returned to her home at Key West this week.

Attorney Nat Campbell and wife returned from a trip to the Reservation last week where they enjoyed a brief outing midst the mosquitoes and Buffalo gnats.

A. Burnam started the binders on Tuesday of this week. Hopes to get the work so far advanced as to permit of his going to Buffalo encampment week.

Neglect of the hair often destroys its vitality and natural hue, and causes it to fall out. Before it is too late, apply Hall's Hair Renewer, a sure remedy.

Atty. A. R. Holston: "I see that my brother attorneys are all off fishing—or most of them. I envy them the privilege but am too busy to get away myself for that purpose."

The Presbyterian Ladies Society held an ice cream social in the parlors of the Presbyterian church on Saturday evening that was well attended, netting a nice little sum.

"We've just been doing nothing but sell groceries today," said W. S. Hawes, Slocum's delivery clerk on Saturday last as he was flying along the street with his 'steenth load for that day.

D. P. R. Strong was in the city on Wednesday attending to business. He has retired from the newspaper business and says hereafter he intends to enjoy life as a man of leisure.

C. W. Palmer says that the wheat in York State was badly injured by rain while standing in shock. They had 15 days of continuous rain which sprouted the wheat, ruining much of it entirely.

C. H. Snake took his family out to the Red Lake Reservation for a brief outing this week. The route from Thief River Falls will be by boat on the river and lake and will make a delightful trip.

C. W. Palmer arrived from Troy, New York, last week to look after his Polk county loans and real estate. He usually arrives about this time of the year and remains until cold weather sets in.

Colin brothers decided to put up a big store building, and so Joe Patnaude went to work with teams, plows, scrapers and wagons to excavate a cellar along side the old John N. Ives office building on Broadway.

The night hands at the big Walker saw-mill, some of them, struck for higher wages Monday night and the result is that the entire night crew was laid off, and hereafter the mill will only run day times. It is estimated that the day crew can run out the cut by the time it freezes up.

If the indications of immense wealth in Alaskan gold mines continue right along Crookston is liable to have other representatives up there by spring as quite a number already have a touch of the gold fever that is liable to carry them off during the coming winter.

F. E. Hertz caught the Clondyke fever last week and got it so bad that it carried him of bodily on Friday evening when he left with W. J. Hillgoss for the golden shore. If he likes Alaska—when he sees it—he may buy it and close it out at auction, or in job lots to the highest bidder for cash.

The Red River Valley League has disbanded for the season owing to a misunderstanding of some sort of light gate receipts, or hard times or something—anyhow, whatever the reason the fact that the League has thrown up the sponge remains a painful fact.

By a new ruling of the general land office everybody will be obliged to "keep off the grass" in the land office or in other words no one but the official and clerks will be allowed inside the railing. No one will be permitted to copy plats as has been permissible heretofore.

In the list of incorporators of a million dollar Clondyke gold company, of Seattle appears the name of Milton Van Dyke—which the same is the only original and genial Doc. Van Dyke, who was once a leading physician of this city. Doc. has already several good mines in Washington.

Game Warden Fullerton is determined to prevent illegal shooting of chickens and to that end is sending out detectives during this month. Two of these detectives arrived this week and are on the lookout for violations. They will confiscate the guns and dogs of all whom they catch shooting chickens before the open season.

Joe Patnaude met with a severe accident one day last week which caused him to wear his right arm in a sling. In some manner he got his hand caught between a wagon wheel and some sharp instrument cutting a deep gash at the base of the thumb and extending to the base of the fore finger. It has been very painful and will take some time to heal.

This week a great many binders will be running in Polk county wheat and by next week the work of cutting wheat will be general throughout the county. The wheat has been filling nicely and the damage from excessive wet, except in certain localities, will not be as great as was at first apprehended. The average will not be as great, however as would have been the case had we had less rain.

On Thursday evening Chris. Espe was quite severely injured in a runaway that occurred as he was about to start for home. He was thrown out at the corner of Robert and Broadway and dragged some distance till he let go the lines. The team was stopped at the bridge going into the fifth ward without injury, and Chris., though somewhat bruised up, was not seriously injured.

At the Presbyterian church on Sunday Mrs. Brush presented the cause of the McAllister college, and urged the necessity of Presbyterians taking hold and helping to sustain the institution as it has been playing in hard luck for some time. Mr. J. R. Sulzer said a few words in the same line and in the evening he gave an address on Sunday school work.

On Friday, Jim Muir met with an accident that might have been more serious than it proved. He was running a thresher engine down the grade toward Ash St., with a separator behind it when the separator broke loose and ran into the engine impaling Jim. It took some time to release him from the bear-like hug and fortunately no bones were broken.

Miss Ada Brown closed a very successful school year in Dist. 144 on Friday afternoon Aug. 6th, by giving a literary entertainment of a decidedly patriotic nature, which was announced a complete success by a full house. Mr. Van Housen, of Mich., a brother-in-law of Mrs. E. H. Nesbit, Miss Cora and Victor Nesbit furnished the instrumental music in a very entertaining manner. Miss Ada's services have been secured for the fall term commencing Aug. 16th.

On Friday morning the N. P. passenger train for Winnipeg was wrecked near Grafton by the breaking of a refrigerator car wheel, throwing that car and another off the track together with the baggage car and the smoking car. The fruit was mangled into jam, but none of the passengers nor train-hands were seriously injured beyond a good vigorous shaking up. It took a number of hours to clear the track sufficient to admit of the passage of trains.

The state drainage board came up last week to look up the matter of the extension of the Edna ditch and were fully convinced of the importance of the work, and it will be commenced as soon as possible. The party was composed of Secretary of State, Albert Berg; Engineer, Whitcomb, of the Great Northern R. R., Prof. Hoag, private secretary, Hartiy, O. H. Hoffman and Ezra G. Valentine. They were inspecting the work already done on the state ditches also.

One of our prominent Polk county grangers told the JOURNAL man last week that he has 1700 acres of fine wheat almost ready to cut. Said that he had been doing business at a loss for three years—or at so close figures that he did not any more than pay expenses anyhow, but this year he fully expects to get 35,000 bushels of 1 hard wheat, which, at the present price should clean up $15,000 for him. That would make a pretty fair profit for the three "lean" years.

The entertainment given at the opera house on Tuesday evening, by the ladies of the Episcopal church was a grand success in every particular and highly enjoyed by a large and appreciative audience. The specialties were fine, notably the darky song by Miss Dollie Bunnel, dressed as a Topsy, the female quartette and the singing of Mrs. Carhart. The National drill and the Japanese drill were exceptionally fine for the time spent in preparation, in fact it was all good.

Maple Lake came near being the scene of a drowning on Saturday last, the victim being the two year old son of W. G. Smith of Grand Forks. The lad had been under water for three or four minutes when discovered by an older brother who jumped in and brought him out. Fortunately a man was present who had been reading up the theory of reviving drowned people and putting his theory into practice he soon got the boy to breathing again, and directly he was as good as anybody's little boy to the great joy of his parents.

John Floria met with an accident on Friday afternoon that might have proved more serious than it did. He was driving east along Fourth street in his delivery wagon, and turned on Broadway to come up to his shop, and while turning in front of the shop drove too close to the side walk on the opposite side, with the result of turning the wagon completely over and throwing the horse to the ground. A crowd soon gathered and helped John up and soon had things righted, but it was a close call for a broken neck for John as the fall was a severe one.

Hay Fever.

Hay Fever and summer colds are "broken up" by "77"; Dr. Humphreys' famous Specific; 25c—all druggists.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

SWINDLING PHYSICIANS.

Clever Bunko Games That Are Worked on the Profession.

A correspondent writes: "The following trick is new, I think, and I therefore inform you concerning it, if you choose to give it publicity:

"Act 1.—A man introduces himself at my office as Dr. E. L. Adams of Stroudsburg, Pa., talks (and talks learnedly about the throat) of sending a patient of his, a Mr. Henry Sawyer, in consultation. He then speaks of desiring to buy a spray apparatus; asks me of whom. I recommend B. As the 'doctor' is leaving he asks incidentally for one of my cards. It is given.

"Act 2.—He afterward writes on my card a line of introduction to B; presents it, saying he was sent by me, giving details. He orders the apparatus and desires it sent to Dr. Adams, —— street (who promptly replies by telephone, saying he knows nothing about it); presents a check made payable to his order, indorsed by him, in payment for the spray and receives a balance in cash (in this instance $10, I believe).

"Act 3.—Check returned; no good. B. writes to Stroudsburg. No Dr. E. L. Adams and no Mr. Sawyer reside there or are known to the postmaster. I, of course, have never seen the Mr. Sawyer.

"Act 4.—The bogus and plausible representative of the medical profession has the money. The trick is, of course, capable of various modifications."

An old trick is being worked upon the members of the medical profession with success in several instances. A man calls at the doctor's office at a time he knows he is away. Asking for the doctor and learning he is out, the man is, oh, so sorry, but maybe the good doctor's wife would answer. The doctor's helpmate is summoned and is informed that the visitor is a patient of the doctor and lives (in one instance) in Newark, N. J. He is anxious to settle a bill of $20 and asks the wife to give a receipt for that sum. The good wife, overcome both by the vision of a $20 debt being settled and also by the flattering remarks of the pleasant mannered fellow, gives the receipt. In exchange he presents a certified check for $25, gets the $5 in change, and—well, in due time the poor doctor jots down in his account book on the credit side, "For experience, $5."—Medical Record.

SKATING IN OLD DAYS.

How the Sport Became Popular In New York City.

While skating is now one of the most popular sports of the winter season it is only comparatively a few years since it has become so in this city. When the Central park was being constructed in 1860 and the small artificial lake at Fifty-ninth street was nearly completed, the park commissioners announced that it would be thrown open for the use of skaters. A few men took advantage of the invitation, but women could not be induced to go on the ice. The skates then in use were of the most antique pattern, some of the runners extending a long way in front of the foot, ending in a ringlike curl. In a crowd these skates were quite dangerous, and the first year skating was anything except popular.

During the next winter the larger lake at the upper end of the mall was in such condition that it could be used for skating. Here there was more room for the sport, but still the women could not be induced to venture on the ice. A number of gentlemen determined to overcome this prejudice and organized the New York Skating club, having a regulation patterned skate, almost even with the sole of the boot, which was laced up tight to the ankle, while the objectionable strap was done away with, the runner being fixed to the sole while in use by a ball and socket and held firmly with a clamp. These became popular that winter with the men, and a lighter kind was made for women. The prejudice, however, still existed among the latter, until the club invited a lady, who was a fine skater, from Portland, Me., to visit the Central park and skate with the club. This lady wore a pretty and appropriate dress, similar to that worn in winter by women skaters in Europe, and she created such a sensation by her artistic skating as to attract much notice. The result was that before the season ended several young ladies were induced by the club to venture on the ice, and the season of 1862-3 found many, with pretty costumes, enjoying the sport.

A series of carnivals were arranged by the club during the following season, and skating in the evening became one of the fashionable winter amusements.—New York Mail and Express.

Hens and Iron.

A French physician has invented a method by which he says iron can be given in large doses. Hens, he noticed, have powerful internal organs. They can digest considerable quantities of iron and then render it back, through the albumen of their eggs, in a form which is easily digested by the weaker stomach of mankind. So he feeds his hens with what he calls "a very absorbent salt of iron," mingled with grains of wheat, and they lay eggs extremely rich in iron already digested.

Acquired.

Dyspepsia Specialist (irritably)—But, madam, you must chew your food. What were your teeth given you for?

Female Patient (calmly)—They weren't given to me. I bought 'em.—London Fun.

The United States flag was first saluted by a foreign power in Guiberon bay, France, the officer in charge of the vessel making the salute being Admiral La Motte.

The European hornet is much larger than the common wasp and has a temper in proportion to its size.

The common silver dollar is almost exactly 1½ inches in diameter.

A Dom Pedro Fete.

The recent funeral of Mme. Furtado-Heine, which took place at the chateau of Rocquencort, recalled a pretty story of a marvelous fete given a few years ago in honor of Dom Pedro II of Brazil. In September, 1890, the emperor, then but recently exiled, after a reign of 50 years, was staying at Versailles, passing the autumn months with his daughter, the Comtesse d'Eu. One day, as he passed before the iron railings of the garden of the castle Rocquencort, he saw the splendid hothouses and the massive beds of flowers. Curious to know who lived there, he said he would much like to visit the estate. Mme. Furtado-Heine hurried to receive him and showed him round the garden and through the hothouses. "Madame," said Dom Pedro, "I see the vegetation of my country; the trees are the same, and I breathe and smell the same flowers. I owe to you the first joy that I have felt since my exile. Thank you, thank you." "I hope the emperor will feel at home here," said Mme. Heine. "My doors will ever be open to receive your majesty." A week after Dom Pedro returned and consented to remain to dinner. The walls of the dining room were decorated with rose leaves of every color and formed the imperial arms of Brazil. The park was illuminated, and a splendid concert was given in his honor.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Merit

Made and Merit Maintains the confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla. If a medicine cures you when sick; if it makes wonderful cures everywhere, then beyond all question that medicine possesses merit.

Made

That is just the truth about Hood's Sarsaparilla. We know it possesses merit because it cures, not once or twice or a hundred times, but in thousands and thousands of cases. We know it cures, absolutely, permanently, when all others fail to do any good whatever. We repeat

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

GOOD FARMING LAND FOR SALE.

I will sell on easy terms the following described lands at prices set opposite each tract.

Description	Sec	Twp	Rge	per acre
Ne¼	20	148	44	$6.25
Sw¼	22	148	45	7.50
Sw¼	29	150	43	5.00
E½ Se¼ and E½ Ne¼	28	150	42	5.00
S½ Nw¼ and lot 4	4	151	43	5.00
Lot 1	5	151	43	5.00
Nw¼	15	152	44	6.00
E½ Se¼, Sw¼ Se¼ and Se¼ Sw½	34	152	49	5.00
W½ Nw¼ and W½ Sw¼	22	152	45	5.00
E½ Nw¼ and E½ Sw¼	22	152	45	5.00
Se¼	30	152	46	5.00
Sw¼	2	153	45	5.00
Ne¼	10	150	45	10.00
Se½ Nw¼ and lots 3 and 4	4	153	48	7.00

For further particulars write to

E. G. HOLMES, Detroit, Minn.

CLEARANCE SALE

To Make Room For our Fall Stock

No shop-worn goods. All seasonable, fashionable and up to date.

Lowest Cash Prices.

EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN. Main Street.

For the choicest line of Fresh Groceries to be found in the city give us a call.

We handle only the goods that the people want and we sell them at the lowest uniform prices.

We refund your money, as usual, just as cheerfully as we accept it, if goods are not as represented,

SLOCUM'S GROCERY.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

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CHAPTER XIV.

It was a mad chase, the pursuit of those fleeing figures so far ahead, but we put our horses down to their work as if we expected to overhaul them in the first dash. We made small account of any obstacle that could be brushed through or overridden. Onward our horses flew, here swerving at a mesquito tree, there winding at full speed through a grove of yuccas or cactuses, whose spikes and thorns tore garments and skin cruelly as we grazed past them. Our willing beasts were doing their best, but their loud breathing and panting flanks soon told us of the struggle they were making to keep up their pace. If once they failed us, the race was ended.

After a quarter of an hour's hard riding we could see that we had not gained perceptibly upon the bandits. Worse than that, while our horses were nearly winded, those of the bandits were apparently as fresh as at the start. Ever in the lead of the others was Sangrado's black steed, its head and body rising and sinking in the long, easy gallop that it seemed no distance could tire.

To keep our horses at the pace they were going was impossible, and we drew rein, reducing their speed to a slow gallop, and even to a walk, so that they might recover strength and wind. By this move we did not lose so much ground as one might have expected. Whether that their horses were getting blown, or that they were willing to keep us in sight at long distance, the bandits, as soon as our pace fell off, slowed down their own, so that we continued at about the same distance from them as before. With such a start of us, our main chance to come up with them was the unpromising one that, after satisfying themselves that there were only two pursuers, they would stop and show fight or attack us from ambush. Beyond this possibility, we must trust to some unforeseen and accidental circumstance that might arise to help us out.

All the time we were descending, in a generally northwestern direction, into the Gila valley. If only we had the daylight before us, we might keep the bandits in sight until they reached the river, which we knew would be so swollen by the recent rain that they could not ford it for 24 hours at least. But the daylight would fail us before we could travel half way there, giving them every chance to get away from us under cover of darkness.

The shadows of the tree clumps and great plants stretched long upon the plain, and in the west the sun hung low above the mountains. The bandits, reserving their horses' speed, could slip away from us whenever they chose, and, in any event, the veil of darkness that would fall in another hour would close the pursuit, for the night at least. Suddenly the bandits turned sharply to the westward, at right angles to the course they had been taking, and quickened their pace. We could see no reason for their change of course, but turned our horses to meet the movement. At the top of the first eminence we reached Felix rose in his stirrups so as to command a wide view ahead. In an instant he was all excitement. "This way—and hurry on!" he called to me as he pointed with his hand out upon the prairie. Turning our horses in that direction, we spurred them to their best speed.

Presently I saw the reason for this change of course. The bandits, overconfident and careless perhaps, in following down the bank of the arroyo had not properly observed the configuration of the country. Following down its bank, they had ridden to a point where the arroyo bent sharply to the left, continuing in that direction for a full mile before turning again to the northwest. With the channel running bank high with water, there was nothing for them to do but follow the bank to where it turned again, which gave us a chance, if our horses' speed proved equal to theirs, to cut off their retreat. By changing our course as we had, we had about the same distance to ride to reach this second bend that they had.

Our horses rose nobly to the effort we required of them, and we held them to a gait as fast almost as that at which we had begun the pursuit. But as we neared the point from which the bandits could strike again down the valley, with a free course ahead, it became evident that they would reach it sooner than we. Our horses were showing distress, which was perceived by the bandits, who, as they neared the bend in advance of us, shouted, waved their hats, and one or two of them fired upon us from their horses' backs. Once more Sangrado swung his hat and pointed to the northwest as if inviting us to follow him. Another minute would take him, with his captive, round the bend, and then, with a clear course before them, it was evident that his party would soon leave us hopelessly behind!

Felix sprang from his horse, lifted his rifle to his shoulder, held it there a second to catch the sights and fired. As the smoke curled up from the muzzle of the piece Sangrado's horse, at a distance of 200 yards away, stopped short, stood stock still for a moment, trembling, then pitched forward and rolled, lifeless, upon his side, shot through the head.

Sangrado sprang from the saddle, with Carmen in his arms, in time to save them both from falling beneath the horse. Uttering a curse that came plainly to our ears 200 yards away, he left Carmen standing by the horse, caught up his carbine from the ground where it had fallen and rushed toward us, firing as he came. His men from their saddles sent in a volley upon us, then dismounted, threw their bridle reins down before their horses to check them from wandering and came toward us, taking advantage of everything that could afford them cover. Their leader, the first outburst of rage over and admonished by two or three close shots from our rifles, was content to make his approach from under cover, and from behind a huge melon cactus watched for a chance to shoot at us, while he directed the movements of his men.

There was no way to come to close quarters with the bandits except as we maneuvered for position under such cover as we could find. If they had kept to their horses and charged on us, we could have emptied every saddle before they got within close pistol range. Now that they had turned and were making their fight, taking advantage of everything that could shelter them, our only course was to meet them with the same tactics. It was an unsatisfactory sort of business, with night so near at hand, but it at least checked the flight of the bandits and gave us more chances than when they were distancing us on their horses. Both sides fired fast whenever a mark offered itself; but, while there were some close calls, in five minutes' smart shooting no one on either side was injured.

Our skirmish ended in a most unexpected manner. In the excitement of firing no one among the bandits seemed to think of Carmen, who had remained near the fallen horse. Sangrado, as if never dreaming of such a thing as her escape, was minding his shooting 20 yards away. I saw her turn suddenly in a listening attitude, as if some one behind her had called. A cowboy hat, with a head beneath it, had appeared above the edge of a small ravine leading down into the arroyo beyond her. Without hesitating, she turned and ran toward the ravine. A little cowboy, no taller than she, rose to receive her, and they disappeared beyond the verge.

Sangrado turned just as she passed into the ravine and saw her and her companion. Instantly he ran toward her, and his men, at his call, followed him. Within a few yards of the verge of the ravine they stopped short as up from the hollow four men in cowboy garb appeared, fully armed, and with leveled rifles covered them.

At 250 yards away we could identify three of the men with whom Carmen had sought protection. These were Billy the Kid and his two followers, Dave Rudebaugh and Phœnix. The fourth appeared to be a boy dressed in cowboy garb. All were on foot.

Taken completely by surprise and covered by the weapons of men whose appearance indicated their perfect willingness to use them, the bandits stood irresolute. What words, in the beginning, passed between the leaders of the two outlaw bands we were too far away to hear. But as soon as Felix and I could get to our horses we mounted and rode up to the group. We rode past the Mexican outlaws and joined the party of the Kid. The two leaders were talking together in the Spanish tongue, and these from Sangrado were the first words we could distinguish:

"Caballero, you still have not informed me why you have interfered in my affairs and now hold me and my companions at the muzzles of your guns. What do you wish of me?"

"Oh, only to ask you a question or two," drawled Billy in his "danger" tone. "I saw that you were riding and firing rather recklessly, seeing that you had a lady along, and I thought I'd take care of her till things quieted down. I had to hold you up, you know, for you were coming our way, with weapons drawn, and 'twouldn't do to let you get the drop on us."

"Once again I ask you, Will you restore the senorita to me and let us go our way in peace?"

"She doesn't seem very anxious to go along with you. How does it happen that you are carrying her off in that fashion against her will?"

"That is a private affair of my own," said Sangrado, his white teeth gleaming behind the set smile which poorly masked the anger and deadly hatred that his eyes revealed. Despoiled of his prize and held at bay, he was not disposed to endure much more questioning. "The senorita is in my care and custody, and I am responsible to any one who challenges my right in what I do. Is my friend, the caballero, satisfied?"

"Wait a little," returned Billy coolly. "Here are two young men who may have something to say about this."

Without removing his eyes from Sangrado's, he spoke to Felix and me. "You hear what the Mexican has said. What have you got to say to it?"

I knew that Felix was holding in his anger and resentment with too much difficulty to be able to trust his voice to speak. He was waiting to settle accounts with Sangrado and did not care to talk. I answered for both.

"This lady is the Senorita Carmen, daughter of Don Ramon Bustamante of the Santa Cruz valley. These men surprised her father's outfit on the stage trail, ten miles up the arroyo, fired upon him and his servant and carried her off. We are of his party and have come to take her back to her father."

"You are risking long odds, it strikes me," said Billy. "They are two to your one and well heeled."

"The question of odds doesn't count in this case," I replied. "We have come to rescue the senorita and mean to do it if we last long enough."

Sangrado interrupted our talk and laughed as he spoke. "There is a quick way to settle this matter," he said. "It is true that I have carried the girl away from under the eyes of her father and lover. I will fight to the death the caballero who claims her, to see which best deserves to have her."

Felix did not wait for further words. "I accept the offer," he said. "You may name your weapons."

"Let it then be revolvers and knives. We will stand 50 paces apart and walk toward each other, firing when we choose. If we are both alive when our pistols are emptied, our knives shall finish the business."

"That pleases me well," said Felix. "We need waste no time in making our arrangements."

"Since all is agreed upon so pleasantly," said the Kid, "the rest of us will see fair between you two. But understand this—whatever happens, the girl shall have her choice about her protector. If she wishes to go back to her father, I will see that she is taken to him safe."

"We are losing the daylight," said Sangrado, with a glance at the sun now passing below the western mountains. "Will somebody kindly pace off the distance, so we can get to work?"

While Phœnix stepped off 50 yards I noticed that Carmen had reappeared

Four men in cowboy garb appeared.

and was standing by the side of the little cowboy who first had called her to the outlaws' protection. He held her hand and was whispering in her ear. Then the two withdrew from the others as far as the edge of the ravine; but, though he evidently tried to persuade her to withdraw from the sight of the approaching duel, she steadfastly refused to go.

"No, I will stay here. Away, I shall die of anxiety and suspense," I heard her say.

With her lover about to enter upon a desperate duel with her abductor, this Spanish blooded girl of the southwest could better endure to witness all that might occur than to be away in the hour of danger to him. She would not approach him lest her hopes and fears in some way disturb his calm resolution. Only once as she gazed upon him their eyes for a moment met, and it would be a recompense for great danger, the look of love, of pride and of confidence with which hers dwelt upon the man who was about to fight to the death in her cause.

The distance was stepped off, 50 paces, and each man took his place, with revolver held in right hand and keen knife in left. All the others of the two parties passed to one side, next the ravine, and stood, revolver in hand, to see fair play. Billy had a lady's white handkerchief in his hand. From a position equidistant from the two principals he asked:

"Men, are you ready?"

Each of the combatants nodded.

"I will count three and then drop this handkerchief," he announced. "That will be the signal for both to advance. After that each man will fire whenever he pleases."

He counted off, "One, two, three!" and the handkerchief fluttered to the ground.

At the signal the two men, with perfect composure, walked toward each other. Neither offered to fire until a half of the distance had been covered. Then Sangrado suddenly brought up his pistol and fired without aiming. I saw Felix's left arm jerk and his shirt move with the wind of the bullet, which had passed between his arm and his side. Before Sangrado could shoot again he had brought his pistol up and fired. At the moment of his pulling the trigger Sangrado suddenly dodged, then ran toward him, winding in and out, like a snake, to mar the aim of Felix, and emptying his revolver as he ran.

Billy, looking on, spoke with the calm wisdom of a starter in a horse race. "The American had better mind his shooting. If he doesn't stop the Mexican before they come together, he'll fare the worst with the knives."

Felix stood still, as leisurely and calm as if at target practice, and fired rapidly, but with perfect deliberation. Three, four, five shots he had sent, and still his enemy come on. Sangrado's revolver had been emptied, and neither man had fallen. A distance of not more than four yards divided them, and quickly would come the savage work with the knives. My heart turned sick at the thought. Just when two more steps would bring them together Felix fired his sixth shot. Sangrado stopped short, straightened back, flung both arms upward, throwing his knife and pistol high into the air, spun partly round and fell, with arms extended, upon his face.

He did not rise or move, and all the spectators, except Carmen and her companion, rushed to the spot. Some lifted the Mexican, who lay limp and lifeless. The hole and red stain in his shirt over his left breast told the story of his hurt.

Felix stood calmly waiting, with smoking pistol in hand. Dave Rudebaugh was one of the first to lift Sangrado and examine his wound. He felt his pulse, then turned to Felix.

"He's dead as a stone," he said. "The duel's over. It was a fair fight, and you got your man."

Felix turned his back upon the sight of the dead man and walked toward Carmen. Throughout every event of the duel up to the last shot she had stood watching her lover with everything that pride and confidence and unspoken prayer for another can write upon the human countenance expressed in hers. Throughout the ordeal she had betrayed no weakness; but, now that it was over, her composure had left her, and she was sobbing, with her head on the young cowboy's shoulder. He had his arm about her, supporting and soothing her—yes, kissing her—in a way that might be deemed an excess of friendliness by an exacting lover.

But even such a lover might have found amends in a reception such as she gave Felix when she became aware that he stood by her side. She flung her arms about his neck and clung to him, sobbing and laughing and bestowing on him terms of endearment, in the utterance of which the presence of strangers and the fact of short acquaintance did not figure as restraints. She was of southern race, remember, and after the stress of her wild ride in captivity and the contention over her fate afterward was expressing in a perfectly natural way her appreciation of the lover who had risked his life in her cause and stood before her a conqueror.

The little cowboy looked up, and for the first time I got a fair view of his face. Tears were running down his cheeks, and he was crying, very much as a girl might cry from sympathy. His tears! Now that I saw the face fully, the bold black eyes, softened by unwonted emotion, the saucy mouth, the fresh scar, which marked the track of Sangrado's bullet athwart her cheek, I recognized Lupita.

I was curious to see what effect upon the girl the death of Sangrado would produce. Somewhat to my surprise, she betrayed no emotion either of gratified revenge or of sorrow. She was pleased and sympathetic with Carmen's romantic rescue and in the terrible avengement upon her abductor by Felix and showed her interest in the two strongly. But in her new attachment to the young rustler chief her wrongs and past endearments with Sangrado seemed equally forgotten, and she viewed the preparations for his burial by his men as indifferently as she would have looked upon the dragging of the bull from the arena after the matadore's sword had done its work.

Her feelings for Billy were naively shown by her eyes and expression as he came up to where the four of us were standing. She looked as if she saw no one but him.

"You've got the girl and killed the Mexican," he said to Felix. "Now what do you propose to do? You won't be able to get across the arroyo for 24 hours. We're going down to Las Polonias. It's a little Mexican settlement in the Gila valley, about ten miles below here. You can't do better than to join us in the journey. You'll get a chance to sleep there and something to eat, and I'm afraid you'll have a hard chance if you go the other way. We've a spare horse that the senorita can ride."

Darkness was falling fast, and we all felt that the best thing for us to do was to accept his invitation.

In the ravine were nine horses, securely picketed, and on five of them were bridles and saddles. We showed no inquisitiveness as to how the rustlers' possessions had been so greatly enlarged since we saw them at the stage station. We were grateful for the chance to get a lift to civilized settlements. With Carmen seated on the cowboy's saddle, whose pommel was an indifferent substitute for the crutches of a sidesaddle, we took our way, in strange companionship, through the darkness, down the side of the arroyo, bound for Las Polonias.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

CHARGING CANNON.

NOTABLE DEEDS OF DARING AT THE MOUTH OF THE GUNS.

The Captured Batteries at Bull Run and Perryville—Volunteers Anxious For the First Dash—Heroic Struggles at Marye's Heights, Gettysburg and Resaca.

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NAPOLEON'S dash across the bridge of Lodi at the head of a handful of grenadiers will long remain a model for that rare thing in actual warfare, a charge to the cannon's mouth. Seldom are soldiers called upon to charge direct up to the muzzles of guns in action. Whenever possible, and it usually is possible, the attack is made on the flank. At Lodi the Austrian guns swept the bridge its whole length, and that bridge was the only means the French had of crossing the river to attack the Austrian position on the opposite heights.

A charge upon cannon is a very thrilling feature to read about and to think about. Untried soldiers yearn for their first chance to charge up to the muzzle of belching guns. As a rule they do not yearn for a second chance.

At the first battle of Bull Run there was a typical contest over batteries upon the Henry house hill.

In the first attack the northern part of the plateau was carried, and the regular batteries of Griffin and Ricketts were established there. These two captains displayed such daring, running their pieces up within close range, that the enemy let them alone for a time and concentrated their attacks upon the infantry supports of the guns. Desperate charges were made by single regiments on both sides. Bartow led the Eighth Georgia into the batteries and was driven off. He then led up the Seventh, and was killed before reaching the guns. Finally a gray coated regiment, moving up under cover of an oak forest, burst into view close by Griffin's battery, and he was about to open on it with canister when the chief of artillery asserted that the newcomers were supports for his guns. In a moment the strange regiment fired a volley that cut down every cannoneer in Griffin's battery and many of the horses, leaving the guns without support. The same fire struck Ricketts' battery. Ricketts was wounded and captured and his lieutenant killed.

The calamity which rendered the guns of Griffin and Ricketts useless left the hill and the silent cannon in the hands of Beauregard's men. Had no effort been made to recover them the Federal soldiers at Bull Run might be justly charged with shirking the fight. Sherman instantly ordered the New York highlanders to recapture the guns, and Colonel Cameron led them on a gallant charge. The men responded with a will, every one of the kilted clan determined to be a hero. Cameron was killed at the first fire of the enemy. The regiment rallied several times and fought gallantly. It was followed in by the Sixty-ninth, under Corcoran, and the Twenty-seventh, under Bartlett. These two regiments gained a lodgment on the hill, but were not supported. Finally they were overwhelmed by the fresh troops of Joe Johnston from the Shenandoah valley.

When it came to close quarters for Pickett's Virginians upon Cemetery Ridge at Gettysburg, it was a question of facing cannon firing grape first at 30, then at 20, then at 10 paces. The Virginians had not expected to be put through that ordeal when they started out on the charge. It was supposed that the Federal guns on the ridge had been silenced, but when Pickett's column had gone something like half way on its terrible march the guns opened, and there was no getting up the slope of the ridge except by a remnant and no staying there for that remnant unless the guns were captured.

Pickett himself, surrounded by a hundred or so of his men, reached the stone wall. "We must give them the cold steel, boys!" said he, pointing across the barrier to the cannoneers working Cushing's and Cowan's batteries. But that was a waste of valor; the day was lost.

Far more prolonged and desperate was the fight over R. Bruce Ricketts' Pennsylvania battery on East Cemetery hill the day before. The Confederates took advantage of the battle raging on the extreme left flank of Meade's army on July 2 to make a dash for the high ground in the center. Ricketts' battery had just taken its position on Cemetery hill when the Louisiana Tigers dashed upon it. There were other batteries in position on the hill which showered the reckless Tigers with canister, but the daring fellows, who made it a boast that they had never been defeated, pressed on. Finally they reached the base of the hill, where the guns could not be depressed to reach them. Then they leaped the stone fence and were soon among the guns. Ricketts' orders were, "In case you are attacked you will not limber up under any circumstances, but fight your battery to the last." A battery on the flank of Ricketts' was captured and the supporting infantry forced back. As the Tigers crossed the wall they fired a volley among Ricketts' cannoneers, captured his left piece and spiked it.

A most terrific hand to hand melee followed. Officers and drivers replaced the fallen cannoneers. There were desperate struggles over flags, over weapons and sponge staffs. Man fought against man, using stones, muskets, revolvers, handspikes, or anything that would deal a blow. The Pennsylvanians preferred death on their own soil rather than surrender the guns. They did not surrender them, but held the ground until a brigade of infantry rushed to their succor.

The First Tennessee Confederate regiment had a field day at Perryville charging and capturing guns. They got the guns, but didn't hold them. First in the pathway of the Tennesseeans, on an eminence with an open field in front, stood Captain C. C. Parsons' eight gun battery of Napoleons. The assailants advanced obliquely to avoid the direct fire, but Parsons turned six of his pieces upon them, using canister at 90 paces. A galling sun almost blinded the Confederates, but still they pressed on. At 100 yards the infantry supports of the guns opened fire, and Parsons wheeled his seventh gun into position, but before he could get a shot out of it the Tennesseeans were among his guns. Half a mile back from Parsons' battery were Stone's and Bush's Kentucky and Indiana batteries, two in number, lying low for close work—that is, grape at a few paces. Stone's guns were crushing the right of the brigade, and the colonel of the First Tennessee asked for the honor of taking care of them. The men advanced coolly, firing, and shot down 35 of Stone's horses and many of the gunners. They then dashed into the battery, but the Twenty-first Wisconsin infantry, sheltered in a cornfield behind the battery, rallied and drove the captors out. Parsons' guns remained prizes, and four of them were turned over to the brigade, and the names of the Tennesseeans were engraved upon them. Those guns were never retaken.

In the successful attack at Marye's heights, May 3, 1863, the Sixth Maine had the post of honor in charging directly upon the cannon on the heights. The line lost severely in advancing up the slope, but the gallant colonel of the Maine men led them to the very mouths of the guns. He dodged a discharge of canister, and the next moment laid his hand upon one of the pieces. Then followed a hand to hand struggle which ended with the commander of the battery giving up his sword and exclaiming, "Boys, you have captured the best battery in the Confederacy." He spoke the truth, for it belonged to the famous Washington battalion of the New Orleans artillery.

A gallant contest with a battery at Resaca, May 15, 1864, is made much of by all in histories of that battle, but the honors have never been awarded. The advance of Hooker's corps was held up by a four gun battery, planted in a natural fort, so as to sweep the field. One of Hooker's division commanders, General Geary, said in his report that he sent Colonel Ireland's brigade against it and that Ireland charged and drove the enemy from the battery. At the same moment, he says, a portion of Butterfield's division was racing for the prize, and the advance of both reached the battery nearly together, the One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania leading, and placed their hands on the guns and flags of the redoubt. Although forced back, they covered the guns, and Colonel Cobham of the One Hundred and Eleventh, with several regiments sent to his aid by Geary, remained on the scene until night, then dug a road to the redoubt and hauled away the guns. The most difficult part of the feat was performed by the Fifth Ohio, led by Captain Shirer, who delivered the prizes to Geary's headquarters.

The Confederates made fierce attempts to drive Cobham away. Colonel Randall of the Forty-ninth New York, Ireland's brigade, said that his men entered the redoubt and planted their colors around the g[illegible], and that Geary's men relieved Butterfield during the afternoon.

General Butterfield said in his report that his First brigade, under Colonel Ward, captured the guns, supported by

"LAID HIS HAND UPON THE PIECE."

his Second brigade. Colonel Ward says his men carried the redoubt, but were forced back, and that he asked Butterfield for permission to make another charge, which Butterfield refused. This was between 4 and 5 p. m.

Colonel Case of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois, Ward's brigade, says that his regiment entered the redoubt and planted their colors around the guns. They staid until nightfall, and then were relieved by Geary. Colonel Benjamin Harrison of the Seventeenth Indiana makes a similar claim.

All the regiments mentioned suffered heavily in charging up to the four gun battery, and they gallantly maintained their ground. To all intents and purposes those guns were captured when they were silenced and covered by Federal rifles, and the glory of the achievement is great enough for all who struggled forward to the cannon's mouth that day at Resaca.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Not Always.

Silence does not always mean indorsement. That the Scriptures were silent in regard to many evil practices in their time does not mean that these things ought to be done.—Christian Instructor.

DAVIS, THE BOY SPY.

A TENNESSEE HERO'S MEMORY HONORED AT THE NASHVILLE REUNION.

Daring Deed of a Young Confederate Scout. Entered the Federal Lines and Secured Valuable Documents—Captured While Making His Way to Chattanooga.

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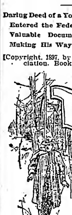


THE gathering of the southern people at Nashville gave the ex-Confederates an opportunity to honor the memory of Sam Davis, the Tennessee boy who was executed as a spy by the Federals in November, 1863. The story of young Davis is one of the most pathetic of the civil war. The boy's heroic bearing at the last moment won for him the admiration of enemies.

A bust of Davis is among the notable pieces of sculpture in the Nashville parthenon. For some time back contributions have been pouring in to swell a fund for a monument upon the scene of his execution at Pulaski. The interest in Davis, newly awakened, has called out many stories of his deed, and some of them contradict previous conceptions of the affair. An attempt is made in some quarters to make a martyr of Davis as well as a hero. To this end it is asserted that when taken he was in the full uniform of a Confederate soldier and therefore not a spy.

During the war and long afterward the memory of Davis was honored on both sides of the lines, partly because of the firm bearing of the heroic youth, but chiefly because he refused to save his life by betraying those who gave him the secret information regarding affairs in the Federal camps, the possession of which constituted the essence of his crime. He was urged by his executioners to save his own life at the expense of another or others. This temptation he put aside in manly fashion and with words fitting the sublime and awful hour.

Recent contributions to the Davis literature have cleared up what remains to many a mystery, the facts of his life preceding the dangerous trip into the enemy's lines, which was his undoing.

Sam Davis was a Tennessee boy, reared upon a farm which constituted part of the battlefield of Stone river. He is described by those who remember him as a handsome, manly youth. He enlisted at the age of 14 as a private in the First Tennessee infantry. After serving with the regiment for some time and displaying dauntless courage under the most desperate circumstances for one so young he was placed in a company of scouts organized by Captain Coleman.

The life of a scout in Tennessee at the time when Davis entered upon the career was one filled with stirring episodes. The current story is that General Bragg, while his army was lying at Chattanooga, sent Davis into middle Tennessee to get information regarding the position and strength of the Federal forces. One story is to the effect that Bragg suggested that he go in disguise, but that the boy rejected it and started dressed and armed as a Confederate soldier. An ex-Confederate veteran, who claims to have been in middle Tennessee at the same time upon a similar errand, with others of Coleman's scouts, and to have met Davis before and after the capture of the latter, states positively that Davis, while a prisoner in the Federal camp, was dressed in a Federal overcoat which had once been blue, but had been dyed brown. He thinks that he also had on a gray jacket underneath the coat, but is not certain as to that. The author of the story that Davis refused to go in disguise says that he dared his captors to execute him, because he was taken in the full uniform of a Confederate soldier and therefore not a spy.

The current stories of young Davis' adventures up to the time when he was captured are plausible and may be accepted as correct. He made his way to Nashville, and by some means secured a drawing and data relating to the troops, which would have been very valuable if placed in the hands of the Confederate leader at Chattanooga.

It is asserted on the one hand that he obtained the information from a Federal officer whose confidence he gained. This tradition runs that the Federal exacted a solemn promise from the boy that he would never divulge the name of his informer. This last leads one to think that the whole story is pure guesswork. Federal officers having such information at command were not making confidants of vagrant boys like Davis, no matter what the color of their garb, and it goes without saying that a most solemn promise of secrecy would have been exacted—not only that, but some guarantee. This account also said that General Bragg had instructed Davis not to reveal the name of his informer, even to save his own life. If this last were true, it is evident that Bragg sent the boy to some person, perhaps in the Federal military service, who it was known was ready to betray his country.

It is extremely improbable that any officer with sufficient intelligence to prepare the documents found in the possession of Davis when he was captured would have prepared them and retained them in the shape in which they were found upon Davis' person. He would have used a cipher, and would not have allowed the messenger intrusted with them to dispose of them in a loose manner. Some of the documents were in his coat, others in one of his boots, and the most important of all in his saddle seat.

The most reasonable explanation is that the papers were hastily caught up and disposed of while he was making an effort to get away without discovery. While on his way south from Nashville with the documents in his possession Davis passed through the region occupied by troops under command of General G. M. Dodge. He made himself known to Tennesseeans who were zealous Confederates. The last night of his freedom was passed at the house of a man who had two sons in the Confederate army. It is said that a negro belonging to the household carried to General Dodge's headquarters word that there was a suspicious character secreted on the place by his master. The house was surrounded by Federal troops. Davis attempted to escape, but ran right into the arms of his enemies.

When taken to Federal headquarters, the hidden documents were discovered, and the general tried to persuade the boy to tell how he obtained them and to enlighten him as to his position. He told him that he was charged with being a spy, and that it would help his cause if he would reveal the source of his information.

The scene between the general and the spy captive was characteristic for such an occasion.

"I took him to my private office," said General Dodge, "and I told him it was a very serious charge brought against him; that he was a spy, and from what I found upon his person he had accurate information in regard to my army, and I must know where he obtained it. I told him he was a young man and did not seem to realize the danger he was in. Up to that time he had said nothing, but then he replied in a most respectful and dignified manner:

"'General Dodge, I know the danger of my situation, and I am willing to take the consequences.'

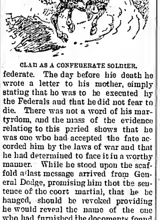
"I asked him then to give the name of the person from whom he got the information. I said I knew it must be some one near headquarters who had given him the plans of the Federal army. He replied:

"'I know that I will have to die, but I will not tell where I got the information, and there is no power on earth that can make me tell.' You are doing your duty as a soldier, and I am doing mine. If I have to die, I do so feeling that I am doing my duty to God and my country.'

"I pleaded with and urged him with all the power I possessed to give me some chance to save his life, for I discovered that he was a most admirable young fellow, with the highest character and strictest integrity. He then said: 'It is useless to talk to me. I do not intend to do it. You can court martial me, but I will not betray the trust reposed in me.'

"He thanked me for the interest I had taken in him, and I sent him back to prison. I immediately called a court martial to try him."

Various accounts of Davis' last moments are given. All of them agree that he was several times offered a chance to save his life by betraying his con-



CLAD AS A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.

federate. The day before his death he wrote a letter to his mother, simply stating that he was to be executed by the Federals and that he did not fear to die. There was not a word of his martyrdom, and the mass of the evidence relating to this period shows that he was one who had accepted the fate accorded him by the laws of war and that he had determined to face it in a worthy manner. While he stood upon the scaffold a last message arrived from General Dodge, promising him that the sentence of the court martial, that he be hanged, should be revoked providing he would reveal the name of the one who had furnished the documents found upon his person. His answer was in keeping with his bearing all through the ordeal. Said he:

"If I had a thousand lives, I would lose them all here before I would betray my friends or the confidence of my informer." He then said, "I am ready."

The most remarkable of the stories recently brought to light, yet one which seems the most reasonable of all, is to the effect that Davis' confederate was a negro boy attached to General Dodge's headquarters. This view of it lifts his deed into the very heights of sublimity. It is hardly credible that General Bragg would have sent such a messenger as Davis to treat with an emissary in the Federal camps. He would have been more likely to place the matter in the hands of a trained spy, preferably a woman, or else have had the telltale documents forwarded by some of the civilians who enjoyed great privileges inside the Federal lines. The whole affair shows that while Davis was very brave, he lacked the cunning of age and experience. At any rate, his stoical silence was marvelous, and his name will go down to posterity—not as a Confederate spy, but as an American boy hero.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Corrected.

"When death shall be no more," exclaimed the fiery orator, waving his hand aloft. "I say, when death shall be no more"—

"Death's no mower already!" yelled a voice from the back part of the house. "He's a reaper."—Chicago Tribune.

A SCOUT'S EXPLOIT.

SHERMAN'S ARMY SAVED FROM DISASTER BY A PRIVATE SOLDIER.

The Hero a "Galvanized Yank" In the Southern Army—Loyal to the Old Flag, He Risked Life For It—General Slocum's Story.

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"THE bravest deed of individual valor that came to my notice during the whole war," said the late General Henry W. Slocum, "was performed by a soldier in the ranks. It was at Bentonville, N. C., the last battle of Sherman's army, fought on the 19th of March, 1865. But for that man's foresight, personal courage and love for the flag, Sherman's march to the sea might have ended in disaster. In that case Lee's surrender would have been postponed. On the march through the Carolinas from Savannah toward Goldsboro I commanded the left wing of Sherman's army and General Howard the right. In order to hasten the movement we traveled upon roads many miles apart. That was the stage of the great march which was to unite the army of the west with that of the east in front of Richmond. That union of the forces once effected, the Confederacy was doomed. On the 15th of March we brushed Hardee's Confederates out of Averysboro after a lively skirmish, and Sherman, who joined me later, was of the opinion that Hardee would not stop again until he reached Raleigh.

"Directing me to reach the Neuse river the following day, Sherman left me on the morning of the 19th to join Howard. At that moment there was some skirmishing and light cannonading on my front, but Sherman thought it trivial, for he said that I had nothing to oppose me but a little cavalry. The Confederate skirmishers soon gave way, and I sent an aid to ride after Sherman and tell him that I should not need assistance, but would be at the Neuse river on time. Meantime the skirmish fire increased along my whole front. The column was well spread out and not in position for battle. In fact, I had sent two divisions of the Twentieth corps, one-third of my force, off to the right to outflank the supposed Confederate detachment.

"Just about that time one of my officers brought before me a young man dressed in Confederate gray. He was haggard and sickly looking, the reason for which was soon made known. He had been very anxious to see me, and after much begging on his part his guardians had gratified him. In answer to my questions he said he had originally been in the Federal army; that while on a scouting expedition he had been captured and narrowly missed summary death as a spy. To save his life, or at least escape the horrors of a prison dungeon, he had enlisted in the Confederate service with the intention of deserting to his own at the first chance.

"I had met such characters before and was skeptical. He told me that he had enlisted at Syracuse and had been in the service all through the war. I was a resident of Syracuse myself, but did not recognize the man. However, Major William G. Tracy of my staff came up and saw in the 'galvanized Yank' a soldier who had enlisted with him in the Third New York volunteers in 1861. His name was John T. Williams. Having established confidence, Williams said, 'There is a very large Confederate force immediately in your front, all under command of General Joe Johnston.' He added that Johnston had made a speech to his army that morning, and the officers had told the men that it was 'old Joe's' intention to smash my column before support could reach it, and then go for Howard's.

"While Williams was telling the story the cannon began to boom in front of one of my divisions, and it was necessary to go into position for battle and intrench. I also hastily recalled the two divisions of the Twentieth corps, for their move, if persisted in in the presence of Johnston's army, would have been fatal for me.

"Of course I was sorry I had sent the message to Sherman, stating that I needed no help, and remedied the blunder at once by sending a second message. This was carried by a boy member of my staff, Lieutenant Joseph B. Foraker. The newspapers had a great deal of fun out of Foraker when he was governor of Ohio, calling him 'Fire Alarm Foraker.' He was a fire alarm in the right place that day. As he started off I said to him, 'Ride well to the right and don't let the enemy get you, and, above all, don't spare horseflesh.' He rode like Paul Revere on his famous gallop from Boston to Lexington, and reached Sherman's camp just at sundown. Sherman immediately started a column to my aid.

"Lieutenant Foraker had scarcely got out of sight of my camp when the Confederates advanced with terrific force and drove back my leading division. Johnston had under him that day the best fighting army of Confederates in the field at that time. General Hardee's division had been in front of us at Savannah and all the way through the Carolinas, but there had been no fierce fighting. So it was fresh. General Bragg had brought down Hoke's splendid division of veterans from the Army of Northern Virginia. These troops had left the trenches at Petersburg the December previous and had been lying idle at Wilmington, and they were fresh.

"There was also a division under Lieutenant General A. P. Stewart from Hood's old Tennessee command, men who had a good share of pluck left or they would not have made their way from Louisiana to the coast in search of more fighting. Besides that there was a splendid body of cavalry under General Wade Hampton, comprising General Joe Wheeler's corps and the division of General M. C. Butler that had fought under Jeb Stuart and Hampton in Virginia. The force was about 20,000 men. They fought like an army of 40,000, for their leaders had filled them with the hope that Sherman would be given a crushing blow if they destroyed me there at Bentonville.

"The battle took place in a dense thicket, which was very favorable to me, for it offered cover to my troops and enabled them to throw up hasty breastworks out in view of the enemy. This was done by my men using their tin cups and bare hands for digging and banking the earth against the fence rails and slender saplings, for we had no regular intrenching tools. Johnston's guns were well served, and the valor of his soldiers in charging my lines would have counted for more had his columns not been broken in passing through the thicket. As it was, they charged again and again until a late hour.

"When night came on, I had my army well in hand and intrenched. Still I had a strong foe in my front and could not keep my engagement to meet Sherman on the Neuse river next day. The fierceness of the battle confirmed the story of the deserter Williams that the enemy had made every preparation to smash me, and, while I might have ignored the warning and attempted to cut my way through, I thought it was a time when I could afford to be too slow rather than too fast, and not risk another Ball's Bluff disaster.

"The idea is generally accepted that the march of Sherman through the Carolinas at that time, threatening to come up in the rear of Lee's army along the James and catch it between two fires, decided the issue between Lee and Grant and led to the surrender at Appomattox. That view of the case makes it plain that a blow like the one Johnston would have been able to strike had I not been warned of his presence and continued my march with the columns strung out would have been a terrible disaster just at that time.

"Williams was the hero of that crisis, and he took his life in his hands in more respects than one when he set out from the Confederate camps to warn me of my danger. There was firing going on between the Confederate skirmishers and ours, so that a man risked his life passing between the lines. Besides, if discovered by the southern people while getting away, they would shoot him down, and the northerners would do the same unless they understood his signals. In case of recapture, an event very likely to happen, his captors would have strung him up, and if he could not make his case clear in our lines his life was in danger there. The merest accident might have led my people to believe that the fellow was a fraud trying to embarrass the movement of my army. In the battle of Bull Run there was a Confederate soldier bayoneted by my men before my eyes for a supposed act of treachery in giving false information, yet he might have been innocent.

"It was most fortunate for Williams as well as for my army and the cause that he happened to run right into the arms of an old fellow soldier so that the identification of him and acceptance of his story did not take five minutes. For his own safety he might better have waited until the battle was on before attempting to rejoin his old friends, if that was his sole object. It would have been an easy matter then, but he was true to the flag and his former calling of scout. Having learned vital news for the Federal commander, he risked his life to carry it to the opposing camp.

"The dispatching of Foraker to Sherman for help was the next act in the drama, and after a night march Sherman came up with Logan's corps and joined me on the battlefield at Benton-

"DON'T SPARE HORSEFLESH."

ville the morning of March 20. As soon as he arrived we developed the enemy's lines and found them very strong, as Williams reported, but when we began to push things Johnston discovered that he was just a day too late, for Sherman's army was united. He then retreated hastily toward Raleigh.

"Now, we did not think so much about these things at the close of the war in the excitement of victory. The services of Williams were overlooked, and I am positive that he never received any recognition or reward for his gallant deed. He was a hero and a patriot and deserves well of his country and his fellow men."

Williams' name does not appear on the list of winners of medals of honor. He was in the service all through the war, having re-enlisted at the expiration of his first term. He returned to Syracuse to engage in business, in which he met with varying fortunes, and now lives in that city.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

More than half the world's production of quinine is disposed of in the United States

DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.)

Eli Steenerson, of Crookston was in town Monday.

A. A Paine, of Crookston, registered at Hotel Fisher Thursday.

Prof. "Tom" Casey and Pat Russell drove down from Crookston yesterday.

Miss Nettie Gleasn, of Crookston, was the guest of Miss Alvina Olson, Friday.

Misses Abbie and Maude Brewster are attending the teacher's training school at Crookston this week.

Mrs. Lawrence Larson and family of Crookston, were visiting Mrs. A. M. Trosdahl last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Knappen left Friday night for St. Paul to join the Editorial excursionists on their Michigan trip but on reaching St. Paul Mrs. Knappen was unable owing to illness to continue the journy and is now visiting at her home at Northfield, where she will remain until she recovers.

Village of Fisher vs. B. R. Norwood to make him comply with the law and work or pay his poll tax. The case was tried in Justice Webster's court on Wednesday last. Mr. Norwood claimed non-residence as his objection to complying with the law. After an examination of several witnesses and a statement from both sides the jury quickly decided in favor of the plaintiff. Mr. Norwood was made to pay his tax and the expense of the trial. In the absence of County Attorney Gossman A. R, Holston was called to represent the county.

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

Harvest hands are becoming numerous hereabouts.

J. P. Foote was down from Crookston Monday night.

J. S. Nichols has sixty tons of timothy hay in the stack. It is a valuable article this year.

Rev. A. G. Parks, of Fargo, is holding meetings in the Cong. church this week and are largely attended.

H. S. Carver commenced cutting wheat Monday and J. S. Nichols followed suit yesterday.

Mrs. A. L. Sparby returned Tuesday from a week's visit to her parents at Fosston.

Fertile's second nine played the Lee nine Sunday at the later place and beat them for the third time this season. Score, 17 to 12.

Mrs. D. Vannet and children left Tuesday night for a visit to relatives and friends at Barnesville.

George and Charley Stebbins spent Saturday in Fertile packing up the personal effects of the late Dr. Stebbins and shipping them to their homes at Glen and Minneapolis.

Dr. F. H. Stewart was in town the first of the week and has decided to locate here. The Doctor has rented rooms over the bank and will move his family from Ada here soon.

Judging from the manner the farmers have been buying twine this week there will be a bountiful crop after all that has been said to the contrary.

John Olson, of Liberty, last week sold over $400 worth of stock to Knute Sondvig, and still has a goodly number left. Mr. Olson says stock raising is far more profitable to him than raising wheat.

Kankel & Hoss on Monday let the contract for rebuilding the portion of their lower dam that recently went out to Martin Hougan for $900, to be completed within seven weeks. A temporary dam is also to be built so that the mill can commence grinding by next week.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
·DR·
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

Euclid Items.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

J. W. Wheeler was up from Crookston Tuesday.

Misses Ida and Della Hancock returned Tuesday morning from a short visit at Crookston.

Miss Nellie and Harry Chapin entertained friends Tuesday evening.

Rev. Darling, of Warren conducted the services at the Presbyterian church Sunday, Miss Darling being ill.

Dr. and Mrs. Chapin, Mrs. H. C. Misner and Trixie Pitkin attended an entertainment at Warren last Friday evening.

Oscar Teal is up from Crookston visiting relatives and friends.

Eighteen new Deering Binders have been delivered here during the last week through the local agents, H. C. Misner & Co.

Harry Burgum departed for Arthur, N. D. Friday last to spend a couple of weeks.

Harvesting has commenced in a small way but it will not be general before the first of next week.

Messrs. Wm. Henry and Chas. Krause received a new Advance threshing outfit the first of the week and are preparing to do their share of the work this fall.

Misses Leora and Libbie Davies are down from Angus visiting friends.

Mrs. Misner went to Crookston Tuesday evening to attend the entertainment given by the Ladies Guild of the Episcopal church.

SAYS IT MEANS FREEDOM.

Leading Cuban Comments on the Assassination of Canovas.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Colonel A. A. Aguira, who is stopping in Washington, says: "The assassination of Canovas will result in the dethronement of the Spanish government and the freedom of Cuba. The people of Spain are ripe for a revolution, being discontented over the high taxation which grinds them down to poverty, and in some cases to starvation. This is the beginning of the revolutionary movement, and is connected with the recent attempt on the life of the queen.

"There is great dissatisfaction over the result of the war in Cuba and to remove Canovas was the object of well laid plans. I am certain that Canovas will be succeeded by Sagasta, his political rival and the leader of the Liberal party. Sagasta will undoubtedly take immediate steps to conciliate the Cubans by granting them reforms, but it will be too late. I expect to see Cuba free within 90 days and the republic of Spain established soon afterwards."

Only Half a Crop.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. ·.—Specials to The Capital from every corn producing county in the state show that this year's Kansas crop of corn will not be over 50 per cent of last year's.

The Buffalo G. A. R. Parade.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7.—From information received by Secretary Turner of the citizens' G. A. R. committee 53,529 veterans will participate in the grand parade during the national encampment. New York heads the list with 15,000 veterans. Pennsylvania follows with 8,000, while the estimates from Illinois, Ohio and Massachusetts are 5,000 each.

Saved the Corn Crop.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 5.—The drouth is broken, the rainfall varying from one half to an inch and a half. Along the Burlington lines the rain was heaviest where it was needed worst. Reports received at the general offices say the rain came just in time to save the corn crop. The rain was worth many thousands of dollars.

L. A. W. and A. A. U. Agree.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Howard E. Raymond, who was delegated to arrange articles of alliance between the League of American Wheelmen and the Amateur Athletic union, stated that they had been signed and were entirely satisfactory to the representatives of both parties. The new articles include compromise on both sides.

Parliament Prorogued.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The house of commons met at 10 a. m., and passed to the third reading of the appropriation bill which was then forwarded to the house of lords, where it passed all stages. Both houses then suspended business till 2:30 p. m. when the queen's speech proroguing parliament was read.

J. A. Brush of Minneapolis was elected president of the Northwestern Photographers association, and J. P. Nelson of Anoka secretary.

Hay fever sufferers of Luverne have combined and will build a large cottage at Leech lake. They will hie themselves there during the hay fever season.

Flies and mosquitoe are proving a worse pest to the Northern Minnesota farmers in their work this year than at any previous time in the memory of the oldest settlers

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. August 9, 1897

Special Correspondence.

The excitement and interest caused by the recent finds of gold in the Clondyke region are still further stimulated by a report coming from London to the effect that the Peninsula of Kamchatka, directly across from Alaska, on the Asiatic side, is likely to prove as rich in the precious metal as our own fields. These statements create a good deal of interest here, especially among those who are following closely the enormous gold development of the world which have recently occurred. An examination of the map of North America will show at a glance that the great gold field of Alaska which is now being developed is a part of the same general line of mountains which supplied the enormous gold production of California, indeed of the same general line which produced the gold of Peru, of Central America, of the United States, and now of Alaska. Take your map of the world and follow this mountain range, and you will find that it seems to cross from the North American continent to Asia at the Behring Straits, and that the extension of this general range across into Asia covers the very country into which the Russian government is now pressing gold developments and the general search for gold. The dispatch referred to above states that a Russian expedition has discovered twelve gold regions in the vicinity of the sea of Okhotsk, and it believes that the western peninsula of the Peninsula of Kamchatka will develope gold fields which will, as the dispatch puts it, when opened "be a second California."

"Whether the prediction of the Russians that they are to develop e gold fields in Kamchatka which will rival the early history of our California gold fields is to be realized or not," said Mr. Marcus Baker, of the Geological Survey, talking of this subject, "certainly there can be no doubt that the gold of the world has enormously increased and is now increasing wonderfully. There are two distinct gold fields today which are producing gold in very great quantities—South Africa and North America. The Alaska fields are, of course, a part of the same general line of mountains, which developed such wonderful gold deposits in our own territory less than half a century ago, and whether the mountains of Kamchatka and Siberia are a part of the same general system or not, it would not be surprising if these reports of large gold deposits there should also be confirmed. The fact is there is a greater incentive to the production of gold today than ever before. There are two or three reasons for this: first, that silver is so cheap that there is less incentive for its production and the people who had formerly given their attention to the mining of silver are now looking for new gold fields; second, the gold mining and gold production becomes easier every year as new methods develop and new discoveries are made. Take the great gold fields of California, which were supposed to be worked out years ago; the cyanide process now gives promise of making them again productive, and it is quite probable that it will be profitable to work, over all the rejected material which was thrown away by the men who covered that great gold field, and produce from it by this cyanide process great quantities of gold. This is not unlikely to be the case further south, in Mexico, Central America and Peru, where such quantities of gold were mined many years ago. Add to this the gold developments of South Africa, Australia, North America, and prospective Siberia, and it is not surprising that the gold productions of the world are more than keeping pace with the growth of business. As everybody knows the gold productions of the world have steadily increased during the past few years, those of last year having been greater than any in the history of the world while all indications now point to a still greater increased production for 1897."

Mr. Baker's remark that the gold production of the world has increased with such rapid strides suggests some inquiry upon this subject. That inquiry shows that the gold of the world today is nearly or quite three times as much as 50 years ago. Mulhall, who has been widely quoted in the papers of the United States in the past few weeks, indicates in his latest dictionary of statistics that the amount of gold in the world, coined and uncoined, fifty years ago amounted to less than two and a half billion dollars. Taking his figures for 1890 and adding the production since that time it would appear that the gold of the world today, coined and uncoined, is over seven billions of dollars, being nearly or quite three times as much as it was fifty years ago. Had there been no increase in the population meantime, there would be thus three times as much gold for each person now as there was half a century ago. But the population of the world has increased about fifty per cent in that time, so that the amount of gold for each individual is therefore about twice what it was at that time. This, however, relates to the gold in bulk, and not gold money. A further study of Mulhall and other statisticians show that the increase in the proportion of the gold which is coined into money has been as great as the increase in the production of the metal itself. Fifty years ago only 33 per cent of the gold of the world was coined; now 66 per cent is coined. So it appears that while the amount of gold for each individual in the world has been doubled in fifty years, the proportion of that gold which has been turned into coin has also been doubled, thus making the gold money of the world four times as much for each individual as it was fifty years ago.

This increase in gold, coupled with the increase in the percentage of that metal which is coined, is one of the most important facts to be taken into consideration in the determination of the cause of the falling off of the demand for silver and the consequent falling off in its price.

Sarsaparilla Sense.

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. *You want the best.* It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you? When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market 50 years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. ***There are many Sarsaparillas—but only one Ayer's.*** It cures.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

South or East; Which?

When a trip is contemplated it is always well to prepare in advance, in order to avoid little inconveniences which are often annoying. The two fast trains leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul daily via Wisconsin Central Lines for Milwaukee and Chicago make close connections with trains East and South. Being elegantly equipped with sleeping cars, parlor cars and day coaches, they are fully appreciated by the travelling public. Your nearest ticket agent will give you complete information and furnish you folder of the Wisconsin Central Lines.

JAS. C. POND,
General Passenger Agent.
[16-tf] Milwaukee, Wis.

"Bradstreets," which is recognized as a most conservative publication, summarizes the business situation:

"1. That the crops are good.

"2. That the price of wheat and cotton has so greatly advanced as to pour scores of millions of dollars into the laps of the farmers, while the price of other staples has advanced in sympathy with these.

"3. The short crops in Europe, India, and Argentina assure a continuance of these high prices during the market season.

"4. That merchants everywhere are replenishing their stock of goods as they have not done for several years past.

"5. That in consequence railroad earnings everywhere show improvement.

"6. That there are already signs of revival in industry, the manufacturers beginning to anticipate the new demand for goods.

"7. That our exports for the last year have been so enormously in excess of our imports as to make us very heavily a creditor nation—a condition that does not guarantee prosperity but tends strongly to help it.

"8. That there is everywhere among the farmers a feeling of hopefulness which has not existed for several years past.

Teachers' Examination.

Notice is hereby given that examinations for the teachers of Polk county will be held on the following dates:

August 17 and 18, East Grand Forks.

August 20 and 21, Crookston.

September 24 and 25, Fosston and Fertile.

Examination for first grade certificates will be held in Crookston August 19, 20 and 21.

I. I. KAASA,
[17-22] County Supt.

$10.50 to Buffalo, N. Y. Via The Nickel Plate Road.

Account the G. A. R. encampment. Choice of either rail or water trip returning. Do not miss this opportunity of attending one of the greatest reunions of the comrades. Tickets on sale August 21st, 22nd and 23rd.

For full information call on address J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

[No 27. 18-19]

The Varied Climate of Hawaii.

To meteorology is given a fortunate choice. Every gradation of temperature, altitude and humidity, with varying force and volume of wind currents, is presented in the Hawaiian Island, while many subtle potencies pervade the atmosphere from sea to mountain top. Moreover, each grove, beach, vale, summit, and belt of land preserves its respective climatic attributes almost unchanged throughout the year.

Thus it is possible for invalid or epicurean to select a climate, or to change it as often as may be desired Something like the rotation of the seasons in "temperate" latitudes may be had, with no danger of meeting those sudden lapses of temperature so shocking to sensitive organizations.

Each of the principal Islands is an immense but extinct volcano. Only one active crater exists—Kilauea, on a spur of Mauna Loa, on Hawaii. A charming laboratory imbedded in ferns, it serves as an escape-valve its dangerous freaks easily avoided—in fact, these are quite under the control of the friendly goddess Pele. As the traveler gradually ascends, he finds the air becoming cooler and usually clearer with the increasing elevations and the cooler temperture often as equable as the warmer at the base of the mountain island. By way of illustration: a few hours ride from the hot marge of Kawaihae, on Hawaii, palm-fringed, and with thermometer ranging between 80° and 92° Fahrenheit, brings the horseman well up the plain of Waimea, a region keenly inspiring to every sense. Here the air, save for a short rainy season, is clear and quite sharp with occasional frosts. Over the mountain-side roam imense herds of cattle and wild horses; the pursuit of these is the chief occupation of natives, and of whites whose noble muscular developement is clearly the effect of a lawful tonic in the mode of life.

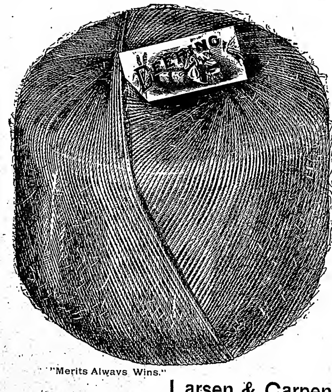
On island Maui, at an elevation of four thousand feet, is a belt of large sugar plantations. In these little worlds of varied industrial requirements hospitality is generously dispensed. Here the climate is ideally delightful—sufficiently cool, while yet no frosts nor chilling winds are ever known. Through admirable irrigated grass tracts multitudes of violets appear, with many another flower and fruit of New England, growing at peace with their tropic-born comrades. Perhaps nowhere else out of doors will so varied a collection of plants thrive.—From "Hawaiian Island Climate," by C. F. Nichols, M. D., in American Monthly Review of Reviews for August.

The American Short Line Between Chicago and Buffalo, N. Y.

Is the Nickel Plate Road. Tickets will be on sale August 21st, 22nd and 23rd at $10.50 for the round trip account G. A. R. encampment. Returning either via rail or water. Arrangements have been made for the comfort of our patrons. Extension of time will be granted until September 20th, if tickets are deposited with the Joint Agent in Buffalo, between August 23rd and 27th.

Mr. J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St. Chicago, Ill., will be pleased to furnish all information in regard to train service etc. H. Thorne, C. P. & T. A.

[No 29. 18-19]



Deering Twine is just What it Claims to be and runs Further than any Other.

"Merits Always Wins."

Larsen & Carpenter,
Crookston, Minnesota.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY AUGUST 19, 1897 NO 19

ALL TRAILS BLOCKED

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION ON KLONDYKE ROUTES.

Eighteen Hundred People at Dyea and Skaguay Unable to Proceed—Great Distress and Suffering in Store for Many the Coming Winter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—William J. Jones, United States commissioner to Alaska, assigned to St. Michaels, has sent to the interior department the following report on the gold rush in a letter dated at Dyea, Alaska, Aug. 4:

"There are nearly 1,800 people in Dyea and Skagaway routes and both trails are blocked. People are throwing away their packs and provisions and rushing headlong to the mines. Great distress, hardships and suffering and possible death from hunger and exposure is sure to follow next winter, an opinion that is entertained by all old Alaka prospectors who have visited that part of the world in late years and know the situation."

PROPOSAL FROM CANADA.

Submits a Plan to the United States for a Telegraph Line to Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Canadian government has submitted formal proposals to this government to establish communication with the Klondyke region in Alaska by the construction of a telegraph line from the head of winter navigation on the Lynn canal into the center of the Klondyke district. The proposals have been taken under advisement. They have been approved by the British principal secretary of state for foreign affairs and were forwarded by the governor general of Canada, through the British embassy, to the state department and referred to the interior department. There the papers are locked up pending consideration.

The proposals, while reserving the rights of either country pending the settlement of the international boundary line between the United States and Canada south of Mount St. Elias, urge the expediency of establishing a permanent route giving access to the interior at all seasons of the year. The most feasible route, in the judgment of the Canadian authorities, would be to start from the head of winter navigation on the Lynn canal (the body of water running from near Juneau up beyond Dyea and Chilcat, forming part of the present overland route) crossing the mountains by White Pass or any other pass which may seem more accessible, and proceed northward to Fort Selkirk and thence to Klondyke.

ANOTHER ANDREE PIGEON.

This One Was Shot on the Coast of Lapland on July 22.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—The Vossischezeitung publishes a dispatch from Hammerfest, Norway, which says that one of the searchers for Herr Andree in a fast steamer met the sealing vessel Aiken about July 22 and learned from her captain that one of the crew had shot a pigeon between North Cape and Seven Islands on the north coast of Lapland, bearing a message addressed to The Aftonbladet, Stockholm. The message ran as follows:

"Eighty-two degrees passed. Good journey. Northward. Andree."

The date of the message cannot be ascertained.

NEGOTIATIONS STOPPED.

Salisbury Refuses to Allow Temporary Occupation of Thessaly.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13.—The peace negotiations between the ambassadors of the powers and Tewfik Pasha are at a complete standstill.

This is due to the refusal of Lord Salisbury to allow a Turkish occupation of Thessaly pending a partial payment of the indemnity agreed upon.

Lord Salisbury's objection is based upon a fear that an occupation thus begun might become permanent.

CALL FOR MORE TROOPS.

Ten Thousand Additional Men to Take the Field Against the Khalifa.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Cairo says the dervish chief, Mohammed Zein, who was captured at the fall of Abu Hamed, asserts that the road from that point to Berber is free and that all the Khalifa's troops have been ordered to Omdurman. The Egyptian war office has ordered the enrollment of 10,000 additional Egyptian recruits.

ARMY CORPS REUNIONS.

Dates on Which Comrades Will Get Together at the Buffalo Encampment.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Dates for army corps reunions during encampment week have been arranged as follows:

Tuesday, Aug. 24: First and Fifth army corps, 3 to 5 p. m.; Second and Third army corps, 5 to 7 p. m.

Thursday, Aug. 26: Seventh, Eleventh, Twelfth and Twentieth army corps, 9 to 11 a. m.; Eighth and Nineteenth army corps, 11 to 1 p. m.; Sixth army corps, 1 to 3 p. m.; Ninth and Eighteenth army corps, 3 to 5 p. m.

Friday, Aug. 27: Fourth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth army corps, 9 to 11 a. m.; Fifteenth and Sixteenth army corps, 11 to 1 p. m.; Seventeenth and Twenty-second army corps, 1 to 3 p. m.; Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth army corps, 3 to 5 p. m.

EXPECT A FAVORABLE DECISION.

Injunction Against Miners Will Undoubtedly Be Modified.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 17.—The day was fraught with exciting incidents in matters pertaining to the miners' strike. Mutiny in the strikers' camp, a murder in the deputies' ranks, filing of criminal and civil suits against the De Armitts, and the hearing in the injunction case against President Dolan and others, kept both sides to the struggle busy and on the qui vive all day long.

The hearing in the injunction case before Judges Stowe and Collier was perhaps one of the most important and interesting every held in a Pennsylvania court. It was a hearing in which both capital and the rights of labor were interested and the decision is expected to have a telling effect on the conduct of the great coal miners strike which has been on since July 5.

Some Surprises Probable.

From the testimony adduced and from the expressions of the court it can safely be said that there will be some surprises. That the injunction will be materially modified there can be no doubt, which on its face would indicate victory for the strikers. The preliminary decree has been continued, pending a consultation of the judges, and an opinion will probably be handed down in a day or two.

Judge Collier said in court that the strike would go down in history as one of the wonders of the country, and remarkable on account of the utter lack of disorder, for which the strikers are commended and have the sympathy of the court.

Judge Stowe said: "This injunction will not justify the issuing of an attachment against any marchers who are not found in company with the men named in the injunction."

He let it be understood that the injunction is not so sweeping as has been thought.

IOWA GOLD DEMOCRATS.

State Central Committee Completing Arrangements for the Campaign.

DES MOINES, Aug. 12.—The state central committee of the National Democrats is in session to complete the work of organization and outline a plan of campaign. Headquarters will be opened here about Aug. 20. Watterson, Carlisle, and Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, Patrick Collins of Boston, and Senator Vilas are among those announced to make addresses. National Chairman Bynum is to give two weeks to Iowa.

VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS.

State Convention Nominates J. Hoge Tyler for Governor.

ROANOKE, Va., Aug. 12.—The Democratic state convention unanimously nominated J. Hoge Tyler for governor, Edward Echols for lieutenant governor on the second ballot, and adjourned for the day before completing the ticket. The convention was harmonious and largely attended, over 1,500 delegates being present. The platform endorses free coinage of silver and the platform of 1896.

NAMED BY CHAIRMAN TOWNE.

Executive Committee of the National Silver Republicans Announced.

DULUTH, Aug. 17.—Chairman Towne has announced the executive committee of the National Silver Republican party. The members are: Chairman, Fred T. Dubois, Idaho; Judge J. J. Harper, Washington Court House, O.; Ben S. Dean, Jamestown, N. Y.; A. M. Stevenson, Denver, Colo.; Nathan Cole, Jr., Los Angeles, Cal.; James H. Temer, Chicago, and Charles S. Hartman, Bozeman, Mon.

CAUSED JOY IN HOME.

Result of the Duel Received With the Greatest Enthusiasm.

ROME, Aug. 16.—The news of the result of the duel has been received with the greatest enthusiasm. Crowds filled the streets, cheering for the Count of Turin and the army and calling upon the bands in the public square to play the royal hymn.

Many of the houses are decorated with flags in honor of the result, and all the newspapers have issued special editions giving the details of the encounter.

Extra guards have been mounted at the French embassy and consulate.

Congratulatory telegrams are showered upon the members of the royal family from all parts of the country and many have been received from abroad.

Republican State Convention a Record Breaker in Point of Interest.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 1.—All the candidates for governor are here either in person or by representative. Each has headquarters opened. The situation is unsettled as ever. No possible prediction can be made. It is safe to say it will be the most largely attended and hotly contested Republican convention ever held in the state.

Coxey for Governor.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 13.—Fusion has been repudiated by the Populists of Ohio in a most emphatic manner. The Populist state convention, by an overwhelming majority, severed the alliance made a year ago with the Democracy on the free silver issue and nominated a full state ticket headed by Jacob S. Coxey of "commonweal" fame as the nominee for governor.

ITALY IS SATISFIED

ALLEGED INSULT TO HUMBERT'S ARMY WIPED OUT.

Prince Henry of Orleans Twice Wounded in a Duel by the Count of Turin—News of the Result Received at Rome With the Greatest Enthusiasm.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The Count of Turin and Prince Henri of Orleans fought a duel with swords at 5 a. m. in the Bois de Marechaux at Vacresson. M. Leontieff acted as umpire. The fighting was most determined, and lasted 26 minutes. There were five engagements, of which two were at close quarters. Prince Henri received two serious wounds in the right shoulder and the right side of the abdomen. Prince Henri was taken to the residence of the Duc de Chartres and received medical attendance.

The condition of Prince Henri of Orleans is as satisfactory as could be expected. The doctors, after consultation, have expressed the opinion that no important organ was touched, but absolute rest is necessary for recovery.

The duel grew out of certain criticisms made by Prince Henri of Orleans upon the conduct of Italian officers and soldiers while prisoners of Emperor Menelik in Abyssinia.

Fighting Sharp and Determined.

The details of the duel show that the encounter was very sharp and determined. Immediately on the crossing of swords Prince Henri vigorously pressed his adversary. The Count of Turin retreated to the limit of the ground, and then resuming the offensive, touched Prince Henri in the right breast, though the weapon did not penetrate the thorax. On the strength of the report of the doctors the seconds decided that the combat must go on.

The second assault was stopped because the combatants came into close quarters.

In the third assault the Count of Turin was hit in the back of the right hand, but the wound was slight.

In the fourth assault the umpire, Major Leontieff, declared that the sword of Prince Henri was bent and stopped the engagement long enough to furnish the prince with a new weapon.

Stopped by the Doctors.

In the fifth assault the combatants again got into close quarters and were immediately stopped. Prince Henri, in a counter blow, was hit in the right lower region of the abdomen. The doctors on both sides examined the wound and declared that by it Prince Henri was rendered clearly inferior to his antagonist. Major Leontieff and M. Mourichon proposed that the combat be stopped, and this was done by common accord. While his wound was being dressed Prince Henri, raising himself upon the ground, extended his hand to the Count of Turin, saying:

"Allow me, monseigneur, to shake hands with you."

The count extended his hand.

After his wound had received a preliminary dressing Prince Henri walked to his carriage unaided.

The Count of Turin, accompanied by his seconds, left Paris for Italy during the afternoon. He was not experiencing any special distress from his wounds.

What It Means to the Prince.

Although severely wounded in his duel Prince Henry of Orleans has won that for which he fought, and that his is, therefore, a victory, whose consequences are likely to be far reaching. He was playing to an immense audience. He is a pretender to the throne of France and the fight was the direct outgrowth of his scheming. He now announces that he aims at the foundation of an equatorial empire. He has caught the eye of France by this one dramatic act. He has attained amazing popularity among the French people, ever fond of theatrical effect. As a matter of fact, it is now admitted on the boulevards that what the prince is aiming at is precisely what was accomplished by Napoleon.

Menelek's Right Hand Man Was There.

Prominent in the fight was Nicolas Leontieff whom King Menelek has commissioned governor general of the equatorial provinces of Ethiopia. Prince Henry is his right hand man, the two representing Russia and France, working with Menelek to found a great power in Northern Africa allied against Italy, England and other powers.

The duel has done more to advertise Prince Henry in France and depict him in the attitude of a defender of national glory than anything he could have accomplished in years. In this respect it is joyfully welcomed by all Orleanists. So great is the force of public opinion aroused by the duel and the sudden popularity of this young man that President Faure has given instructions to be hourly informed of his condition.

Prince Henri's Wound Serious.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—A sensational rumor, which is not yet confirmed, is in circulation that the wound of Prince Henri is not healing satisfactorily and that the patient is suffering from high fever. The physicians, it is said, decline to give any definite information as to his condition.

Seth Low is a Candidate.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Convinced that those who have been urging him to accept the candidacy for mayor represent a majority of the Republican vote of Greater New York, Seth Low has entered the race and will assist in the canvass that is being made for him.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

F. H. Peavey & Co. are building an elevator at Montrose.

The St. Paul Union depot is to be remodeled and enlarged.

More evidence of a prehistoric race has been found at New Paynesville.

The name of postoffice, Dodge, Rice county, has been changed to Eklund.

The Great Western Elevator company is building a 35,000 bushel elevator at Henning.

The foreclosure sale of the Mankato cement works to L. M. Fulton has been confirmed.

It has been found necessary to enlarge the binding twine plant at the Stillwater penitentiary.

The annual retreat of the Catholic priests of the Winona diocese is being held this week.

It is said that M. J. Dowling will start a paper at Granite Falls and be appointed postmaster.

Judge Searle, at St. Cloud, has decided that the new tax law went into effect on its approval.

The Germania bank of St. Paul, which closed several months ago, was reopened for business Monday.

The Glencoe water supply system has been completed and turned over to the authorities. Over four miles of pipe have been laid.

A Duluth woman has sued a dentist, whom she charges with having pulled two of her teeth against her wishes, for $3,000 damages.

The first term of court ever held in Cook county will convene at Grand Marais, Aug. 26, for the purpose of issuing naturalization papers.

The Minnesota Chippewa Indians have filed a $600,000 claim against the government for additional pay for timber sold on their reservations.

Burglars entered the Cokato postoffice and drilled the safe in two places. They blasted, but did not open it. They took three watches from the showcase.

An inventory of the stock of Longini & Thoms of Mankato, who failed recently, shows that the assets are $99,864.10 and the liabilities $80,504.10.

The State Elevator company's elevator's at Hutchinson was destroyed by fire. Only one car of wheat was in the building, which cost about $2,000.

The body of a tramp was found at Lake Benton in a freight car. It is supposed he was murdered by his companions, but his name or port of hail could not be found.

Masoath, the Indian who killed Joe Wanekaban at Knife Falls two weeks ago, is in hiding in the swamps of the reservation. No effort will be made to find him at present.

The Winona public library board has decided upon Aug. 21 as the date for the laying of the cornerstone of the Laird library. James T. Hosmer of Minneapolis will deliver the address.

Peter Borgstrom, register of deeds, who was convicted recently of appropriating St. Louis county money, has been sentenced by Judge Moor to one year in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $500.

Receiver Peaslie of the defunct Manufacturers' bank of Duluth has begun suit against the stockholders to enforce statutory liability. There is about $20,000 to be made up if the depositors are to be paid in full.

The installation of Rev. Father Trobec as bishop of St. Cloud will take place Sept. 26. The priest will be consecrated at St. Paul the 21st by Archbishop Ireland at the cathedral, and will be installed by the same prelate.

The Stillwater city council has been requested by a large number of taxpayers to inaugurate a public library under the state law permitting a tax therefor. It is therefore probable that Stillwater will be the 15th city in Minnesota to have such a library.

Labor Commissioner Powers, who has started on a tour of the ranges, says that he has determined to call a meeting of the mine superintendents for the purpose of discussing ways and means of bringing about a better condition of the Minnesota iron miners and of the mines in which they are employed.

Elaborate arrangements are being made for the moose shoot that is scheduled to take place at Grand Rapids, during the first five days in November. The affair will be the greatest of its kind that has taken place since the extermination of the buffalo, and hunters from all parts of the country are notifying those in charge that they will take part. During the last two days of October a tournament will be held, and after that the general shoot.

A writ of quo warranto has been issued by the Walker supreme court against the officers of the village council, requiring them to appear before that body Oct. 5 to show cause why the present organization should not be declared illegal and be dissolved. It appears that when the village was incorporated, it embraced some 10,000 acres of land within its limits. The owners of these lands object to village taxation. Several informalities are alleged in the organization proceedings.

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Extension of Suffrage to Norwegians Who Reside in This Country and Who Have Not Forsworn Allegiance—How It Is to Be Taken Advantage Of. Sweden's Population Slowly Increasing Notwithstanding Emigration.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

The Social Democratic congress closed its sessions July 26.

Count von Taube departed for Livland via Helsingfors and Reval July 25.

The royal chicken hunt will take place at the Snnuerbo hunting grounds Aug. 17.

Bellman's day was observed in Stockholm and at the exposition with great festivities.

Dr. A. Nilsson of Yotad will go to Congo where he contemplates practicing medicine.

Count and Countess von Wedel who have been visiting in the capital a few days past has gone to Stora Sundby.

A large party of American tourists registered at Hotel Grand July 26. They remained in Stockholm a week.

The Swedish Bakers' union held its annual convention in this city July 25-27. About 300 delegates were present.

Prince Carl returned from Copenhagen July 25 and will spend the few weeks previous to his union with Princess Ingeborg of Denmark at Rosendal.

Sweden has a population of 4,962,568 inhabitants, according to a recent census. There is an increase, though a comparatively small one, notwithstanding emigration.

The Swedish-American ladies of Chicago contemplate presenting her majesty Queen Sofia with a beautiful album with handsome engravings at the festivities in September.

Count Douglass, minister of foreign affairs, tendered a dinner at Hasselbacken in honor of the Russian minister Zinoviev, the Russian consul general Kondriartzev and the Russian legation on the evening of July 26.

Count Carlo Landberg, who during the summer has been sojourning in Sweden, has now returned to his home in Bayern, Germany, where he will remain until Sept. 1, when he will engage in a scientific excursion in South Arabia.

General Gatacre, who was in charge of the plague operations here, has left for England. His success in dealing with native prejudices in the course of his duty was made manifest by a striking display of gratitude at his departure, the general being nearly smothered with flowers by the crowd.

Some sensational statements concerning the breach between Sweden and Norway was made at the Democracy meeting at Stockholm a fortnight ago. Dr. Anton Nystrom emphatically asserted that plans had been made in Sweden for an attack on Norway in 1895 and that the campaign had even gone so far that orders had been issued to the higher officers. Dr. Nystrom is a well-known man and his words will carry much weight.

E. H. Hobe, vice consul for Sweden and Norway at Minneapolis, has recently received from Norway a large package of ballots, forms, etc., to be used by legal voters of Norway who may happen to be sojourning in this state when the elections are in progress. By virtue of a law passed by the Norwegian storthing any Norwegian born male who has not been absent over 36 months and who has not forsworn allegiance to King Oscar may cast his vote at the nearest consulate. There the necessary oaths are administered and the vote cast with no more red tape than takes place here under the Australian ballot. The papers are, of course, forwarded to the chairman of the election board in the district in which the absent elector lives when at home.

Goteborg.

Nearly 200 tourists departed for England and America Aug. 7.

The General Life Insurance company of Goteborg held its annual meeting July 26.

The temperance societies of this city have arranged a series of excursions up the Gota canal.

Numerous buildings, business as well as private, are this summer being erected in Goteborg.

The employes of the various sugar factories have recently organized a new so-called "tuck-forening."

The Social Democratic club held their annual excursion July 25 which was attended by nearly 400 people.

The Swedish Tourist society has recently published a very valuable work in French, German, Swede and English, entitled: "Sweden."

"The English Guide to the Export Industries of Sweden" is a recent publication of William Tesch. The book is authentic and should be procured by tourists.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

Dr. Fridtiof Nansen will depart on a lecturing tour in America October next.

Nearly 500 citizens attended the recent anniversary festivities at Trondhjem.

The German emperor with escorts dined at the Grand hotel at Molde, July 24.

Chamberlain Froliek and wife returned from Berlin July 24 and registered at Hotel Grand.

Emperor William returned to Wien July 26. His majesty was exceedingly well pleased with his trip to Norway in spite of the accident at Trondhjem which, however, might have ended seriously.

The proposed telegraph and telephone budgets were recently accepted in the storthing, 58 against 26.

Nearly 200,000 crowns have been subscribed in behalf of King Oscar's jubilee in the city of Christiania.

Christian Johansen, for a number of years the editor of "Almurennen," celebrated his 80th birthday July 26.

Work has begun on the rebuilding of the Fram to suit Captain Sverdrup, who is preparing for a polar expedition.

Twenty-two thousand crowns worth of milk was destroyed by the stranding of the steamer Sitona off the coast near Frestad.

The reports regarding Andree's pigeons are all unfounded. So far nothing has been learned of Andree and his followers.

The Danish cruiser Dagmar anchored at Molde on the night of July 26 and proceeded directly to Copenhagen the following day.

L. Anderson, president of the missionary society of Christiania has recently donated the sum of 25,000 crowns for home missions.

A new shoe factory will be erected in Christiania. The factory will be owned and controlled by a stock company with a capital of 200,000 crowns.

The Hanmanger estate near this city was sold by its proprietor, Captain Prytz of this city, to Consul General Sverdrup for 58,000 crowns.

Stang, Svendsbol and Bentsen were the Norwegians represented at the international peace convention which recently convened at Brussels.

The Greenland Democratic union held their annual festival in this city July 27. Papers were read by Representatives Bengton and Anderson.

Her majesty Queen Sofia still remains at Skinnarbol and is enjoying the best of health. She will spend the remainder of the month in Norway.

Attorney Lindboe of this city has sued The Morgenbladet, alleging that said paper published slanderous statements regarding his character and office.

The pigeon which was recently captured at Stavanger and which it was thought belonged to Andree, is one of the 1,000 pigeons belonging to the German Pigeon society.

Ole Olsen, the well known composer, has returned from Trondhjem where he directed the oratorio "Nidaros" (his own composition) at the recent anniversary festivities in that city.

The shoemakers' strike at Moss is now at an end, after a continuance of six weeks. The employes' request for higher wages were granted and all factories are now running as usual.

The Norwegian Central Publishers' association held their annual convention in this city July 25 to 28 which was largely attended by representatives from various sections of the country.

"Der Var en Gang" (There Was a Time) is one of the most successful plays rendered at Christiania this summer. It has been rendered at the Central theater 100 times and seems to be increasing in popularity.

The wedding of Hart Hanson and Alvilde Arneson occurred in this city July 25 at the home of the bride's parents in the presence of numerous relatives and friends. Mr. Hanson is a member of the West Side Cycling club of Chicago and is one of the fastest riders of that city.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

"Tivoli" is daily attended by from 18,000 to 20,000 people.

The American cruiser San Francisco is at present at anchor off this city.

The Thingvalla departed for New York on the afternoon of July 25 with 205 passengers.

A recent explosion at Cafe Nya Rosenberg resulted in the immediate death of Anna Jensen, a young lady.

Captain Drechsel of this city has been honored with the star of the Royal Siamese order by the king of Siam.

A company of Arabian Bedouins are at present giving evening and afternoon performances at the Copenhagen Tivoli.

His excellency, Marine Minister Ravn, tendered a dinner to the Siamese princes at Hotel Phoenix on the evening of July 25.

Two of the Siamese princes and several other Siamese [illegible], visited the Copenhagen [illegible] with Baron Blixen-F[illegible] as their escort.

Princess Marie was the recipient of a beautiful French boquet from the Siamese princes who recently, in company with their father, the king of Siam, visited this city.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

OHIO DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Its Assertions and Arguments Considered and Answered

PART I.

"Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States."

This statement is inaccurate and intentionally misleading. The only place in which the constitution "names silver and gold together" is where it declares that "no state shall make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." It does not say that silver and gold shall both be coined in an unlimited manner or that either one or both shall be coined at all, but specifically gives to congress the power to determine what the coinage of the United States shall be, both as to the metals used and their relations, by saying in explicit terms in section 8: "The congress shall have power to coin money and regulate the value thereof." It does not "name silver and gold together" as the platform says, but names gold and silver together, pointedly giving the preference to gold by saying in section 10: "No state shall make anything but gold and silver coin a payment for debts." If anything is to be inferred as to the relation which it intended that the two metals should bear it is clearly that gold was to be preferred, since it is first named in the only place where the metals are mentioned. If the framers of the platform wanted to be frank, why did they not follow the wording of the constitution in their statement and say "gold and silver" instead of reversing it and saying "silver and gold."

"The first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the money unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit."

The first coinage law clearly made gold a standard by first naming all the gold coins which, it said should be of the value of a given number of units, and said that the unit should be "of the value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current, and to contain 416 grains of standard silver." If the advocates of silver insist that this act interpreted the meaning of the constitution and that this interpretation must be followed, why do they now insist upon a standard silver dollar with only 412½ grains of silver instead of the 416 grains which the act specifically names? By their own proposition they demand a violation of what they claim is a constitutional requirement. This act which they claim is an interpretation of the constitution on this question provides that "every fifteen pounds' weight of pure silver shall be of equal value in all payment with one pound weight of pure gold." If this is an interpretation of the constitution why do these sticklers for its observance propose to violate it by saying that every sixteen pounds' weight of silver shall now be equal to one pound of gold. Would there not be equal authority for saying that every seventeen or eighteen or twenty or thirty pounds' weight of silver shall be equal to one pound weight of gold? By their own proposition to change the ratio they admit that neither the constitution nor the first act passed under it is binding as to the future relations of gold and silver as money. The fact that this act specifically said "that every fifteen pounds' weight of pure silver shall be of equal value with one pound weight of pure gold" indicates that gold was intended to be the measure of value, for had the framers of this act intended that silver should be the measure they would have said that one pound of gold should be equal in value to fifteen pounds of silver. Alexander Hamilton, who was one of the framers of the constitution and whose report to congress was the basis of this act said of the alleged unit, the Spanish dollar, "that species of coin has never had any settled or standard value * * * while gold has a fixed price by weight with an eye to its fineness. This greater stability of the value of gold coins is an argument of force for regarding the money unit as having been hitherto virtually attached to gold rather than silver."

If the framers of this platform insist that the first coinage act passed under the constitution is an exact interpretation of the meaning of that instrument, why have they and their party always insisted that a protective tariff is a violation of the constitution when they know that the very first act passed under that constitution declared that the tariff duties which it levied were "for the support of government and the encouragement and protection of manufactures?"

PART II.

"We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge and approval of the American people," etc.

The act of 1873 did not demonetize silver, as is claimed by this sentence of the platform. The act itself says in specific terms that "this act shall not be construed to affect any act done, right accrued or penalty incurred under former acts, but every such right is hereby saved," thus clearly stating that it did not demonetize any of the coins authorized prior to that date, while every one of the four hundred and fifty million standard silver dollars coined since the passage of that act is and has constantly been a full legal tender, and none of them is or has been demonetized.

The act of 1873 was not passed "without the knowledge and approval of the American people" as the platform asserts. It was submitted to congress in April, 1870, printed thirteen times, discussed at intervals until January 1st 1873 (nearly three years,) the debates and discussions filling 144 pages of the Congressional Record, which was published daily during the sessions in which it was discussed. The American people had ample opportunity to know all of its provisions, and that there was no popular disapproval of it is shown by the fact that 112 of the members of the House which passed it were re-elected many of them continuing to serve in congress to the end of their lives, while several are still members of that body, notably, William M. Stewart of Nevada, who voted for the bill and who, in a speech delivered on June 12th 1874, said: "The laboring man and the producer is entitled to have his product and his labor measured by the same standard of value that measures your national debt. You require from the laboring man gold to pay the interest on your national debt, which is right, which can not be avoided if you mean to save national honor, but then give him the same money with which to pay that debt. The question will never be decided until you determine the single question whether the laboring man is entitled to have a gold dollar if he earns it, or whether you are going to cheat him with something else."

"We declare that the act of 1873 * * * has resulted in the appreciation of gold.

It has not "resulted in the appreciation of gold," because gold has not appreciated. Any article "appreciates" in value only when there is an increased demand for it either because of the reduction in the quantity or an enlarged need for it in the current affairs of life. The figures of the best statisticians show that the gold coin of the world and the total money of the world have increased much more rapidly than the population since 1873, hence the absurdity of the claim that it has "appreciated" in value, as the amount for each individual in the world has greatly increased since the passage of the act in question. The gold money of the world has more than doubled since 1873, the silver money of the world has nearly or quite trebled in that time and the paper money has also increased largely, while the population of the world has increased only 25 per cent in the same period. It is thus evident that the total amount of money for each individual in the world is much greater than in 1873 and that there can thus be no increased per capita demand for gold and hence no "appreciation" in its value, while the fact that a large proportion of the business of the world is now performed with checks, drafts and other forms of credit without the direct use of money further reduces the demand upon gold. The mines of the world produce more gold today than they produced of gold and silver together in 1873, the silver production of today is nearly three times what it was in 1873 and the amount of silver now annually coined is more than was produced from the mines of the world in 1873. The number of silver dollars coined in the United States in the fiscal year just ended was two and a half times as many as in the entire history of the mints prior to 1873 and the total number of full legal tender dollars coined by our mints since 1873 is 56 times as many as were coined in the entire history of the mint prior to act of 1873.

PART III.

We declare that the act of 1873 * * * resulted in an appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in prices."

Since it is shown from official statistics that there has been no appreciation of gold but on the contrary a vast increase in its production and coinage and an increase in the other classes of money of the world, an increased much more rapid than that of the population, the cause of the fall in prices of commodities must be looked for elsewhere. This fall in prices is due to the enormous increase in production and to the reduced cost of producing and transporting the products of the farm, factory, forest and mine. Senator Peffer, in his report to the senate in 1894 on the cause of the fall in agricultural prices, said: "In Kansas it appears from the report of the secretary of the state board of agriculture that it costs 50 cents to raise a bushel of wheat, * * * in Pennsylvania the average cost of producing a bushel of wheat is about 65 cents. * * * Wheat in India cost but about 13 cents a bushel on the farm, 12 cents more puts it aboard ship and 25 cents additional lands it on the wharves in Liverpool. This fifty cent wheat from India competes (in our best market, England) with wheat on American farms at an average cost of 60 cents per bushel; * * * Wages of India farm hands run from 6 to 10 cents of our money per day." The same report shows that the cost of producing wheat on the great farms of California and the Dakotas is less than half the average cost in the Central Mississippi valley, while similar conditions prevail in Argentine and Australia, which through the extremely low ocean freights are also competitors with us in all the markets of the world. The reduced cost of agricultural products, due to the combination of low freights and the use of machinery finds a parallel in the reduced cost of manufacturing in all lines through similar causes, and also in the reduction in the cost of mining and the production of the precious metals, which thus supply the money of the world at a greatly reduced cost of that prime measure of value, labor.

"We declare that the act of 1873 * * * has resulted in * * * a heavy increase in the burdens of taxation."

The increase in the burdens of federal taxation are mainly due to the increase in expenditures for pensions, public buildings and river and harbor improvments, and any party which would specifically declare against a continuation of these would quickly find itself repudiated by the people.

"We declare that the act of 1873 * * * has resulted in * * * a

Continued on 3rd page

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON Aug. 17, 1897.

It is a matter for congratulation to President McKinley that his administration has furnished so little cause for legitimate criticism that the opposition has been driven to the manufacture of faults to criticise. The assassination of the Spanish Premier and the consequent stir in Spain has been made the foundation of many sensational stories concerning alleged changes in the intentions of President McKinley as to his Cuban policy, and Secretary Sherman's being at the head of the State Department has caused him to figure conspicuously in most of the stories. There is absolutely no foundation for any of these stories. There has been no change and none is contemplated.

Secretary Wilson is an old friend of the Union soldier, but he has added to the esteem the "boys in blue" feel for him by a letter to Col. Foote, commander of the Union Veterans Legion of the District of Columbia, who had in the name of the legion, recommended an old soldier for a place in the agricultural department. Secretary Wilson's letter, says in part: "As you are aware, probably, I have been reinstating old veterans who were discharged by the last administration. About 60 have been put back, but there are about as many more to be considered. You will doubtless agree with me that those who were unceremoniously removed should be righted first. This we are trying to do just as fast as possible. My deepest and kindest sympathy goes out to you old soldiers who saved our country, and whatever we can do over here to make the afternoon of your lives pleasant and comfortable shall certainly be done."

The board of Naval officers selected by Secretary Long to investigate and report upon the cost, best location, etc., of a government plant for the manufacture of steel armor for our fighting ships has been in session all the week. The officers are familiarizing themselves with the information on file at the Navy Department on this subject, and will next week visit the plants of the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies, which have refused to make armor at the price named by congress—$300 a ton.

Commissioner Butterworth's new rules to govern the practice before the U. S. Patent Office would have been cordially welcomed by the honest members of the patent bar at any time, because they know the need of reform, but the state of affairs shown by the testimony at the hearing in the disbarment proceedings against John Wedderburn & Co., has made the general public understand as it has never understood before the value of having a man like Ben Butterworth at the head of the Patent Office while the purging process is going on. It is in evidence that Wedderburn & Co., repeatedly deceived their poor clients by advising them that patents could be obtained for old and valueless devices and that the same could be sold for high prices, taking advance fees for prosecuting applications for patents, both in the U. S. and in Europe for what was clearly unpatentable, and money for advertising them for sale. How extensively this sort of thing has been done may be judged by the testimony of officials, which say that during the past two years more than 1,800 applications for patents filed by Wedderburn & Co., about one-half of the total number filed by them, have been rejected as unpatentable, while of the remainder not more than 200 have been of sufficient value to justify paying the cost of a patent.

Secretary Bliss received official information from Alaska during the week, and in consequence issued an official warning showing the exposure, privation, suffering and danger of attempting to get into the Clondyke gold region at this advanced season, and calling the attention of the would-be Clondykers to the fact that 3,000 persons with 2,000 tons of baggage and freight are now waiting at the entrance to White Pass, in Alaska, for an opportunity to cross the mountains and get to the Yukon River. Secretary Bliss is too well acquainted with human nature to expect that his warning will have any material effect upon the Clondyke fever, but he had the information and he thought it his duty to make it public.

Senator Hansbrough was in Washington this week perfecting arrangements for his marriage next week to Miss Chapman, of Washington. They will be married in New York City.

Hay Fever.

Hay Fever and summer colds are "broken up" by "77"; Dr. Humphreys' famous Specific; 25c—all druggists.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Continued from 2nd page

heavy increase in the burden of all debts, public and private."

The census figures show that the increase in debts since 1873 has been, in a very large share of the cases for the purchase of homes or the improvement of farms, and that the sections in which this increase in mortgage indebtedness has been greatest, have shown as a result the greatest activity and the greatest increase in actual wealth and genuine prosperity.

"We declare that the act of 1873 * * * resulted in * * * the enrichment of the money lending class at home and abroad."

The money lending class can only "grow rich" by the interest which it receives for money loaned, and everybody knows that the rates of interest have greatly fallen since 1873 and that the opportunity for enrichment by this means must consequently have been correspondingly reduced. The usurious rates of interest which were possible in many sections of the country prior to 1873 are now absolutely prohibited by state legislation.

"We declare that the act of 1873 * * * resulted in * * * the prostration of industry and the impoverishment of the people."

Industry was not "prostrated" or the people "impoverished" until the success of the Democratic party at the polls in 1892, and its free trade legislation which followed paralyzed industry in the United States and transformed its communities of busy workmen into idlers, thus bringing "prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people." There was never greater prosperity in the United States or any other country than that of the year immediately preceding the Democratic success of 1892, and never greater "prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people" than that which followed that Democratic success. It is because of the "prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people" through the operations of the Democratic party that its leaders now abandon their time-honored principles and ask restoration to power on a currency proposition which has been discarded by the most progressive nations of the world and is being rejected by others as rapidly as possible.

PART IV.

"We are unalterably opposed to monometallism which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times."

The adoption of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would result in true monometallism, with silver as the money metal. This is proven by the fact that every country which has attempted to retain the silver standard or the concurrent free coinage of both metals at a ratio widely different from the commercial ratio of the two metals has lost all of its gold and retained only silver currency and true monometallism, while other nations making gold the standard and coining silver on government account circulate both metals in large quantities, approaching thus more nearly to true bimetallism than those which by the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio widely different from the commercial ratio of the two metals obtain only silver monometallism. The condition of the countries maintaining the gold standard, or what the framers of this platform term gold monometallism, is one of vastly greater prosperity than that of the people of the countries maintaining the silver standard. There is more money per capita, better wages, better homes, more comforts of life, more education and more general intelligence among the people of the gold standard countries than among those of any of the countries having the silver standard. Mexico, which is probably the most prosperous of the silver standard countries has a total of $4.95 per capita for its people, the South American States a per capita of less than $2 aside from the uncovered and depreciated paper, China $3.33, the Central American States $3.66, while Germany has $17.59 per capita, Great Britain $50.78 per capita, United States $22.57 per capita, Netherlands $24.25 per capita, and France $35.77 per capita. "Monometallism" has indeed "locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times" wherever it has been established by the process proposed by this platform, viz: the unlimited coinage of both metals at a ratio widely differing from their relative commercial value.

"Gold monometallism is a British policy and has brought other nations into financial servitude to London."

It is also a German policy, a French policy, a Belgian policy, an Austro-Hungarian policy, a Russian policy, a Chilian policy, a Peruvian policy, a Japanese policy, and in fact the policy of the most enlightened and progressive nations the world over. If the United States were to abandon her present system and undertake a greatly enlarged use of silver without the co-operation of other nations she would abandon the company of the most intelligent, enlightened and prosperous nations of the world and join the ranks of the weakest and least intelligent nations all of which are hastening to adopt the gold standard as rapidly as possible.

"It is not only un-American but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the Revolution."

The "spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our independence in 1776" and which is still strong in the minds of the people of the United States is not in favor of reducing the citizens of this country to the level of poverty, degradation, ignorance and practical enslavement which characterize the condition of the masses in the few remaining silver standard countries of the world today. The only attempt to "stifle the spirit of love of liberty" ever made in the United States began in 1861 by the very party and the very leaders who are now proposing to degrade the working people of this country to a level of those least intelligent and prosperous on the face of the earth.

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Something For Everybody.

While primarily the State Fair is designed for the farmer, it should not be supposed that there is nothing to interest those not in agricultural pursuits. There will be something to attract every one, and especially the ladies. The woman's building will be filled with woman's handi-work. The exposition building will have mercantile and other displays fairly bewildering in their variety. There will be curiosities in inventions, and general amusements almost without limit, the whole making a combination which no one can afford to miss no matter what may be his or her avocation.

The Coming State Fair.

The dates for the Minnesota State Fair this year have been fixed from Sept. 6th to 11th, both inclusive. The grounds and buildings at Hamline, midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis, are being put in first class shape, and the way the entries are coming indicate the most successful fair in the history of the association. The premiums are larger and attractions greater than ever before. The railroads deliver stock and all exhibits at the gates of the grounds and return exhibits free. All the railroads will make one fair for the round trip. It will be a week of rare profit and amusement.

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STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss

In probate court, special term, July 30th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Nicholas Hoffman, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of W. H. Pringle as administrator of the estate of Nicholas Hoffman, deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard by this court, on Friday the 27th day of August A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in the city of Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 30th day of July A. D. 1897.

By the Court.

A. A. MILLER, Attorney for Estate. OLE E. HAGEN, Judge of Probate.

[17-20]

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate under Judgment of Foreclosure.

First Publication Aug. 5, 1897.
Last Publication Sept. 16 1897

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss District Court. Fourteenth Judicial District.

The Aultman & Taylor Machine Co., Plaintiff. vs

Erick O. Knutson, Knut Knutson, Ole Knutson, Beret Knutson, Andrew Steenerson and Elias Steenerson co-partners as Steenerson Bros. the Merchants National Bank Crookston, and J. P. Foote, A. A. Miller and C. F. Page co-partners under the firm name and style of Citizens' Bank of McIntosh, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 2nd day of August 1897, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said Polk county, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on Friday the 17th day of September, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court house in the city of Crookston in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Polk and said state of Minnesota, described as follows to-wit:

Lots number one, two, three and four in section number thirty of township number one hundred forty-nine, north of range number forty four, west of the fifth principal meridian, containing in all one hundred sixty acres more or less according to the government survey thereof.

Dated August 2nd, 1897.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, Sheriff of Polk County.

A. A. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney. [17-23]

MORTGAGE SALE.

First pub. July 22, 1897.
Last pub. Sept. 2, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated February 8th 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota February 17th, 1892, in book 58 of mortgages pages 571 to 575 whereby Nils O. Thorbjornson, an unmarried man mortgageor, mortgaged to the Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee the east half of the northeast quarter and northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirteen (13) and southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twelve (12) in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) of range forty (40) in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $553.70 to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $46.15, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $599.85.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, Sept 4th, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 15, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & Co. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [15-21]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First pub. July 22, 1897.)
(Last pub. Sept. 2, 1897)

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale, dated December 12th, 1891, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota December 15th 1891 in book 58 of mortgages pages 257 to 262 whereby Arnt Knutsen, an unmarried man, mortgageor, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee the east half of the southwest quarter and lots six (6) and seven (7) of section six (6) in township one hundred and forty eight (148) of range, thirty-nine (39) in said Polk county by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $225.25, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $24.67 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $249.92.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, Sept. 4th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 15, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY,
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, Mortgagee
H. C. GILBERT & Co. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [15-21]

STATE OF MINNESOTA } ss
COUNTY OF POLK

In Probate Court, Special Term, July 23rd 1897

In the matter of the estate of Walter L. Sessions, deceased:

Letters of administration with Will annexed on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Jerome W. Wheeler, of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the probate office in Crookston, Minnesota, on the following days, viz: January 27th 1898 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston Minn. the 23rd day of July, A.D. 1897.

By the Court,

A. A. MILLER, Attorney for Estate. OLE E. HAGEN, Judge of Probate.

[16-19]

MORTGAGE SALE.

First pub. July 29, 1897
Last pub. Sept. 9 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated January 16th, 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, January 20th 1892, in book 58 of mortgages, pages 446 to 450 whereby Mathias J. Berg, an unmarried man, mortgageor mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee the south half of the northeast quarter and north half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33) township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty (40) in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $335.23, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting with interest as provided in said mortgage to $89.37 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $424.60.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, Sept. 11th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 15, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & Co. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [16-23]

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The Normal Department embraces:

(a) An Elementary course of three years.
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(d) A Kindergarten training course (at Winona, St. Cloud and Mankato).

ADMISSION.—Graduates of high schools and colleges, and teachers holding county superintendents' first and second grade certificates are admitted without examination.

EXPENSES.—Tuition is free to all who pledge themselves to teach in Minnesota. Text books are furnished at a rental of $1.00 per term. Provision is make at each school for economical living. The average cost of furnished rooms with board is about $3.00 per week. The Ladies' Home at St. Cloud, the new Dormitory at Moorhead, and the Ladies' Home at Winona offer board, furnished room, heat and light, at from $3.00 to $3.50 per week.

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The next school year opens at St. Cloud and Moorhead Aug. 31.

The school at Winona and Mankato will enter upon continuous sessions from and after July 1, 1897. The school year will hereafter be divided into four quarters of 12 weeks each.

For free catalogues and circulars giving full information, address the presidents as follows:

IRWIN SHEPARD, Winona.
EDWARD SEARING, Mankato.
GEO. R. KLEEBERGER, St. Cloud.
LIVINGSTON C. LORD, Moorhead. [6-9

THE

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Washington, D. C.

1897 TWENTIETH PEAR 1897

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON Aug. 17, 1897.

It is a matter for congratulation to President McKinley that his administration has furnished so little cause for legitimate criticism that the opposition has been driven to the manufacture of faults to criticise. The assassination of the Spanish Premier and the consequent stir in Spain has been made the foundation of many sensational stories concerning alleged changes in the intentions of President McKinley as to his Cuban policy, and Secretary Sherman's being at the head of the State Department has caused him to figure conspicuously in most of the stories. There is absolutely no foundation for any of these stories. There has been no change and none is contemplated.

Secretary Wilson is an old friend of the Union soldier, but he has added to the esteem the "boys in blue" feel for him by a letter to Col. Foote, commander of the Union Veterans Legion of the District of Columbia, who had in the name of the legion, recommended an old soldier for a place in the agricultural department. Secretary Wilson's letter, says in part: "As you are aware, probably, I have been reinstating old veterans who were discharged by the last administration. About 60 have been put back, but there are about as many more to be considered. You will doubtless agree with me that those who were unceremoniously removed should be righted first. This we are trying to do just as fast as possible. My deepest and kindest sympathy goes out to you old soldiers who saved our country, and whatever we can do over here to make the afternoon of your lives pleasant and comfortable shall certainly be done."

The board of Naval officers selected by Secretary Long to investigate and report upon the cost, best location, etc., of a government plant for the manufacture of steel armor for our fighting ships has been in session all the week. The officers are familiarizing themselves with the information on file at the Navy Department on this subject, and will next week visit the plants of the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies, which have refused to make armor at the price named by congress—$300 a ton.

Commissioner Butterworth's new rules to govern the practice before the U. S. Patent Office would have been cordially welcomed by the honest members of the patent bar at any time, because they know the need of reform, but the state of affairs shown by the testimony at the hearing in the disbarment proceedings against John Wedderburn & Co., has made the general public understand as it has never understood before the value of having a man like Ben Butterworth at the head of the Patent Office while the purging process is going on. It is in evidence that Wedderburn & Co., repeatedly deceived their poor clients by advising them that patents could be obtained for old and valueless devices and that the same could be sold for high prices, taking advance fees for prosecuting applications for patents, both in the U. S. and in Europe for what was clearly unpatentable, and money for advertising them for sale. How extensively this sort of thing has been done may be judged by the testimony of officials, which say that during the past two years more than 1,800 applications for patents filed by Wedderburn & Co., about one-half of the total number filed by them, have been rejected as unpatentable, while of the remainder not more than 200 have been of sufficient value to justify paying the cost of a patent.

Secretary Bliss received official information from Alaska during the week, and in consequence issued an official warning showing the exposure, privation, suffering and danger of attempting to get into the Clondyke gold region at this advanced season, and calling the attention of the would-be Clondykers to the fact that 3,000 persons with 2,000 tons of baggage and freight are now waiting at the entrance to White Pass, in Alaska, for an opportunity to cross the mountains and get to the Yukon River. Secretary Bliss is too well acquainted with human nature to expect that his warning will have any material effect upon the Clondyke fever, but he had the information and he thought it his duty to make it public.

Senator Hansbrough was in Washington this week perfecting arrangements for his marriage next week to Miss Chapman, of Washington. They will be married in New York City.

Hay Fever.

Hay Fever and summer colds are "broken up" by "77"; Dr. Humphreys' famous Specific; 25c—all druggists.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Contined from 2nd page

heavy increase in the burden of all debts, public and private."

The census figures show that the increase in debts since 1873 has been, in a very large share of the cases for the purchase of homes or the improvement of farms, and that the sections in which this increase in mortgage indebtedness has been greatest, have shown as a result the greatest activity and the greatest increase in actual wealth and genuine prosperity.

"We declare that the act of 1873 * * * resulted in * * * the enrichment of the money lending class at home and abroad."

The money lending class can only "grow rich" by the interest which it receives for money loaned, and everybody knows that the rates of interest have greatly fallen since 1873 and that the opportunity for enrichment by this means must consequently have been correspondingly reduced. The usurious rates of interest which were possible in many sections of the country prior to 1873 are now absolutely prohibited by state legislation.

"We declare that the act of 1873 * * * resulted in * * * the prostration of industry and the impoverishment of the people."

Industry was not "prostrated" or the people "impoverished" until the success of the Democratic party at the polls in 1892, and its free trade legislation which followed paralyzed industry in the United States and transformed its communities of busy workmen into idlers, thus bringing "prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people." There was never greater prosperity in the United States or any other country than that of the year immediately preceding the Democratic success of 1892, and never greater "prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people" than that which followed that Democratic success. It is because of the "prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people" through the operations of the Democratic party that its leaders now abandon their time-honored principles and ask restoration to power on a currency proposition which has been discarded by the most progressive nations of the world and is being rejected by others as rapidly as possible.

PART IV.

"We are unalterably opposed to monometallism which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times."

The adoption of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would result in true monometallism, with silver as the money metal. This is proven by the fact that every country which has attempted to retain the silver standard or the concurrent free coinage of both metals at a ratio widely different from the commercial ratio of the two metals has lost all of its gold and retained only silver currency and true monometallism, while other nations making gold the standard and coining silver on government account circulate both metals in large quantities, approaching thus more nearly to true bimetallism than those which by the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio widely different from the commercial ratio of the two metals obtain only silver monometallism. The condition of the countries maintaining the gold standard, or what the framers of this platform term gold monometallism, is one of vastly greater prosperity than that of the people of the countries maintaining the silver standard. There is more money per capita, better wages, better homes, more comforts of life, more education and more general intelligence among the people of the gold standard countries than among those of any of the countries having the silver standard. Mexico, which is probably the most prosperous of the silver standard countries has a total of $4.95 per capita for its people, the South American States a per capita of less than $2 aside from the uncovered and depreciated paper, China $3.33, the Central American States $3.66, while Germany has $17.59 per capita, Great Britain $50.78 per capita, United States $22.57 per capita, Netherlands $24.25, per capita, and France $35.77 per capita. "Monometallism" has indeed "locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times" wherever it has been established by the process proposed by this platform, viz: the unlimited coinage of both metals at a ratio widely differing from their relative commercial value.

"Gold monometallism is a British policy and has brought other nations into financial servitude to London."

It is also a German policy, a French policy, a Belgian policy, an Austro-Hungarian policy, a Russian policy, a Chilian policy, a Peruvian policy, a Japanese policy, and in fact the policy of the most enlightened and progressive nations the world over. If the United States were to abandon her present system and undertake a greatly enlarged use of silver without the co-operation of other nations she would abandon the company of the most intelligent, enlightened and prosperous nations of the world and join the ranks of the weakest and least intelligent nations all of which are hastening to adopt the gold standard as rapidly as possible.

"It is not only un-American but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the Revolution."

The "spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our independence in 1776" and which is still strong in the minds of the people of the United States is not in favor of reducing the citizens of this country to the level of poverty, degradation, ignorance and practical enslavement which characterize the condition of the masses in the few remaining silver standard countries of the world today. The only attempt to "stifle the spirit of love of liberty" ever made in the United States began in 1861 by the very party and the very leaders who are now proposing to degrade the working people of this country to a level of those least intelligent and prosperous on the face of the earth.

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Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

Something For Everybody.

While primarily the State Fair is designed for the farmer, it should not be supposed that there is nothing to interest those not in agricultural pursuits. There will be something to attract every one, and especially the ladies. The woman's building will be filled with woman's handi-work. The exposition building will have mercantile and other displays fairly bewildering in their variety. There will be curiosities in inventions, and general amusements almost without limit, the whole making a combination which no one can afford to miss no matter what may be his or her avocation.

The Coming State Fair.

The dates for the Minnesota State Fair this year have been fixed from Sept. 6th to 11th, both inclusive. The grounds and buildings at Hamline, midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis, are being put in first class shape, and the way the entries are coming indicate the most successful fair in the history of the association. The premiums are larger and attractions greater than ever before. The railroads deliver stock and all exhibits at the gates of the grounds and return exhibits free. All the railroads will make one fair for the round trip, It will be a week of rare profit and amusement.

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Owatonna, Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss

In probate court, special term. July 30th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Nicholas Hoffman, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of W. H. Pringle as administrator of the estate of Nicholas Hoffman, deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard by this court, on Friday the 27th day of August A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in the city of Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 30th day of July A. D. 1897.

By the Court.

A. A. MILLER, Attorney for Estate.
OLE E. HAGEN, Judge of Probate.
[17-20]

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate under Judgment of Foreclosure.

First Publication Aug. 5, 1897.
Last Publication Sept. 16 1897

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss District Court. Fourteenth Judicial District.

The Aultman & Taylor Machine Co., Plaintiff.
vs
Erick O. Knutson, Knut Knutson, Ole Knutson, Beret Knutson Andrew Steenerson and Elias Steenerson co-partners as Steenerson Bros, the Merchants National Bank Crookston, and J. P. Foote, A. A. Miller and C. F. Page co-partners under the firm name and style of Citizens' Bank of McIntosh, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 2nd day of August 1897, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said Polk county, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on Friday the 17th day of September, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court house in the city of Crookston in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Polk and said state of Minnesota, described as follows to-wit:

Lots number one, two, three and four in section number thirty of township number one hundred forty-nine, north of range number forty four, west of the fifth principal meridian, containing in all one hundred sixty acres more or less according to the government survey thereof.

Dated August 2nd, 1897

THOMAS LAWRENCE.
Sheriff of Polk County.

A. A. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney. [17-23]

MORTGAGE SALE.

First pub. July 22, 1897.
Last pub. Sept. 2, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated February 8th 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota February 26th, 1892, in book 58 of mortgages pages 571 to 575 whereby Nils O. Thorbjornson, an unmarried man mortgageor, mortgaged to the Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee the east half of the northeast quarter and northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirteen (13) and southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twelve (12) in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) of range forty (40) in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $553.70, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $46.15, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $599.85.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, Sept 4th, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 15, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & Co., [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [15-21]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First pub. July 22, 1897.)
(Last pub. Sept. 2, 1897

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale, dated December 12th, 1891, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota December 15th 1891 in book 58 of mortgages pages 297 to 302 whereby Arnt Knutsen, an unmarried man, mortgageor, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee the east half of the southwest quarter and lots six (6) and seven (7) of section six (6) in township one hundred and forty eight (148) of range thirty-nine (39) in said Polk county by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $225.25, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $24.67 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $249.92.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, Sept. 4th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 15, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY,
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, Mortgagee
H. C GILBERT & Co. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [15-21]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK } ss

In Probate Court, Special Term, July 23rd 1897

In the matter of the estate of Walter L. Sessions, deceased:

Letters of administration with Will annexed on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Jerome W. Wheeler, of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the probate office in Crookston, Minnesota, on the following days, viz: January 27th 1898 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston Minn. the 23rd day of July, A.D. 1897.

By the Court,

A. A. MILLER, Attorney for Estate.
OLE E. HAGEN, Judge of Probate.
[16-19]

MORTGAGE SALE.

First pub. July 29, 1897
Last pub. Sept. 9 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated January 16th, 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, January 20th 1892, in book 56 of mortgages, pages 446 to 450 whereby Mathias J. Berg, an unmarried man, mortgageor mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee the south half of the northeast quarter and north half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33) township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty (40) in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $335.23, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting with interest as provided in said mortgage to $89.37 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $424.60.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, Sept. 11th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m, at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 15, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & CO. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [16-21]

LOANS Negotiated on Real Estate, Life insurance, or any Good Security on long time and Reasonable Interest. Prompt attention to Collections in all parts of the United States and Canada. Local and county manager wanted. Address The BanWiers Loan and Investment Co, Milwaukee, Wis.

MINNESOTA State Normal Schools AT Winona, Mankato, St. Cloud and Moorhead.

These schools are organized for the training of teachers for the public schools of the state.

ORGANIZATION.—Each school comprises two departments—the Normal Department and the Training Department or the Model School. The Normal Department embraces:

(a) An Elementary course of three years.

(b) An Advance course of five years.

(c) Elementary Professional course of one year, and an Advanced Professional course of two years for high school and college graduates.

(d) A Kindergarten training course (at Winona, St. Cloud and Mankato).

ADMISSION.—Graduates of high schools and colleges, and teachers holding county superintendents' first and second grade certificates are admitted without examination.

EXPENSES.—Tuition is free to all who pledge themselves to teach in Minnesota. Text books are furnished at a rental of $1.00 per term. Provision is make at each school for economical living. The average cost of furnished rooms with board is about $3.00 per week. The Ladies' Home at St. Cloud, the new Dormitory at Moorhead, and the Ladies' Home at Winona offer board, furnished room, heat and light, at from $3.00 to $3.50 per week.

DIPLOMAS.—By a recent act of the legislature a diploma becomes a state teachers' certificate of the first grade.

The next school year opens at St. Cloud and Moorhead Aug. 31.

The school at Winona and Mankato will enter upon continuous sessions from and after July 1, 1897. The school year will hereafter be divided into four quarters of 12 weeks each.

For free catalogues and circulars giving full information, address the presidents as follows:

IRWIN SHEPARD, Winona.
EDWARD SEARING, Mankato.
GEO. R. KLEEBERGER, St. Cloud.
LIVINGSTON C. LORD, Moorhead. [6-9

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,

Washington, D. C.

1897 TWENTIETH YEAR 1897

The People's Great Paper.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is now entering upon the 20th year of unprecedented success. It has won this success by sterling merit. It has demonstrated itself to be a journal of the very highest character. It is always loyal and true; it is absolutely reliable and exact in everything it says: its contents are always on the highest plane of literary and historical merit, and it has the MOST DISTINGUISHED CONTRIBUTORS, of any paper in the country. It is now publishing

General Sherman's Memoirs.

to which it has the exclusive right. These are intensely interesting. Besides it has contributions on important events of the war from Maj.-Gen. L. A. Grant, of the famous Vermont Brigade; Maj.-Gen. R. W. Johnson, of the army of the Cumberland; Maj.-Gen. H. M. Plaisted, of the armies of the Potomac and the South, and many others of equal note.

Its columns are filled every week with accounts of thrilling interests of real happenings of the war by the men of every grade and rank who did the actual marching, digging and fighting of the great contest.

It has now entered upon a vigorous campaign for the passage of a

Service Pension Bill.

Every veteran, son of a veteran, and all interested in the true history of the war, should not fail to subscribe.

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The National Tribune is publishing a series of handsome little booklets under this title, each of which is a condensed and absolutely correct presentation of facts and figures concerning the war of the rebellion. They are unequaled in their way, and have received the highest praise of competent authorities. Any one will be sent, postpaid, to any address on receipt of 5 cents. Send 5 cents for sample copy

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DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MANUAL OF DISEASES MAILED FREE.

Small bottles of pleasant pellets, fit the vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid upon receipt of price, 25 cents, except Nos. 28, and 32 are made $1.00 size only. Humphreys' Medicine Company, 111 William St., New York.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL "THE PILE OINTMENT."

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK

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And I am not turning out cheap work.

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P. E. LYNNE,

Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

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CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

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Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

EAL. &. HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it. Yours Respectfully, C. E. MISNER.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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FUR DRESSING AND DYEING A SPECIALTY.

We dress all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, harness and shoes.
We pay good price for black steer, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes.
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Plain - and - Ornamental - Painting,

Paper Hanging, Decorating and Kalsoming.

CROOKSTON, : : : : : MINNESOTA

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE people are utilizing the first fruits of McKinley prosperity in paying off Cleveland mortgages. Wise people.

PEOPLE who were favorably impressed with the "wheat and silver" theory last year are wondering how they could have been so easily fooled.

IT is a great thing for this country, now that there is an existing gold standard of value, that while we have an abundance of silver $521,000,000, in the Treasury, we have so limited it that we have the use of both money metals without fear of the depreciation of either.

THE manufacturer and the farmers are now engaged in a race to see who shall show the greatest evidence of prosperity. Come to think of it, that was just what the Republicans claimed last year—that prosperity in manufacturing and prosperity in farming went hand in hand.

THE most encouraging feature of the reports showing the return of business activity is that they come from small as well as large places. When every community finds itself busily employed the professional agitator finds his occupation gone and the country prosperous.

AN inferior quality of money always cheats the earner of wages. Capital knows all the ways and means of guarding against contingencies, and labor has not the chance to do so. The fact that the silver standard of money is everywhere associated with impoverished, servile labor tells the story.

THE whole world seems to be in league with the sound-money men to capture the farmers of the United States. Not only are wheat and other farm product still advancing in prices, but the foreign demand for our corn this year is far beyond anything ever before known.

IT is vain for the advocates of free-silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 to deny that their policy would include the silver standard, and will they explain how it is that the silver standard of money the world over, from India to Mexico, and China to Spain inclusive, means the degradation and abject poverty to workingmen?

THE Cleveland "Plaindealer," a daily Democratic newspaper of Senator Hanna's home, reluctantly admits that there is "some evedence of returning prosperity." It is moved to this admission by the fact that a single rolling-mill in that place which has been silent for years has started up with 3,500 men at work.

THE men who are "silverites" in theory are all "goldites" in practice. Not only do John McLean' Senator Stewart, Senator Jones, John P. Altgeld, "Vice-President" Sewall compel their creditors to pay in gold, but now the Tammanyites who are trying to stand up a dilapidated silver platform have issued a lot of new bonds of their society payable in gold.

MANY persons seem to be of the opinion that a premium of 135 in the City of Mexico on gold signifies that 135 cents in silver are equal to 100 cents in gold. The meaning is that two dollars and thirty-five cents in silver equal a gold dollar. This is what the silver standard does for Mexico. We hear of the sudden rise of goods in Mexico but not of a rise of wages. Will the workingmen of Ohio and Iowa give particular attention to that point? It concerns them.

ORATOR Bryan is not so busy these days as he was at this time last year. The New York Democrats bought his silence and absence with a "lick and promise;" the Ohio Democrats have given him notice that his presence will harm their cause in that State; the Maryland Democrats have no place for him in view of their straddling platform, and his own managers have warned him that he is endangering their cause by keeping up his talk upon a subject which everybody knows is becoming every day more unpopular.

THE Ohio and Iowa Democrats who made the silver question the sole issue of their campaigns this year are very blue now. The bottom has fallen out of the silver argument by reason of the further drop in the price of silver and the further increase in the prices of farm products and general prosperity, and now they are left with nothing to support their doctrines or their platform. It is said, but the people who took the bit in their teeth and adopted the platform of calamity in opposition to the views of the wisest men of their party must bear the responsibility of defeat.

WE received the handsome specimen book of the American Type Foundry Co., one day last week by express and have been puzzling ourselves ever since over the legend that appeared on the wrapper in bold face type: "To be Read Before Opening!" As there are no instructions as to how a fellow is going to work to read the book "Before Opening," and as we do not like to be discourteous enough to disobey such a polite request we are in something of a quandary what to do in the case. Will have to send to Webster & Brandtjen for the key.

THE first six months of the McKinley administration is in marked contrast with the corresponding period of the Cleveland administration. Then banks were tumbling, business houses were putting up their shutters, manufactories closing, farm prices falling, railroads going into the hands of receivers, men were idle everywhere, and strikes and riots were the order of the day. Now the railroads cannot furnish cars enough to move the crops, the prices are good, and the farmers hunting for more help, mills and factories are reopening, banks are complaining only of a plethora of ready money, and general activity and cheerfulness are resuming.

Noticed a Great Change.

"After an attack of typhus fever my health was broken-down. I was exceedingly nervous and very week. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and very soon a change took place. After taking four bottles I had gained wonderfully in strength." Miss Emma Wangerm, Box 3, Millston, Wisconsin.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache.

Very New Idea.

That's a good idea, is embodied in the construction of the Burlington's new "St. Paul and Minneapolis—Chicago and St. Louis limited."

Electric light, steam heat, wide vestibules, compartment sleeping cars, buffet library cars—everything that every other train has and some things that no other train has.

Newest and most costly of the earth's great trains, best too; so say the people who travel in it. No extra fares.

Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m.; St. Paul 8:05 p. m. daily. [19-22]

Better Than The Best.

Quick as the quickest, the Burlington, Minneapolis and St. Paul—Chicago and St. Louis limited.

Electric lighted, steam heated, wide vestibuled train, fresh from the builder's hands. Built at cost of over $100,000. Most beautiful, luxurious, comfortable, complete train ever placed in service on any railroad in any country. [19-22]

Teachers' Examination.

Notice is hereby given that examinations for the teachers of Polk county will be held on the following dates:

August 17 and 18, East Grand Forks.

August 20 and 21, Crookston.

September 24 and 25, Fosston and Fertile.

Examination for first grade certificates will be held in Crookston August 19, 20 and 21.

I. I. KAASA,

[17-22] County Supt.

$10.50 to Buffalo, N. Y. Via The Nickel Plate Road.

Account the G. A. R. encampment. Choice of either rail or water trip returning. Do not miss this opportunity of attending one of the greatest reunions of the comrades. Tickets on sale August 21st, 22nd and 23rd.

For full information call on address J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

[No 27. 18-19]

South or East; Which?

When a trip is contemplated it is always well to prepare in advance, in order to avoid little inconveniences which are often annoying. The two fast trains leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul daily via Wisconsin Central Lines for Milwaukee and Chicago make close connections with trains East and South. Being elegantly equipped with sleeping cars, parlor cars and day couches, they are fully appreciated by the traveling public. Your nearest ticket agent will give you complete information and furnish you folder of the Wisconsin Central Lines.

JAS. C. POND,

General Passenger Agent.

[16-tf] Milwaukee, Wis.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Sheriff Lawrence was out at Fosston last week.

Fac. McLennan was down from Angus on Friday.

The brick for Collin Bros.' new store began to arrive on the ground on Thursday.

Rev. F. L. Fraser went to Halloek to preach on Sunday.

The national encampment at Buffalo begins next Monday.

Charles Vine's family returned from the lake on Friday morning.

Atty. C. E. Boughton was in from Red Lake Falls on Tuesday.

Atty. Wilkinson went down to Fosston on Tuesday morning.

Capt. A. C. Rhinehart was over from East Grand Forks on Saturday.

S. L. Collins sold a team, harness and wagon to Dave Nell, of Wylie, on Monday.

Register Peterson went down to Ada on Thursday to look after the harvesting.

And Monday night was pretty close to a frost also but missed it by a degree or so.

Mrs. Amy Blackburn, of Grand Forks, was visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Bugg last week.

Sam Rosenthal returned last week from Chicago where he had been to lay in the fall stock.

Frank Grygla brought up 15 Polish emigrants on Thursday for the Kittson county colony.

The new grist-mill is rapidly rising skyward. The mill will be on deck for the present crop at this rate.

Geo. W. Stanton went over to Grand Forks on Monday to work up trade in the oatmeal line.

And Chief Gonyea thinks that they will put him off at Buffalo next week, if nothing happens to prevent.

The work of laying brick for the new store of Collin Bros., on Broadway was commenced on Tuesday.

A number of her little friends helped G. S. Chesterman's little daughter celebrate her sixth birthday on Thursday.

Geo. McLean Sr. has sold the house and lot that he recently purchased of the Collin Bros. Consideration $400.

Senator Ringdal had the misfortune to sprain an ankle badly which causes him to go on crutches for awhile.

Potatoes are going to be high this fall. Already buyers are trying to contract at from 50 to 60 cents per bushel.

The first new wheat delivered in St. Cloud last week was very badly shrunken but brought 75 cents per bushel.

H. J. Bergeman, representing the Wisconsin Central R. R. was in the city on Tuesday working up trade for his line.

The case of O'Hare vs Chas. W. Rauch has been decided in the general land office at Washington adversely to Rauch.

The binders are running lively this week in spite of the recent big rains. Lots of wheat will go into shock this week.

Once in awhile a hobo or two finds lodging at the cooler over night, but as a rule, box-cars are good enough for them.

A whole car load of lemons was received by a fruit store of this city on Thursday. They came from Los Angeles, Cal.

The Crookston hotel bus came out of the McKinnon Bros.' carriage shop on Monday as bright as one of dad's new dollars.

Geo. Ralph went down to Ada last week to do the engineering work on the dam that went out during the recent high water.

Among the first to go to the Clondyke was Bob Houston, of Everett, Wash., one of the original townsite owners of this city.

Prof. J. C. Sathre, of the Crookston Business College, returned this week from a visit to the old home in southern Minnesota.

Prof. Thomas Casey will be principal of the Fisher schools the coming year. The Prof. is one of the oldest of Polk county teachers.

Attorney A. C. Wilkinson and son returned last week from a fishing trip to the Rocky mountains. Report a very pleasant trip and numberless trout taken.

C. C. Knappen was up from Fisher on Tuesday. Says his wife is improving slowly, at last accounts from her, and is getting eager to return home.

Will Lyean now draws the lines over as fine a piece of horse-flesh as the city can boast of. He has purchased the Hugh Thompson trotting mare, Nellie.

If the care of the hair were made a part of a lady's education, we should not see so many gray heads, and the use of Hall's Hair renewer would be unnecessary.

Sunday night was cold enough for a frost but the heavy clouds all night evidently prevented the frost that was bound for this place.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

C. P. Cahoon takes advantage of the reduced rates this week to go east after his family. H. E. Cohooke goes along to see that they "put him off at Buffalo."

It is rumored that one of our old-time fellow-citizens, H. I. Hanscame has just returned from the Clondyke with $75,000 to show for a few months' work up there.

Mrs. Myers and Miss Seine, the ladies who got up the entertainment at the opera house for the ladies of the Episcopal church society, have gone to Grand Forks to work up a similar entertainment.

Miss Olga Sampson, whose bright face looks out of the general delivery window at the post office, has gone to visit friends at Thief River Falls during her brief vacation.

C. P. Cahoon starts this week for a visit to the old home in New York, where he expects to meet his wife and child and escort them home, sometime in September.

The Masons had planned a trip to Fosston for Thursday evening to raise a brother in the Fosston lodge, but the trip was postponed until the 19th on a request from the Fosston lodge.

Grand Forks is trying to secure as attractions for her street fair this fall, Dr. Carver, the great shootist and the diving horses. They come high but would be drawing cards.

Farmers improved the rainy weather on Friday to come to the city to do their week's trading. Couldn't work in the harvest field and didn't want to waste their time.

It is said that Andree, who started out in a balloon to find the North Pole has not been heard from. Doubtless he lit at Clondyke and is filling the balloon with gold for ballast.

Jake Ide was in from the Lowell farm during the rain on Friday talking very strongly of buying a threshing machine. Jake thinks there is plenty work this fall for one more machine.

If you want a farm see what E. G. Holmes has to say elsewhere in this issue. He is a reliable man to deal with and offers some great bargains. If you write him say that you saw his ad in the JOURNAL.

The president of the W. R. C., Mrs. A. J. Streeter and Mrs. C. S. Spendley will represent the Corps at Buffalo next week. Mrs. Spendley will visit friends and relatives at Binghampton and vicinity for awhile after the encampment.

Polk county should be well represented at the coming state fair. Mr. Purvis will receive and forward any contribution that our farmers may have that they would like to send. Deliver at the Great Northern land office near the depot.

A prairie schooner passed through the city on Friday bound for the reservation unless the parties—there were two families—find land that suits them before they get there. They were land-hunters from Iowa looking for new homes in this country.

The "fresh air children," who came up from the twin cities some two or three weeks ago returned to their homes on Friday evening via the N. P. R. R. They went all by their lonesome, the lady who brought them here having gone to the Rainy Lake country for an indefinite stay.

On Monday evening a Michigan sheriff went through the city with a young man in his custody who is charged with robbing mail sacks while serving as a letter carrier in Ann Arbor. He had been apprehended by the village marshal at Argyle, who will get the reward of $150 offered for the arrest of the party.

Rev. P. T. Hillman, who returned a few days ago from a trip taken in hopes to benefit his health, preached in his church on Sunday. The scene was pathetic when the pastor alluded to the condition of his health and said that that might be the last sermon he would ever preach on this earth.

Joseph Patnaude went to his farm at Gentilly this week to start the binders in his wheat harvest. He has completed that part of his Main street contract that lies in front of John Nicholson's place on the hill and the balance of the work, in front of Collins' livery barn will go till after harvest.

As far as heard from only three places are in the race for the National Encampment G. A. R. for '98, Denver, Cincinnati and Richmond, Va. There was a time—years ago, when the boys were extremely anxious to go to Richmond, and those who were with Grant did go, but today they are not so eager to go "on to Richmond." At this date it looks as though Cincinnati has the call, but there is no knowing what may develope in a week's time.

The price of butter in this market has stiffened up very materially during the past two weeks, and one of the main causes therefor is said to be mosquitoes that worry the cows so much as to cause a noticeable decrease in the flow of milk. But even as it is, butter is not where it should be. If we had to pay 25 cents per pound the year round it would be far better for the trade of the city and hence for every dweller in it. At 25 cents per pound the farmer can make a fair profit, and when the farmers have money they trade more liberally than when they have to go on tick.

On Thursday afternoon, a strong, robust, healthy looking young man, not over 18 or 20 years old, dressed in a good ordinary business suit, was around begging cold victuals from house to house, rather than to accept employment whereby he might have obtained his food in an honest, independent way. Such cases as this should be met by an emphatic refusal every time, and then those as able to work as this young man undoubtedly was would be forced to go to work to earn his livelihood. But as long as people will humor such cases by feeding them just so long will the tramp nuisance continue unabated.

Hay has been selling from $3.50 to $4.50 per ton since new hay appeared in this market, and yet there are some who grumble at the price. If we don't miss our guess woefully these prices are low to what they will be before another season. We would not be a bit surprised to see a material advance by the time that farmers get through with their harvesting and are ready to go to hauling again. It requires over twice as much land to produce a ton of upland hay this year as usual and so far the bottom lands have been too wet to mow over. Those who have already contracted for hay at $4. to $4.50 are wise.

The family of patrolman Lariviere went out to Joseph Lariviere's, in the town of Russia for a visit, and Albert, the son of the policeman accompanied a son of Mr. Lariviere out to the field to mow. All went well till about 5 o'clock when in some way Albert got in front of the cutter bar unperceived by the driver of the mower, and before the team could be stopped, or the boy get out of the way, one foot was nearly cut off at the ankle joint. The unfortunate boy was brought to town as quickly as possible when it was found necessary to amputate the limb, which was done, and the little fellow was doing nicely at last accounts, which shows wonderful nerve for a boy only 12 years old.

A tramp dropped into Charli Misner's shop on Saturday to beg for three cents to buy some b—read, (he said.) While he was soliciting his beer money from the customers (and meeting with no success,) Jones, the Minneapolis insurance man, dropped in a minute and later went out. "Say, mister," said the tramp to Charlie, "aint that the chief of police?" Charlie looked at him knowingly, and the tramp said "I knew that was him, I've seen him before, don't give me away!" and he lit out as though a whole squad of police was after him. Pretty quick Jones returned and on being informed of the suspicious action of the tramp started out to find him, but he had flown and is no doubt running yet.

One Crookston woman has a garden that ought to be taken to the state fair as a model. It is kept so free from weeds that a person looking it over could easily get the idea that weeds could not grow in it if they wanted to. She always has the earliest vegetables that can be found in any garden in the city—genuine Crookston products, and she now has ripe tomatoes, sweet corn, potatoes and all such stuff in abundance. It is worth while to go and look this garden over and see what can be done in that line, for it is as near perfection as one can imagine a garden to be. And vegetables are not the only product of this model garden, for you may there also see a profusion of lovely flowers that look as though they might be the products of a green-house. It seems incredible that this garden could be the result of the labors of one woman, but we are assured that such is the fact. The name of the lady who has this lovely garden is Mrs. Kelsey, who lives with her son, W. E. Kelsey on Fourth street.

On Monday night Chief Gonyea ran in five hoboes who had stolen a case of shoes from a Great Northern freight car. On Sunday night a car had been broken into and a pair of shoes stolen, and during the day the chief got a pointer that he thought would enable him to nab the thief. Monday evening he hitched up his horse and taking patrolman Eek in the buggy with him started for Carman. Just after crossing the bridge they noticed some men coming down the railroad grade with something on their shoulders, and they drove right into the crowd and jumping out surrounded the men and asked them what they had in the box. One of the men responded that they found the box near the railroad track, and supposed it to be crackers they were going to take it over to the mill for the men. The chief took the box and one man in the buggy, bunched the other four and ordered them to fall in behind, telling Eek to follow them and shoot down the first man who attempted to get away, he drove to the station, locked up his men, and on investigation found that the box contained shoes. The men were brought before Judge Holt on Tuesday morning and the hearing postponed till A. C. Wilkinson, the railroad attorney could return from Fosston. The gang will no doubt go over the road for a term of years.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo O., contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggist, price 75c per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

For The G. A. R. Encampment.

To be held at Buffalo, N. Y., tickets will be sold via the Nickel Plate Road at rate of $10.50 for the round trip. Returning either via rail or boat to Cleveland. Arrangments have been made for parties wishing to remain in sleeping cars at Buffalo to have the cars tracked convenient to street car lines to any part of the city. Call on or address J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. [No 28. 18-19]

The Burlington's Beauty.

That is what the St. Paul and Minneapolis papers call our new train, the "Minneapolis and St. Paul—Chicago and St. Louis limited."

The "Pioneer Press" says that "No cars on any railroad or in any railroad or in any country are equal to those of the Burlington's limited."

"Pullman's latest and richest."—"St. Paul Globe."

"Veritable palaces on wheels."—"St. Paul Dispatch."

"Grand beyond description."—"Minneapolis Tribune."

"The two real advance agents of prosperity."—"Minneapolis Journal"

Electric light, steam heat, wide vestibules, compartment sleeping and buffet library cars—everything that any other train has and some things that no other train has.

[19-22]

Euclid Items.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Mrs. E. B. Ballou entertained for her sons, Chase and Walter, by an honor party last Thursday evening.

Geo. Berg received a new Gaar-Scott threshing outfit last week.

Miss Nellie Chapin and Trixy Pitkin visited with the family of W. L. Davies at Angus the first of the week.

Chas. E. Sawyer was up from Crookston last week reviewing life insurance trade.

John Kirsh spent a portion of last Saturday in our village.

Among those who attended the Sunday school institute held at Crookston last week, were: Mesdames, Chapin, Teal, Misner and Pitkin, Trixy Pitkin, Robt. Teal Harry Chapin.

Depression of Spirits

so common in summer-time, accompanied by loss of energy, lack of thought-power, means a deficient supply of nourishment. The vital force is lost. It isn't a question of muscle and sinew, but of resistance and endurance. At any age, but especially in youth, it involves the risk of lung disease. Loss of flesh and a cough are threatening signs.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with the hypophosphites, meets these cases perfectly. It tones up, fattens and strengthens.

In Scott's Emulsion the taste of the oil is fully disguised, making it almost as palatable as milk.

For sale at 50c. and $1.00 by all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Mfg. Chemists, New York

DEFECTIVE PAGE

1897	AUGUST.					1897
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TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Chief Goayea went down to Climax on Thursday last.

Miss Carrie Welland was in from Fosston on Thursday last.

J. R. Barb has moved into Ole Hoven's house on Elm street.

Robt. Casemy and wife came down from Euclid on Thursday last.

Tom Bjoin went up to Fosston to sell a threshing machine.

Dr. Chapln and daughter came down from Euclid on Thursday.

Judge Ives seems to be having a royal good time in the old country.

Ole Vaule is building a fine residence on Cowing street, and has it nearly completed.

W. L. Davies was down from Angus last Thursday, trading with the JOURNAL advertisers.

L. W. Clark has moved into the the rooms over the Crookston Plumbing Co.'s establishment.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Magean welcomed the arrival of a bright baby girl on Wednesday of last week.

Miss Bradford left for her home in Illinois, last week, after a pleusant visit with friends in this city.

The attendance at the summer school has increased to over 200, which is an excellent showing.

Tramps held up a man near Fisher on Thursday of last week and relieved him of a small sum of money.

C. C. Knappen was up from Fisher on Thursday of last week. It is rumored that he has sold the Climax Chronicle.

Before the big rains of Friday and Saturday the fields were too soft in many places and the additional moisture complicated matters considerably.

The JOURNAL editor starts this week for the encampment at Buffalo, N. Y., expecting to be gone about ten days.

James Munro, a lieutenant in the regular army was in the city last week visiting his old class-mate, E. A. Webster.

Dave McCleary was down from the big Hill farm near Northcote last Thursday for supplies for the harvest field.

Mrs. Walter C. Lee, after a pleasant visit with relatives and friends in this city, has returned to her home in Buffalo, N. Y.

Engineer Dake Jewell and family were called home from the lake last week owing to the illness of Mrs. Jewell's mother.

See that your ticket for the National encapment at Buffalo reads via the Wisconsin Central R. R. between St. Paul and Chicago.

Frank Hertz reported his safe arrival at Seattle on Thursday last and expected to leave for Alaska the following Monday.

A drizzling rain on Friday interfered with the harvesting operations. Nothing but potatoes especially benefits by rain now.

Reports of wheat shrinking in shocks are numerous and there are those who predict a very small average yield for the Valley.

The subscriptions to the street fair fund are now sufficient to warrant the undertaking, and it will be held sometime early in October.

A. W. Foss and wife returned on Thursday from the old home near Chatham, Ont., where Mrs. Foss had been visiting for some time.

Wheat took a three cent jump last week reaching 76 cents—and the prospects all are favorable that it will go higher before it goes lower.

The pedagogues and the stenographers indulged in a game of ball last week in which the peds walloped the stenogs to the queen's taste.

The city was full of farmers, on Saturday. Too wet to work in the harvest fields and might as well come to town to trade as to idle about home.

See that your ticket to Buffalo reads via Wisconsin Central R. R. Go by boat one way if you choose. Wisconsin Central and Nickel Plate is a good combination.

Early on Friday morning a heavy shower occured, accompanied by some hail, but we have heard of no damage resulting as yet so it could not have been very extensive.

And Saturday was another patience-trying day, rain, rain, rain till everything was as thoroughly soaked as it could be. It seems to rain so easy when it is not needed.

Mrs. A. F. George and daughter returned from a visit to Mrs. George's parents at Ashland on Friday. Mrs. Walter Cane, a sister of Mrs. George came with them for a visit.

Fred Chapin starts this week with his family for a visit to the old home in New York state. Expects to be away about three months—if he can stand being lonesome that long.

Charles Jefferson returned from Milton N. D. on Thursday evening, having completed his contract at that place. He gets back just in time for the encampment at Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kyle welcomed the arrival of a bouncing baby boy on Wednesday night of last week. All concerned reported doing well and it is thought John himself may also recover.

Every old comrade will want to take in the encampment at Buffalo this month. Secure tickets via the Wisconsin Central R. R., mention that you want to come or go by water.

Mrs. E. C. Davis, while engaged in household duties, last week, fell and broke her leg. Dr. Dunlop reduced the fracture and she is doing nicely considering her age and the hot weather.

Rev. B. B. Haugen, of Fergus Falls, who has recently visited the Holy land delivered a lecture at the United Lutheran church in this city on Monday evening on what he saw in Palestine.

Inspector Geo. Wright will be in Crookston about the first of Sept. to give the new pine estimators some valuable pointers as to their duties and how to go to work to accomplish them.

The ladies of the Episcopal church society realized between $35 and $40 from the entertainment at the opera house, one week ago Tuesday evening, but they did lots of work for it.

The Sunday school covention held at the Presbyterian church last week was well attended and a very successful meeting. Among the speakers from abroad was a brother of Rev. Fraser of this city.

Ben Strawbridge took a spin over to North Dakota on Friday. Friday is said to be an unlucky day on which to engage in any new enterprise, but Ben seemed to be playing in great luck.

B. F. Zarracher has been very much under the weather for the past ten days. He was intending to go to Buffalo with the comrades but this siege seems to put an effectual veto on that plan.

J. R. Clements will spend some time in Minneapolis this fall looking after repairs on some business blocks he owns there. Mrs. Clements will remain in the family residence on Houston avenue, in this city.

If you are going to the National encampment at Buffalo take the Wisconsin Central R. R. from St. Paul and secure transportion one way by water if you prefer that way. Price of tickets the same as all rail.

The ladies of the congregational Missionery socity gave a 15 cent tea at the residence of Mrs. A. E. McDonald, Jerome's addition, on Thursday evening, from 6 to 9 o'clock. It was well attended and a very enjoyable event.

Friday was a rainy day up till 4 o'clock when the sun shone brightly till it went down, then the sky began to overcast with clouds again and at 8:30 quite a shower set in, raining heavily for a half hour or so.

You will find the Wisconsin Central line and the Nickel Plate the best combination to take for the encampment at Buffalo. One way by boat if you prefer that way. Be sure and buy your ticket via Wisconsin Central and Nickel Plate.

Bob Heron, who has made his home at Little Falls since he left Crookston, is now a full-fledged commercial traveler. He travels for a large boot and shoe house. He left here on Thursday to go over and do up the North Dakota folks—or shoe up—as the case may be.

C. S. Mellen is the name of the man selected to be president of the Northern Pacific railroad in place of E. W. Winter, resigned. Dan S. Lamont is elected vice-president. It is thought that Fred D. Underwood, at present general manager of the Soo road will be offered the position of general manager.

S. L. Collins said to a JOURNAL reporter on Friday evening. "No, I have not purchased that new piano at our house. The agent wanted to put it in a few weeks on trial and I let him do it. Don't have to buy it unless I want to, after a good trial."

The training school closes this week in a blaze of glory as it were. The actual work ceases today and the balance of the week will be devoted to examination of teachers. It has been an interesting and profitable session.

Col. J. A. Bemis looks as natural as life, sitting in his favorite seat under the awning in front of the Commercial hotel. He has enjoyed a great deal of sickness since he left that hotel in '92, and is not so awful rugged yet, but hopes to improve more rapidly now that he feels at home again.

Norwood Davies and Alfred Campion returned on Thursday from their California trip. Besides taking in the Christian Endeavor covention they traveled about the state a good deal viewing the country. They found lots of fruit, but saw no better country than Minnesota can show.

Louis Gonyea returned on Friday evening from Moorhead where he had been after a man accused of forgery. He there learned that his man had gone direct to North Dakota from Crookston and is probably safe in some harvest field by this time.

O. S. Johnson was in from his Fairfax farm about 8 miles from the city on Thursday. Says he has seen lots of wheat that is shrinking in the shock till it looks as though it would not grade better than No. 2 Northern. He does not look for an extraordinary big crop of 1 Hard this year.

The street fair project seems to be well received, judging from the manner in which the $5 subscriptions are rolling up. It is the intention to hold it in early October if the support warrants the undertaking; and the indications are that there is public spirit enough in the city to get up a rousing fair. While the cost is great the resulting benefits will warrant the outlay.

A postal from Rev. H. P. Fisher assures us of his safe arrival at the old home in Massachusetts and that he is enjoying his visit hugely. He says that fruit is very plentiful this year especially early apples. They are having an abundance of rain and as a consequence hay will be a heavy crop. He will be back refreshed for his labors in the Congregational pulpit early in September.

H. C. Johnson reports that he started in on his wheat one week ago Tuesday as it looked to be perfectly ripe and ready to cut, but on a closer inspection he found that many heads were still in the milk and unfit to cut. Says that if men go on color this year they are liable to be fooled and cut their wheat too green as it looks yellow enough to be fully ripe when it is not. Thinks this is the reason you hear so much about shrunken wheat.

There seems to be a well authenticated case of leprosy in Clay county. It is said that not long ago a man was sent to Mt. Clemens, Mich. for medical treatment and after the case had been diagnosed there it was pronounced leprosy of the worst kind, and the man was sent back to Clay county with promptness and dispatch. The man died soon after he returned, and there are said to be other cases of it and that the county authorities will investigate and establish rigid quarantine.

"You may tell your readers that I shall commence cutting wheat Monday morning; the recent rain seems to have ripened the wheat rapidly and has not made the land too soft," said A. J. DeLance to a JOURNAL reporter on Sunday evening. "You may say, also, that I have some corn that is 11 or 12 feet high and not tasseled out yet; what it will be then I can't say yet. I think I shall save a sample of it for the street fair. Have my barley all cut and it is a fine crop.

Everything does not seem to be peaceful and serene between some of the members of the council and the mayor. At the last meeting the council attempted to turn down mayor Brown's appointee for city attorney by voting his salary down to $60 for the balance of this term and voting Martin O'Brien in as assistant at a salary of $150—and while this child's play goes on the best interests of the city must necessarily suffer. It seems to us that some middle ground could be found that would be tenable to tide over any differences.

While we have had very trying weather for growing crops it would seem that we are not alone. Reports from the eastern and middle states indicates great losses from too much rain—one section in New York state the wheat in shocks has sprouted so badly as to destroy its value for milling purpose, so that it would seem that we are not the only ones who suffer by any means. Most of our farmers will have some wheat, whatever the grade may be, the price will be better than for years before, it is thought. Wheat countries everywhere show a great shortage in yield—and flour must be had at any price.

Jack McPhee was up from the Lockhart farm on Saturday. He told a JOURNAL reporter that an uncle of his, a man about 70 years of age arrived in St Louis from the Clondyke country with $75,000 in gold that he had taken out of his claim there. He was one of the first to reach that now famous gold district and his claim is No. 12, and judging from the tangible evidence he brought home with him, must be one of the best ones there, enough at least to take care of the old man pretty comfortably during the balance of his natural life and leave something to his heirs besides.

"What will the harvest be?" will require the threshing machines to decide, but it is probably true that it will not be as large as was anticipated before the big rains set in. And even one week's time on some of the early cut wheat has changed the prospects of a week ago wonderfully. We have reports of lots of wheat, that when cut was nice and plump that now is shrunken to No. 2 Nothern at least, and possibly below that grade. That much damage has resulted from too much rain, is only too plain, but to what extent can not be fully determined till the threshing machines tell the story. Many who had fondly hoped for a big crop of 1 Hard will no doubt be sadly disappointed.

"What we say we will Guarantee."

A Three Price School Clothes Sale.

School begins three weeks from today. That's Sept. 6th. Are your boys ready, getting ready? We have re-classed our entire Boys' clothing stock without regard to profit-making. Our only aim from now till school opens, is to sell as many suits as possible, and to give big values in every purchase. An absolute clearance of Boys' clothing is necessary from our point of view. It is good business for us to lose the Money. You may pick from any line you choose, and you'll not get a suit worth less than you pay for it, If you do, we'll buy it back. Each lot on a separate table. Front. Clothing department.

Lot 1
95c a Suit

Sizes 5 to 14 years. Some are all wool, and some are wool and cotton mixed. They have been marked at $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50 and $4 but that's when clothes were higher. A few in light colors, but mostly all in good fall shades. Some double-breasted jackets, some single and a few blouse effects. This lot should be sold in a jiffy.

Lot 2
$1.48 a Suit

Being unalterably opposed to carrying odds and ends in stock, we've put this price on every boy's suit, that is not complete in line of sizes. It's in this lot you'll find the largest variety in styles and colors. Your boy may not need a suit right away, but you'd better buy now, save money, and get your pick. The price is about one-third what they are really worth.

Lot 3
$1.95 a Suit

Just 48 strictly all wool suits in good colors. The poorest suit in this lot will save you about one-half. The chance wont come again, for clothing will be higher. It's bound to be. You want to see fresh clothing here this fall. We do this to meet your wishes. Economy says buy, for future use, at once.

There's not a better stock of school shoes, for the little ones, in this North-western corner, than ours.

Our Rule: One Price only and that the Lowest. All good marked in plain figures

Fontaine & Anglim,
Department Store — Crookston, Minn.

CLEARANCE SALE

To Make Room For our Fall Stock

No shop-worn goods. All seasonable, fashionable and up to date.

Lowest Cash Prices.

EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN. Main Street.

Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best, in fact—the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills Do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

Crookston Normal and Business College

Opens its next school year Oct., 5th 1897. Seven courses, viz: Preparatory, Teachers, Commercial, Elocution, Penmanship, Music, and Shorthand and Typewriting.

ADMISSION:—Students may enter at any time, no examination necessary.

EXPENSES:—Tuition $1.00 per week. Good board and furnished rooms, including heat and light, and taken care of, for $2.35 per week.

For catalogue and full particulars address,
MALM & SATHRE,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

For the choicest line of Fresh Groceries to be found in the city give us a call.

We handle only the goods that the people want and we sell them at the lowest uniform prices.

We refund your money, as usual, just as cheerfully as we accept it, if goods are not as represented,

SLOCUM'S GROCERY.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

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CHAPTER XV.

After following down the bank of the arroyo a mile or two we struck into a horse trail which led down toward the Gila river. In and out among thinly wooded foothills, alternating with stretches of grassy valley, sometimes descending abruptly into a ravine, with a steep bank to climb beyond, the party wound its way in single file. The outlaw chief rode in the van, followed by his two men. Lupita and Carmen came next, and Felix and I brought up the rear. In our dark ride through a country unfamiliar to us we had to trust our safety and Carmen's to the good faith of the three rustlers, each of whom rode with a price on his head. The only guarantee of their friendly behavior lay in the influence of the Mexican actress with the leader, and her good will toward us had been inspired by the desire of revenge upon a recreant lover, with perhaps a compassionate feminine impulse toward her high bred sister of the same race.

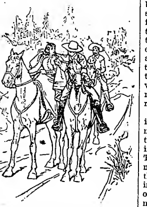
Of the two girls who in the darkness preceded Felix and me along the devious trail, Lupita, sitting astride her horse like a handsome cowboy, rode in advance. Now and then, where the lay of the ground favored it, Felix pressed his horse onward so as to ride by the side of Carmen. The few softly spoken words which at such times passed between them seemed vastly to comfort and encourage her. As the night grew more chilly he took from behind his saddle the rolled up Indian blanket and wrapped it about her. Observing this with approval, Lupita took from behind her saddle a large black mantle and wrapped it similarly about herself.

Once Felix drew rein and fell back so as to speak with me.

"If ever we get safe to white settlements, I shall marry her—if I can," he whispered.

"So far as her liking for you goes, there doesn't seem to be any hitch in the matter," I said.

"Perhaps not. But there is her father to reckon with, and there's likely to be plenty of trouble from him. While you were riding ahead of the carriage this afternoon he may have thought Carmen



He took the Indian blanket and wrapped it about her.

and I were getting too much interested in each other. At any rate, he took occasion to praise her as a dutiful daughter and then told how she had been affianced, ever since she was 10 years old, to the son of a particular friend of his in Sonora, one of the Monteverdes, rich and well connected. That's a sort of obstacle that can't easily be brushed aside or got over, for the Mexicans hold fast to engagements of this kind and will carry them out though the world fall."

"If the girl cares for you, and you really mean to marry her, I'll back you to win, with or without the don's consent," I answered.

He smiled, hummed a bar of a Mexican love tune and rode into his place in the line.

At last the valley opened before us, wide and dark, with the lights ahead of Las Polonias. Beyond the little cluster of flaming points was what seemed a broad lake, spreading lengthwise down the valley.

The narrow path along which we had been traveling came into a wagon trail, which permitted the party to close up its ranks more compactly.

"The Rio Gila's in flood," I heard the outlaw leader say. "There'll be no passing it for days."

"I wonder what's the meaning of so many lights in the village," he added. "Something's going on there out of the common run."

Soon our route lay along an irrigating ditch, with mud walled fields upon either side. At the outskirts of the village Billy called a halt, and, telling the party to remain where it was, rode ahead to reconnoiter.

Presently he came back.

"It's all right," he said. "They're getting ready for some kind of fandango—a baile or a wedding. We'll go on in and see what it is."

* * * * * * * *

In the little plazeta of Las Polonias some things had been going on this day of great interest to the people of the town and to others who had come or were expected from away. Francisco Padilla of Los Tejones, beyond the Gila, was this night to wed a senorita of the same hamlet, Tomasa Lujan, the niece of the head man and alcalde of Las Polonias, Don Ambrosio Lujan. The locality in which the prospective bride and groom lived was remote and difficult of access from the main traveled routes, and so Don Ambrosio, in the generosity of his heart, had invited them to Las Polonias to be married in his house. Here he would provide the wedding feast and entertain the bridal party, the priest and the guests from afar.

While Francisco and Tomasa, with their parents and an escort of intimate friends, were on their way to Las Polonias Don Ambrosio and his spouse, aided by many willing helpers, were preparing a feast that should exemplify the hospitality of their house. Seven kids and as many lambs were being roasted and broiled after the various methods of the Mexican cuisine, while the hot, red chili sauce with which they were to be served was simmering in earthen pots. Tortillas, bread and sweet cakes had been baked in a profusion worthy the occasion. Coffee, freshly roasted and ground, ready for the boiling, diffused its aroma through the house, while in a room, for the time being kept under guard and censorship, a spirituous odor proclaimed the liberal supply of whisky, aguardiente and wine of the Rio Grande valley provided for the general entertainment.

Now with the coming of nightfall, with the great room cleared and swept for dancing, with the priest arrived from Silver City, the musicians waiting with harp and guitars and most of the guests from abroad present, instead of Francisco and Tomasa from up the valley, the river had come down in flood, cutting the wedding party off from Las Polonias and upsetting every arrangement.

"Que lastima! What a pity!" mourned Aniceta, the alcalde's wife. "The people here have come so far, and now there is to be no wedding until—who knows when. The priest must go away tomorrow early to bury the people the Apaches killed yesterday down the valley, and no one knows how long it will be before he can come again. Was ever anything so unfortunate!"

Bad as things were, there was nothing to do but make the best of them. The guests must be entertained, and, so long as there was no reason to think that harm had befallen the bridal party beyond the inconvenience of delay, there should at least be the dance and supper for the people present. But these festivities could not decently begin before the hour appointed for the marriage ceremony, and meanwhile the alcalde and his spouse waited, looking out upon the spreading waters in the valley bottom, in the direction from which the wedding party was expected, as if it might yet in some miraculous way arrive on time.

In the great house of the alcalde, and in other houses of the village, the senoras and senoritas, in their finery, with their husbands and admirers were waiting impatiently for the ball to begin. The general joy had been damped by the news that there would be no wedding that night, but there was still the dancing as a consolation. At last the sound of a rattling tune, played by musicians upon the portal before the house, gave the signal for the guests to assemble in the ballroom.

It was at this time that our party rode into the village. The cry was raised that the bridal party had arrived, but the mistake was discovered when we rode to the alcalde's door and asked for hospitality. Don Ambrosio welcomed us cordially and called for a man to show us the corral where our horses could be kept and fed. His wife at the same time came forward to add her greeting. While Felix assisted Carmen to dismount from her horse, Lupita slipped from hers unaided and stood by the side of Don Ramon's daughter. Her cowboy hat had disappeared, the long cloak fell to her heels, hiding the silver spurs, while the upper part was drawn cowlwise over her head so far as to hide her forehead. In such guise she might with equal probability have been taken for a pious nun or the mysterious heroine of a masquerade. Aniceta saluted her with reverence and conducted the two to the room which had been prepared as the bridal chamber for the belated couple disconsolately waiting somewhere beyond the Rio Gila.

Here she bade them consider the room and the entire house as theirs and saw personally that all preparations were made for their comfort. More than this, she threw open a wardrobe in which were hanging several of the silk gowns and mantillas which every Mexican woman of her quality is supposed to possess.

"The beautiful senorita may wish a change of dress," she said. "Anything in the wardrobe is at her service to wear. We were expecting that my niece Tomasa and her husband would occupy this room. They were to have been married tonight. Alas, where are they now?" Then, seeing that her listeners were interested in the topic, she went on to give them an account of the intended wedding and the mishap that had interfered to prevent it.

While Carmen laved herself with fair water Lupita darted into an adjoining room, where she tipped things about and examined them inquisitively.

"This is the priest's chamber," she called. "Here is his rosary. I think the alcalde's wife took me for a nun. I've a great mind to be one in earnest for a little while."

She swept back to Carmen with the rosary about her neck, and, suddenly stopping, stood posed before her, with hands crossed upon her breast, the long cloak drawn over her head in the attitude of a nun at devotion. Then, with a laugh, she threw off the cloak and began to dance, rattling the beads of the rosary like castanets.

Carmen was too much horrified at the sacrilege to protest in words. Instantly Lupita stopped and stood looking at her seriously. Carmen, her simple toilet completed, sat by the window, her elbow on the sill, her forehead resting upon her hand. Her eyes and mouth showed that she was on the point of crying. It was little wonder that she should feel disconsolate, poor child, flung as she was among strangers, weary and famished, after the exciting, perilous vicissitudes of such a day.

"What is it, senorita, that troubles you now?" asked Lupita in a tone that expressed her sympathy.

"My father and friends at home—what will they say and think of me after this, carried away and remaining so long under protection of men who are not of my kin? You know how severe and exacting our people are with an unmarried girl. And I am innocent."

Lupita was silent for a moment, then laughed.

"Senorita Carmen Bustamante," she said, "you love the young American caballero who fought for you and rescued you. Why not marry him tonight?"

"Marry him — tonight?" repeated Carmen, turning quickly round toward her madcap adviser with eyes very wide open, yet with no sign of displeasure in

"Why not? He will jump at the chance."

"Marry without my father's consent, away from his house, with none of my kindred present?"

"Why not?" The priest is here, and 100 guests will dance at your wedding. Then you can snap your fingers at the world. And at your father, too," she added under her breath.

Carmen said nothing. She was thinking gravely. Presently she rose, walked to the mirror and began to arrange her hair. She still was absorbed in thought, but a little look of complacency came upon her face at the sight of the fair picture the glass reflected. Lupita threw the cloak about herself and slipped from the room.

Five minutes later the Mexican actress was talking earnestly with Felix in a corner of the ballroom. Then they went together to the room where Carmen was, and Felix knocked at the door, spoke and passed in. Lupita drew the door to, leaving it still ajar, and stood outside. Presently Felix came out with the air of a man who has no time to spare, took Lupita's hand and kissed her cheek gratefully as he passed and went to find the alcalde.

"Remember that I am Sister Magdalena—a sister of charity—from Tucson," she whispered as he left her.

He found Don Ambrosio sitting with me in the little room which served as his office. A servant had just brought in a decanter and some glasses. The alcalde, warm with his own hospitality, was in a most accommodating mood and asked only questions enough to secure the necessary names and places of residence before granting a license, under his official seal, empowering Felix Marchant and Carmen Bustamante to unite together in the holy bonds of matrimony.

With the priest the matter of performing the marriage ceremony was not arranged so easily. It was with some severity that he spoke to Felix, after asking him the questions customary in such cases.

"It is strange," he said, "that none of her family or any one claiming the authority of a guardian should be present at a ceremony so solemn and important. I feel that I am not authorized to perform the ceremony without the verbal or written consent of her responsible guardian."

"Permit me, father, to address you," spoke a voice soft but earnest at our elbow. "I am her guardian."

I turned to see Lupita, smooth and demure in her sister's garb. In the wardrobe of the bridal chamber she had found a black mantilla, which, by her art, had become a nunlike head covering which mostly concealed her face. The cloak which she wore to complete her attire I felt positive was the one which Sangrado had thrown from his shoulders and left on the ground when he scaled the corral wall at the San Simon stage station the night before. But it was in her voice and manner that most she showed the religieuse, pure and holy. In tones calm and convincing she continued:

"The senorita, who is motherless, was intrusted to my care while, with her father, we journeyed to Silver City, where we had hoped to find you. There it was our intention that you should solemnize the marriage between her and the young American caballero. Upon the road we were informed that you were not in town, but would be here tonight. Her father's wagon broke down, and he was unable to travel the rough trail to Las Polonias. He is a poor man, who cannot afford to leave his property upon the plain. He directed us to take the saddle horses and come here at once to get you to perform the ceremony, while he will travel on to meet us later in Silver City."

"But did he send no writing giving his consent?"

"Father, as I have said, he is a poor man. He cannot read or write. He would not have thought of writing if he could have done so. He believes that no priest would for an instant doubt the word of a sister of charity."

The priest looked at her as she stood, the picture of guileless sincerity, her eyes, in her earnestness, modestly raised to look him in the face, her fingers playing with his own rosary which he failed to recognize as it hung about her neck. His brow cleared.

"Pardon my hesitation, sister," he said, with grave respect. "It was my duty, as you know, to make full inquiries in a matter such as this. Your presence and consent are sufficient to assure me that it is proper that I should unite the couple in marriage. Let the young woman appear."

The gayly dressed dancers in the hall, whirling in a picturesque Spanish waltz,

The priest was standing, with Felix and Carmen before him.

stopped in surprise as the music, at a word from Don Ambrosio, suddenly ceased. In a little space, clear of people, at the head of the hall the priest was standing, with Felix and Carmen before him. Hardly understanding at first the meaning of what was going on, so unexpectedly had it come about, the guests crowded round at a respectful distance and heard the brief and impressive ceremony which made the young couple man and wife. Then, as the little group concerned in the ceremony passed into the room beyond, the musicians struck up a lively tune, and once again the dance went on more merrily than before.

To satisfy the requirements of the Mexican wedding custom, the bride and groom had to appear once on the floor in the dance and to sit for a time at the wedding feast. But soon they disappeared, and I saw them no more that night.

For the safety of our horses I took my blankets to the corral so as to sleep near the animals. Glancing into the ballroom before I retired from the scene I saw Lupita among the dancers upon the floor. Attired in a gayly flowered silk gown, she was, both from her beauty and the grace of her dancing, the cynosure of admiration. In the same set with her was Billy the Kid, his pistols bulging his coat skirt as he danced. The priest had long before gone to bed; but, even had he been present, he scarcely would have recognized in the reckless, handsome dancer the demure sister of charity who had posed as the guardian angel of Don Ramon's daughter. His rosary he had found in his room, in the place where he had laid it down.

When I woke next morning in the bright sunlight, the outlaws had departed. In place of their horses there were some other animals in the corral which I had not noted the night before, but which yet had a familiar appearance. The reason of this became clear to me when, on opening the gate, I saw drawn up on the outside the wagons both of Don Trinbajo and the Missourian, and accompanying them had come the two prospectors. Finding the arroyos filled with water and the road badly washed out by the flood that came from the rains in the mountains, they had turned off upon a wagon trail which led them, after the most of a night spent in travel, to Las Polonias.

Somewhat to my surprise, Lupita had not accompanied the outlaws. Indeed she seemed not at all inconsolable over the departure of her lover, which led me to suspect that they had parted amicably, by mutual agreement, to meet again when the occasion should serve. The priest had gone away before sunrise, so her audacious personation before him of a sister of charity remained undetected.

Senor Trinbajo, waiting for the water to fall so that he could resume his journey to Silver City, did a good stroke of business at Las Polonias. He set up his tent in the plaza and announced an afternoon and evening performance. Both were well attended and highly appreciated, and, of all the performers, the Senorita Lupita, acting in her familiar roles, won the loudest plaudits.

Early in the day a messenger was sent up the arroyo to find Don Ramon and notify him what had become of us. The arroyo had become fordable, and the don came back that night with Dolores and the messenger over the trail which Trinbajo had followed. To say that he was much taken back when he learned of the marriage is to express the situation mildly. But the joy of recovering his daughter and his gratitude to Felix for the part he had played in her rescue prevailed over all disappointment about the failure of his matrimonial scheme concerning her, and he accepted the situation with philosophy and later with satisfaction.

By nightfall the river had so far fallen that the bridal party, with Francisco and Tomasa, from Los Tejones, arrived soon after sundown. Most of the guests were still present, and, with no lack to eat and drink at Las Polonias they had only to await the return of the priest from down the river to celebrate the belated nuptials in proper style. But, though Don Ramon and Felix gave the young couple generous gifts, we did not wait to see them married. We were on our way to Silver City, where, the Apaches having left the country for the time being, we arrived on the second day without misadventure.

There I found dispatches calling me imperatively to the east. So I bade promptly to say adieu to our party, leaving Felix to attend to our business matters at Silver City, where he and his beautiful bride were to pass the first week of their honeymoon. After that they were to travel westward for a long visit at Don Ramon's hacienda, in the Santa Cruz valley.

THE END.

Why have we memory sufficient to retain the minutest circumstances that have happened to us and yet not enough to remember how often we have related them to the same person?—La Rochefoucauld.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

AN EAGLE REGIMENT.

THE EIGHTH WISCONSIN AND ITS NOTED BIRD "OLD ABE."

Recruited In the Forest Region, It Adopted a Live Eagle For a Protecting Ægis. Campaigns, Battles and Sieges In the West—The Eagle Under Fire.

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SYNONYMS of regiments were generally arbitrary and meant nothing unless the soldiers gave them significance by making the titles good upon the battlefield. The "Iron Brigade" got its name by accident and kept it because it was a good fit. The "Ironsides," the "Roundheads," the "Ellsworth Avengers" gave a good account of themselves upon the battlefield. The term "Bucktails" was applied to the Thirteenth Pennsylvania reserves because the men wore as badges of their origin a bucktail on their caps. The "Eagle" regiment, the Eighth Wisconsin, was so christened after it had adopted a live eagle as a protecting ægis for its valor.

The Eighth was organized in 1861 from companies many of which had their own nicknames. Company G, from Janesville, was known as the "Janesville Guard;" Company C, from Eau Claire, both as the "Eau Claire Eagles" and the "Eau Claire Badgers," and then there were the "Fox Lake Rifles," the "Sugar River Rifles" and the "Rough and Ready Guards" from Fitchburg.

The "Eagle," celebrated in history as "Old Abe," was recruited by Company C, "Eau Claire Badgers." The first hard fighting of the Eighth was at Corinth, Miss. There it was in the defenses for Battery Robinett. The battle at that point, on the 3d and 4th of October, 1862, was fierce in the extreme, and the regiment lost 21 killed and 83 wounded. The young commander, Colonel G. W. Robbins, was among the wounded.

Captain William J. Dawes of Company D, Eighth regiment, wounded Oct. 3 in this battle, gives the following incident showing the part played by "Old Abe" in battle: "Generals Price and Van Dorn were driving us toward Corinth, while we, under Rosecrans, were making a stubborn resistance, contesting every inch of our retreat. The object of our general was to tole them under the big siege guns of Fort Robinett and Williams. By a sudden movement of the enemy they got an enfilading fire upon our regiment which was exceedingly destructive. Of 85 men which I took in I lost 14 killed and wounded, and other companies lost in like proportion. Our field officers were all wounded. The general commanding the brigade, General Mower, had his horse killed the moment I fell, and his adjutant general, Temple Clark, was shot through the body. The same volley that did this mischief cut the cord of 'Old Abe,' who sat on his perch viewing this scene, and he slowly raised himself on his broad pinions and floated off over the rebel lines till I lost sight of him. I was gathered up in a blanket and carried from the field, hardly knowing which most to deplore, our defeat, my own disaster or the loss of our guardian ægis. Our broken regiment now fell back and passed me as I was carried slowly along, and as the colors of the regiment swept by I raised my head to salute them, and there in his proper place sat our bird, having returned from his reconnoissance and taken his own stand. What joy thrilled my heart! And it was a sure omen of the terrible slaughter made among the rebels the next day, completely destroying their army. Our eagle usually accompanied us on the bloody field, and I heard prisoners say they would have given more to capture the eagle of the Eighth Wisconsin than to take a whole brigade of men."

Many sharp skirmishes, some of them battles, fell to the lot of the Eighth in the war along the Mississippi before the great contest opened at Vicksburg. It took part in the desperate charges of the 19th and 21st of May. At one time during a scarcity of supplies these soldiers subsisted 16 days upon the allowance of four days' rations. They were chiefly employed there as sharpshooters. After serving three years and re-enlisting, the regiment took part in the heavy battle at Nashville. Upon its banner was inscribed at the close of the war 20 engagements and 13 skirmishes. It campaigned in 11 different states and traveled over 15,000 miles.

The fortunes of the regiment and its remarkable bird were so closely identified in campaign, battle and siege that a sketch of its career would be incomplete without the full story of "Old Abe."

A Chippewa Indian named Chief Sky captured the eagle on Flambeau river in the spring of 1861, and some of the Indians traded him upon one of their expeditions for a bushel of corn. His purchaser offered to sell him to the First Wisconsin. That offer was declined, but the next attempt was more successful, for some resident of Eau Claire bought the young eagle and presented him to Company C. In due time he was sworn into the service of the United States by putting around his neck red, white and blue ribbons and on his breast a rosette of the same colors.

The first time the regiment was in line in camp the eagle had his perch upon top of the flagstaff. The band struck up "Yankee Doodle," and the eagle seized one end of the streaming flag in his beak and spread his wings with a flapping motion, a sort of spontaneous acceptance of his mission. The "Eau Claire Badgers" then changed their name to the "Eau Claire Eagles," and the regiment adopted the title, the "Eagle" regiment. A perch was constructed for the eagle in the shape of a shield. Upon the shield was a crossed bar, for the eagle's resting place, and on each end of it were three arrows pointing outward, as in the great seal of the United States. This shield was provided with a staff and carried by a soldier like the battleflag and was always borne on the left of the regimental colors. The "Eau Claire Eagles" formed the color company.

As a matter of course the eagle received a great deal of attention, and endless rhapsodies were made over him in newspaper puffs and in speeches, but he was worthy of it all, for he went through every battle of the regiment, suffered hunger and wounds, flapped his wings over many a small victory and over the great one at the end. In the history of the regiment there is a description of him in the charge at Vicksburg, and that is an example of how he bore himself in every battle. Writing of the men in their grand rush forward, with "Old Abe" in the lead, the historian says:

"One hour—two hours' walking over heaps of accumulating dead and dying, and yet they struggle on. They reach the ditch. They pass it. They scale the ramparts. They plant there the Union flag. A shout goes up, but in an instant it is hushed in the throttle of death, when fresh troops come on to swell the slaughter, and yet the main works of those southerners, so worthy of our steel, yield not an inch.

"Meanwhile the eagle clinched his claws fast to the grooves of his perch, and, standing under the proud colors, bent his head soldierlike on a listening angle, his fierce eyes reflecting the glare of the battle, his wings outstretched, his voice heard, as oft before, cheering his compatriots to the shock for conquest. In the general wildness and confusion Homaston, the eagle bearer, rushing to keep at the head of the company, central in the regiment, accidentally stepped on a slippery canebrake and fell, when, in an instant, the eagle, shocked doubtless by a bullet that glanced with a quivering pressure on his breast, mounted up with a desperate spring for a flight, but the bearer held fast to the perch, while 'Abe,' at the other end of the cord, having gained great speed, lifted him from the ground, dragging him forward with such an impetus that it brought him abreast against a rough log, jerking back the bird and hurling them both together into the brush on the other side. The blow stunned Homaston and 'nearly knocked the breath from his body,' for he lay there apparently dead for a few minutes. Whether we call it Providence or not, that eagle's flight saved the life of his bearer.

"Had he not fallen at that instant, the well aimed shot of the enemy at those conspicuous standards pouring right there in the waves of fire would have killed Homaston and thrown the company into confusion. Lieutenant Thomas B. Butler, gallantly commanding, had in the outset given Sergeant Adolph Pitwch special instruction to 'watch the fate of Homaston,' and if he got wounded or killed, to 'be sure and secure the eagle.' Seeing him fall and noting the few moments of suspense, the sergeant rushed toward him just as he revived, and finding him not killed returned to his duty.

"Placing the eagle upon his perch again, Homaston hurried forward to his post on the left of the regimental colors, borne then by Sergeant Myron Briggs, and with him Lieutenant Butler and others stood under a large tree in front and in plain sight of the rebel batteries not 100 rods distant. Evidently espying the eagle and colors, the rebels poured a special fire of grape upon the daring group and sent a well aimed shell, which, hitting the top of the tree, cut it off, crashing to the ground. It burst with a horrid scattering, the pieces of

"THERE IN HIS PROPER PLACE."

which tore many holes in the flag and killed several, among whom were Lieutenant W. D. Chapman of Company F and Captain Stephen Estee of Company H. The eagle sprang for a flight again, but was held fast, and both he and his bearer escaped unharmed."

The eagle "Old Abe" was a celebrated feature of veteran gatherings, fairs and reunions for many years after the war. The sale of photographs of him netted $20,000. He died in March, 1881, from the effects of partial suffocation some time before during a fire in his quarters in the capitol building at Madison.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

She Knew.

"What is an average?" asked the teacher. The class seemed to be posed, but a little girl held out her hand eagerly. "Please, it's what a hen lays her eggs on." Bewilderment followed, but the mite was justified by the lesson book, in which was written, "The hen lays 200 eggs a year on an average."—Household Words.

BOWIE AND HIS KNIFE

TRUE STORY OF THE AVENGER, SCOUT AND SOLDIER.

Sketch of the Noted Borderer From the Lips of a Western Judge—He Was Not a Mere Desperado—Origin of the Bowie Knife.

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"JIM BOWIE flourished and 'quit the range' before I laid aside my Harvard gown to chase after the star of empire," said the Pike county judge. We were sitting on the deck of the Mississippi steamer City of New Orleans as she passed the historic town of Natchez on her upward trip. All of the party except myself were westerners of the old regime, and our attention was naturally drawn to the little island opposite Natchez made famous by Jim Bowie's most desperate battles. I was the tenderfoot of the crowd and had never taken the pains to learn whether the great border hero belonged to an era of one score or three score years ago.

"But my first adventures lay along his fresh trail, and I made a study of his career. In fact, it has been a fad with me, and if there is any man living who can tell anything new about Jim Bowie I should be glad to meet him.

"I left Old Pike for the newer 'west' just after the war, in the days of the Youngers and the James brothers, and was on the plains during the palmy times of railroad building. I have summered on the Platte and wintered on the Rio Grande when the wild Sioux and the bloody Apache were on the warpath. Comanche Bill, the terror of Wyoming, and Bob Olinger, the Arizona outlaw, both came to their better senses more than once at the business end of my cold steel. Ah, those were rough days! A man had to look out for himself then, and—well, I learned to appreciate the beauties of the bowie knife and to understand the reason of an Irishman's partiality for the shillalah over the shooting iron. 'Oh, shillalah, you never miss fire!' says Pat as he fondles the polished knob of his stout Irish oak. In almost the same words Jim Bowie eulogized the weapon for which posterity has praised him for at least two generations. Said he, 'It is more trustworthy in the hands of a strong man than any pistol, for it will not snap.' And, gentlemen, those are just my sentiments about the bowie knife.

"There have been a dozen stories floating around in the west about the origin of that famous knife. I have run them all to earth and come to the conclusion that there is only one of them worthy of belief. One of the commonest stories is that the knife came into being as the result of the famous Maddox-Wells duel, which took place on that island over yonder in 1827. Dr. Maddox and S. Madison Wells were the principals. Two shots were fired without effect, and then the duelists and their friends engaged in a terrible melee. Fifteen of the party were wounded and six killed. Bowie was one of the participants and it is said that he drew a knife which had been made for him by a blacksmith down at Shreveport out of a large rasp, and that with it he killed Major Norris Wright. So pleased was he, as the story runs, that he sent the weapon to Philadelphia and had it fashioned into that knife which was the model of the border for twoscore years.

"Along with this tale runs another to the effect that Bowie soon afterward engaged in a terrible fight on that famous island. In this fight Bowie was a principal, representing Mississippi, and his antagonist was a Louisianian. The people of Natchez made the occasion a holiday. Bowie had for retainers 20 Mississippians, and his antagonist had 20 picked friends from the lowlands. These parties, Mississippians and Louisianians, took position behind their champions about 50 yards distant. Those bluffs there on the Natchez shore were thronged with people from the city, and steamers loaded with spectators anchored in the channels on both sides of the island. The plan agreed upon was for an exchange of shots twice, the battle then to be finished by knives. Bowie certainly had at that time his own favorite weapon, whatever its origin. The principals fired the first shot on the word, but the second time the Louisianian fired before the word was given. Bowie's second cried out 'Foul play!' and shot the Louisianian dead. The second of the dead man killed Bowie's second, and Bowie slew him with his terrible knife. Next the surgeons attending the duellists crossed swords, and that became a signal for all the Mississippi and Louisiana partisans to take up the quarrel. It ended in a terrible slaughter. Bowie fell, covered with wounds, but thanks to a vigorous constitution he survived.

"Another story, wilder than the first, is to the effect that once in a battle with the Mexicans Bowie broke his sword off close to the hilt and found the weapon in that shape so effective that it gave him the idea of the bowie knife, which, as he used it in the days of his glory, was simply a short sword or cutlass.

"My idea of the origin of the bowie knife is this, and it accords with Bowie's character: Bowie was not a cutthroat, as might be supposed from many of the stories told about him. While a young man he was a frequent claimant and agent under the old Spanish laws for land purchased on the Mississippi. Many bloody feuds arose, and in those wild times a man who stood out for law and order, or even for his personal rights, incurred the animosity of desperate men. In order to be prepared for sudden attacks upon his person Bowie designed a knife and had one made for him by a blacksmith. This he carried and used for some years until he heard of a Spaniard down in New Orleans who made knives that could be driven through a silver dollar without turning the edge. Bowie sent to him and had a knife made with 9 inches of blade and 6 inches of handle. This identical knife Bowie used in 19 encounters, and that knife it was from which the drawing was made that has been used in all pictorial illustrations of the terrible weapon from that time to this. That knife it was which was taken from the stiffened hand of Jim Bowie in the slaughter pen at Alamo, where the hero lay with six dead Mexicans around him, mute witnesses to the effectiveness of the weapon.

"Bowie never handled his knife as an assassin does a dagger. He grasped it by the hilt as a soldier does a sword and struck for the jugular of his antagonist. He was a slight man, never weighing over 140 pounds, but he had enormous strength, litheness and any amount of grit. In fact, Bowie was a terror to evildoers, but not by any means an outlaw himself. Bowie died like a soldier fighting in the defense of his adopted country, the republic of Texas, and in him the cutthroat Mexicans of Santa Anna had their match. At the time of his death in the Alamo massacre, March 6, 1836, he had a border record second to none. He had left the Mississippi several years before. In the meantime his adventures had been various, but always creditable.

"For a time he was a scout and aid to Lieutenant Long, the Rocky mountain explorer. He married the daughter of the deputy governor of the Mexican state of Coahuila and joined the Texans when they struck for freedom and fought on the fierce contest between western Saxons and Latins which ended so gloriously for our arms 50 years ago. He was not quarrelsome, but a favorite with those whom he chose as friends and a most gallant soldier. He was an officer in the Texan army and arose to the rank of colonel. Once in a fight with Indian allies of the Mexicans, accompanied by his brother, Rezin Bowie, and nine companions, he whipped 164 savages, killing half of them and losing but two of his own band.

COLONEL BOWIE.

"At the beginning of the war for Texan independence Bowie's band of 92 men was surrounded at Concepcion by 400 Mexicans, but he fought his way out with a loss of only a man and left 67 Mexicans dead on the field. Later he led 100 men in a charge against a large body of Mexicans and killed 50 of them, with the loss of 2 wounded and 1 captured. He met his doom at the Alamo, as might have been expected. He was prostrated upon a sickbed, but when the Mexicans broke into the mission building he seized his pistols and fought with them until the barrels were empty. Then he drew his knife and struggled with it until he was overpowered and pinned to the earth with bayonets.

"Sure, Jim Bowie was no saint, but he was no desperado," said the judge as our smoking party broke up when the steamer neared the landing.

"Why, the Methodists here in the southwest remember him in their prayers, and here's one story you will often hear told at their conferences: At one of their annual meetings in Natchez during Bowie's time the gatherings were frequently disturbed by Mississippi flatboat toughs. The matter was noised abroad and came to the ears of Bowie. That same night just after the reading of the second hymn a tough arose and gave the Choctaw warwhoop. In a second a small, wiry man arose in the congregation, caught the fellow by the throat and shouted, 'If you make the slightest noise, I will drive this knife through you from ear to ear!' The bully trembled like a leaf, and Jim Bowie—for he was the peacemaker—quietly put his knife out of sight and joined heartily in the singing of the hymn."

When the defenders of the Alamo saw that resistance was useless, the commander, Major Travis, called the survivors into line and made a stirring address, urging his men to kill, kill, kill the Mexicans "as long as one of us remains alive." He then took his sword and traced a line upon the ground the length of his slender line. "Now," said he, "I want every man who is determined to stay here and die with me to come and cross that line." Every sick man that could walk arose from his bunk and tottered across the line. Colonel Bowie was prostrate and could not leave his couch, but he said, "Boys, I am not able to come to you, but I wish some of you would be so kind as to move my cot over there." Four men instantly ran to the cot and carried it over. Nerved to desperation in the last attack, Bowie arose and fought until overpowered and killed.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Love.

Love is a hallucination which makes otherwise sane men believe that they can set up housekeeping on a gas stove and a canary bird.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A BULL RUN CAPTIVE.

STORY OF A TRIP TO LIBBY PRISON IN 1861.

Scenes on the First Battlefield of the War. Harsh Words, but No Hatred—Affecting Scenes on the Road to Richmond. Enemies Side by Side.

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IN THE war diary of the late Captain W. H. Merrell, U. S. A., there is the following detailed account of his first meeting with Confederates after capture at Bull Run. At the time Merrell was a corporal in the color guard of Colonel Henry W. Slocum's regiment, the Twenty-seventh New York volunteers. Says the diary:

"On arriving at headquarters my guard, who was a private soldier, pointed me out to a 'Louisiana Tiger,' and performed the ceremony of introducing by saying, 'Here's one of our Tigers!' and 'Here's a d—d Yankee!' I expected a savage growl, not to say the roughest of embraces at the hands of the savage forester, and was not a little surprised when he approached me kindly with the remark, 'Are you wounded, sir?' I replied in an affirmative, when he resumed: 'I am sorry for you. I hope you will soon recover and be restored to your friends.' My companion, the guard, appeared to be quite as much astonished as myself, though less agreeably so, I have no doubt.

"Night closed in with a pouring rain, and the wounded lay upon the ground unsheltered. I slept soundly after these unaccustomed hardships and was awakened by the sound of the morning reveille. My arm was stiff, my wound extremely painful and my physical powers quite exhausted. A lieutenant approached me and inquired as to my condition, and I begged him to find me a shelter. He absented himself for a short time and then returned to say that there was but one place to be had, and that was a tent which was already filled with Confederate wounded, but if I was content to lay in the water for the sake of a shelter overhead he would try to provide for me. I gladly accepted the offer and soon found myself at the place indicated.

"As I entered a wounded Confederate soldier, who had a blanket above and another beneath him, offered me one of them, which I at first politely declined. He, however, insisted, and I was soon enjoying its protection.

"While I was lying in the tent of the wounded Confederates a private soldier who had just received his ration, consisting of half a pint of coffee, a hard biscuit and a small piece of bacon, brought it to me, saying, 'You need this more than I do.' I at first hesitated to accept it, but he urged it upon me, remarking, 'We were enemies yesterday in the field, but we are friends today in misfortune.'

"While the above scene was transpiring a number of officers were standing near conversing, and one of them asked me how it was that men who fought so bravely could retreat when the day was fairly their own. The speaker said it was at first believed to be a 'Yankee trick,' or the Confederates would have followed up their advantage. He solicited my opinion on this subject, and I assured him (of what I fully believed) that our forces would unquestionably return, and quite as unexpectedly as they had retired.

"I was soon informed that all of the prisoners whose condition was such as to withstand the fatigues of the journey would be immediately removed to Manassas, and soon after I was placed in a lumber wagon beside one other prisoner and three wounded rebels, and we reached our destination after about an hour's drive through a forest road. It struck me as rather significant that the direct road was avoided, and hence no prisoner transported in this manner was afforded an inspection of the enemy's defenses.

"The rain continued to pour in torrents and without intermission. As we arrived opposite the depot at Manassas I was afforded a glimpse of the place. The most prominent building was the hospital, a large frame structure, opposite to which was the only battery to be seen in the vicinity. The only mounted piece was a shell mortar.

"The Confederates were assisted from the wagon. My fellow prisoner also descended and went off to obtain shelter, and even the guard and driver, thoroughly drowned out by the deluge, deserted their posts of duty and left me to

'Bide the pelting of the pitiless storm

in solitude. I finally managed to get out upon the ground and crept along 'swimmingly' to the hospital. There I was refused admission on account of its overcrowded state, but finally prevailed upon the steward to let me within the hall, where, with a number of others, I remained for about one hour. As formerly, when I had reached almost the lowest depth of despondency I was so fortunate as to secure a friend in a wounded rebel soldier. In the course of our conversation he informed me that all of the prisoners were to be conveyed to Richmond. He was going as far as Culpeper, where his parents resided, and he assured me that if I desired to go with him I should receive the best of medical care and attention. I accepted the kind offer conditionally, as I did not wish to be separated from my wounded comrades. He then, upon receiving my parole of honor, assumed the responsibility of my custody, and we were soon among the passengers of a crowded train and 'speeding on to Richmond.'

"The journey occupied two days, the train being required to halt at every station from one to three hours. All along the route great crowds of people were assembled, consisting mostly of women and children, and at almost every place large numbers of Confederate wounded were removed from the cars, followed by weeping and distracted relatives. Some of these scenes were very affecting.

"Davis, Lee and other Confederate magnates accompanied us as far as Orange Court House, and at intervening points the first named was called out upon the platform to speak to the multitudes. At some villages the women thronged about the cars offering refreshments to the wounded, both Union and Confederate, but more particularly to the former, whom they seemed to regard with mingled curiosity and favor. I suspected that the sympathies of some were even more deeply enlisted than they dared to avow. We were invariably addressed as 'Yankees,' and there were frequent inquiries respecting 'Old Scott the traitor' and 'Old Lincoln the tyrant.' The ladies generally expressed a benevolent desire to 'get hold' of the hero of Lundy's Lane in order to string him up.

"Arriving at Culpeper, the daughter of Major Lee, a young and beautiful damsel, came up to the window from which I leaned and asked if she could do anything for me and added, 'What did you come down here for?' This had become a stereotyped query. I replied, 'To protect the stars and stripes and preserve the Union.'

"My questioner then proceeded, after the uniform custom, to berate General Scott. 'That miserable old Scott—a Virginian by birth, a traitor to his own state—we all hate him!' And the heightened color, the vindictive glance and the emphatic tones of the excited maiden furnished assurance that her anger was unfeigned. But it quickly subsided, and after some further conversation she took from her bonnet a miniature silken secession flag, which she handed to me, remarking that she thought I could fight as well for the 'stars and bars' as for the stars and stripes. I playfully reminded her that she had just denounced General Scott as a traitor to his own state, and if I should fight for the 'stars and bars' I should be a traitor to the state of New York. This trivial argument was evidently a poser. 'Oh,' responded she, 'I had not thought of that!' But she insisted upon my acceptance of the emblem of disloyalty, and I still retain it as a memento of the occurrence and with a feeling of kindly regard for the donor. She cut the buttons from my coat sleeve, and I consented to the 'formal exchange,' though not exactly recognizing her as a 'belligerent power.'

"At almost every station on the route one or more dead bodies were removed from the train and placed in charge of their friends. The university at or near Culpeper and the church at Warrenton had been fitted up for hospital purposes, and large numbers of the Confederate wounded were conveyed to them from the train. Of the six or seven cars which started from Manassas there were but two remaining when we reached the rebel capital. We arrived there about 9 o'clock in the evening. After the cars had halted I heard a low voice at my window, which was partly raised. It was quite dark, and I could not distinguish the speaker, who was evidently an Irish woman.

"'Whist! Whist!' said she. 'Are ya hungry?'

"I replied that I was not, but that some of the boys probably were.

"'Wait till I go to the house,' she answered, and a moment afterward I heard her again at the window. She

"WHAT DID YOU COME DOWN HERE FOR?"

handed me a loaf of bread, some meat and about a dozen baker's cakes, saying as she handed me the first: 'That was all I had in the house, but I had a shillin, and I bought the cakes wid it, and if I had more, sure you should have it and welcome. Take it, and God bless ye.'

"I thanked her and said, 'You are very kind to enemies.'

"'Whist!' said she. 'And ain't I from New York meself?' And with tremulous utterance she retired as mysteriously as she had come.

"This was the first 'Union demonstration' that I witnessed in old Virginia. I thanked God for the consolation which the reflection afforded me, as for the third night I lay sleeplessly in the cars, my clothing still saturated with my blood, thoroughly chilled from the effects of the deluge at Manassas. I could have desired no sweeter morsel than the good woman's homely loaf, and, proud of the loyal giver, I rejoiced that 'I was from New York meself.'"

Merrell was placed in the hospital of Libby prison, which was established to confine the Bull Run captives.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

A Discrepancy.

"Wudsleigh says he never makes mistakes."

"Hm-m! That's one of 'em."—Detroit News.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Maid, Tuesday, July 10th, a girl. Mother and baby are reported doing well.

E. D. Childs was down from Crookston Saturday transacting business.

George Candee is putting in the electric call bells in the Fertile House this week.

Operator Maid is on the sick list and a new man has been sent to relieve him of his duties at the depot.

Henry Conklin returned from the hospital at Brainerd Tuesday morning a well man but slightly off in weight.

Dr. Anderson was at Brainerd last Friday on business. The doctor has received the appointment of railroad surgeon for this division.

Four black coons tried hard to entertain an audience at the hall Monday night but made a miserable failure of it. Most of the audience left before the show was half over.

A party of Northern Pacific railway officials were in town Monday consulting with Konkel & Hoss relative to the mill dam controversy. The railroad company will prbably help rebuild the dam that recently went out.

The Ada Index says we are off our base when we stated that Dr. Stewart would locate in Fertile. Probaby. We did not consult the editors of the Index and only got the information from the doctor himself.

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

P. H. Pederson rode his bicycle to Crookston last Friday and returned via the Great Northern on Monday.

O. R. Miller, of Crookston was in the city between trains on Tuesday shaking hands with old time friends.

O. L. Larson shipped a carload of cattle to St. Paul on Saturday.

Over seventy new binders will be turned out by our local machine men this fall.

The genial countenance of Frank Gravel was seen on our streets last Saturday.

The way our machine men are rolling out twine would lead one to believe that the average yield will be from 20 to 30 bushels per acre and that every quarter section contained at least 600 acres.

J. E. Campbell left on Saturday's train for St. Paul with two carload of cattle,

Every outgoing train has from 20 to 30 Red Lake settlers aboard, bound for the Dakota harvest fields. All expect to return in the fall with sufficient funds to tide them over the winter and start the breaking plow next spring.

W. R. Spears and family, of Red Lake was in the city on Wednesday of this week. Mr. Spears reports things booming at the lake; eighteen miles of a logging railroad will be built in that vicinity within the next 80 days and one hundred million feet of pine banked on the lake shore the coming winter. Even the noble red man, Mr. S. says, can notice the signs of prosperity since McKinley took the reins of government.

S. C. Bagley has forwarded his resignation from the commissionership of Beltrami county to the governor. His reason for doing so was the fact that his other extensive and varied business interests did not allow him sufficient time to attend to the affairs of the office. Upon the acceptance of his resignation it will be in order for the chairmen of the different town boards, the Bemidji village chairman and the county auditor to meet together and appoint his successor.

Dr. Blakeslee informs us that there is a severe case of genuine black diphtheria in the family of Johannes Bergh, living only about four miles northeast of here. His sixteen year old daughter is down with it and before the nature of the disease was known she had associated with a number of children and finally came to town to see the doctor. Precautions are now being taken to prevent its further spread and it is hoped that it will not become epidemic. It is a terrible disease and would cause a panic that would never be forgotten if it gained a start in that community.

Geo. Chew returned on Saturday with the Bagley & Chew ditching and camping outfits, having completed the ditch contracts in northern Polk and Marshall counties. He reports good success, considering the weather.

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.)

Mrs. Richard Plumb has been very sick but is now better.

F. W. Zutz wheeled down from Crookston Sunday.

Mrs. C. U. Webster, Jr., is still suffering from a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donold Bohn was quite sick Monday but is now better.

Sheriff Lawrence tarried in town a short time Tuesday and enjoyed the hospitality of Hotel Fisher.

A young man from Indiana was held up by hoboes on Wednesday on the Crookston road near Fisher and relieved of 95 cents.

The hoboes are making themselves rather free with the gardens and help themselves to potatoes, beans and corn.

J. M. Bain was the first one in this section to commence cutting wheat. He commenced harvesting Tuesday.

E. A. Sweet's spanking team of colts took a lively spin down the street this morning to show off their new harness.

The main elevator shaft at the North Dakota Millers' Association mill at this place broke Saturday noon, necessitating a delay of two days for repairs.

C. C. Knappen has sold the Climax Chronicle to A. R. Butler, Jr., who takes charge this week. Mr. Butler has been in our employ most of the time for two years.

Johnnie Quirk, of Red River, drives a pritty frisky team, and Sunday when about to start for home from the ballgame, one of them got frightened and commenced kicking. She "didn't do a thing" to the buggy but make kindling wood of the tongue.

Wednesday night Marshal O'Reilly had occasion to arrest two tough members of the hobo gang. He got them to the lock-up and was about to open a cell door when one of the men pulled a gun on the marshal and informed him that unless he let them go, he would shoot. Mike was taken unawares, and, considring discretion the better part of valor, let them fly the coop. They fired a couple of shots by way of a parting salute as they left.

While unloading a car of state prison twine for Hamilton Bros., of this village, one day last week, Donald Hamilton found a letter purporting to have been written by a convict at Stillwater who claimed that his time was up last fall and that he was being unlawfully detained and all his letters intercepted. The writer prayed that whoever might find the letter would bring his case to the attention of the proper authorities. The letter was forwarded to his father and the case well be investigated.

The school board held a meeting last Saturday and organized by electing H. B. Laughlin, President; Chris Widenhoefer Clerk and S. Torrison, treasurer. Prof. Thos. Casey was elected to the position of principal, and we believe he will give general satisfaction. He has a splendid education and is endowed with the faculty of imparting that knowledge to others. As an educator he has no superior in the county and few equals. Not alone in Polk county is he appreciated, but the state has recognized in him a tutor of great ability and employed him for several years without any solicitation on his part as one of the teachers in the training school. This makes the third time Mr. Casey has been elected to the principalship of the Fisher School, which is in itself a recommend. He first taught here in 1883-4 and then went away for two years and was again solicited to take the school which he did leaving it the next year to accept the superintendency of the county and now he comes back again.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

Don't See it in That Light.

That the mayor does not endorse the action of the city council in the city attorney question is obvious in the following communications to the council:—

CITY OF CROOKSTON,
Office of the City Mayor.

To the City Council of the city of Crookston:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith return, without my approval, the resolution passed by the city council of the city of Crookston at the meeting held August 10th, 1897, providing for reducing the salary of the city attorney and state the following reasons for vetoing same:

I. Section four of article three of the city charter in relation to the duties of the city attorney is as follows: "The mayor shall appoint, to be confirmed by the city council, at the first stated meeting after the city election each year, an attorney for the city, whose compensation shall be fixed by the council, who shall perform all professional service incident to the office."

Such appointment has been made and the person appointed confirmed and his salary fixed. It appears to me contrary to the spirit of that section to reduce the salary of the officer so appointed during his term, and after he has performed considerable work for the city. I have not learned of any reason for the reduction of the salary of this officer. I believe no person believes the salary is now too high. During the several years last past, considerable sums of money have been paid for assistance to the city attorney and for extra work performed by him. I do not understand that the reduction contemplated is intended to be in the interest of economy. I believe that justice and the public interest require that the resolution referred to be disapproved. The same is hereby vetoed.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota, August 12th, 1897.

M. R. BROWN,
Mayor.

CITY OF CROOKSTON
Office of City Mayor.

To the City Council of the city of Crookston:

GENTLEMEN:— I hereby return you resolution passed at a meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held on August 10th, 1897, providing for the appointment of an "assistant city attorney", without my approval and state the following reasons for having vetoed same:

1. In my opinion the city charter does not provide for any office such as that designated by you as "assistant city attorney," and no proceedings have been taken by the council at any time creating such an office. If from the fact that the office of "city attorney" has been created by the charter it may be assumed that, that of "assistant city attorney" may be implied, then I submit such appointment devolves upon the mayor.

2. Section four of article three of the city charter provides that all professional service incident to the city attorney shall be performed by the city attorney. I have seen nothing to justify me in the belief that the city attorney is either unable or unwilling to perform all professional services incident to his office which may be required of him, and submit that the financial condition of the city is such as to not justify an expenditure of $150 as provided in that resolution.

The manner and time of the appointment is such, that the two persons named might not work harmoniously, and the interests of the city might in some measure be sacrificed.

I believe the best interests of the city would not be promoted should I approve this resolution. I therefore veto the same.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota, August 12th, 1897.

M. R. BROWN,
Mayor.

President Polk in the White House chair,
While in Lowell was Doctor Ayer;
Both were busy for human weal
One to govern and one to heal.
And, as a president's power of will
Sometimes depends on a liver-pill,
Mr. Polk took Ayer's Pills I trow
For his liver, 50 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills
were designed to supply a model purgative to people who had so long injured themselves with griping medicines. Being carefully prepared and their ingredients adjusted to the exact necessities of the bowels and liver, their popularity was instantaneous. That this popularity has been maintained is well marked in the medal awarded these pills at the World's Fair 1893.
50 Years of Cures.

Royal makes the food pure,
wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

For Those who Want the Best.

The Burlington's "Minneapolis and St. Paul—Chicago and St. Louis Limited." New from end to end.

Most costly, most beatiful, most luxurious train ever placed in servce on any railroad; in any country.

Pronounced by Mr. Pullman the "Finest train ever stood on wheels."

Lighted by electricity. Heated by steam. Compartment and standard sleepers, library car, buffet chair cars a la carte diner. No extra fares.

[19-22]

Races at the State Fair.

The races at the State Fair this year will be more attractive than usual, because the purses are larger than heretofore—aggregating $7,500. There are very few, if any, race meetings which have the advantage offered by the Minnesota State Fair. This is due to the fact that no pool selling and gambling is allowed. It is well understood that horse racing with pool selling attachment is usually a put up job, and in no sense a reliable test of speed. The pools determine the result and not the merits of the animal. Every one admires a fine and speedy horse and enjoys a genuine test of speed. That is what will be seen on the Minnesota State Frir grounds from Sept. 6th to 11th, as the noted horses of the country to the track. There will be races every day.

Two $100,000 Trains

On the first of June, 1897, the Burlington Route placed in service between Minneapolis and St. Paul and Chicago, two new trains, built at a cost of considerable more than $100,000 each and recognized by every one who has seen them, as the finest trains on earth.

The trains are lighted by electricity; heated by steam; have wide vestibules, compartment and standard sleepers, a la carte dining car, a buffet library car, chair cars—everything, in brief, that any other train has and some things that no other train has. No extra fares. [19 22]

For Sale Cheap.

A first class farm in the town of Lowell 3 miles from the city, containing 280 acres well stocked, with or without crops

[16-t-f] F. ROBERT.

Only Three Trains on Earth.

Worthy of comparison with the Burlington's, "Minneapolie and St. Paul, Chicago Limited." One in Europe. Two east of Chicago. None West.

So beautiful, so luxarious, so costly a train has never before been at the disposal of the traveling public of the Northwest.

Electric lighted. Steam heated. Wide vestibuled compartment sleepers, diner, buffet library car. No extra fares. [19-22]

County Exhibits at The State Fair.

One of the best methods ever devised for advertising the advantages of different localities of the state is the offer by the State Fair management of premiums for county exhibits. This premium list has grown from $300 to $1,200, the amount offered this year. Any county which wishes to show its advantages will enter this competition, for in no other way can the superiority of a locality be so practically demonstrated. It is an illustration of the trite saying, "The proof of the pudding is eating it." The resident of a locality can write until his arm aches, or disclaim until he is hoarse, of the advantages of his locality, without producing one tithe of the effect which will follow a display of what his region has actually produced. Seeing is believing. Every county which wants to invite business and good people to come to them will have an exhibit at the State Fair. A letter to E. V. Randall, Secretary of Hamline, will give you all the information how to proceed.

Palaces on Wheels.

The Burlington's new Minneapolis and St. Paul—Chicago and St. Louis trains consists of:

A buffet library car.
A combination sleeping car.
A standard sleeping car.
A compartment sleeping car.
A dining car.
A reclining chair car.
A day coach (high back seats).

The most costly, beautiful, luxurious six cars on earth. Steam heated. Electric lighted. Wide vestibuled. No extra fares.

Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul, 8:05 p. m. daily.

Tickets at 306 Nickollet ave., Minneapolis, 400 Robert st. (Hotel Ryan) St. Paul. [19-12]

"Finest Train on Wheels."

That is what Mr. Pullman says of the Burlington's new train between Minneapolis and St. Paul and Chicago. Finished throughout in royal fashion, with wide vestibules, steam heat and electric light, and composed of compartment and standard, sleepers, buffet library car, chair cars and dining car, it is without an equal in this country or abroad. No extra fares. [19-22]

No Dull Days.

Every day at the Minnesota state fair, commencing Monday, Sept. 6th to the end Sept. 11th, will be attractive. See the program:

Monday, Labor Day—Program under auspices of the Labor organizations of the twin cities.

Tuesday, Minneapolis Day—Trotting, Pacing and Running races, Band concert, Balloon ascension and special attractions

Wednesday, Minnesota Territorial and State Day—Territorial pioneers in attendance. Racing program and Band concert with special sensational attractions.

Thursday, St. Paul Day—Trotting, Pacing and Running races, Band concert, Balloon ascension and special attractions.

Friday, Farmers' Day—Elaborate Special program, Trotting, Pacing and Running races, band concert, sensational attractions.

Saturday, Bicycle Day—Elaborate special program, band concert, balloon race and sensational attatractions.

Brilliant carnival events in both cities during each evening.

The American Short Line Between Chicago and Buffalo, N. Y.

Is the Nickel Plate Road. Tickets will be on sale August 21st, 22nd and 23rd at $10.50 for the round trip account G. A. R. encampment. Returning either via rail or water. Arrangements have been made for the comfort of our patrons. Extension of time will be granted until September 20th, if tickets are deposited with the Joint Agent in Buffalo, between August 23rd and 27th.

Mr. J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St. Chicago, Ill., will be pleased to furnish all information in regard to train service etc. H. Thorne, C. P. & T. A.

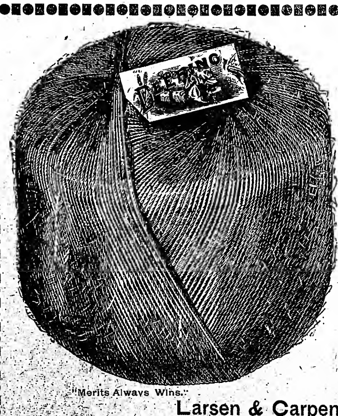
[No 29. 18-19]

GOOD FARMING LAND
FOR SALE.

I will sell on easy terms the following described lands at prices set apposite each tract.

Description	Sec	Twp	Rge	per acre
Ne¼	20	148	44	$6.25
Sw¼	22	148	45	7.50
Sw¼	29	150	43	5.00
E½ Se¼ and E½ Ne¼	28	150	42	5.00
S½ Nw¼ and lot 4	4	151	43	5.00
Lot 1	5	151	43	5.00
Nw¼	15	152	44	6.00
E½ Se¼, Sw¼ Se¼ and Se¼ Sw½	34	152	43	5.00
W½ Nw¼ and W½ Sw¼	22	152	45	5.00
E½ Nw¼ and E½ Sw¼	22	152	45	5.00
Se¼	30	152	46	5.00
Sw¼	2	153	45	5.00
Ne¼	10	150	45	10.00
S½ Nw¼ and lots 3 and 4	4	153	48	7.00

For further particulars write to
E. G. HOLMES, Detroit, Minn.


Deering Twine is just What it Claims to be and runs Further than any Other.
"Merits Always Wins."
Larsen & Carpenter,
Crookston, Minnesota.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY AUGUST 26, 1897 NO 20

Historical Society

MARCH OF VETERANS

EXPECTED FIFTY THOUSAND WILL BE IN LINE AT BUFFALO.

In Point of Attendance Also the Encampment Is a Notable One—Commander Clarkson's Arrival the First Official Event of the Week.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The feature of the Grand Army encampment will be the big parade, as it is expected that fully 50,000 veterans will be in line. It will be the 31st annual march of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the nation bares its head as they pass by.

The majority of persons will be surprised to learn that the official figures of expectancy as regards the number of veterans are 54,119. Here it is more than 30 years since the Rebellion was crushed forever, and yet more than 50,000 of the defenders of the union will be in line. New York will lead with 15,000 men, while Pennsylvania will furnish 8,000 and Massachusetts and Illinois 5,000 each. The big parade will be led by Commander-in-Chief Clarkson and President McKinley will occupy the principal reviewing stand.

In point of attendance the present encampment promises to be a record breaker. There will be, unless all signs fail, over 200,000 strangers in the city. They will hail from almost every state and territory in the Union.

Commander Clarkson Arrives.

Thaddeus S. Clarkson, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, arrived at his quarters at the Iroquis hotel during the day, and his reception constituted the first event of the week of the encampment. He was met at the station by local G. A. R. men and members of the reception committee and escorted to the hotel, where he was officially received by Colonel Winans, chief of the headquarters staff.

Colonel John C. Lincoln of Concord, N. H., former junior vice commander of the Grand Army, is the most formidable of the new candidates for commander-in-chief. Pennsylvania veterans are booming Colonel Gobin of that state for commander-in-chief.

A delegation of prominent Cincinnati business men have arrived to press Cincinnati's claim for the national encampment in 1898. There now appears to be no doubt that Cincinnati will have the honor of entertaining the G. A. R. next year.

Ladies Will Try Again to Unite.

During the week, a further effort will be made to unite the Woman's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the G. A. R.

There has been a good deal of discussion over a possible union, but it is the desire of the Grand Army that the tenets of the Women's Relief Corps prevail as to the eligibility clause, and the Ladies of the G. A. R. do not want to give up on that point so that the matter of a union seems as far away as when the two organizations took to different paths.

"To cherish and emulate the deeds of our [illegible], and of all loyal women who rendered loving service to our country in her hour of peril," is the [illegible] of the Woman's Relief Corps.

The Ladies of the G. A. R. accept only the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of honorably discharged soldiers," and reject the "loyal" woman who had no relatives in the war to whom she can trace relationship."

McKinley Goes to Buffalo.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The presidential party left town on a special train of three cars the party consisted of President and Mrs. McKinley and [illegible], Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Major [illegible] and Assistant Secretary Cortelyou.

THE POWERS DIVIDED.

Still Considering Proposals for the Conclusion of Peace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24.—It is given out here that the French minister of foreign affairs, M. Hanotaux, replying to the Marquis of Salisbury, who insists upon the Turkish evacuation of Thessaly before the Greek indemnity is paid, says he shares the views of the British premier, but submits that the occupation of Thessaly is of less importance than the conclusion of peace.

The Marquis of Salisbury, in order to solve the difficulty, has suggested that the powers co-operate in a scheme to Greece to guarantee the interest on a loan to pay off the Turkish indemnity by international control if necessary or a portion of the Hellenic revenue. The powers are considering this proposal.

CAPTURED BY AFRIDIS.

Said That Two British Forts in India Are Now in the Enemy's Hands.

SIMLA, Aug. 24.—There are persistent rumors here that Fort Musjid and Fort Mande, which were attacked by the Afridis, have fallen into the hands of the enemy, but there is no official confirmation of these reports. The government has received a written communication from the ameer of Afghanistan in which he denies all responsibility for the mullahs or fanatical priests of the different tribes. This is a most important pronunciamento and if published broadcast on the frontier may have great effect upon the tribesmen. The Afridis number about 20,000 first class hill fighters. An anxious feature of the situation is that the Anglo-Indian army is largely recruited from the Afridis.

REPLY OF SHERMAN.

Answers the Last Note of Japan Regarding Annexation of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Secretary Sherman has submitted to the Japanese government an answer to Japan's last note relating to the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. The answer was delivered to Mr. Hoshi, the Japanese minister, last Saturday.

Mr. Sherman's answer is marked by its friendly expressions toward Japan, which gives special satisfaction in view of the somewhat strained relations resulting from the previous correspondence. Two features are brought out by the answer. It reiterates the position heretofore taken by the secretary as to the right and propriety of annexing Hawaii to the United States. With this, however, is coupled an assurance that the interests of Japan in Hawaii will be fully safeguarded. It also expresses satisfaction at the plan of arbitration between Japan and Hawaii on the question of Japanese immigration to Hawaii.

PLEAD FOR SENORITA CISNEROS.

Women of America Interested in the Fate of the Young Cuban Girl.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The women of America are endeavoring to save the unfortunate 18-year-old Cuban girl, Evangelina Cisneros, daughter of the president of the republic, sentenced by one of General Weyler's courtmartials to 20 years' servitude at the Spanish penal colony of Ceuta, off the coast of Africa. Prominent women of America have prepared appeals which will be forwarded to the queen regent of Spain. These all ask for a pardon for the unfortunate girl. One is from Mrs. Jefferson Davis and is an appeal in the name of humanity and of womanhood to prevent the outrage.

DYING BY HUNDREDS.

London Chronicle Correspondent Tells of the Cuban Horrors.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The correspondent of The Daily Chronicle in a letter from Cuba tells of further cruelty and distress in that island. He says the pacificos are dying by the hundreds, "their bodies tainting the air close to a Spanish fort."

The Chronicle correspondent continuing remarks that a private letter has been received at Havana from Senor Sagasta, the Liberal leader in Spain, in which he says: "The atrocities are raising a thrill of horror in Europe, and I fear it is impossible to raise fresh loans, without which we cannot retain Cuba."

HIGH PENSION MARK.

Commissioner Evans Expects a Falling Off in the Future.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Commissioner of Pensions Evans has had a statement prepared on the number of applications for pensions filed since July, 1896. The comparison shows that in July, 1896, applications for pensions aggregated 2,898, while in June, 1897, there were 40,169, largely for increases and for widows and minor children. The commissioner attributes the increase to the hard times which have prevailed during the past few years. He thinks, however, the high water mark of pensions has been reached, and that now the number of applications will begin to decrease.

LLOYD FOR GOVERNOR.

Iowa Middle-of-the-Road Populists Name State Ticket.

DES MOINES, Aug. 21.—The middle-of-the-road Populists held a state convention which was largely attended, about 70 counties being represented. A. W. C. Weeks of Madison county presided. The feature of the afternoon was the address of ex-Senator Peffer. The following state ticket was placed in the field.

For governor, Charles A. Lloyd, Muscatine county: lieutenant governor, D. D. Perkins, Lyons; judge of the supreme court, J. A. Loneburg, Wapello; superintendent of public instruction, William Blain, Marion; railroad commissioner, L. H. Griffith, Lee.

IOWA REPUBLICANS.

L. M. Shaw Named for Governor on the Fourth Ballot.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 19.—The nomination of the Hon. L. M. Shaw of Crawford county as the standard bearer of the Hawkeye Republicans in the coming campaign, ended one of the most protracted and interesting contests in the history of Iowa politics. Almost a dozen active candidates for the gubernatorial nomination were in the field and four ballots were necessary for a choice. The ticket was completed as follows: Lieutenant governor, J. C. Milliman; supreme judge, E. R. Waterman; railroad commissioner, C. L. Davidson; superintendent of public instruction, R. H. Barrett.

Two Dozen Jailed.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 23.—Judge Goff, in a half hour's decision, Saturday afternoon, found the miners arrested near Fairmont, guilty of violation of Judge Jackson's injunction, and sentenced all of the 24 to jail for three days and later ordered them released Monday morning.

The Bey Will Abdicate.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The Figaro publishes a report to the effect that the Bey of Tunis, Sadi Ali, will shortly abdicate in favor of his son and take up his residence at Nice.

NO AGREEMENT YET

MINERS' OFFICIALS AND OPERATORS HOLD A CONFERENCE.

Several Propositions Submitted by Each Side and Informally Discussed, but No Agreement Has as Yet Been Reached. The St. Louis Meeting.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 24.—"Miners to resume work at a 54-cent rate, pending a decision of a board of arbitration."

"Miners to resume work at an intermediate rate between the rate demanded and the one paid prior to the suspension, pending a decision of a board of arbitration."

"Miners to resume operations without a price named, pending a decision of a board of arbitration."

These three propositions were submitted by the special committee of railroad coal operators of the Pittsburg district at a conference held here.

"Miners to resume work at the 69-cent rate, pending the decision of a board of arbitration."

This is the proposition submitted by the officers of the miners to the special committee. The propositions were talked over in an informal manner by both sides, when an adjournment was taken until morning.

As Far Apart as Ever.

As near as can be learned the miners' officials will stand firm for the proposition they have made. In support of this claim they say that it is equally fair for the miners to resume at the 69-cent rate pending arbitration as it is for them to work at the 54-cent rate under the same conditions. At the conference several operators stated that the idea of a conference which was to include operators from other states had been entirely eliminated from the issue and that only the Pittsburg district was being considered. National President Ratchford and District President Dolan still maintained the question was an interstate one, and the general strike was being considered. From the information at hand the contending parties are still far apart. The miners' officials maintain that their proposition will be accepted, while the operators insist that they will not recede from their proposition.

Doings of the Conference.

Two sessions of the conference were held. There were present on behalf of the miners National President Ratchford, District President Dolan and several others. President Ratchford made a statement of the case. He said on former occasions the miners went to the operators, when, with crocodile tears, the conditions were deplored by the operators. Now, he said, it was different—the operators had come to the miners. He expressed himself in favor of arbitration at a living rate of wages. This brought Colonel W. P. Rend to his feet. He replied by calling Ratchford a villain, a traitor, blackguard and anarchist. With emphasis he told him that seven anarchists had been hanged in Chicago, and all were better than he; that if he precipitated an insurrection in this country he would be hung, and when he was hung, he (Rend) wanted to pull the rope. Colonel Rend left the conference in a rage.

Getting Down to Business.

In the meantime the conference got down to work. President Ratchford made an apology for some of the statements he made and District President Dolan stated his position. The operators then decided that a committee be appointed to meet with the miners' officials and if possible come to some agreement. The conference was held later and it lasted for several hours. The propositions above stated were made and discussed and an adjournment taken until morning without a conclusion being reached. The press committee of the operators gave out the following for publication:

"At the meeting of a joint convention of operators and miners' officials various proposals submitted as a basis of arbitration were discussed. The point at issue is the rate of wages which shall be paid pending the decision of the board of arbitrators. No agreement was reached."

THE SESSION ENDED.

Wisconsin Legislature Has Completed Its Labors.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 21.—The assembly passed the revision of the statutes bill with an amendment giving the Milwaukee council power to vote garbage bonds to an amount not to exceed $120,000 by a majority vote.

At the afternoon session the senate concurred in the assembly garbage amendment to the revised statutes by a unanimous vote. Both houses adjourned sine die at 5:15 p. m.

AZCARRAGA IS PREMIER.

Spanish Queen Regent Honors the Conservative Leader.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Aug. 21.—The queen regent conferred the premiership upon General Azcarraga, who is also minister of war. The cabinet will not be modified.

It is rumored that several members of the cabinet will resign when the queen regent and the court return to Madrid.

Five Children Drowned.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 23.—Five children were drowned in the harbor during the afternoon by the capsizing of a float.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

There is a movement on foot at Winona to purchase Sugar Loaf bluff and convert it into a park.

It is estimated that 1,500 Minnesotans are in attendance at the G. A. R. encampment at Buffalo this week.

A grain shocking machine, invented by G. J. E. and O. A. Freach of St. Cloud has had a successful trial.

Van Dusen's elevator at Sanborn burned, with 4,000 bushels of wheat and some flax. Sparks from a chimney ignited it.

Three prisoners at the Winona county jail, two counterfeiters, Frank Betlock and John Rodd, and a burglar, Frank Wilson, escaped.

Men are at work extending the Great Northern yards at Breckenridge. When completed they will have double their present capacity.

George Washington, an Indian who killed another Indian, named Pakoo, near Thief River Falls last March, has been arrested at Fosston.

F. W. Baarsch and Otto Baarsch of New Ulm have contracted to build a 70-barrel flour mill at New Paynesville, the citizens having offered a satisfactory bonus.

A railroad survey by engineers in the Illinois Steel company is, according to report, to be made to run from Grand Rapids to the iron mines, about 10 miles northeast.

The Princeton flouring mills have passed into the hands of a corporation composed of local men. The new company will be known as the Princeton Roller Mills company.

A one-legged man calling himself J. Cramer has collected a great deal of money in Mankato on subscription to Eastern magazines, none of which have been received. Cramer has disappeared.

The annual memorial services will be held at Hinckley, Sept. 1 in remembrance of those who lost their lives in the Hinckley fire, Sept. 1, 1894. J. Adam Bede will deliver the memorial address.

Two stage lines are in operation between Anoka and Minneapolis. Both are well patronized and are cutting into railroad traffic by reason of low fares and the pleasant country they pass through.

A project is on foot to improve the water power at Sturgeon Falls, on Rainy Lake river. It is proposed to put in an immense electric plant for use in mines and mills. The available power, it is said, is very large.

Mankato contractors who make a specialty of country grain elevators are very busy. Along the Southern Minnesota division of the Milwaukee road at least 100 grain elevators are going up or are to be built this fall.

Fire at Ortonville caused a loss of upwards of $25,000, with insurance of only $7,000. Nine buildings were burned and more than 20 firms and individuals are losers in sums ranging from a few dollars to several thousands.

The Anoka, St. Cloud and Minneapolis Navigation company will draw up articles of incorporation. Its intention is to run passenger and freight steamers from Anoka to Minneapolis and return, and later to put on a boat to St. Cloud.

Postmaster Hillman of Hillman has discovered what he believes to be iron ore in large quantity. His attention was drawn to it recently while excavating on his farm. In places the whole surface seems to be underlaid with mineral.

The Duluth, Missabe and Northern road is receiving bids for the construction of the branch to the Pillsbury property, which it intends to open. The road and Consolidated mines have advanced the price of common labor at the docks, mines and on the road from 10 to 20 per cent.

Two Harbors is to have the finest Y. M. C. A. building of any western town of its size. The Minnesota Iron company has given ground and stands ready to put up $4,000 as soon as the town gives $2,000. Most of this has been raised, plans have been drawn and work begins very soon.

W. L. Williams of Winona, Minn., has contracted with a Chicago firm to manufacture his rotary bicycle ice sleigh for a royalty of $1 on every steel sleigh, 35 cents on every large senior wood sleigh, and 20 cents on every juvenile and junior sleigh. The firm has the option of a purchase, at the end of five years, for $15,000.

The state investment board has indorsed the action of Auditor Dunn and Treasurer Koerner in investing $300,000 of the state's funds in Massachusetts and Virginia bonds, and also the rules promulgated by the auditor grading the amount to be loaned towns, counties and school districts from the trust funds in the state treasury.

Comptroller Eckels has given out abstracts of reports of conditions July 23, of the 60 national banks in Minnesota, exclusive of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It shows total resources of $23,311,285; loans and discounts aggregating $13,311,437; reserve, $5,477,904, of which $978,519 was in gold. The deposits amounted to $14,984,739, and the average reserve held was 37.22 per cent.

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

King Oscar Receives Honorary Degrees. Swedish Match Exports—Six New Denmark Railroads—Probable Sale of the Grand Hotel at Christiania.

SWEDEN

Stockholm.

The daily attendance at the exposition at present averages at from 6,000 to 10,000 people.

The marriage of Prince Carl to Princess Ingeborg of Denmark will according to the "Politiken" occur Aug. 27.

G. E. Ericsson, the former editor of the Svenska Dagbladet, is now the owner of the Helsingborgs-Posten in Helsingborg.

Anna Bergreen, a young girl of 16, was killed by a freight train. She was a daughter of a prominent merchant, A. L. Bergreen of this city.

C. Sandberg, Ph. D., of Upsala will make a trip to India in behalf of the Scientific society of Upsala university the coming fall and winter.

Stockholm's male chorus made an excursion to the Feather islands, where a "souper" was tendered by some of the prominent business men of Stockholm.

The King of Siam is said to have given not less than 12,000 crowns in tips to the various employes of the royal palace at Stockholm during his recent visit in Sweden.

A Swedish telephone factory will be established in St. Petersburg. L. M. Ericksson of the Swedish Telephone company is the gentleman interested in the project.

Swante Klintenberg, formerly of Jonkoping, Sweden, has now been appointed curator of the ethnographical and zoological museum of Singapore, in Eastern Asia.

Not less than 7,217,000 packages of Swedish matches were exported during the year of 1896, and during the present year 5,951,000 packages have already been exported.

John Bjursten, chief engineer of the Argentine railways in the Argentine Republic, is at present sojourning in Stockholm. Mr. Bjursten emigrated to South America in 1869.

August Hoffman, the well known Swedish architect who died in this city May 10, left a fortune of 300,000 crowns, which will be equally divided among the city's charitable institutions.

The first balloon ascension took place in Sweden 25 years ago (1872) when the French aeronaut, Pascal, with his balloon Colesse made the trip between Humlegarden in Stockholm and Ljuster island.

King Oscar has received the honorary title of Ph. D. from the University of Munchen. He will be tendered the same title from the Oxford university at the coming jubilee celebrations in September.

Richard Henry Savage, the American writer and traveler, sums up his impression of Sweden and Stockholm in the following words: "The exposition is grand, Sweden a land of sagas and Stockholm a precious jewel."

An American pleasure yacht, Roxana containing the American magnate, Mr Gould of New York, and party, recently anchored at Stockholm. The distinguished party spent a week in Stockholm visiting the exposition and its beautiful environs.

Goteborg.

Prince Eugen celebrated his 32d birthday Aug. 2.

The population of Goteborg is at present estimated at 110,000.

Crown Princess Victoria recently left Marstrand for Saro, her favorite summer resort.

About 198,000 crowns have been subscribed in this city in behalf of the king's jubilee fund.

King Oscar, Crown Prince Gustaf and Crown Princess Victoria attended the recent society ball at Marstrand.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

A strike of painters is in progress in this city. About 40 men are out.

The summer courses at the Christiania university are being attended by about 800 persons.

Christiania Democratic Temperance union is the name of a new society organized in this city.

Over 14,000 telegrams were sent from the Christiania telegraph bureau during the month of June.

President Steen of the storthing delivered an eloquent eulogy in behalf of Representative Blekastad.

Christian Christie, a prominent architect of this city celebrated his 25th anniversary as an architect Aug. 2.

Over 8,000 kilograms of foreign meats were inspected at the meat inspection station during the month of July.

Approximately 75,000 people were transported on the different tramways of the city during the month of July.

Benjamin Vogt has been giving a series of radical lectures to large audiences in Finmarken during the last month.

[illegible] the well known [illegible] this city during the latter part of November.

The Christiania Merchants' union, organized in 1895, enjoyed its annual excursion off Nesodden on the "Fredrikstad" Aug. 3.

Emperor William of Germany donated 1,000 crowns to the restoration of the Trondhjem cathedral during his recent visit to that city.

Henrik Ibsen, the author, has expressed his desire to spend the coming autumn and winter in Copenhagen and Italy and contemplates a departure for Denmark during the latter part of September next.

The Norwegian Theatre company rendered the three-act comedy, "Three Crowns," at the Tivoli Opera House. It was the first rendition of the play in this city.

Dr. Sigurd Ibsen will not accept the offer recently extended him by the legislative assembly to lecture at the Christiania university with an annual salary of 4,000 crowns.

Walter Wellman, the well known American journalist and explorer, recently spent a few days in the city. Mr. Wellman contemplates an extended visit at Stockholm and the exposition.

A new daily paper has recently been started by a stock company of this city. Gunnar Heiberg is the editor and principal stockholder. The name of the paper will be The Republiken and will have an altogether political tendency.

The Grand hotel, which was recently sold to a stock company of this city for 1,800,000 crowns, will probably be sold to an English syndicate in the near future, the latter company having made an offer of 2,000,000 crowns for the hotel and adjoining property.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

The Russian Envoy Artsinovitch of St. Petersburg recently paid a visit to Copenhagen.

Prince Jean of Orleans, who has recently been visiting in this city, has departed for Paris.

Empress Dagmar of Germany has arrived in the city and will spend a few days with the queen.

The society of charities "Bikuben" shows a net gain of 385,124 crowns during the past six months.

Hotel Royal of Aarhus has been purchased by Mr. Bestle, a prominent wine dealer of this city.

A number of prominent goldsmiths of Christiania will attend the goldsmiths' congress at Bejle Aug. 22-23.

J. A. Brun, living at No. 133 Kongevej, drank sulphuric acid, thinking it was ale. He lived but a short time.

The Copenhagen-Helsingor railroad, recently opened for traffic, was duly dedicated with great festivities at Helsingor Aug. 3.

King Oscar of Sweden and Norway will personally tender his congratulations to the queen at the celebration of her 80th birthday in September.

The Society of the Red Cross held its annual meeting Aug. 1. Major General Von Pfaff was chosen president of the society during the ensuing year.

Not less than 7,000 people attended the weekly Sunday festivities at Tivoli during the recent month. The [illegible] entertainment was the chief drawing card.

The Nyborg-Ringe railroad will be finished in the very near future. It will be the sixth railroad which will have been finished during the present summer.

THE ST. LOUIS MEETING.

Ratchford Believes It Will Result in a Strike of All Branches of Trade.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 24.—M. D. Ratchford, national president of the United Mine Workers of America, speaks encouragingly of the big mass meeting of the heads of the various and many labor organizations of the country which will be held at St. Louis next Monday. He predicts that it will be one of the most notable and one of the most important gatherings that was ever held in the history of the country. Asked concerning the purpose of the meeting, Mr. Ratchford said:

"We will take steps to remedy the use and abuse of the un-American injunction which our courts have seen fit to grant. If the St. Louis conference does what I believe it will

Bring About a General Strike

of all the branches of trade in the United States. It will bring out not only those in sympathy with the miners, but will also embrace a demand for an 8-hour work day and a readjustment of the wage question.

"It has been said that it will mean an insurrection. I hope not. These conditions have been thrust upon us by the operators and the courts. Our cause has been pronounced the most practicable by the most conservative of men. The time has come when labor must defend labor and stand up [illegible] against the usurpation of [illegible] the right of free speech and public meetings."

Bitten by a Mad Dog.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Aug. 24.—Two little children of Dr. [illegible] of Deadwood, who have been visiting at Hot Springs, [illegible]. One is dead and the other likely to [illegible]

DEFECTIVE PAGE

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Proceedings of the Polk County Board For the Year 1897.

Board met pursuant to call at 10 o'clock, July 19th in the auditor's office, and after being sworn according to law proceeded to equalize the assessments of the different classes of property as returned by the assessors as follows:—

Lands owned by St. P M & M R R Co and the G N R R were equalized as follows:—

Town of Hubbard	per acre...	$1.50
" Vineland	" ...	1 50
" Scandia	" ...	1 50
" Reis	" ...	2 00
" Liberty	" ...	1 75
" Onstad	" ...	1 75
" Gentilly	" ...	3 00
" Columbia	" ...	1 50
" Rosebud	" ...	1 50
" Brandsvold	" as assessed	
" Hill River	" "	
" Chester	" "	
" King	" "	
" Lessor	" ...	1 75
" Winger	" as assessed	
" Knute	" "	
" Badger	" "	
" Garden	" "	
" Woodside	" "	
" Grove Park	" ...	1 75
" Garfield	" ...	1 75
" Godfrey	" as assessed	
" Tilden	" ...	1 00

Grain elevators and warehouses were equalized as follows:

ANGUS TOWNSHIP.
Mina & Dakota Elevator Co ... $1500
Minnesota and Northern 1000
St Anthony & Dakota.............. 1800

EUCLID
Minnesota & Northern $2000
St Anthony & Dakota 2000

FANNY TOWNSHIP
Thorpe Elevator Co.................. $1500
St Anthony & Dakota.............. 400

CITY OF CROOKSTON
St Anthony & Dakota.............. 2500
Minnesota & Northern.............. 2500

FAIRFAX TOWNSHIP
Monarch Elevator Co 1500
Minnesota & Northern.............. 1800
St Anthony & Dakota.............. 2000

KNUTE TOWNSHIP
Minnesota & Northern.............. 2000
St Anthony & Dakota 2100

MCINTOSH VILLAGE
St Anthony & Dakota.............. 1800
Andrews & Gagen 1200
Minnesota & Northern.............. 1800
Sletten Elevator Co................ 1200

FOSSTON VILLAGE
Farm Elevator Co.................... 1300
Jacob Elevator Co.................. 1500
Minnesota & Northern.............. 2000
St Anthony & Dakota.............. 2000

CITY OF EAST GRAND FORKS
North Dakota Elevator Co....... 1500

KEYSTONE
Monarch Elevator Co 900

ESTHER TOWNSHIP
Minnesota & Northern 400

GODFREY TOWNSHIP
Thorpe Elevator Co................. 700

FERTILE VILLAGE
Great Northern Elevator Co...... 1100
Monarch Elevator Co.............. 1500

ONSTAD TOWNSHIP
Monarch Elevator Co.............. 1500

RUSSIA TOWNSHIP
St Anthony & Dakota.............. 1000

REIS TOWNSHIP
St Anthony & Dakota.............. 2200
Thorpe Elevator Co................ 1500

KERTSONVILLE TOWNSHIP
Minnesota & Northern.............. 800

TILDEN TOWNSHIP
Minnesota & Northern.............. 800
Monarch Elevator Co............... 800

GROVE PARK TOWNSHIP
Minnesota & Northern.............. 1800
St Anthony & Dakota.............. 1800

FISHER VILLAGE
St Anthony & Dakota.............. 2500
Minnesota & Dakota................ 1500
Northwestern Elevator Co........ 1850

FISHER TOWNSHIP
Thorpe Elevator Co................ 1200

HUNTSVILLE TOWNSHIP
Monarch Elevator Co.............. 1500
Minnesota & Northern.............. 1800
St Anthony & Dakota 1800

NESBIT TOWNSHIP
Monarch Elevator Co...................1200

VINELAND TOWNSHIP.
St Anthony & Dakota 2000

Cold storage houses were equalized as follows:

CITY OF CROOKSTON
Minneapolis Brewing Co............ 800
Hamm Brewing Co.................. 800

CITY OF EAST GRAND FORKS
Hamm Brewing Co.................. 800
Minneapolis Brewing Co........... 800
Blatz Brewing Co.................... 800
Miller Brewing Co.................. 600

FERTILE VILLAGE
Schlitz Brewing Co.................. 500

FOSSTON VILLAGE
Minneapolis Brewing Co............ 500

The assessment on bank stock was equalized as follows:

Merchant Nat Crookston........ 29,339
Scandia American " 36,720
First National " 32,718
Fertile State bank, Fertile...... 16,524
McIntosh State bank, McIntosh 6,500
Citizens' Bank, McIntosh...... 5,000
Bank of Fisher, Fisher............ 4,250
Bank of Fosston, Fosston...... 6,000
First Nat bank E Grand Forks 21,300
Bank of Erskine, Erskine...... 1,500

The flour mill of Kukle & Hoss, in the town of Garfield was equalized at............................ 5,000

Real estate mortgages were assessed and equalized as follows, and the county auditor was instructed to list same under item 22 at 60 per cent of amounts named:

CITY OF CROOKSTON.
Jens J Molstad .... $ 150
A A Miller.......................... 1,080
John Moore.......................... 650
Lewis Larson........................ 600
P E Lynne............................ 300
M E Kirsh............................ 1,200
A A Just.............................. 192
Alfred Johnson...................... 234
Olga Johnson........................ 520
H Holte............................... 250
A Holmboe........................... 88
A F George.......................... 250
James Greenhalgh 840
J P Foote............................ 3,823
Fontaine & Anglin................. 2,173
Clevis Shampoax.................. 1,250
Andrew Bergstrom............... 1,100
Ole G Boustad...................... 518
John E Bergquist.................. 450
M. R. Brown......................... 35
A. K. Austin.......................... 800
Wm Anglim.......................... 2,450
Wm Anglim, trustee.............. 15,000
E P Pierce & Co.................... 1,000
D A Turner........................... 1,000
Ole J Vaule........................... 600
John Vig.............................. 1,275
Wm Vannet........................... 100
Hulvor B Twelen................... 1,200
J H Thomus.......................... 267
Christianson & Strander........ 60
A M Silvertson..................... 2,750
Steenerson Bros.................... 141
M O Sortedahl...................... 300
George F Stone 1,045
C H Saake........................... 1,000
Stone & Taylor..................... 1,570
McKinnon Bros..................... 500
Archie McKinnon.................. 2,340

CITY OF EAST GRAND FORKS.
Ole B Dahl...........................$1,100
Steener Evenson................... 400
M T Hogness........................ 1,000
Linda Lindblom.................... 1,800
Mark Lampman...................... 215
Mary C Melin........................ 488
C Madson............................ 175
S H Parkhurst...................... 181
Martin Purcell...................... 325
John Smith........................... 600
T J Sullivan.......................... 250
Maggie Strong...................... 100
Albertine Thorson................. 2,000

BYGLAND TWP.
Jeremiah Enright.................. 5000

REIS TWP.
Henry B Budd....................... 1950

HUNTSVILLE TWP.
Francis Goulet...................... 800

GENTILLY TWP.
Napoleon Delage.................. 387
Eli Theillon.......................... 400

BRANDSVOLD TWP.
Henry S Desrod.................... 600

FERTILE VILLAGE.
Andrew Opheim.................... 9600
E B Gustufson...................... 1550
Geo Kronschnable................. 230
S J Saadvig.......................... 350
N H Romuld......................... 350

ECCLIN TWP.
Marvin P Losey.................... 300
C H Misner.......................... 2800
E Taylor & Co...................... 1382

NORTHLAND TWP.
Amond Christianson.............. 600

VINELAND TOWNSHIP.
Hans H Berg........................ 800
Andrew P Elseth.................. 2940
Ole Erickson........................ 300
John E Knutson.................... 1450
L S Koldea.......................... 125
Andrew Steenerson............... 421

FISHER VILLAGE.
James Rosaaen..................... 1000

MCINTOSH VILLAGE.
Th S Berg........................... 103
Nellie F Cronquist................ 100
E E Koppang....................... 136
C L Conger.......................... 187
H S Drew............................ 295
H M Hillison........................ 200
Ephriam Klug....................... 300
A A Jordal........................... 98
S P Johnson......................... 52
Ingar D Johnson................... 221
Anton Jenson....................... 424
C T Lanman......................... 200
P O Mandt........................... 461
Ellen H Nelson..................... 550
C F Page............................. 645
Rosholt, Berg Co.................. 510
R Rasmussen....................... 400
A E Stovern........................ 623
Ed E Stovern....................... 298
Ole E Stovern...................... 248
Simon Solberg..................... 250
Olo Tallefson....................... 500
John T West........................ 80

KNUTE TOWNSHIP.
Peter N Fosberg.................. 306
C N Littemoe....................... 270

Following changes were made in assessments named, on goods and merchandise, subject to general raise or reduction:

FISHER VILLAGE.
Gunder Krostue raised.........$500
Larson Bros " 200
Even Oleson " 200
R A Plumb " 50
Sam Torrison " 300
A A Tofte " 100
H B Laughlin lowered 500

FOSSTON VILLAGE.
Fosston Mercantile Co lowered... 300
Hillestad & Blyberg raised......... 500
O L Larson raised.................. 1000
D A Ray............................... 300
Johnson & Rickanscrew lowered 500
Sorrensen & Randklen lowered. 500
Valler & Eklund lowered.......... 300
Oleson & Fogelberg raised....... 200

MCINTOSH VILLAGE.
Gilmore & Bergo raised.......... 200
S P Johnson " 400
McIntosh Mercantile Co " 500
Rosholt Berg Co " 600
O E Stovern " 200

ERSKINE VILLAGE.
Ole Narveson & Son raised......... 100

GARDEN TOWNSHIP.
Garden Mercantile Co raised...... 300

HIGDEM TOWNSHIP.
A J Hilden raised................... 200

HUBBARD TOWNSHIP.
Nels Muus raised.................... 500

CITY EAST GRAND FORKS.
Mpls & Nor Elevator Co lowered 3000
Monarch Elevator Co................ 100

Changes in assessments, and assessments of household and office furniture, were made as follows, subject to general raise of reduction:

FISHER VILLAGE.
Steve Furlong raised 200 per cent
Ole Gunstenson " 100 "
Charles Henderson " 50 "
W J Hammond " 25 "
Rasmus Johnson " 50 "
Gunder Krostue " 100 "
Ole Larson " 100 "
Engelbret Ness " 100 "
B F Nesbit " 50 "
James Rosaaen " 25 "
Sam Torrison " 50 "
C U Webster, Sr. " 100 "
Mrs Amelia Shultz lowered 25 "

GENTILLY TOWNSHIP.
Gendron & Vaudrin assessed.....$ 35

MCINTOSH VILLAGE
State Bank of McIntosh assessed 250

FERTILE VILLAGE.
Christianson & Wilson assessed $ 25
Brown Duckstad raised...100 per cent
Fertile State Bank assessed......... 100
Erickson & Vnanet " 60
John Holin raised............ 100 per cent
E B Gustafson raised...... 200 "
Norman Hanson " ...... 50 "
Lars Knutson " ...... 50 "
O S P Kleven " ...... 300 "
Knute Kuteson " ...... 100 "
S Kronschnable " ...... 200 "
J S Ladue " ...... 75 "
A Leon " ...... 100 "
D A Nelson assessed.................. 50
T H Nesseth raised........ 50 per cent
Opheim & Frick raised to......... 175
M E Rotagen assessed............. 25
N H Romuld raised.......100 per cent
C R Snyder " ....100 "
John Tuff " ....100 "
Mrs A L Sparvy " .... 50 "
David Vannet " ....100 "

CITY EAST GRAND FORKS.
Arneson & Co raised..................$100
B F Bushee assessed................ 150
Geo H Barlow raised....... 50 per cent
First Nat Bank assessed............ 150
F J Duffy raised......200 per cent
Hugh Dunlevy " ...... 40 "
M J Enright " ......100 "
H P Gies " ...... 40 "
M Graham assessed....................200
Paul Hagen raised....... 40 per cent
Gustave Hines " ...... 50 "
J H Hiler " ...... 50 "
Chas Keller " ...... 100 "
L O Lystad " ...... 100 "
Ole Lukkeson " ...... 70 "
Mpls Brewing Co " ...... 100 "
P V Murry assessed....................100
C Madson raised.......... 40 per cent
W. C. Nash " .... 100 "
N C Oleson & Co assessed........... 100
Russell & Dahl " 150
A C Rhinehart raised 50 per cent
Robinson lumber Co......raised to 100
Val Blatz Brewing Co raised to... 75
Westberg & Swanson raised 200 per c.
Joseph Young assessed............. 100
Harry Harm lowered.....30 per cent

CITY OF CROOKSTON
W F Arnold lowered........25 per cent
Edward Allard " .... 25 "
A Bloom " .... 50 "
O H Bjoin " .... 25 "
Fred Balmer " .... 80 "
Albert Hanson " .... 50 "
Martin Larson " .... 50 "
B LaDuc " .... 50 "
Wm Marlin " .... 50 "
Tom Morris " .... 50 "
Chas Westberg " .... 25 "
A O Ralstad " .... 25 "
P J Russell " .... 50 "
J V E Wyatt " .... 50 "
E D Childs Co raised......... 100 "
C E Dampier " .... 50 "
Andrew Eiken " .... 25 "
L Ellington " .... 25 "
A F George " .... 25 "
Julia Holmboe " .... 25 "
A A Miller " .... 50 "
W E McKenzie " .... 25 "
George Purvis " .... 50 "
Sam Rosenthal " .... 25 "
Robt Ray " .... 25 "
H Steenerson " .... 25 "
A D Stephens " .... 25 "
A C Wilkenson " ....100 "
D H Turner " .... 40 "

Changes in assessment, and assessments of pianos, were made as noted subject to the general raise or reduction:

CITY OF EAST GRAND FORKS
W L Anderson raised 100 per cent
Geo Barlow " 100 "
Hugh Dunlevy " 100 "
M J Enright " 100 "
H P Giese " 100 "
Lottie Gilmore " 100 "
Gustave Hines " 100 "
Theo Mayer " 100 "
Mrs. Lucie McNicol " 100 "
Mary J Patterson " 100 "
Frank Tessier " 100 "

Continued on 6th page

GOING TO CHICAGO OR ANYWHERE EAST?

If you are, see that your ticket from Minneapolis, St. Paul or Duluth reads via

"THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE" (C. St. P. M. & O. Ry.)

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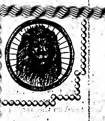
T. W. TEASDALE, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.



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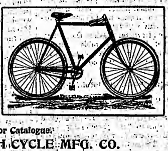

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LEAVE	CROOKSTON	ARRIVE
8:13 p m	To and from St Paul St. Paul and Winnipeg Ex.	7:35 a m
7:35 a m	To and from Winnipeg St. Paul and Winnipeg Ex.	8:05 p m

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ARRIVE		LEAVE
	* No 7 for Grand Forks and the west	8:05 a m
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	** No 2 for Ada, Barnesville, and St. Paul	9:00 pm
	** No 77 for St. Vincent	8:10 am
	** No 78 Mentor, and Fosston	7:20 pm
	** No 82 Mixed train for Ada and Barnesville	10:30pm
	** No 81 Mixed train for Fisher and Grand Forks	12:45am
	*** No 87 Mixed train for St. Hilaire, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Fall	9:00 a m
	*** No 88 Mixed train from St. Hilaire, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Falls	
	*** No 91 Mixed train Halstad and Fargo	8:05 am
	† No 92 for Halstad and Fargo	

*Daily
**Daily except Sunday
***Monday, Wednesday and Friday
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Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.

Crookston, Minn

DEFECTIVE PAGE

ON THE CLERMONT.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIRST VOYAGE OF FULTON'S STEAMBOAT.

A Group of Women Who Made the Historic Trip—How the Engagement of the Inventor Was Announced—Predictions Made by Chancellor Livingston.

Helen Everton Smith, in The Century, has a paper on "A Group of American Girls Early In the Century," which gives pleasant glimpses of Chancellor Livingston and Robert Fulton. The chancellor invited several of his fair cousins to make a trip from New York to his home at Clermont in a new boat. Miss Smith says:

The "new boat" of the letter was the now celebrated Clermont, the steamboat of Robert Fulton, which in August, 1807, made the first successful steam voyage up the astonished Hudson and demonstrated to the world that a new force had been discovered by which old methods in nearly all lines were to be revolutionized.

Very likely, with all their loving confidence in the wisdom of the chancellor, the sisters embarked with some distrust of his new boat's making good its promise to get them home in less than three days, even if both wind and tide should prove unfavorable, but they were not afraid of anything worse than delay, though most of their friends feared for them. During the nine years that had passed since "Robert R. Livingston and Robert Fulton had first secured the concession to navigate the waters in New York state for 20 years, providing they should build a boat of not less than 20 tons, that would go not less than four miles an hour against wind and tide," the subject had been so often talked over in their presence that the sisters were already quite intelligent upon it and laughed at the fears of their timorous friends.

The embarkation was from a dock "near the state prison" (which was in "Greenwich village," on the North river) and was witnessed by a crowd of "not less than 500 persons." Many were friends of the passengers, who bade them farewell with as much solicitude as if they were going to Madagascar, especially trembling with apprehension at the "terrible risk run by sailing in a boat full of fire."

The adventurous voyagers, who were the guests of Robert Fulton and Chancellor Livingston, were about 40 in number, including but a few ladies. Among the latter, besides our two young sisters and their aunt, Mrs. Thomas Morris (daughter-in-law of Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution), were at least one of the chancellor's two daughters, four of the many daughters of his brothers, John R. and Colonel Harry, and a young lady who was more interested in the result of this memorable experiment than any one save the inventor himself. In all the biographies of Fulton Miss Harriet Livingston is called the chancellor's niece, but she was really his cousin. She was a beautiful, graceful and accomplished woman and had long given her heart to Robert Fulton. The fair Harriet was at this time about two and twenty and "deeply in love with her handsome, gifted lover as any girl well could be." There were many distinguished and fine looking men on board the Clermont, but my grandmother always described Robert Fulton as surpassing them all. "That son of a Pennsylvania farmer," she was wont to say, "was really a prince among men. He was as modest as he was great and as handsome as he was modest. His eyes were glorious with love and genius."

A little before reaching Clermont, when the success of the voyage was well assured, the betrothal was announced by the chancellor in a graceful speech, in the course of which he prophesied that the "name of the inventor would descend to posterity as that of a benefactor to the world, and that it was not impossible that before the close of the present century vessels might even be able to make the voyage to Europe without other motive power than steam."

This hardy prediction was received with but moderate approval by any, while smiles of incredulity were exchanged between those who were so placed that they could not be seen by the speechmaker or the inventor. John R. was heard to say in an aside to his cousin, John Swift Livingston, that "Bob had many a bee in his bonnet before now, but this steam folly would prove the worst one yet." But the chancellor's brothers lived to see the ocean regularly traversed by steam vessels, but the prophet himself and the inventor both passed away before the realization of their dreams.

South or East; Which?

When a trip is contemplated it is always well to prepare in advance, in order to avoid little inconveniences which are often annoying. The two fast trains leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul daily via Wisconsin Central Lines for Milwaukee and Chicago make close connections with trains East and South. Being elegantly equipped with sleeping cars, parlor cars and day coaches, they are fully appreciated by the traveling public. Your nearest ticket agent will give you complete information and furnish you folder of the Wisconsin Central Lines.

JAS. C. POND,
General Passenger Agent.
[16-tf] Milwaukee, Wis.

For Sale Cheap.

A first class farm in the town of Lowell 3 miles from the city, containing 280 acres well stocked, with or without crops
[16-t-f] F. ROBERT.

He Wanted It Cheaper.

It was one of those restaurants where they charge according to the service, and you can get anything in the line of service that you want from a private dining room to a cafeteria help yourself counter. And the men in search of something to eat had wandered in among the private dining rooms on the second floor.

After he had settled himself comfortably in his chair and had secured the attention of a waiter he glanced at the bill of fare, and the next minute he straightened up as if he had received an electric shock.

"Roast beef, 45 cents!" he exclaimed. "Do you serve a whole cow for an order here?"

The waiter said that was the regular price.

"Well, when I want to be robbed," returned the man, "I'll go out and hire a thug to do it. Just now I'm only after lunch, and I didn't think to bring my checkbook along."

The waiter politely suggested that the prices were not quite so high on the first floor, where the service was a little less perfect

The patron declared that he didn't care whether the service was good or bad, as he never ate it, and then he started for the first floor.

"Roast beef, 30 cents," he said, looking at a bill of fare before taking his seat. "That's better. I've come down 15 cents' worth of stairs."

Then it was that a brilliant idea occurred to him, and he beckoned to the head waited.

"What's in the basement?" he asked.

"Our cafeteria," was the reply.

"How much is roast beef down there?"

"Twenty cents."

He started for the basement, but stopped.

"Say," he said. "if you've got a subcellar I'd like to eat there."—Chicago Post

Sure Safeguard.

Among the numberless stories of the quick wit and felicitous sayings of Dr Oliver Wendell Holmes is one connected with the breakfast given in his honor by the publishing firm of Houghton Osgood & Co. on the occasion of his seventieth birthday.

Not long after the breakfast he met a friend who had been a guest on that memorable occasion and had written one of the many bright poems which formed part of the entertainment.

In referring to the late festivity the doctor said to his friend:

"I knew there would be a good many things said that would be calculated to draw tears. I was resolved that I would not cry—that nothing should make me cry—and so I went to the breakfast determined to maintain a rigid upper eyelid."—Youth's Companion.

Paid For.

"Mrs. Cumrox's children seem to be very fond of their school?" remarked one woman.

"What makes you think so?"

"They are always speaking of their 'dear teacher.'"

"Oh, Mr. Cumrox insists on that! He says that, considering how much he pays for extra tuition, it's only proper"—Washington Star.

Better Than The Best.

Quick as the quickest, the Burlington, Minneapolis and St. Paul—Chicago and St. Louis limited.

Electric lighted, steam heated, wide vestibuled train, fresh from the builder's hands. Built at cost of over $100,000. Most beautiful, luxurious, comfortable, complete train ever placed in service on any railroad in any country. [19-22]

Very New Idea.

That's a good idea, is embodied in the construction of the Burlington's new "St. Paul and Minneapolis—Chicago and St. Louis limited."

Electric light, steam heat, wide vestibules, compartment sleeping cars, buffet library cars—everything that every other train has and some things that no other train has.

Newest and most costly of the earth's great trains, best too; so say the people who travel in it. No extra fares.

Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m.; St. Paul 8:05 p. m. daily. [19-22]

Lord Nelson's Spirit.

Captain Alfred T. Mahan writes an account of "Nelson In the Battle of Copenhagen" for The Century. Captain Mahan quotes the following from the account of the engagement written by Colonel Stewart of the British forces: "Lord Nelson was at this time, as he had been during the whole action, walking the starboard side of the quarter deck; sometimes much animated and at others heroically fine in his observations. A shot through the mainmast knocked a few splinters about us. He observed to me with a smile, 'It is warm work, and this day may be the last to any of us at a moment,' and then, stopping short at the gangway, he used an expression never to be erased from my memory and said with emotion, 'But, mark you, I would not be elsewhere for thousands.'" With this spirit may be compared his rebuke some days after the battle to a lieutenant, who during the action had made a hopeless report about the grounded ships, "At such a moment the delivery of anything like a desponding opinion, unasked, was highly reprehensible and deserved much more censure than Captain Foley gave you."

"Finest Train on Wheels."

That is what Mr. Pullman says of the Burlington's new train between Minneapolis and St. Paul and Chicago. Finished throughout in royal fashion, with wide vestibules, steam heat and electric light, and composed of compartment and standard sleepers, buffet library car, chair cars and dining car, it is without an equal in this country or abroad. No extra fares [19-22]

A FAMOUS YACHT'S FATE.

Commodore Colt's Dauntless, Anchored, a Floating Memorial.

Full many a large and handsome yacht has lost her owner because he has tired of her, or, again, because a reduced income forced him to abandon the extravagant luxury, but here is one that, losing her master by his untimely death, has been specially provided for in her declining years. Steadfast unto the end, she was not sold off for half price to get rid of her, but, like a faithful dog or horse that has outlived its days of usefulness, has been allowed to finish out her life in quiet repose.

It is only a few years ago that the schooner yacht Dauntless was one of the very stanchest boats afloat. In a race across the Atlantic with the Coronet she did herself proud. Her commander was a commodore, and her graceful form was a familiar figure in the great yachting world. Now, with sails forever furled, with pennants hauled down for the last time and housing canvased over, she tugs at an anchor that seems destined never to rise again.

The master whom she thus serves in spirit was in life Commodore Caldwell H. Colt, the only child of the late Colonel Samuel Colt, the arms manufacturer. He died at Punta Gorda, Fla., about three years ago, while off on a cruise. This circumstance, together with his fondness for the boat, led his wealthy mother to preserve it, though no longer of use, just as others lay away in a drawer the toys of dead children. So it is that the yacht idles her life away, a silent memorial. In further remembrance of the dead man's yachting career the new Colt memorial house in Hartford, costing several hundred thousand dollars, bears on its facade a beautiful reproduction of the Dauntless in sculptured stone and many other suggestions of the sea

Anchored off Essex, a few miles up from the mouth of the Connecticut river, the good old yacht is now living out her life of ease. It is said that she will never again go into commission—certainly not so long as the mother lives. The spot is quiet, secluded and all that a retired favorite could ask for in her old age, and the same waters that lap her side flow, 40 miles up stream, within a stone's throw of the celebrated factory whose machinery produced the wealth that purchased and maintained the boat.—Brooklyn Eagle.

QUALITY IN OUR SOCIETY.

An English Visitor Finds Classes More Distinct Than In England.

We have known Mrs. C. of Fifth avenue for some years, and during her annual visit to London have improved the acquaintance of this charming little lady. She has all the fascination of the attractive American woman. She is surprised and apparently delighted to see us, inquires how long we have been over and thinks it "too bad" that we have not been sooner to call. She is dispensing afternoon tea to a young man whom she introduces. His name is familiar as that of a family of millionaires, and as such is entitled to respect. He is quiet and reserved, bows low to each of us in turn and talks in a subdued voice through his even, white teeth. Only a tone here, an inflection there, betray the fact that he is an American. His phrases are carefully chosen and are rather superlative—curiously in contrast with the quietness and apathy of his voice and manner. I take him to be a type of the society man.

Mrs. C. is also a type. Her vivacity is contagious and her conversation unflagging. She passes lightly from one subject to another. Everything she says is worth listening to. They are both as different from ordinary middle class Americans as are the English upper classes distinct from the lower. It is a study in human nature that people speaking the same language, living in the same city, influenced by the same feelings, should be, in all things, so utterly dissimilar as those who compose society and those who do not. It is not a question of education.—E. M. Harting in London Queen.

Liver Ills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

Hood's Pills

easily and thoroughly.
Best after dinner pills.
25 cents. All druggists.
Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.
The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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A Faculty of Fourteen Teachers.

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Superior Advantages At Reasonable Rates.

Send for Catalogue.
JAMES W. FORD, Principal.
Owatonna, Minn.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate under Judgment of Foreclosure.

First Publication Aug. 5, 1897,
Last Publication Sept. 16 1897

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss District Court.
County of Polk.
Fourteenth Judicial District.

The Aultman & Taylor Machine Co., Plaintiff.
vs
Erick O Knutson, Knut Knutson, Ole Knutson, Beret Knutson Andrew Steenerson and Elias Steenerson co-partners as Steenerson Bros, the Merchants National Bank Crookston, and J. P Foote. A. A. Miller and C. F. Page co-partners under the firm name and style of Citizens' Bank of McIntosh, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 2nd day of August 1897, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said Polk county, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on Friday the 17th day of September, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court house in the city of Crookston in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Polk and said state of Minnesota, described as follows to-wit:

Lots number one, two, three and four in section number thirty of township number one hundred forty-nine, north of range number forty four, west of the fifth principal meridian, containing in all one hundred sixty acres more or less according to the government survey thereof

Dated August 2nd, 1897
THOMAS LAWRENCE.
Sheriff of Polk County.
A. A. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney. [17-23]

MORTGAGE SALE.

First pub. July 22, 1897.
Last pub. Sept. 2, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated February 8th 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota February 10th. 1892, in book 58 of mortgages pages 571 to 575 whereby Nils O. Thorbjornson, an unmarried man mortgagor, mortgaged to the Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee the east half of the northeast quarter and northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirteen (13) and southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twelve (12) in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) of range forty (40) in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $353.70, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage to $46 15, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $399.85.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, Sept. 4th, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 15, 1897.
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & CO. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [15-21]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First pub. July 22, 1897.)
(Last pub. Sept. 2, 1897

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale, dated December 12th, 1891, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota December 15th 1891 in book 58 of mortgages pages 257 to 262 whereby Arnt Knutsen, an unmarried man, mortgagor, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee the east half of the southwest quarter and lots six (6) and seven (7) of section six (6) in township one hundred and forty eight (148) of range thirty-nine (39) in said Polk county by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $225.25, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $24.67 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $249.92.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday Sept. 4th. 1897, at ten o'clock a. m at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 15, 1897.
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY,
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, Mortgagee
H. C. GILBERT & CO. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [15-21]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss
County of Polk.

In probate court, special term, July 30th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Nicholas Hoffman, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of W. H. Pringle as administrator of the estate of Nicholas Hoffman, deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined and petition heard by this court, on Friday the 27th day of August A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in the city of Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 30th day of July A. D. 1897.

By the Court,
A. A. MILLER, OLE E. HAGEN,
Attorney for Estate. Judge of Probate.
[17-20]

MORTGAGE SALE.

First pub. July 29, 1897
Last pub. Sept. 9 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated January 16th, 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, January 20th 1892, in book 58 of mortgages, pages 446 to 450 whereby Mathias J. Berg, an unmarried man, mortgagor mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee the south half of the northeast quarter and north half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33) township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty (40) in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $335.23; to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting with interest as provided in said mortgage to $89.37 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $424.60.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, Sept. 11th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 15, 1897.
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY,
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & CO. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [16-22]

LOANS Negotiated on Real Estate, Life Insurance, or any Good Security on long time and Reasonable Interest. Prompt attention to Collections in all parts of the United States and Canada. Local and county manager wanted. Address The BanWiers Loan and Investment Co Milwaukee, Wis.

ELECTRIC TELEPHONE

Sold outright, no rent, no royalty. Adapted to City, Village or Country. Needed in every home, shop, store and office. Greatest convenience and best seller on earth.

Agents make from $5 to $50 per day.

One ... a residence means a sale to all the neighbors. Fine instruments, no toys, works anywhere, any distance. Complete, ready for use when shipped. Can be put up by any one, never out of order, no repairing, lasts a life time. Warranted. A money-maker. Write W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk 10, Columbus, O.

MINNESOTA State Normal Schools AT Winona, Mankato, St. Cloud and Moorhead.

These schools are organized for the training of teachers for the public schools of the state.

ORGANIZATION.—Each school comprises two departments—the Normal Department and the Training Department or the Model School.

The Normal Department embraces:
(a) An Elementary course of three years.
(b) An Advance course of five years.
(c) Elementary Professional course of one year, and an Advanced Professional course of two years for high school and college graduates.
(d) A Kindergarten training course (at Winona, St. Cloud and Mankato).

ADMISSION.—Graduates of high schools and colleges, and teachers holding county superintendents' first and second grade certificates are admitted without examination.

EXPENSES.—Tuition is free to all who pledge themselves to teach in Minnesota. Text books are furnished at a rental of $1 00 per term. Provision is make at each school for economical living. The average cost of furnished rooms with board is about $3.00 per week. The Ladies' Home at St. Cloud, the new Dormitory at Moorhead, and the Ladies' Home at Winona offer board, furnished room, heat and light, at from $3.00 to $3.50 per week.

DIPLOMAS.—By a recent act of the legislature a diploma becomes a state teachers' certificate of the first grade.

The next school year opens at St. Cloud and Moorhead Aug. 31.

The school at Winona and Mankato will enter upon continuous sessions from and after July 1, 1897. The school year will hereafter be divided into four quarters of 12 weeks each.

For free catalogues and circulars giving full information, address the presidents as follows:

IRWIN SHEPARD, Winona.
EDWARD SEARING, Mankato.
GEO. R. KLEEBERGER, St. Cloud.
LIVINGSTON C. LORD, Moorhead. [6-9

THE
NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

1897 TWENTIETH PEAR 1897

The People's Great Paper.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is now entering upon the 20th year of unprecedented success. It has won this success by sterling merit. It has demonstrated itself to be a journal of the very highest character. It is always loyal and true; it is absolutely reliable and exact in everything it says: its contents are always on the highest plane of literary and historical merit, and it has the

MOST DISTINGUISHED CONTRIBUTORS,

of any paper in the country. It is now publishing

General Sherman's Memoirs.

to which it has the exclusive right. These are intensely interesting. Besides it has contributions on important events of the war from Maj.-Gen. L. A. Grant, of the famous Vermont Brigade; Maj.-Gen. R. W. Johnson, of the army of the Cumberland; Maj.-Gen. H. M. Plaisted, of the armies of the Potomac and the South, and many others of equal note.

Its columns are filled every week with accounts of thrilling interests of real happenings of the war by the men of every grade and rank who did the actual marching, digging and fighting of the great contest.

It has now entered upon a vigorous campaign for the passage of a

Service Pension Bill.

Every veteran, son of a veteran, and all interested in the true history of the war, should not fail to subscribe.

Every line in the the paper is well worth reading.

Subscription Price only $1.00 per Year

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1729 New York Ave.. WASHINGTCS, D. C.

The National Tribune Library.

The National Tribune is publishing a series of handsome little booklets under this title, each of which is a condensed and absolutely correct presentation of facts and figures concerning the war of the rebellion. They are unequaled in their way, and have received the highest praise of competent authorities. Any one will be sent, postpaid, to any address on receipt of 5 cents. Send 5 cents for sample copy

THE MILD POWER CURES.
HUMPHREYS'

That the diseases of domestic animals, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, and POULTRY, are cured by Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics, is as true as that people ride on railroads, send messages by telegraph, or sew with sewing machines. It is as irrational to bottle, ball and bleed animals in order to cure them, as it is to take passage in a sloop from New York to Albany.

Used in the best stables and recommended by the U. S. Army Cavalry Officers.

500 PAGE BOOK on treatment and care of Domestic Animals, and stable chart mounted on rollers, sent free.

VETERINARY

CURES { Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation.
A.A. { Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever.
B. B.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism
C. C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges.
D. D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms.
E. E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia.
F. F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache.
G. G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages.
H.H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases.
I. I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange.
J. K.—Diseases of Digestion.
Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Vet. Cure Oil and Medicator, $7.00
Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), - .60

SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists; or Sent Prepaid anywhere and in any quantity on Receipt of Price.
HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO.,
Corner William and John Sts., New York.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC
SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for

Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,

and Prostration, from over-work or other causes.
$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5.
Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO.,
Corner William and John Sts., New York.

GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS

CANNOT BE MADE FOR

$1 per Dozen

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My work is all first-class, and my prices reasonable: You cannot get first-class goods for third-class prices.

P. E. LYNNE,
Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

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LIVERY AND FEED STABLES
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CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

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Plain and Ornamental PLASTERING.
ACME, ADAMANT AND BLACKBOARDS
ALL KINDS OF CEMENT WORK.
ALL WORK WARRANTED
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. Address,
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CITY BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Aug. Miller & Co., TANNERS.

FUR DRESSING AND DYEING A SPECIALTY.

We dress all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, harness and shoes.
We pay good price for black steer, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes.
We also take orders for coats and robes making, and cleaning and repairing of old furs.]

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

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A. A. OLDS,

Plain - and - Ornamental - Painting,

Paper Hanging, Decorating and Kalsoming. . . .

CROOKSTON, : : : : : : : MINNESOTA

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents. if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ONE dollar wheat and McKinley's protective policy go hand in hand.

A YIELD of ten bushels of wheat to the acre, with the Republicans in power, is worth more to the farmers of Polk county, than twenty-five bushels was with the Democrats at the head of the affairs of our country.

DIRECTOR Preston of the United States mint estimates that the gold production of 1897 will be in the neighborhood of $240,000,000. There is reason to believe that there will be a billion dollars more of gold in the world by 1900 than there was when the campaign of 1896 began. All of which must be highly cheering for the silverites, especially in view of the tremendous fall in the price of the white metal.

UNLIKE the leopard, the New York Journal is changing its spots. Last year it was foremost among those who insisted that only with the free coinage of silver could prosperity ever return to the United States. It now publishes a full page of interesting reading showing a highly prosperous state of affairs in New York and the country generally, and makes the prediction that this condition will continue.

THE railroads are sharing in the general prosperity which has come to the country since the election of McKinley. The July earnings of 118 railroads operating 90,000 miles of road average 4½ per cent. higer than July, 1895, and 8⅝ per cent, higher than in 1894. Thousands of railroad men through the country who stood by McKinley as the representative of sound principles in finance are now receiving their reward in the improved earnings of the organizations which employ them, and which are thus able to give more employment and a better recognition to their employees.

THE general improvement in the business of the United States is no more doubted, not even by those who fought the hardest against the system of goverment, which guarantee us the prosperity which we are now about to enjoy, a close observation shows that the banks, railroads and a number of other leading lines of business are doing a great deal better business than they have done for several years. All branches of manufacturing are doing more work than they have done since 1892. Wheat has reached one dollar a bushel, potatoes are worth double what they brought last year, in fact all farm of products have increased considerable in the few months that we have been governed by a protective government. We don't have to go beyond the limits of Polk county to be convinced that prosperity has indeed reached us, and that ere long this country of ours will be restored the normal conditions of development which was enjoyed when the Republican party was at the helm in the early 90's

AMONG the many evidences of returning business activity reported by Bradstreet's last issue are the following news items from various parts of the country. The Norwalk woolen mills at Norwalk, Conn., have resumed work, notifying their hundreds of operatives that night work is likely to be required. The Birmingham, Alabama, Rolling Mills announce a resumption of work. The Howard Harrison iron company at Bessemer, Ala., has increased its force, and the pipe works at Bessemer have resumed operations. The providence mine at Scranton, Pa., which has lain idle for two years, will resume at once. The Delaware iron works at Newcastle, Del., have resumed operations, giving employment to 500 persons, and the wall-paper factory at Newark, Del., will soon resume. The Edgemoor iron company at Newcastle, Del., has increased its force. The Nashville, Ill., coal miners have received an increase in wages of 20 cents per ton for mining coal. The pottery manufacturers in new Jersey have reached an agreement to increase wages of employees. The Southern Railway company has put the men in all its shops at work nine hours a day. The Hutchinson Cole manufacturing company of Norwalk, Conn., will resume at once, employing 500 operatives. This showing rather savors of something more than a delusion and a snare.

THE way of the laborer is hard in Mexico at this time. It appears that it now takes nearly two and a half Mexican dollars to purchase what one American dollar will command. The following list of wages paid to the various crafts in Mexico as compared with their brethren in this country is taken from the report of a commission sent to Mexico last fall by the Trade and Labor assembly of Chicago, and shows clearly what must be the condition of workmen who are paid in a depreciated currency and one which is continually further depreciating, street car drivers, according to the report, receive in Mexico 75 cents per day in Mexican silver, while those in Chicago receive $2.25 in good money. Teamsters get $1 a day in Mexico in cheap silver, but $1.75 in Chicago in American dollars, worth nearly two and a half times as much as Mexican dollars. Printers in Mexico get $1.25 per day, but in Chicago $3. per day of money worth two and a half times as much. Bricklayers in Mexico receive $1.25 per day and in Chicago $4. per day. Contrast the difference here. The Chicago man gets nearly eight times as much as his Mexican friend. Laborers in Mexico are reported as receiving 37½ cents a day and in Chicago $1.25. Does a study of the above showing recommend the adoption of the silver standard, which several states are making their sole issue in this fall's campaigns?

Carnival of Polaris.

During State Fair week from Sept. 6th to 11th, Minneapolis will out-do herself by her "Carnival of Poloris." This will be a series of evening entertainments and street pagents free to every one who cares to witness them. There will be the coronation of the King and Queen of the Carnival: a street parade with magnificent and costly floats, on a par with the Mardi Gras of New Orleans and the Velled Prophets of St. Louis; superb fireworks, a run of the fire department etc. The run of the fire department will be something unique, as the entire department will turn out with the engine fired up and the run will be as realistic as if going to an actual fire. It will be a sight even residents of the city have never seen in real life, as the full department is never called out at the same moment for actual service.

Hay Fever.

Hay Fever and summer colds are "broken up" by "77"; Dr. Humphreys' famous Specific; 25c—all druggists.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

SCHOOL CLOSED

1897 Summer Training School Was a Record Breaker—206 Enrolled.

Last Thursday closed a very successful session at the summer training school for Polk county. The last couple of hours were devoted to short addresses, by both instructor and pupils in appreciation of the efforts put forth by each in the advancement of the education system of our county.

The following resolution were adopted:

Resolutions adopted by the members of the training school in special session assembled August, 19th 1897.

We the members of the teachers training school at Crookston Minn., in special session assembled, do hereby adopt the following resolutions.

Resolved, that we tender our heartfelt thanks to the conductor, Prof. J. F. Giles whose nobility of character, devotion to his profession and earnestness in his every undertaking have inspired us to be better men and women, and to do better work as teachers during the coming year.

Resolved, that we express our gratitude to County Superintendent Kaasa, Misses Barton, Guptil and Vaughn and Professors Casey and Porter for their untiring efforts in our behalf and we especially desire that this same corps of instructors be returned to Crookston at the next session of the training school.

Resolved, that the citizens of Crookston be sincerly thanked for making our stay with them such a delightful one.

Resolved, that we extend our thnaks to the board of education through whose liberality the use of the new high school building and apparatus was grand to us.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be printed in each of the county papers.

Committee.

Wise Men Know.

It is folly to build upon a poor foundation, either in architecture or in health. A foundation of sand is insecure, and to deaden symptoms by narcotics or nerve compounds is equally dangerous and deceptive. The true way to build up health is to make your blood pure, rich and nourishing by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

A Great Event.

The Crookston Free Street Fair, which is to be held September. 27th. 28th and 29th will be the greatest thing ever attempted in the line of a fair in Northern Minnesota. Crookston has taken hold of this project in a manner that makes success sure. Over $5,000 will be offered in prizes and premiums and for attractions. Four or five bands have already been engaged and a very low excursion rate will be made from all the Red River valley towns.

All the entries will be absolutely free and everyone may compete for the valuable prizes and premiums that will be offered. Premiums are offered for the exhibition of everything almost that one can think of. There are over 500 prizes in all. There will be no end of fun in the races and games and contests and parades and fireworks and music which will be going on constantly during the three days of the fair.

Among the special features will be a stock exhibit—of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry and a stock sale will be held each day during the fair, at which buyers will be present to take off the stock that is offered. Every person who goes should take something to enter for a prize. Begin now to save your best vegetables, grains, etc. The premium list will soon be out and will tell you all about the prizes. Send to W. E. McKenzie, the secretary, for information.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggist, price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Two $100,000 Trains

On the first of June, 1897, the Burlington Route placed in service between Minneapolis and St. Paul and Chicago, two new trains, built at a cost of considerable more than $100,000 each and recognized by every one who has seen them, as the finest trains on earth.

The trains are lighted by electricity; heated by steam; have wide vestibules, compartment and standard sleepers, a la carte dining car, a buffet library car, chair cars—everything, in brief, that any other train has and some things that no other train has. No extra fares. [19 22]

Gone to Rest.

After a long lingering illness, Mrs. G. W. Fargo, mother of Mrs. Geo. O'Reily, died at the residence of the latter at 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The deseased had been for years afflicted with consumption. Mrs. Fargo leaves a husband, son and daughter to mourn her loss. The funeral took place from the residence of Geo. O'Reily, in Jerome's addition on Saturday afternoon for Oakdale cemetery.

The racing purses offered by the State Fair aggregate $7,500. Some of the fastest and most noted horses in the country will contest for those purses. No pools—no jockeing. Every horse will go for all it is worth.

Another Curiousity.

Last week Henry Jones, a farmer living about six miles north of the city, brought in a little pig with a head resembling that of an elephants' head, the ears being large and a well developed trunk which turns back over the head and takes the place of a nose. Earnest Rolsch has secured this curiousity and has it perserved in alcohol and placed with his already large collection of uncommon things.

Losing Flesh

You naturally lose flesh in the summer and running down is so easy. You get a little weaker each day without hardly noticing it. There is loss of appetite, headache, weakness of the muscles, disturbed sleep, weakness of memory, and these are the beginning of nervous prostration. Iron and tonics and bitters may afford some temporary relief, but what you need is a food for body, brain and nerves

Scott's Emulsion.

of Cod-liver Oil with the Hypophosphites, furnishes just the nourishment needed for those who are run down and pale and thin and weak. If you lose flesh in summer take Scott's Emulsion *now*. Don't wait till fall or winter before beginning.

For sale at 50c. and $1.00 by all druggists.

More Attractive than ever

GO BY ALL MEANS

Larger Premium List

In all Departments of the

Minncsota State Fair

This fair will be the cheapest education to the farmer of anything of this character ever seen in the Northwest.

Great Displays. Farmers Institutes Twin Cities Decorated.

Cheap Rates Via the

NORTHERN PACIFIC

The Farmers' Favorite Route

Call on our Agents anywhere **Chas. S. Fee,** General Passenger Agent.

ST. PAUL, - - - - - MINNESOTA

DEFECTIVE PAGE

1897 AUGUST. 1897

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
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29	30	31				

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

W. E. Rowe spent last Sunday at Mentor.

Washborn circus will show here Sept 4th.

Flour sold tals morning at $3.20 per hundred.

Price of wheat, in local market, this morning 81 cents.

Wanted: A new milch cow. Apply to A. J. DeLance.

A. C. Wilkinson went up to Stephen last Saturday.

Mrs. Al. Robertson weat to Graad Forks Saturday.

Notice Dr. Humphrey's change of ad. on 3rd page.

The Buls and Beans gave a party last Friday evening.

Three drunks were up before Judge McLean on Monday.

Frank Bivins was up to Argyle this week, on business.

Mrs. W. O. Holcome, of Warren, was in the city this week.

Mrs. VanArnam has been confined to her room for some time.

Teachers' examination was held here Friday and Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Judge are out to Maple Lake for a short visit.

Dr. and Mrs. Robertson went down to Neilsville last week.

The brick yard is turning out bricks in great quantities this season.

Miss Lottie Auglim is over at Grand Forks for a short visit.

Gold in large quantities is reported to be discovered in California.

Flour sold in the local market on Saturday at $3.20 per hundred.

Threshing machines are in opporation in some parts of the county.

Miss Gartha Sharpstein left last week for her home in Minneapolis.

Wm Anglim went up to Argyle on Friday to attend to some business.

Mrs. Streeter fell from a chair last Saturday and fractured her left arm.

The Great Northern surveyors are at work on the Park Rapids extension.

Mrs. A. R. Holston left for St. Paul last Thursday, for medical attendence.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Reed of Chicago are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sanke.

Nils Muns, was up from Neilsville last Thursday renewing acquaintance.

Geo. Erskins of Fargo is in the city the guest of his daughter, Mrs. S. W. Vance.

W. Bugg is disguising his barn this week by giving it a new coat of paint.

Mrs. Clysdale and Mrs. J. B. McClaren are visiting at Cummings N. D.

Friday afternoon wheat raised 9 cents per bushel in the local market.

Mrs. John O'Brechet of Buffington is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. S. L. Collins.

Castle & Hitchcock finished their second contract on the Tabor ditch last week.

E. Gilbertson and H. P. Johnson went down to Climax last Monday on their wheels.

About 60 men arrived from Grand Forks last week to go to work on the G. N. steel gang.

Miss Gertie Gleason is spending a week at Maple Lake the guest of Miss Nora Fuller.

Dept. Sheriff Losey will move into his new residence in Jerome's addition about Sept. 10th.

Last Thursday the Indian murderer, George Washington was taken to St. Paul for trial.

One hundred and forty teachers took the examination here last Friday and Saturday.

Geo. M. Swift, of Mentor, came down last Saturday and left for Buffalo that evening.

Miss Nellie Simmons returned on Tuesday from a pleasant visit with friends in the country.

Misses. Nettie Gleason and Grace Laslan entertain about forty of their friends this evening.

St. Hilaire is to have a new bank. The projectors thinks it will be a profitable investment.

W. M. Campbell, United States marshall, was in town last week for a day visiting friends.

The proceedings of the board of equalizers will be found on page 2 of this issue of the JOURNAL.

Miss Brown's cottages on State street are under course of errection and will be completed this fall.

Mrs. Sadie Childs is spending a few days in the city before leaving for her new position in Minneapolis.

Mrs. Spendly left last week for the G. A. R. encampment at Buffalo, where she will represent the W. R. C.

Last Thursday the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Schlostein, of the town of Fanny, died of brain fever.

M. A. Goar of Kennedy was in the city last week and reports the wheat crop of Kittson county a record breaker.

W. C. Andrew, representing Wright, Barret & Stilwell Co., was in the city on Monday talking up the trade.

S. Studsvold, of Fosston, succeeds C. O. Christinson of this city as a member of the state board of equalization.

A number of the Red Lake reservation settlers past through the city enroute for the North Dakota harvest field.

The three month old child of Mr. and Mrs. Chris Espe died last Monday. The funeral took place on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Shuneman are the happy parents of a baby boy, which was born to them at Crookston last week.

Miss Page, who is teaching near Gentilly, was in the city last Friday for a brief visit with her parents on Ash street.

Earnest Roich has contributed two dozen of his game birds from his collection to the Polk county state fair exhibit.

According to the Ada Index the wheat crop of Norman county is estimated at about 1,200,000 bushels for this season.

The state grain commissioners, at a meeting held last week decided to make no changes in the grading of wheat this year.

The binder at work in the harvest fields, is now a general think, and many are arriving daily "to gather in the sheaves."

Mrs. Jacob Berg, after a pleasant visit with her daughter, Mrs. John Kyle, returned to her home at Mentor last week.

E. Moeckel, father of Mrs. George, of this city, and Nells Stensland, both of Ashland, Wis., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George.

Miss McKercher expects to leave next week for the Minneapolis Conservatory of music from which she graduates next June.

All the wheat between here and Red Lake Falls is in shocks and a number of the farmers are getting ready for threshing.

The Brooks elevator company has disposed of its entire system in Minnesota and North Dakota, to the Duluth Elevator Co.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wheeler, accompanied by their neice, Miss Mary Bradish, went on a few day's visit to Bemidji last week.

Reports of crops in the immediate vicinity of Crookston is much more encouraging than was anticipated a week or ten days ago.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Gus Shuneman died last Saturday night. The funeral took place on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Manager Brown, of the Valley roller mill, purchased 4000 bushels of 1896 wheat at 97½ cents per bushel, from Hayes Bros of Neilsville.

Castle & Hitchcock were awarded the contract for building the grade for the spur track to the Great Northern new coal shed.

Will Olds has been suffering for the past couple of weeks from kidney trouble. This makes the third seige Will has had this summer.

Geo. Vine and family left last Saturday for Niagara Falls, to be present at the golden wedding anniversary of Mrs. Vine's parents.

Geo. Purvis and family left last Saturday for a week at the state fair at St. Paul, they will go from there to Chicago for a visit.

The corps of summer school instructors left last Thursday evening and a large number of the teachers were down to say "good by."

Miss Lydia Barb has been practicing on the switch board at the telephone office. She will act as a substitute as occassions demand.

Joe Gelhauren appeared before Judge Holt last Friday, on a charge of striking Mrs. Boh. landlady of the Germania house, and was fined $15.00

Prof. Sathre was out for a few days trip in the southwestern part of the county, in the interest of the Crookston Normal and Commercial college.

A. O. Busterud, was called to Minneapolis last week by the illness of his mother. Death had claimed her as its victim before he could reach there.

Francis Jennike, who lives about five miles out on the Gentilly road, reports the most of his wheat in good shape, although some of it is still under water.

Mr. and Mrs. R. VanArnam who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Slocum for the past few weeks, left for their home, in the east last Tuesday evening.

Hon. H. Steenerson and son returned last week from a fishing expedition to Baptism river. They report a big time and a good catch of the beautiful speckled.

A man who has been selling home-made celery compound around town at 50c per bottle, was locked up for being unable to produce the necessary peddler's license.

Wilmost, S. D. was visited by a snow storm last week which did much damage to crops and garden stuff. This is the earliest snow on record for that section.

Last Friday a couple of Jewlery stores were burgalrized at Grand Forks, also a grocery store on the East side. This is getting to be quite common at the Forks.

The Peds and Stenos played the third game of ball last Friday afternoon which resulted in a victory for the short-hand boys, this makes two games out of three they won.

A. Holmboe returned from his visit to Norway and reports everything in a more prosperous condition in that country than ever known to the oldest inhabitant of that country.

The best way to avoid scalp diseases, hair falling out, and premature baldness, is to use the best preventive known for that purpose—Hall's Hair Renewer.

Last Friday F. Jennike threshed a load of oats on the sand ridge about eight miles from town, which went 52 bushels: This will give an average of about 60 bushels to the acre.

The pleasant smiling countanences of Miss Olga Sampson, is again noticed at the general delivery window of the post office, after her visit to St. Hilaire and Thief River Falls.

Hon. A. Berg, secretary of state, passed through the city last week enroute for the Rainy Lake gold fields where he will spend a short time.

L. S. Hancock, of Euclid, claims to have 300 acres of wheat and 100 acres of flax which he expects to net him something in the 'steen thousands of dollars, at $1.00 wheat and $1.25 flax.

W. E. McKenzie left his bicycle standing out in front of the Times office one night last week, some one had better use for it and took it with him, and has thus for forgotten to return it.

Sept. 27th, 28th and 29th are the dates fixed for the street fair. The committee who has been at work for some months, report that the show will be one of the best ever held in the west.

The tramps who were arrested a week or so ago for having in their possession a case of shoes, were arranged last Tuesday and held to answer to the charge of grand larceny to the next grand jury.

Lient, Munroe, who has been the guest of friends in the city, left last week for Cummings, N. D., where he will do some chicken shooting before returning for duty in the regular army.

N. Martin, who is connected with the Crookston oat meal mill spent a few days in the city last week, on his annual visit of inspection. He found everything in a first-class condition.

Geo. Winney returned last week from Jackson, Mich., where he had been to visit his mother who has been ill. Mrs. Winney and Miss Pearl stopped over for a short visit at the twin cities.

Ed. Jackson the Climax blind pigger who was arrested in Minneapolis last week, escaped from the deputy sheriff, of Hennipin county, while being taken to custody.

A man by the name of McKoon a professional gambler, died in his room at Grand Forks last week. Owing to the mysteries in connection with his death, his room mate a man by the name of White is under arrest.

Martin Msguuson, a young man from East Grand Forks, was brought over here last Saturday evening, a raving maniac. Monday he was examined and declared insane. He was taken to Fergus Falls Monday night.

Last Thursday the officers of the land office here, decided that John Steenerson was the proper person to receive a title to that valuable tract of land in the St. Cloud district which was contested.

It is reported that we are to have a new saw mill built in this vicinity in the near future. J. J. Rue, representing the Potts company, was here last week looking up matters in connection with the new project.

The commissioners of the new county seat at Bemidji have let the contract for a new court house at the cost of $3000 to W. H. Roberts of North Dakota, and the Diebald Safe and Lock company were awarded the contract for the jail at $1,200.

Geo. Purvis is sparing neither time nor pains to get a suitable collection of products from Polk county for the exhibit at the state fair. All who have the interest of the county at heart should lend a helping hand in bringing this section prominently before the public.

O. B. Ekman, probate judge for Roseau county, spent the first part of the week in the city looking up some land office business. The judge claims that the wheat crops of Roseau will exceed that of any previous year in the history of the county.

Conductor J. H. Pratt, of the Great Northern, while on his regular run, met with an accident by coming in contact with a switch board, about a mile from Wahpeton, which resulted in a broken ankle and severe injuries about the head. He will likely be laid up for some time.

Congressman Eddy, who has been for a visit to the gold field of the Seine river country, is confident that there is plenty of the precious yellow metal hiden on the American side. Mr. Eddy, with an eye single to the interest of northern Minnesota, will endeavor to pass a bill enabling miners to acquire a title to land in that district.

The Great Northern R. R. company have completed their new water tank at this place, last week and are now errecting a new coal shed. When these improvements are done it would be quite in order for that company to build a new passenger depot for the convience of the traveling public.

A man giving his name as John Reed of Red Lake Falls, was locked up for the purpose of sobering up enough to be able to distinguish the difference between the Great Northern track and a wagon road. Reed had driven with his team and buggie on the track from the city to beyond the oil tank, and got off lucky by not having a railroad collision.

Last Sunday at 4 p. m. at the Gentilly church I. Rable, who lives about five miles from Crookston on the river, and Miss Annie Manord were united in the holy bands of matrimony. A large number of the friends of the contracting parties were present to witness the affair. The happy couple have the usual good wishes of the JOURNAL for a happy married life.

About 30 of the ladies of the city has held a couple of meetings for the purpose of making arrangements for their parade at the street fair. They propose having about 200 in the march and a special corps of 50 drilled, to give special features of attraction at each corner. Miss Ermine Fontaine has the matter in charge which is a guarantee of perfect success.

Last Saturday morning as the N. P. train passed through the cut between Ulen and Hetterdahl a large stone rolled down the bank striking the front truck of the baggage car and smashing the steps of both that car and the first passenger coach. The front trucks of the baggage car left the track, but no serious damage was done. The train was delayed a couple of hours.

Last week while playing in a boat anchored to the bank of the river in rear of the brewery, the three year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Schnagel fell into the river and was nearly drowned before assistance could reach her. The current had carried her down the river some distance, and was sinking for the third time, when Oscar Hegg snatched her from death's grasp. Dr. Dunlop attended the little one, who is now out of danger.

Wheat in the Chicago market has been raising in price by jumps. An increase of about 30 cents per bushel is noted within the past few weeks. Now that nearly all the wheat raised in the eastern states has been put on the market, it is an assured fact that western wheat will bring better prices this year than it has for several years past. Those who are even favored with even half a crop will not suffer very much.

A man by the name of Driscoll was murdered at East Grand Forks last week, by Reed a colored porter at Humble's restaurant. It appears that Driscoll, accompanied by a couple of his companions, went to the back door of the restaurant to get a can to get beer, when he and the coon had some words which resulted in Driscoll getting hit over the head with stick of stove-wood. He was taken, by his companions, to a box car where he laid in an unconscious condition until the next afternoon when he was taken to the hospital where he died shortly afterwards. Mother of the deceased lives at Ironwood, Mich., where the remains were shipped for burial. Reed was brought to Crookston and placed in the county jail to await his trial at the next term of the district court.

Strayed or Stolen.

A small bay mare 7 years old with white stripe on face and small white spot on one leg above hoof. Branded with letter "D." Suitable reward will be given for information leading to the recovery of same. L. O'Brien, Crookston.

McClure's Magazine for September.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., contributes to McClure's Magazine for September an article on "The Cleaning of a Great City" that to readers who have not carefully considered the subject will be simply a revelation. Reciting the story of his own experience as commissioner of street cleaning in New York City during the last two years and a half, Col. Waring demonstrates that it is quite possible, at comparatively small cost to keep the streets of a great city as clean and wholesome as a well-kept house. And so far reaching in its physical and moral effects does he show the public cleanliness or uncleanliness of a city to be, that it should seem that the most immediate means of making a signal reduction of misery and crime in any city is a general improvement in its street cleaning. The article is illustrated with special drawings showing the different operations in improved street cleaning.

Another article in this number of McClure's that gives novel as well as timely information is an account of "Life in the Clondyke Gold Fields," by a man who has himself had an important share in it for years past. The proverbial "bad" man of the mines, it appears, is unknown on the Clondyke. The miners there enter and work their claims, settle their disputes, and govern their affairs without violence or lawlessness. How they live and how they work very simply and honestly told; and there is some valuable instruction as to routes, proper equipment, and the opportunities of the country, for people who are proposing to settle there. The article is illustrated from a series of recent photographs, most of them hitherto unpublished.

Other features of the number are a strong ballad by Kipling; short stories by Robert Burr, William Allen White, and others; a series of life portraits of Henry Clay, most of them never before published; and a paper by F. G Kenyon, of the British Museum, showing what recent discoveries of ancient manuscripts have done toward answering the question when the four Gospels were written.

THE S. S. McCLURE Co.,
New York City.

There will be splendid music on the State Fair ground all the week of the great exhibit.

The Montgomery, Ward & Co. Horseless Carriage and Happy Jack, carriageless horse, are a duo that will hold their own at the Fair.

Cures Talk

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver troubles, catarrh—cures which prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Crookston Normal and Business College

Opens its next school year Oct., 5th 1897. Seven courses, viz: Preparatory, Teachers, Commercial, Elocution, Penmanship, Music, and Shorthand and Typewriting.

ADMISSION:—Students may enter at any time, no examination necessary.

EXPENSES:—Tuition $1.00 per week. Good board and furnished rooms including heat and light, and taken care of, for $2.35 per week.

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CROOKSTON, - - - MINNESOTA

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No shop-worn goods. All seasonable, fashionable and up to date.

Lowest Cash Prices.

EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN. Main Street.

For the choicest line of Fresh Groceries to be found in the city give us a call.

We handle only the goods that the people want and we sell them at the lowest uniform prices.

We refund your money, as usual, just as cheerfully as we accept it, if goods are not as represented.

SLOCUM'S GROCERY.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

BOARD OF EQUALIZTION.

Continued from 2nd page.

CITY OF CROOKSTON
M E Kirsh assessed.................... $50
S W Vance 75

FISHER VILLAGE
James Rosaaen raised.....100 per cent

FOSSTON VILLAGE
C Olson lowered.............. 25 per cent
S H Whitney................. 25 "

The following changes were made in the assessments noted on manufacturers' materials and manufactured articles, subject to the general raise or reduction:

CITY OF CROOKSTON
Red River Lumber Co raised $10,000
A. J. & A McKinnon " 200

GRAND FORKS TOWNSHIP
E Grand Forks Brick Co raised $250

Changes were made as follows in the assessment noted, on manufacturer's tools, implements and machinery, subject to the general raise and reduction:

ANDOVER TOWNSHIP
F Bivans & Son raised.............. $100

CROOKSTON TOWNSHIP
Joseph Bellevue lowered............ $50
John Patenade raised................. 50
J. A. Wyand " 50
Octave Beauchene " 25

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP
John Sletten raised......100 per cent
Ole Tronson " ......100 "
N O Trugstrad " 50

FISHER TOWNSHIP
A G Anderson lowered.................. 75
Oscar Oleson " 75
Chris Learum " 300

QUEEN TOWNSHIP
Elling Guldbrandson raised $25

GENTILLY TOWNSHIP
Louis Trudeaut raised.................. 90
Gentilly Dairy association ass. 225

CITY OF EAST GRAND FORKS
F J Duffy raised........................350

FERTILE VILLAGE
L E George raised...........50 per cent

Changes were made as follows in the assessments on stock and furniture of sample rooms, saloons, eating houses, etc., subject to the general raise and reduction.

Fosston village raised.................. 150

CITY OF EAST GRAND FORKS
J Jarvis raised........................ 100
W D Kelley lowered..................... 200
L O Laystad raised..................... 100
Ole Lukkason lowered................... 200
A O Lystad raised...................... 100
P V Murry raised....................... 100
Joseph Young lowered 250

CITY OF CROOKSTON
Scott & Lycan raised................... 200
Louis Morin " 100
Ernest Rolch " 50
T G Thomson " 200

The assessment of Mrs O J Hoven in village of McIntosh on agricultural tools, implements and machinery was lowered $50.

The assessment of S L Collins on agricultural tools, implements and machinery in the city of Crookston was reduced 50 per cent.

The assessment of Alvin Brainard for goods and mdse in the town of Fisher was raised $500.

The assessment of Momb Bros & Sorreson for a threshing outfit in the village of McIntosh was fixed at $450, the said property having been omitted by the assessor of said village.

Changes in assessments, and assessments were made under Item 27 all other personal property, as follows, subject to the general raise and reduction.

CITY OF CROOKSTON
Crooston Telephone Co assessed 2250
C E Dampier raised........................ 200
A H Dunlop " 100
A. G Harris " 100
A A Just " 100
Miller & Foote " 250
N Dak Milling Co raised...............2000
Henry Nolan " 100
E P Pierce & Co " 500
Halvor Steenerson " 200
Ole J Vaule " 75
A C Wilkinson " 200

FERTILE VILLAGE
Standard oil Co assessed............. 600

The following elevators in the village of Fosston were assessed for wheat under Item 16, good and mdse in amount named, the assessments having been omitted from the assessment book of said village:
Farmers' elevator.......................... 3000
Minneapolis & Nor. Elevator Co 3887
St Anthony & Dakota...............10206

Under item 21, Moneys other than banks, B A Strawbridge of the city of Crookston was assesed $300.

Watches and clocks to the number of 164 were added to the individual assessments of the town of Huntsville the same having been omitted from the assessment book of said town.

M Graham of East Grand Forks was assessed $10 for two clocks the same having been omitted from his assessment.

Sewing machines having been omitted from the assessment of Nesbit the omission was corrected by listing thirty machines in the individual assessments of said town.

No sewing machines having been returned by the assessor of the town of Vineland, 21 were listed against individual assessments in said town to supply the omission.

The following resolution was on motion adopted:

Resolved, that the assessment on all wheat in elevators and graineries be and the same is hereby reduced fifty per cent.

Horses were equalized as follows:
One year old to average.............. 7
Two " " 15
Three year old and over to average 25

Cattle were equalized as follows:
One year old to average.............. 3
Two " " 5
Cows 8

The assessment on hogs was adjusted as follows.
Andover lowered............15 per cent
Angus raised......................50 "
Badger " ....10 "
Brandsvold lowered.........15 "
Brislet " ....15 "
Bygland raised.................20 "
Crookston twp raised......40 "
Columbia raised...............25 "
Chester " ....15 "
Eden lowered....................15 "
Esther raised....................20 "
Erskine village raised.......10 "
Fairfax lowered..................15 "
Farley raised ....15 "
Fanny " ....20 "
Fisher twp lowered...........15 "
" village raised.........25 "
Fosston " " ....20 "
Garfield raised..................25 "
Garden " ....25 "
Gentilly " ....25 "
Grove Park " ....30 "
Godfrey " ....10 "
Higdem lowered..................30 "
Hill River " ....40 "
Hubbard raised...................30 "
Keystone " ....60 "
Kertsonville " ....20 "
King " ....25 "
Knute " ....25 "
Liberty " ....10 "
Lowell " ....20 "
Northland " ....25 "
Parnell " ....40 "
Queen ....25 "
Rhinehart lowered...............20 "
Sandsville raised................10 "
Sletten " ....20 "
Sullivan lowered..................10 "
Scandia raised....................25 "
Tabor lowered.....................15 "
Tilden raised.......................20 "
Vineland " ....25 "
Winger lowered....................25 "
Woodside " ....30 "
Twp 153-46 raised................25 "
Twp 154-46 " ....10 "
Beigium " ....40 "

Wagons, carriages and sleighs were equalized as follows:
Andover lowered.............10 per cent
Angus raised.......................60 "
Brislet lowered....................40 "
Bygland raised.....................20 "
Crookston twp raised......15 "
City of Crookston " ......25 "
Euclid " ......15 "
Esther lowered....................25 "
Fairfax raised.....................25 "
Farley " ....15 "
Fisher village raised.........15 "
Fosston " lowered.....10 "
Fertile " raised..........25 "
City of E G Forks raised..80 "
Garfield raised.............25 "
Grove Park " ....25 "
Godfrey " ....40 "
Hammond lowered.............20 "
Hill River raised..........50 "
Hubbard " ....25 "
Keystone " ....15 "
Kertsonville " ....60 "
King " ....60 "
Knute " .... 40 "
Liberty " .... 50 "
Lowell " .... 50 "
McIntosh village "..........100 "
Nesbit " ....40 "
Northland " .... 30 "
Onstad " .... 75 "
Parnell " .... 50 "
Queen " .... 90 "
Reis " .... 10 "
Roome " .... 15 "
Russia " .... 10 "
Sandsville lowered.......... 10 "
Sletten " .... 15 "
Scandia raised.......... 25 "
Tabor " .... 10 "
Tilden " .... 50 "
Tynsid " .... 10 "
Vineland lowered.......... 10 "
Winger raised.......... 33⅓ "
Twp 153-46 lowered.......... 10 "
Twp 154-46 raised.......... 30 "
4th as'ment dist lowered 10 "
Belgium raised.......... 50 "

Sewing machines were equalized as follows:
Andover raised.............. 20 per cent
Angus " ....100 "
Bristist lowered.............. 40 "
Bygland raised.............. 30 "
Beigium " .... 50 "
Crookston twp raised..... 25 "
City Crookstoa lowered 10 "
Colambia raised.............. 26 "
Euclid " .... 35 "
Esther " .... 25 "
Fairfax " .... 20 "
Farley " .... 50 "
Fanny " ....400 "
Fisher " .... 90 "
" village " .... 40 "
Fosston village lowered 25 "
Fertile " raised .... 50 "
Garfield " .... 60 "
Garden " ....200 "
Gentilly " .... 75 "
Godfrey " .... 10 "
Hammond lowered.............. 25 "
Hill River raised.............. 25 "
Kertsonville " ....200 "
King " .... 80 "
Knute lowered.............. 20 per cent
Liberty raised.............. 80 "
Lessor " .... 40 "
Lowell " .... 80 "
McIntosh village raised... 50 "
Onstad lowered.............. 40 "
Parnell raised.............. 150 "
Queen " .... 50 "
Reis " .... 25 "
Rosebud " .... 30 "
Sandsville " .... 10 "
Sletten " .... 10 "
Sullivan " .... 300 "
Scandia " .... 25 "
Tabor " .... 80 "
Tilden " .... 75 "
Tynsid " .... 30 "
Woodside " .... 25 "
Twp 154-46 " .... 25 "

Watches and clocks were equalized as follows:
Andover raised..............40 per cent
Angus " .... 80 "
Badger " .... 40 "
Brislet lowered.............. 50 "
Bygland raised.............. 80 "
Crookston twp raised....100 "
Columbia " ......100 "
Euclid " ...... 10 "
Esther " ...... 20 "
Erskine village " ...... 50 "
Fairfax " ......100 "
Farley " ...... 30 "
Fanny " ......100 "
Fisher twp " ......100 "
Fister village " ......300 "
Fertile village " ...... 50 "
Grand Forks twp " ......100 "
City E G Forks " ......100 "
Garfield " ......100 "
Garden " ...... 75 "
Gentilly " ......100 "
Grove Park " ......100 "
Godfrey " ......100 "
Hammond " ......100 "
Higdem " ...... 40 "
Hill River " ...... 80 "
Hubbard " ...... 25 "
Keystone " ......100 "
Kertsonville " ......100 "
King " ......100 "
Knute " ...... 25 "
Liberty " ......100 "
Lessor " ......100 "
Lowell " ...... 25 "
McIntosh village " ...... 50 "
Nesbit " ...... 50 "
Northland " ...... 50 "
Parnell " ...... 25 "
Queen " ......100 "
Reis " ...... 90 "
Roome lowered.............. 15 "
Rhinehart " .... 50 "
Sandsville raised.. ....100 "
Sletten " .... 80 "
Sullivan " ....100 "
Scandia " .... 50 "
Tabor " ....100 "
Tilden " ....100 "
Tynsid " ....110 "
Vineland lowered.............. 20 "
Winger raised.............. 20 "
Woodside " .... 80 "

Melodians and organs were equalized as follows:
Andover raised..........25 per cent
Angus " .... 20 "
Badger " .... 50 "
Brandsvold " .... 80 "
Brislet " .... 25 "
Bygland " ....200 "
Crookston twp raised.... 80 "
City of Crookston " .... 50 "
Chester " .... 80 "
Euclid " .... 80 "
Esther " .... 10 "
Erskine village " .... 40 "
Fairfax " .... 40 "
Farley " .... 20 "
Fisher twp " ....125 "
Fisher village " .... 60 "
Fosston village lowered 40 "
Fertile village raised.....125 "
Grand Forks raised.......120 "
City of E G Forks raised 80 "
Garfield raised.......... 90 "
Garden " ....125 "
Grove Park " .... 80 "
Hammond " ....125 "
Hill River " ....100 "
Huntsville lowered .... 20 "
Hubbard raised .... 50 "
Keystoae " ....100 "
King " .... 80 "
Liberty " ....200 "
Lowell " .... 60 "
McIntosh village raised. 40 "
Nesbit raised..........100 "
Onstad " .... 20 "
Reis " ....100 "
Roome " .... 80 "
Rosebud " .... 80 "
Russia " .... 80 "
Rhinehart " .... 80 "
Sandsville " ....200 "
Sletten " .... 80 "
Sullivan " ....100 "
Scandia " ....200 "
Tabor " ....200 "
Tilden " .... 80 "
Tynsid " .... 30 "
Vineland " .... 80 "
Winger " .... 20 "
Twp 154-46 " ....200 "

Pianos were equalized as follows:
Angus raised..............100 per cent
Crookston twp raised....400 "
City of Crookston " .... 60 "
Euclid " ....200 "
Esther " ....150 "
Fairfax " .... 50 "
Farley " ....100 "
Fisher twp " .... 50 "
Fisher village " .... 40 "
Fosston " .... 40 "
Fertile " ....300 "
Huntsville " ....100 "
Hubbard " ....200 "
Keystone " ....300 "
Lowell " .... 20 "
McIntosh village raised...100 per cent
Nesbit " ......400 "
Reis " ......400 "
Rosebad " ......300 "
Russia " ......100. "

Household goods and office furniture equalized as follows:
Andover raised........... 20 per cent
Angus " ....100 "
Badger " .... 40 "
Brislet " .... 50 "
Bygland " .... 40 "
Belgium " .... 50 "
Crookston twp raised..... 50 "
City of Crookston " ..... 25 "
Columbia " ..... 40 "
Chester " ..... 20 "
Euclid " .....100 "
Eden lowered .... 75 "
Erskide village raised..... 20 "
Fairfax raised........... 50 "
Farley " .... 60 "
Fanny " .... 40 "
Fisher twp raised........... 40 "
Fisher village raised..... 30 "
Fertile " ...... 20 "
Grand Forks twp " ......100 "
Garfield " ...... 20 "
Garden " ...... 30 "
Grove Park " ......100 "
Godfrey " ...... 80 "
Hammond " ...... 50 "
Higdem " ...... 25 "
Hill River " ...... 40 "
Huntsville " ......100 "
Hubbard " ...... 50 "
Keystone " ......100 "
Kertsonville " ......100 "
King " ...... 40 "
Knute " ...... 20 "
Liberty " ......150 "
Lessor " ......100 "
Lowell " ...... 10 "
McIntosh village " ...... 50 "
Nesbit " ......200 "
Northland " ......100 "
Onstad " ......100 "
Parnell " ......100 "
Queen " ...... 50 "
Reis " ......100 "
Roome " ...... 90 "
Rosebud lowered........... 10 "
Russia raised...........100 "
Sandsville " .... 30 "
Sletten lowered........... 10 "
Sullivan raised...........100 "
Tabor " ....120 "
Tilden " .... 50 "
Tynsid " .... 20 "
Vineland " .... 10 "
Winger " .... 40 "
Woodside " .... 40 "

Agricultural tools, implements and machinery were equalized as follows:
Angus raised............ 75 per cent
Brislet lowered............ 20 "
City of Crookston raised 100 "
Columbia raised............ 20 "
Chester " .... 50 "
Edna lowered .... 40 "
Esther " .... 20 "
Fisher twp " .... 20 "
Grand Forks twp lowered 20 "
Gentilly twp " 50 "
Grove Park raised .... 20 "
Godfrey " .... 20 "
Hammond lowered......... 30 "
Higdem raised .... 15 "
Hubbard " .... 15 "
Keystone " .... 20 "
Kertsonville " .... 50 "
King " .... 50 "
Knute lowered .... 15 "
Lessor raised .... 40 "
McIntosh vilisge raised..200 "
Northland lowered .... 20 "
Queen raised .... 40 "
Roome lowered......... 25 "
Rosebud " .... 10 "
Russia " .... 20 "
Tabor raised .... 10 "
Tynsid lowered......... 10 "
Vineland raised......... 20 "
Winger " ....100 "

Goods and merchandise were equalized as follows;
City of Crookston raised 20 per cent
Erskine village " 20 "
Fertile village " 20 "
City of E G Grand " 20 "
Huntsville " 50 "
Northland lowered 25 "
Reis raised .... 25 "
Tabor " .... 100 "
Winger " .... 50 "

Material and manufactured articles were equalized as follows:
McIntosh lowered............30 per cent

Manufacturer's tools, implements and machinery were equalized as follows:
Euclid raied .... 50 per cent
Huntsville " .... 100 "
King " .... 300 "
Nesbit " 33⅓ "

Stock and fixtures of saloons and eating houses were equalized as follows:
City of Crookstoa raised 30 per cent
Fertile village " 25 "
City of E G Forks " 10 "

Board adjourned July 29th, 1897.

JOHN GLEASON,
Clerk, Boad of Equalization

For Those who Want the Best.

The Burlington's "Minneapolis and St. Paul—Chicago and St. Louis Limited." New from end to end.

Most costly, most beatiful, most luxurious train ever placed in service on any railroad; in any country.

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[19-22]

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E. P. PIERCE.........2d Vice President. L. ELLINGTON ....Cashier

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

A WAR DIARY OF 1861

BATTLEFIELD REALISM WRITTEN ON THE SPOT.

Story of a Volunteer at Bull Run—One of the Color Guard of the Twenty-seventh New York—Wounded, Captured and Taken to Libby Prison.

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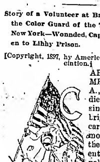


APTAIN W. H. MERRILL, U.S. A., retired, who died a few weeks since, opened his bright military career as a common soldier in the Twenty-seventh New York volunteers. At a reunion campfire of the regiment many years ago the captain handed to me, to use for historical purposes, a copy of his diary from July 21, 1861 (the date of Bull Run), until his release from Libby prison, the winter following. I make this extract relating to the battle of Bull Run as an example of realism in war as a soldier saw it and recorded it on the spot.

Says the diary: "It was my good fortune to be selected as one of the color guard of the Twenty-seventh. The first member of the color guard who was 'struck' was Corporal Fairchild. The regiment had for a moment halted, when the corporal staggered back, crying, 'Oh, boys, I am struck!' Placing his hand upon his breast, with the expectation, as he afterward said, of 'finding it covered with blood,' he accidentally felt the ball (a grapeshot) in his shirt pocket. He immediately pulled it out, exclaiming, 'Thank God, I am safe!' It was a spent ball. The corporal survived the battle to become a prisoner at Richmond.

"In the meantime the action had become fierce and sanguinary, and every soldier in the ranks realized that his regiment was quite as severely 'exposed' as the most ardent minded and valorous could desire. Our members were greatly diminished, and though our discharges were rapid they had become irregular, and the men loaded and fired promiscuously. An incident may be related in this connection of rather a novel character. Corporal ——— of Rochester, a young man who since his enlistment had been somewhat distinguished among his comrades for a religious zeal, fought manfully and with the 'full assurance of faith.' With every load of his musket he uttered an audible prayer to this effect, 'O Lord, send this bullet to the heart of a rebel and spare my life!' A Manxman who stood beside him, and who was quite as energetically engaged in the 'discharge' of duty, censoriously retorted, 'Hoot, mon, shoot more and pray less!' Shooting was evidently the most pressing business in hand, but our Manxman was probably not aware that a Yankee seldom attempts to do one thing at a time, and that it was quite proper to put two irons in the fire when the conflagration was so general and extensive.

"The Twenty-seventh regiment continued to march unflinchingly forward, literally amid a storm of 'leaden rain and iron hail.' Indeed it seemed as though we were confronting an avalanche of bullets. Many were mowed down. I think that but one of our line officers then deserted his post of duty, and a few days since I met him in the streets of Rochester wearing the uniform of a private. To my inquiries upon this subject he admitted that he had been cashiered in consequence of his behavior on that occasion, and that he afterward returned home. 'But,' said he, 'I could not help it. I ran despite myself, for we were marching into the jaws of death. I am not a coward, and I mean to prove it. Therefore I have enlisted as a private soldier, and if I ever participate in another battle I mean to stand my ground.'

"In less than half an hour the ranks of the color guard were reduced from nine to two. The colors were large and weighty, and, Sergeant Freeman having become quite exhausted and myself too much so to relieve him, Major Bartlett, who perceived the situation of affairs, came to our assistance. Riding along the line and waving the colors above his head, he shouted, 'Boys, will you fight for this?' The response was general and enthusiastic.

"A large number of the enemy were discovered in the front, and the Twenty-seventh advanced toward them, Sergeant Freeman being again in possession of the colors. At this juncture, while my piece was leveled, I received a ball in my breast and fell, remarking to my comrade that I should have to leave him. The sergeant gave me a glance so full of sympathy at my misfortune that I never can forget it, and with the regiment passed on to meet the enemy. I crept to a rail fence near by and lay insensible about 15 or 20 minutes, as I should judge, and upon regaining consciousness discovered that I was surrounded by numbers of dead and wounded. The immediate vicinity was not then occupied by troops.

"While still lying in my position I beheld another Union soldier at a short distance climbing the fence. He held his musket in his right hand, but while astride of the fence, and in the act of getting down, a cannon shot struck the rail, shattering it in pieces and sending its rider whirling and somersaulting in the air, with a velocity that would have astonished the most accomplished acrobat. He gathered himself up with almost an equal degree of alacrity and started on 'double quick' toward our own forces. He had proceeded but a few feet, however, when he came to a halt. Casting his eyes over his shoulder and perceiving that he was unpursued, he scratched his head thoughtfully for a moment and then ran back and recovered his musket and started again for his regiment. I was in too much pain and bewilderment at the time to fully appreciate the comicality of this performance, but have since enjoyed many a hearty chuckle upon its reflection.

"There were a great deal of skirmishing on the field and many instances of personal bravery particularly worthy of remark. I noticed, for example, one soldier leave his regiment and, crossing the field and leaping the fence, load and fire several times at a squad of cavalry. He was finally discovered, and three or four of their number rode down upon him. One who was in advance of the rest came upon 'our hero' as he was in the act of loading. He had driven the ball home, but had not withdrawn the ramrod. The horseman raised his saber, and the next instant, as it appeared to me, the volunteer was to be shorn of a head, but instantly inverting his musket he dropped out the ramrod, and in the twinkling of an eye emptied the saddle and started back to his regiment. After proceeding a few rods and finding that the enemy had given up the chase he started back to recover his ramrod, and with it returned in triumph to his regiment, where he was greeted with rousing cheers.

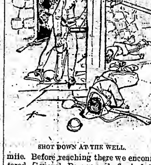
"But it is needless to multiply instances of this nature, many of which I saw. The movements upon the field had in the meantime changed in such a manner that I found the spot where I lay exposed to the cross firing and accordingly crept to the cellar of 'the old stone house.' The passage was not unattended with danger, the rebels making a target of every living object upon that section of the field, from which our troops had retreated, and their balls whizzed briskly about me. The cellar in which I found refuge was already occupied by many other wounded Union soldiers, who had likewise sought its shelter. They were lying in the mud and water upon the ground.

"The cross firing of the troops continued, and the rattle of musket balls against the walls of the building was almost incessant. A number of them entered the windows, wounding three of the inmates. A cannon shot also passed through the building, but inflicted no bodily injury. Pending these occurrences two rebel soldiers entered the cellar, one of them seeking shelter in the fireplace. They were both unwounded. The occupant of the fireplace, however, had not fairly ensconced himself when a musket ball passed through his leg. The other, who was lying by my side, was also severely wounded, a fitting penalty for their cowardice and desertion.

"Finding that the building was likely to be destroyed by the continued firing, one of our number went to the door, and, placing a havelock on his bayonet, waved it aloft in the air. This hospital signal was greeted with a shower of balls from the Confederates, and he was compelled to retire. Subsequently a yellow flag was displayed from the floor above, but it was likewise disregarded.

"The wounded were perishing with thirst. At the distance of about two rods from the building was a pump, and one noble fellow, whose name I regret that I have forgotten, took two canteens and went out to obtain water. While so doing he received five or six musket balls in different portions of his body from the rebel forces, yet was not fatally injured. Though very low, he was still alive, an inmate of prison hospital No. 2, when I left Richmond. He will ever be remembered with gratitude and affection by those who witnessed his noble conduct and shared in the benefits of his exploit. It is my opinion that between 50 and 60 men fell in the immediate vicinity of the pump and 'the old stone house.'

"While our forces were on the retreat, pursued by the rebels, a body of troops halted at the stone building, entered with bayonets and demanded a surrender! They were to all appearances as much intimidated as though they had anticipated a successful resistance. None was made, however. No violence was offered to the prisoners, and in this connection I may state that I saw no 'bayoneting' whatever committed by the enemy at Bull Run. Our arms were delivered up, and a few moments afterward I was led and half carried away to the quarters of General Beauregard, situate at a distance of perhaps half a mile. Before reaching there we encountered General Beauregard, flanked by Johnston and Davis, riding across the field. Their countenances were illumined with a mingled feeling of joy and exultation, and they could well afford, as they did, to salute an unfortunate prisoner. The headquarters consisted of a large white house. It was filled with wounded soldiers, undergoing surgical attention. Fragments of human bodies were strewed upon the veranda and about the building, and large numbers of both Union and rebel wounded lay outside upon the ground."



SHOT DOWN AT THE WELL.

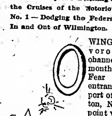
Corporal Merrill was taken to Richmond in the first squad to be incarcerated in the old tobacco warehouse which became famous as Libby prison.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

WAR ON THE HIGH SEA

EXCITING TIMES ON BOARD A SWIFT BLOCKADE RUNNER.

Thomas E. Taylor's Thrilling Narrative of the Cruises of the Notorious Banshee No. 1 — Dodging the Federal Warships In and Out of Wilmington.



OWING to the favorable ship channels at the mouth of Cape Fear river, the entrance to the port of Wilmington, N. C., that point was a popular one for blockade runners carrying on a contraband trade with the southern Confederacy. The strong Federal blockading fleet was defied by daring sailors who risked life, liberty and fortune in their speculative ventures. Mr. Thomas E. Taylor, a principal in numerous bold smuggling trips, tells the story of his experiences in making that port with a notorious little steamer called the Banshee No. 1.

"The Banshee may claim to be a landmark not only in the development of blockade, but also of marine architecture," says Mr. Taylor. "With the exception of a boat built for Livingston of African fame, she was, I believe, the first steel ship ever laid down. The new blockade runner was a paddle boat, built of steel, on extraordinarily fine lines, 214 feet long and 20 feet beam, and drew only 8 feet of water. Her masts were mere poles, without yards and with the least possible rigging. In order to attain greater speed in a seaway, she was built with a turtle back forward. She was of 217 tons net register and had an anticipated sea speed of 11 knots, with a coal consumption of 30 tons a day. Her crew, which included 3 engineers and 12 firemen, consisted of 86 hands, all told.

"Steel ship building was then in its infancy, and the Banshee was the first of a fleet that was soon to become famous. Early in 1863 I had the satisfaction of finding myself steaming down the Mersey in the first steel vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic.

"To give in detail every trip of the Banshee would be wearisome. I made eight round trips in her, each one of which had its peculiar excitement. Looking back, it seems nothing short of a miracle that she so long escaped the numerous dangers to which she was exposed. In the earliest stages of blockade running we used to go well to the northward and make the coast some 15 or 20 miles above Fort Fisher, thus going round the fleet instead of through it. By this means we were the better enabled to strike the coast unobserved, steaming quietly down just outside the surf, until we arrived close to Fort Fisher, where we had to go somewhat seaward in order to avoid a certain shoal called the North Breaker. Although this generally brought us in close contact with the blockaders, still we knew exactly where we were as regards the bar. Subsequently the northerners stopped this maneuver, as we found to our peril.

"One very dark night (I think it was either on the fourth or fifth trip of the Banshee) we made the land about 12 miles above Fort Fisher and were creeping quietly down, as usual, when all at once we made a cruiser out, lying on our port bow and slowly moving about 200 yards from the shore. It was a question of going inside or outside her. If we went outside, she was certain to see us and would chase us into the very jaws of the fleet. As we had very little steam up we chose the former alternative, hoping to pass unobserved, and success seemed within our grasp till we saw her move in toward us and heard her hail us as we came on, 'Stop that steamer, or I will sink you!'

"Old Steele, the captain, growled out that we hadn't time to stop and shouted down the engine room tube to Erskine to pile on the coals, as concealment was no longer of any use. Our friend, which we afterward found out was the Niphon, opened fire as fast as she could and sheered close into us—so close that her boarders were called away twice, and a slanging match went on between us, like that sometimes heard between two penny steamboat captains on the Thames. She closed the dispute by shooting away our foremast, exploding a shell in our bunkers and, when we began to leave her astern, by treating us to grape and canister.

"It was a miracle that no one was killed, but the crew were all lying flat on the deck, except the steersman, and at one time I fear he did the same, for, as Pilot Burroughs suddenly cried: 'My God, Mr. Taylor, look there!' I saw our boat heading right into the surf, so, jumping from the bridge, I ran aft and found the helmsman on his stomach. I rushed at the wheel and got two or three spokes out of it, which hauled her head off the land, but it was a close shave.

"It was, I think, on our sixth trip out in the little Banshee, when soon after daylight we had got safely through the fleet, and I was lying on a cotton bale aft, that Erskine, the chief engineer, suddenly exclaimed, 'Mr. Taylor, look astern!' I looked, and not four miles from us I saw a large side wheel cruiser, with square sails set, coming down on us hand over fist. This was an instance of gross carelessness on the part of the lookout man at the masthead (he turned out to be an American whom we had shipped in Nassau on the previous trip and about whom both Steele and I had our private suspicions). At such a critical moment as the approach of daylight the chief officers should have chosen a picked man for the lookout. After this we were more careful, either the chief officer or I myself, when on board, making it a point to occupy this post at that particular hour.

"Erskine rushed to the engine room, and in a few moments volumes of smoke issuing from our funnels showed that we were getting up all the steam we could—almost too late, as, with the freshening breeze, the chaser (which we afterward found out to be the well known James Adger, a boat subsequently sent to cruise in search of the Alabama) so rapidly overhauled us that we could distinctly see the officers in uniform as they stood on the bridge, each one, doubtless, counting his share of the prize money to which he would soon become entitled.

"'This will never do,' said Steele, who, although it put us off our course to Nassau, ordered the helm to be altered, so as to bring us up to the wind. We then soon had the satisfaction of seeing our enemy obliged to take in sail after sail, and a ding dong race of the most exciting nature, right in the wind's eye, commenced.

"The freshening breeze and rising sea now seemed to increase the odds against our (the smaller) boat, and so critical did matters become and so certain did capture appear that I divided between Murray Aynsley, who was a passenger on this trip, Steele and myself 60 sovereigns which I had on board, determined that when captured we wouldn't be penniless. As the weather grew worse we found ourselves obliged to throw overboard our deck cargo, in order to lighten the boat. This was done as quickly as possible, heartbreaking though it was to see valuable bales, worth from £50 to £60 apiece, bobbing about on the waves. To me more especially did this come home, for my little private venture of ten bales of sea island cotton had to go first, a dead loss of £800 or more.

"Having got rid of our deck cargo, we slowly but steadily began to gain in the race. It was an extraordinary sight to see our gallant little vessel at times almost submerged by green seas sweeping her fore and aft, and the James Adger, a vessel of 2,000 tons, taking headers into the huge waves, yet neither of us for a moment slackening speed, a course we should have thought madness under ordinary circumstances. Murray Aynsley stood with his sextant taking angles and reporting now one, now the other, vessel getting the best of it.

"Suddenly a fresh danger arose from the bearings of the engine becoming heated, owing to the enormous strain put upon them. Erskine said it was absolutely imperative to stop for a short time. But, by dint of loosening the bearings and applying all the salad oil procurable, mixed with gunpowder, they were gradually got into working order again, all in the engine room having assisted in the most energetic manner at this critical moment.

"The chase went on for 15 weary hours—the longest hours I think I ever spent—until nightfall, when we saw our friend, then only about five miles astern, turn round and relinquish her pursuit. We heard afterward that her stokers were dead beat.

"This chase, which lasted 15 hours and covered nearly 200 miles, was considered one of the most notable incidents connected with blockade running during the war, and we heard a good deal about it afterward. At the time we had been struck by the fact of the James Adger not opening fire on us when so close. The explanation was that she had no 'bow chasers' and was so certain of capturing us eventually that she did not think it worth while to 'yaw' and fire her broadside guns, and as the weather was so bad she did not care to cast them loose.

"This is the last trip I made on the Banshee on which anything of note occurred. She made eight round trips in all, and I then left her. She was captured on the ninth, after another long chase off Cape Hatteras, her captain and crew being taken to Fort Lafayette, where they were detained for about eight months as prisoners in a casemate, badly fed and clothed and of course overcrowded. Steele spent some weeks in Ludlow Street jail. When he was released, he found, to his delight, that another boat had been built expressly for him, which was christened Banshee No. 2."

"COMING DOWN ON US."

Some idea of the vast profits accruing from the blockade running at this time can be gathered from the fact that, notwithstanding the total loss of the Banshee by capture, she earned sufficient on the eight successful round trips which she made to pay her shareholders 700 per cent on their investment.

Her captors turned her into a gunboat.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

To Change the Climate.

A Boston man says he can change the climate of New England and the maritime provinces of Canada by building a dam across the strait of Belle Isle, blocking it and diverting the northern currents. The dam would have to be 1 miles long and about 200 feet high and strong enough to resist the ocean. He thinks this could be done for $9,000,000 and that it would give the territory named a climate much like that of southern New York and New Jersey.

THEY WORE GRAY.

STORIES OF THE CONFEDERATES OF THE FOURTH KENTUCKY.

Belonged to the Famous "Orphan Brigade." Stirring and Pathetic Incident Told by a Survivor — Odd Characters, Camp Pets and a Glee Club.

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WE SAY now that the civil war was a war between brethren, but there was a time when the most of us didn't view the subject in exactly that light. The truth came home to me by chance remark on the battlefield. We had met the enemy at long range, but had never come face to face with individuals who wore the gray. Finally we took some prisoners and gathered around them, staring as at so many museum exhibits from a foreign clime. When we went back to our quarters, one of my comrades made the remark, "If it were not for their long hair and peculiar way of talking, they would be exactly like ourselves." I was very young then and suppose that I had not given much thought to the subject. I knew that the country was very large and the masses of the people of different sections were strangers to one another. My idea of the enemy had been gained from platform war orations and burning editorials. They were "rebels" and therefore terrible. It is useless to make any words at this time to show that the antagonists were of the same race and faith, but a nearby view of the southerners in the bivouacs is always interesting. The sketches which follow were written by a member of the Fourth Kentucky Confederate regiment, one of those composing the famous "Orphan brigade."

The "Orphans" were all of the first draft of stalwart Kentuckians who begged to differ with their fathers, brothers and cousins enlisted in the Union army, shook hands with them, saying, "See you later," and marched across the Tennessee border.

The Fourth Kentucky Confederates were organized by Colonel Robert W. Trabue, the first commander of the "Orphan brigade." In the attack on the second day at Shiloh, when the southerners started on their memorable charge, the Kentuckians sounded their war song: "Cheer, boys, cheer! We will march away to battle." On that bloody field a father in the Union Fourth Kentucky and a son in the Confederate Fourth lay dead side by side, evidently having killed each other. In a sketch of the Irish members of his company Fred Joyce of Company D tells this incident of Shiloh:

Hugh McVey, a real veteran of Waterloo, was over 70 years of age, but was always in trim and ready for battle. I have often heard him crooning songs of other days, and generally concerning Waterloo. His hair and close cropped beard were snowy white. At the battle of Shiloh Uncle Hugh was in his element.

The first day he was struck with a bullet and could have easily gone to the rear, but he refused to go. On the second day, while a squad of us were sitting under a very large tree, a solid shot ricochetted and struck about five feet above our heads. A fragment of rock or wood struck him in the temple and produced quite a painful wound, from which the blood ran freely down over and through his white beard. His captain and comrades urged him to go to the rear, as this wound, added to his injuries of the day before, and his old age had almost rendered him helpless, but he set his head steadfastly against it and swore he intended to "die on the field." In a few minutes we were marched, in double quick, to a new position, where the enemy got us in short range of their muskets. Uncle Hugh went briskly to work, loading and firing and encouraging those near him. In this deathly place he was instantly killed. Our loss was very heavy, but no truer or braver spirit was released that day than Hugh McVey's.

Another character of Company D described by Joyce was known as the "Silent Man."

In the year 1862 we "swapped" Crit Ireland, one of our men, for two of his. Our man wanted to join Crit's horse company, and he had two men who wanted to go into "web foot." One of the men we received in exchange was Frank C. of Owen county—only 18 or 19 years of age, 6 feet 3 inches high, angular, breast sunk in, smooth faced, eyes inclined to be sore pretty much all the time and hair the color of a carrot. He chewed tobacco, but did not drink. He was possessed of that eminent and rare virtue known as silence to a degree I have never seen equaled. He had an occasional outburst of words, and generally in the shut your mouth and tend to your own business style, for you know a boy of his appearance attracted and continually tempted the wit fiends of Company D.

But I saw the man in him very soon after we got him, and no soldier will ever forget him that has passed through the fire with him. Bless you, Frank, wherever you are! You let your enfield rifle do your talking, and, while others would be banging away, you would take deliberate aim and fire and load as coolly as if you were shooting squirrels. At the battle of Chickamauga, Frank never fired his gun because he could not see the enemy, declaring that he would not waste his ammunition on nothing.

I have not the slightest doubt that Frank was a real "mother's boy" at home, driving up the cows, helping to milk and nursing the baby, but, I tell you, in a fight he was every inch a man, and a very tall one at that. There was comfort in having him near you in battle, and, as he and I fancied each other very much, we were pretty close together. He could not sing funny songs and whistle like the other boys, but of all the music nature ever heard the sound of his rifle was the sweetest. His jacket sleeves struck him between the wrist and the elbow, and his haversack didn't reach half way to his hip, but his tall form and his beaming eyes were always in the line when his company was called to meet danger.

The reader should keep in mind the fact that these Kentucky Confederates were really orphans in the sense that they were expatriated and without a state, cut off from home by a wall of bayonets stretching across the state of Tennessee. Joyce gives a pathetic incident of the campaign in Georgia, where the Kentuckians found ministering angels of their own blood and faith just as the northern boys did in Pennsylvania:

The writer was wounded at Chickamauga and carried to the Widow Reed's house, at Reed's bridge, where Helm's brigade hospital was established. In the room with me were General Helm and Major Rice E. Graves, and on the same mattress, laid on the floor, was a young man from the Ninth Kentucky, who was shot through the upper part of the body. The passage and yard were full of groaning and dying soldiers. Mrs. Reed was passing to and fro, rendering all the assistance in her power and much distressed over our pitiable condition. About midnight General Helm died. Major Graves was mortally wounded and suffering the most intense agony. The young soldier who shared my mattress was in great pain, and when this dear, good woman would come to our bed he would take her hand and hold it and caress it and call her mother, telling her that she reminded him so much of his own loved mother in Kentucky. This blessed mother would kneel down on the mattress over him and do all her poor, broken heart could to soothe him in his excruciating suffering and anguish.

I say broken hearted, because she told us she had two boys in that same battle, from whom she had not heard. You can imagine her feelings. I heard her myself repeatedly say after this poor boy had kissed her wrinkled hands and addressed her as mother, "I am only doing for you, my son, what I hope some other mother is doing for my boys, if they need it, if God wills they are yet alive."

After General Helm's death, opiates were administered to us three who yet lived, and the awful night was passed in silence in that chamber of death. When morning came, I awoke to find Mrs. Reed kneeling over a corpse at my side. The gentle young Kentucky soldier boy had given his all for the land he loved, and, though his own mother was not there to kiss his cheek and sob out her heart over his form, the Reed boy's mother dropped her tears and prayers over him. As weak and nearly unconscious as I was, the scene was impressed upon me so I will never forget it, Graves nearly gone, Helm and this bright lad already at rest, and only I of the occupants left.

The mother had not remained long after I awoke until she started at some sound familiar to her, and a moment after two strong men had her in their arms. Her boys had come back safe.

The unique feature of the bivouacs of these Kentuckians campaigning "far, far from home" was the glee club of the "Orphan brigade." Nine of the 11 artists in the band belonged to the Fourth Kentucky. Says Joyce's narrative:

When one is far away and alone in the solemn hours of night, it is only a step in imagination to hear "Sounds From Home." So now can I hear the old glee club of the First Kentucky brigade. Again, from the hills of Tennessee and Georgia and the pines of the Mississippi and South Carolina come the welcome strains of "Neapolitan," "Oft In the Stilly Night," etc.

All along the campaigns our club was ready to sing and play, but our real, unalloyed pleasure commenced when, weary and worn and scarred and discolored by the soil of the intrenchments and four months' incessant fighting, the joyful news came that we were to be mounted. What glad shouts went up from rank and file! What happy notes went from throat and fiddle and flute and horn! The glee club sang and played from Barnesville, Ga., to Dorn's gold mine, in South Carolina. We met with cordial receptions everywhere. The soldiers vied with each other in pointing out fine looking houses in our vicinity. Even our general would often ask us: "Boys, ain't you going out tonight? I saw a splendid looking house over there," indicating the direction by a motion of the arm. A citizen was heard to say to him one day, "General, I wish you would send them singin boys over to my house tonight." The general sent us and went along with his staff.

INCIDENT AT RESACA.

These Kentuckians had camp pets which shared their fortunes and their dangers. A Company H soldier made a pet of a young dog that followed him into the battle of Shiloh and remained by him, close to a battery in action, until he was killed. A dog named Frank, which belonged to Company B, was a favorite with the whole regiment, and although he was many times wounded served until near the close of the Atlanta campaign, when the soldier dog, like many a noble soldier boy, passed into history, "fate unknown."

At the battle of Resaca the "Orphans" fought behind breastworks near an abandoned farmhouse. A kitten strayed between the lines when shot and shell and bullets were flying like hail, but one of the brave Kentuckians sprang over the works, caught the kitten and bore it safely inside. It became a pet of the battery attached to the brigade, and on the march was to be seen perched on the caisson or across the shoulder of an artilleryman.

When Atlanta fell, the Kentucky remnant was mounted to re-enforce Wheeler's cavalry in opposing Sherman's march to the sea. The men lived on rice and fed their horses rice straw. Cross country scouts and "rail pen" battles daily and almost hourly furnished plenty of excitement and equal hardship until one day in April, 1865, word passed along the line of the "Orphans" engaged in a skirmish that Lee had surrendered and shooting must be stopped. They notified their foemen, shook hands and laid down their arms forever—defeated, ruined, ostracized "Orphans."

GEORGE L. KILMER.

A Cruel Reflection.

An old country gentleman belonging to Lancashire, returning home rather late, discovered a yokel with a lantern under his kitchen window, who, when asked his business there, stated that he had only come a-courting.

"Come a-what?" cried the irate gentleman.

"A-courting, sir. I'ze courting Mary."

"It's a lie!" exclaimed the old gentleman. "What do you want a lantern for? I never used one when I was a young man."

"No, sir," was the yokel's reply; "I don't think you did, judging by the missis."—London Tit-Bits

DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

The dime social given by the congregational Sunday school on Wednesday on the grounds of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dunlevy was well attended and enjoyable.

The contract for constructing the Sandhill ditch has been awarded.

The masons have been engaged this week in erecting a substantial stone and brick engine room upon the site of the former barn connected with the St. Anthony & Dakota elevator here. This new building is being built for the purpose of housing a fine new 7-horse-power gasoline engine which will run the elevator carriers in the future. The office of the agent will be in the same building. Other improvements are also being made in the elevator in order to give the best facilities for handling wheat. Mr. Sheffield sent his elevator horses to Mentor on Tuesday and has a horse power for sale now.

Dave McCulloch, foreman and several men from Minneapolis arrived here yesterday on their way to Sand River. They are in the employ of Messrs. Dewyer & Long, the logging contractors, and will build roads, dams, and make the land and river ready for the extensive operations that will be carried on along that river this winter by these contractors who will get out fifteen million feet of logs for the Shevlin, Carpenter Co., of St. Hilaire. They will also drive other contractor's logs, among them Robt Nevins. This large amount of work will furnish employment for 250 or 300 for a number of months and only represent a portion of the lumbering that will be carried on in this western side of the "big woods" this coming season—and you won't find anyone in Fosston objecting.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wheeler and Mr. Jos. Smith of Crookston and Miss Bradish of Springfield Ill., left here this morning on a pleasure trip to Bemidji and Graceland.

CLIMAX ITEMS

From The Chronicle

Six gravel trains passed through here Thursday.

T. A. Harris of Crookston, was doing business in our village Thursday.

It is rumored that the Great Northern Hotel will be moved across the track.

Levi Steenerson, started threshing his barley on Thursday. This is the first threshing that has been done in this section of the country.

Alex Thompson, Felix Fournet and K. K. Austin, of Crookston was transacting business in Climax Thursday.

Monday was incorporating day for the people of Climax. The election to vote on the question of incorporating the Village of Climax was held and the result was a grand victory in favor of incorporation, the vote standing 3 to 36 in favor of incorporation. Village officers will be elected in the near future, and a thorough village government will be put in force. Somewhere in the neighborhood of three or four saloons will be open for business in the course a few weeks. Sidewalks will be laid, a town hall and jail will be erected, and possibly a school house this fall. Several new buildings are going up, and old ones are being repainted and put in order. Lots are being sold for a good price, and about every vacant building has been rented. There is a good crop throughout the country, and there is no reason why Climax will not reap it's share of the benefit. Climax has two good elevators wich will take care of any amount of wheat. If the price of wheat keeps up as it now is, times will be the best the country has seen for years.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

THIEF RIVER FALLS ITEMS.

(From the Press.)

Dr. Thos. Spence, the Crookston dentist was in the city the first of the week on a mission of mercy to our suffering people. He reports a very satisfactory practice and will return in about a month.

While working with an empty rifle cartridge last Friday Jas. Farr received a painful injury to his hand. The cap was still undischarged and in pushing it out of the shell it exploded entering his hand and leaving an ugly wound.

Red Lake homesteaders are passing through the city every day bound for the harvest fields of N. D. They will return after threshing with money to tide them over winter and some to spare to improve their homesteads.

A houseful of friends gathered at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Aistad yesterday afternoon and tendered them a most pleasant surprise. A beautiful rocking chair and purse of $16.00 was presented the reverend gentleman and his amiable wife as a token of esteem.

In the Du Champ school district in Nunedal a meeting was held last week and free text books was voted for the school.

Teachers' Examination.

Notice is hereby given that examinations for the teachers of Polk county will be held on the following dates:

August 17 and 18, East Grand Forks.

August 20 and 21, Crookston.

September 24 and 25, Fosston and Fertile.

Examination for first grade certificates will be held in Crookston August 19, 20 and 21.

I. I. KAASA,
[17-22] County Supt.

Only Three Trains on Earth.

Worthy of comparison with the Burlington's, "Minneapolis and St. Paul, Chicago Limited." One in Europe. Two east of Chicago. None West.

So beautiful, so luxurious, so costly a train has never before been at the disposal of the traveling public of the Northwest.

Electric lighted. Steam heated. Wide vestibuled compartment sleepers, diner, buffet library car. No extra fares. [19-22]

Fisher Items

(From the Bulletin.)

Work of moving and turning the Norwegian Lutheran church is going on preparatory to building the new part onto it.

We regret to say that Mrs. R. J. Plumb is still very ill.

J. C. Sathre, of Crookston visited in Fisher a short time Thursday.

A farwell party was given in Hamilton's hall last evening in honor of Miss Rickle.

Mrs. Emma Shields of Chicago is visiting with the family of her brother, Mr. Olaf Pierson.

Mrs. Thomas Johnstone of Crookston is in town called here by the illness of Mrs. R. J. Plumb.

Mrs E. D. Kingsland entertained a number of young people at her home Tuesday, in honor of her gust, Mr. Ernest McGregor, of Minneapolis.

While the wheat crop of the northwest is a very good one, it is going to fall far short of expectations and predictions.

Among those who will join in the refrain of "Put me off at Buffalo" are Jas. Rosnaen, W. J. Hummond, Capt. O. Oemundson, of Mallory, will take in the encampment at Buffalo next week.

The specious and elegant home of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Laughlin was the scene of an elite gathering Thursday afternoon, the occasion being a reception given by Mrs. Laughlin in honor of her guest, Miss Rickle, of Verginia. It was a very chic affair.

J. W. Robinson, who formerly ran the St. James restaurant in this place and who had officiated as runner and porter at the Commercial hotel, of Crookston during the summer, Wednesdny received a telegram announcing the death of his wife who has, during the past three years been an inmate of the incurable ward of the insane asylum at Fergus Falls. Mr. Robinson left for that place that night to attend the funeral.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes, call at the California Wine House.

The Burlington's Beauty.

That is what the St. Paul and Minneapolis papers call our new train, the "Minneapolis and St. Paul—Chicago and St. Louis limited."

The "Pioneer Press" says that "No cars on any railroad or in any railroad or in any country are equal to those of the Burlington's limited."

"Pullman's latest and richest."—"St. Paul Globe."

"Veritable palaces on wheels."—"St. Paul Dispatch."

"Grand beyond description."—"Minneapolis Tribune."

"The two real advance agents of prosperity."—"Minneapolis Journal".

Electric light, steam heat, wide vestibules, compartment sleeping and buffet library cars—everything that any other train has and some things that no other train has. [19-22]

Palaces on Wheels.

The Burlington's new Minneapolis and St. Paul—Chicago and St. Louis trains consists of:

A buffet library car.
A combination sleeping car.
A standard sleeping car.
A compartment sleeping car.
A dining car.
A reclining chair car.
A day coach (high back seats).

The most costly, beautiful, luxurious six cars on earth. Steam heated. Electric lighted. Wide vestibuled. No extra fares.

Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul, 8:05 p. m. daily.

Tickets at 306 Nickollet ave., Minneapolis, 400 Robert st. (Hotel Ryan) St. Paul. [19-12]

McINTOSH ITEMS

(From The Tribune)

Prosperity is with us

John Lola has been appointed to position of postmaster at Fosston.

Miss Ida Erickson is taking a vacation of three weeks visiting friends at Grand Forks.

Master Lucius and Harold Miller of Crookston, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Page.

Slight frosts reported in some localities last night, but of sufficent severity to injure vegetation.

A millwright from Little Falls Minn., is at work placing the machinery in the roller mill.

Miss Hilda Peterson, of Mankato, is visiting with friends here. She is a sister to Charles Peterson.

O. E. Stavern received a telegram Monday announcing the death of his mother at her home at Lyle Minn.

Sheriff Lawrence was collecting taxes here Tuesday, and attended the Odd Fellow's lodge in the evening.

There has been a marked falling off in the receipts of milk at the cheese factory sence the farmers began to be busy with harvest.

The father and mother of Lyman Sumter came down last Friday from Langdon, N. D., and will in the future make their home here with their son. Mr Sumter seems to be recovering from his attack of paralysis.

One of the men at work laying the new rails on the Great Northern met with a severe accident Tuesday. He was engaged with others in loading a car of old iron, when a rail slipped off the car and struck his leg, badly crushing it and breaking both bones. He was brought here and placed in charge of Dr. McEwen.

Jacob Farup, of this place, was married to Miss Carrie Juleson, at her home at Kilbourn City, Wis., on Wednesday, July 28th. The newly married couple have since been visiting friends in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and returned to McIntosh on Tuesday. They will take up their abode in the rooms now occupied by the editor of the Tribune, as soon as the latter can find another place of residence.

Gunder Bjorgo is feeling happy in the fact that his crop is all in the shock. He expects to thresh it directly from the shock, if he can get a machine in time.

The election held Tuesday evening to vote on the question of resolving this into an independent school district resulted in a vote of 81 years to 56 no, these wanting the independent district being 25 in the lead.

Fifty Years Ago.

This is the stamp that the letter bore
Which carried the story far and wide,
Of certain cure for the loathsome sore
That bubbled up from the tainted tide
Of the blood below. And 'twas Ayer's name
And his sarsaparilla, that all now, know,
That was just beginning its fight of fame
With its cures of 50 years ago.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is the original sarsaparilla. It has behind it a record for cures unequalled by any blood purifying compound. It is the only sarsaparilla honored by a medal at the World's Fair of 1893. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record:

50 Years of Cures.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Fertile Items

(From the Journal)

The Roller mill commenced grinding Friday.

A new foundation is being put under the Monarch elevator.

Several of our citizens have the gold fever and are seriously thinking of going to Alaska next spring.

H. O. Hermanson was in from Rindol Monday and reported harvesting in full blast in that vicinity.

Iver Krohn was in from Garden on Monday with several head of cattle that he sold to Knute Sandvig.

Settlers on Red Lake land are leaving for the Dakota harvest fields by the dozen, to earn a stake to carry them over the winter.

Knute Sandvig shipped two carloads of mixed stock, to the South St. Paul market Tuesday.

The week so far has been very favorable for harvesting and the work has been pushed to its utmost. The yield, it is now generally conceded, will not be as large as looked for, but will range from 19 to 20 bushels, according to locality. Farmers claime the quality will be injured by the wet weather.

Marshal Rasmuson and Attorney Gaylord took George Chase to Crookston Tuesday to have him examined by the Judge of Probate as to his mental soundness. He was found to be slightly unbalanced and was committed to the Fergus Falls asylum, from which institution he was released only a short time ago. While Chase's insanity is only of a harmless nature at the present time, a change for the worst may occur at any time and it was well to guard against it.

The coon show that held forth here last week struck it rich at Fosston. They played to a $16 house, and then played craps for the sixteen. After two days hard playing the entire capital came in the possession of one man, who boarded the train and escaped. The others mounted the ties and thrilling a merry lay walked out into the wide world, praying for a hen roosts from which subsistence might be snatched.

Harvest Home For The Farmer.

The Minnesota State Fair, which will be held at Hamline, midway between the two cities from Sept. 6th to the 11th, will be the best ever seen in the Northwest. The past two exhibits have been especially prosperous, and as the result, the association offers premiums and purses to the amount of $25,000. This large sum is stimulating every department, and the entires of exhibitors are pouring in as never before.

The building are being overhauled, repainted repaired and renovated. The grounds generally are being put in order, walks and roads repaired, and the race track is absolutely in superb condition. The purses offered for the races aggregate $7,500, and some of the most celebrated horses in the country will be pesent. Happy Jack, the famous horse which paces in 2,09 without rider, driver or sulky, will give a daily exhibition during the races. He is the original horse to give this unique exhibition. The displays of stock, poultry, dairy products and farm machinery will be unusually large, and the whole exhibit will be a veritable harvest home for the farmer.

In addition to the exhibits there will be various amusements, such as balloon ascensions and other attractions. The railroads return exhibits free, carrying them direct to the grounds. One fare for the round trip will be given to visitors, and steam and street cars run direct from the Twin Cities to the grounds. Both St. Paul and Minneapolis have Carnivals State Fair week, given free evening street displays. The whole week will be one of pleasure and instruction. Parties desiring to camp on the grounds can obtain the free use of a tent by writing to Secretary E. W. Randall, at Hamline.

Euclid Items.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Three horses belonging to Carl Ruther ran away with a binder while at work in a field one day last week. Johnny Ruther, who was driving the team received a broken ankle as his share of the affair.

A laborer on Keystone farm was ran onto by a binder last Monday and bruised quite badly. He also received internal injuries but no serious consequences are anticipated.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. C. Brooks and son, of St. Paul are visiting at the Keystone farm.

Dr. Chapin transacted business at Warren Monday.

Harry Maras came up from Weaver Saturday morning to put his threshing rigs in shape to begin work. Mr. Maras has added a new self feeder to each of his machines.

Messrs. E. A. Webster and David Gordon wheeled up from Crookston Sunday and spent a portion of the day at the home of L. S. Hancock.

Miss Lora Johnson, of Crookston, is visiting with her sister, Miss Gind.

Fred Laslan and George Laslan, two Crookston cyclists, spent a few hours in town Sunday.

Mrs. F. H. Gambell, former principal of our schools is making Euclid the terminus of a bicycle tour and renewing old acquaintances. He will return in a few days to resume his studies at the Kokuck Medical college.

Miss Leora Davies was down from Angus Tuesday, and returned with a new Crimson Rim bicycle purchased of H. C. Misner Co.

Miss Laura Pen of Key West is welding the rod in the C. Teal district.

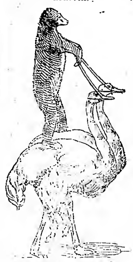
School will open Monday with Mr. Miller, of Philadelphia, in charge and Miss Leora Davies, assistant. Mr. Miller is a stranger in this locality but comes highly recommended. Miss Davies filled the same position last year as she holds now, and rendered universal satisfaction.

AT CROOKSTON

Saturday, Sept. 4th.

W. L. Washburn's
GREAT ALLIED SHOWS
3 Ring Circus

Mamoth Museum
Royal Menagerie
Roman Hippodrome
Wild West and English
Water Carnival.



Our special feature, the largest living

Hippopotamus

IN CAPTIVITY.

The monster Blood sweating behemoth of "Holy Writ," weighing over [illegible] pounds, cost [illegible], the most noted brute on earth, by all odds many times larger than anything of its kind ever before captured.

More special features than any other show on earth.

Three times greater than ever.

More Performers
More Wild Beasts.
More Trained Animals
and Superlatively Grander and never so magnificently presented before.

2 Performances Daily at 2 and 8 p. m.

Grand Street Parade at 10 a. m.

GOOD FARMING LAND
FOR SALE.

I will sell on easy terms the following described lands at prices set opposite each tract.

Description	Sec	Twp	Rge	per acre
Ne¼	20	148	44	$6.25
Sw¼	22	148	45	7.50
Sw¼	29	150	43	5.00
E½ Se¼ and E½ Ne¼	28	150	42	5.00
S½ Nw¼ and lot 4	4	151	43	5.00
Lot 1	5	151	43	5.00
Nw¼	15	152	44	6.00
E½ Se¼, Sw¼ Se¼ and Se¼ Sw½	34	152	43	5.00
W½ Nw¼ and W½ Sw¼	22	152	45	5.00
E½ Nw¼ and E½ Sw¼	22	152	45	5.00
Se¼	30	152	46	5.00
Sw¼	2	153	45	5.00
Ne¼	10	150	45	10.00
S½ Nw¼ and lots 3 and 4	4	153	48	7.00

For further particulars write to

E. G. HOLMES, Detroit, Minn.

Our specialties for this season of the year are the

Rushford Wagon and The New Deere Gang.

Each one has special merit and is the best of its kind. When you are getting ready to buy a wagon or plow, come and see us and we can suit you we are certain.

"Merits Always Wins."

Larsen & Carpenter,
Crookston, Minnesota.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 2, 1897 NO 21

Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

J. P. S. GOBIN OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Cincinnati Selected for the Encampment of 1898—Retiring Commander Clarkson's Report—Resolution to Change Memorial Day Defeated—Other Officers Elected.

BUFFALO, Aug. 27.—J. P. S. Gobin of Lebanon, Pa., will be commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. for the ensuing year. Alfred Lyth of Buffalo will be senior vice, Francis B. Allen of Hartford, junior vice, and Dr. David Mackay of Dallas, Tex., surgeon general.

The election of the commander-in-chief was accomplished late in the afternoon of the first day's session, Cincinnati having previously been selected as the place for holding the next encampment. When nominations were declared in order, Isaac F. Mack of Sandusky, O., J. P. S. Gobin of Lebanon, Pa., and John G. Lineban of New Hampshire were placed in the field. The first ballot resulted, Mack 253, Lineban 181, Gobin 297—no choice. The vote on the second ballot was never announced officially, but as cast it stood, Gobin 358, Mack 249, Linehan 123. Before the result could be announced by the tellers the 10 Missouri votes that had been cast for Mack were withdrawn and ordered changed to Gobin. This gave Gobin 368 votes and enough to elect. Illinois and other states began to order their votes changed, but while this was in progress R. B. Brown of Ohio, who nominated Mr. Mack, asked unanimous consent that the adjutant general be instructed to cast the vote of the encampment for Mr. Gobin, making his election unanimous. The encampment then adjourned until morning.

The second day's sesion of the encampment was opened at 9:15. General Clarkson presided. The session was strictly private. Guards with muskets were set at the doors and only G. A. R. men with the countersign were admitted. The election of officers from senior vice commander down was taken up under the order of business.

Alfred Lyth, of Bidwell-Wilkeson post of Buffalo, was unanimously elected senior vice commander.

Major A. J. Smith of his post presented the name to the convention. The nomination was seconded by Colonel Shaw, commander of the department of New York. The adjutant general was instructed to cast the vote of the encampment for Mr. Lyth.

Dr. David Mackay of Dallas, Tex., a veteran of the Seventy-ninth New York Highlanders, was elected unanimously surgeon general of the Grand Army.

The first ballot for junior vice commander did not result in a choice, but later the adjutant general was instructed to cast the vote of the encampment for Francis B. Allen of Hartford, the candidate of the Naval Veterans' association.

Commander-in-Chief Shaw of the department of New York, offered a resolution providing that the last Sunday in May be observed as Memorial Day and spoke at length in support of it. The resolution was defeated.

The new officers were installed and then the encampment adjourned at 3:45 p. m. to meet at Cincinnati next year.

THE PARADE A SUCCESS.

Grand Army Men to the Number of Nearly Fifty Thousand In Line.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Forty-five thousand G. A. R. men today marched through streets glorious in flags and bunting, receiving the ovations of a half million people. The president of the Union they sought to save, himself their comrade, was at their head. When the line of the procession moved the sky had not a cloud. The rain storms of the night left a clear and bracing air that was like a tonic to the marching men. The procession moved for 5 hours and 42 minutes. Along the route of march 100 girls, dressed in the colors of the flag, scattered flowers in the path of the soldiers. President McKinley rode in a carriage at the head of the procession and

Waved His Hat at the Cheering Crowd.

At the reviewing stand he took his position with Commander-in-Chief Clarkson and Governor Black. Of all the throng viewing the procession no one person was more enthusiastic or more affected by the sight than President McKinley. With his hand on his hat continually uncovering to the national colors or the salute of the veterans the president watched the array of proud veterans march by. It was certainly a column to inspire admiration. Such men as Secretary of War Alger, General Lew Wallace and General John Palmer walked side by side with the negro or the decrepit pensioner whom they had to assist.

The procession started at 10:30 and it was 11:30 when the head of the column reached the reviewing stand. As the staff and aides passed and saluted, the president and Governor Black arose and doffed their hats, remaining standing until the aged veterans composing the staff had all passed. The Pennsylvania division was a very large one and it was 1 o'clock before it had gotten beyond the reviewing stand. The battle flags carried by the post from Erie, Pa., received a special welcome from the president.

It was very nearly 5 o'clock when the last of New York state's divisions, comprising a brigade of Buffalo posts, passed the stand, and after nearly six hours of constant attention the president and Governor Black were driven to their hotel amid huzzahs of the old soldiers and applause of the vast crowd.

The closing event of the day was a reception to the president at Music hall. Other events were a reception by Mrs. Catherine F. Hurst, president of the Ladies of the G. A. R., at the Iroquois hotel; a reception by Mrs. F. C. Woodley, national president of the Army Nurses, at the Woman's union, and numerous receptions by minor organizations.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

The State Fair opens Monday, continuing all the week.

The Great Northern is building new coal sheds at St. Cloud.

Over 80 dwelling houses have been built at Albert Lea this season.

A contract has been awarded for a new 12 room school house at Zumbrota.

The cornerstone of the new Odd Fellows' building at Mankato has been laid.

Richmond is to have bank started as a branch of one of the St. Cloud institutions.

The recent fire at Ortonville will probably result in the introduction of a system of waterworks.

Peter A. Porter of St. Paul was a winner in the international tennis tournament at Niagara.

W. H. Hesse, a local sportsman, shot a black bear weighing 450 pounds half mile south of Donaldson.

Alice K, owned by Dr. Bacon of St. Paul, won the Minnesota coursing derby at Browns Valley.

There is a prospect that Anoka will soon have an opera house, and also an armory for the national guard.

Experts cracked the safe in the post-office at Staples and secured about $350 in cash and about $300 in postage.

Labor Commissioner Powers has prepared a report showing the amount of child labor in Minnesota factories.

Sheriff Nash of Grant county has arrested George Acker and Clarence Hand, wanted at Elkhorn, Wis., for murder.

The Farmers' National congress and the National Association of Agricultural Editors are in session at St. Paul this week.

The bank of Minneapolis has closed its doors. Its capital stock was $100,000. The failure is credited to real estate holdings.

The three men who broke jail in Winona last week were arrested in a box car at Harmony. The men were in jail in Winona for counterfeiting.

Suit has been begun against a large number of Albert Lea farmers by the assignees of the Hartford Co-operative Milling company. The defendants subscribed for stock in the concern and refused to pay.

The mayor of Duluth has cut off 13 patrolmen and reduced several higher officers of the police department, making a saving of nearly $10,000. Others are to go, the total saving being estimated at $20,000.

Pruden, who violated his penitentiary parole and subsequently escaped from the cage in the municipal court, St. Paul, has been recaptured and is held at Hunter, N. D. Requisition papers have been issued.

Grub worms are destroying lawns at Albert Lea. There seems to be no remedy save to remove the sod entirely and burn straw, shavings and the like on the ground, so as not only to kill the grubs but their larvae or eggs.

Judge of Probate Ayer of Duluth gives it out that he will perform no more marriage ceremonies. Recently two or three eloping couples from out of town have been married by Judge Ayer and he says that he will not help any more of the young people out.

Warren W. Pendergast, son of State Superintendent Pendergast, died at Hutchinson at his parents' home, of cancer of the stomach. He was a graduate of the state university and of the agricultural school and for a year prior to his illness had charge of the state experimental farm at Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Bessie Laythe Scovell was elected president of the state W. C. T. U. at the annual convention at Duluth. Rev. Alice Palmer was elected vice president. The corresponding secretary Mrs. A. C. McCurdy, the recording secretary, Mrs. Ella F. Hendrix, and the treasurer, Mrs. C. S. Soule, were re-elected.

It is reported that Halvorson, Richards & Co. of Minneapolis have just closed a contract with the Shevlin-Carpenter company of that city to log 300,000,000 feet near Fosston on a continuing contract lasting 10 years. Halvorson, Richards & Co. will build, equip and operate a logging road as part of its contract.

The state drainage commission has decided to advertise for bids for the construction of the proposed Nordica ditch in the northern part of Wilkin county. This ditch will be eight miles long and is intended to drain about 30,000 acres of land that is now unfit for anything but marsh meadow, and in high water is useless even for the production of hay.

ST. LOUIS MEETING

LABOR LEADERS PUT IN A BUSY DAY BUT ACCOMPLISH LITTLE.

Fourteen Organizations Represented, Making an Unwieldy Body—Said That Operators and Strikers Are About Ready to Arbitrate.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—The conference of labor leaders had a very busy day and the end is in sight. What the conference has accomplished, if anything, is in doubt. It is not believed the leaders have attained any definite result and, in fact, the president of one of the national organizations said that the failure of the conference was a foregone conclusion. "I should feel very much chagrined," said the gentleman, "if I had any part in the convening of this conference."

The committee on resolutions and plan of action was at work all the afternoon and evening and Mr. Sovereign announced later that they had formulated a platform, but declined to give any details. The 14 different organizations represented in the convention make an unwieldy body and it is evident that all of them cannot be satisfied with a platform formulated by five men representing as many branches of organized labor.

Ratchford's Plan Meets Little Approval.

Mr. Ratchford's plan of petitioning President McKinley to convene congress in extra session to enact measures providing for the settlement of the present labor difficulties, or, as he puts it, "to define the right of citizens, if any," did not meet with the approval he had hoped for, and it is not believed the idea will be incorporated in the platform. Although present at the convention all day, Mr. Debs did not speak, nor did he put in an appearance at the evening mass meeting where he was widely advertised to make an address. He is represented on the resolutions committee, however, by Mr. Berger, and, as he has remained pretty close to the gentlemen composing that committee, it is safe to say his "Social Democracy" idea will be represented.

The statement of Mr. Sovereign that the committee on resolutions had formulated a plan of action was controverted later by the assertion of another member of the committee that no decision had been reached.

ARBITRATION PROBABLE.

Operators and Miners' Officials Getting Closer Together.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 31.—A prominent coal operator in the Pittsburg district said the miners' strike would be settled probably within the next 48 hours, temporarily at least. The operators have been quietly negotiating with the miners' officers since the adjournment of the Pittsburg conference and a settlement is believed to be close at hand. The operators offered to pay the men 64 cents a ton pending arbitration, if the miners would consent to such an arrangement, with the distinct understanding that the arbitrators could not fix a price below 60 cents or above 69 cents. President Ratchford made a counter proposition for arbitration, stipulating that the men be paid 69 cents a ton, 5 cents of that price to be turned over to a trustee or trustees and to be held until

Arbitration Is Completed

and then paid to the miners if the rate is fixed at 69 cents. If the rate is fixed below that figure then a portion of the amount held by the trustees is to be given to the miners and the other rebated to the operators. A telegram was received here during the day from President Ratchford with respect to the operators' proposition, but it was somewhat blind and the operators were unable to tell whether he would accept the proposition or not. It is believed, however, he will consent to arbitration, and it is expected that work at the mines will be resumed before the close of the week.

PASSES CLOSED TO TROOPS.

Increasing Seriousness of the Situation on the Afghan Border.

PESHAWAUR, Aug. 31.—A strong force of Afridis, it is just announced, has closed the Kuhnl pass, and therefore the proposed advance of a column of British troops through that pass has been countermanded. With the Khyber and Kohal passes in the hands of the enemy, the gravity of the situation has increased.

The Shinwari and Kahi police posts on the Samana range were attacked, evacuated by their garrisons and burned by the enemy on Sunday night. In addition, the Orakzais, on Sunday night, looted the Nariah, Samana, bazar and burned the school.

The Kohal pass at its entrance is commanded by Fort Mackeson. It runs through Afridis territory to the British post at Kohal, about 40 miles from Peshawur. The latter is a strong military position.

NEW AMERICAN PARTY.

Nine States Represented at the First Convention at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—The first national convention of the American party, a new political organization, met in Druids' hall with about 50 delegates present from nine states and one territory. Two sessions were held and permanent organization was effected.

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Growth of Socialism in Scandinavian Countries—Violinist Lange Decorated. New Shoe Factory at Christiania—Norway's Increase of Foreign Trade.

SWEDEN

Stockholm.

Sweden has 2,000 Mormons and 2,500 Adventists.

There are 21 villages in Sweden with a population of over 2,500.

There are at present 220 patients at the Sofia hospital in Stockholm.

The shares of the Stockholm Dagblad have been sold for 100,000 crowns.

The Mission Covenant of Sweden has at present a membership of 160,000.

Princess Ingeborg of Denmark is at present being instructed in the Swedish language.

King Leopold of Belgium has been appointed an honorary general of the Swedish army.

Mr. G. Sellman of this city has donated 1,000 crowns to the Nordiska Museet and Skansen.

The old and historical Nasby estate, situated near the "Stora Vartan," has been totally destroyed by fire.

During the present summer about $125,000 in American coin have been changed into Swedish money.

Pastor "Primarius" Hahl was officially installed into his office Sunday, Aug. 22, by Dr. A. Sandel of this city.

About 40,500 crowns have been subscribed in behalf of King Oscar's jubilee fund in the province of Vermland.

King Oscar will be present at the unveiling of the statue of Charles XI which will take place at Carlcrona.

Efraim Westberg, Jr., the 9-year-old son of the author of the same name, was recently drowned near Lilla Essingen.

The Potersberg estate near Yotad, the property of Representative Enk Swenson was recently sold for 175,000 crowns.

About 5,000 Swedes emigrated to foreign countries during the first half of the present year. In 1893 about 23,000 emigrated.

It is now 70 years since Rev. Johan Wallin, the immortal Swedish poet, was installed as pastor "primarius" of Stockholm.

The citizens of Rone have given a bonus of 50,000 crowns to the Homse-Renehaum railroad, which will soon be commenced.

The Separator Stock company will, during the ensuing year, be taxed at 21,000,000 crowns. This is the richest stock company of Sweden.

A. N. Hoffman, the famous royal architect of Sweden who recently died, donated 20,000 crowns in behalf of the Academy of Swedish Sciences and Liberal Arts.

Stockholm has been visited by thousands of Americans this summer, mostly Swedish-Americans, who have returned to visit relatives and friends as well as the exposition.

Pork to the amount of 1,610,000 kilograms—mostly American—has been imported to Sweden during the first half of the present year. Last year imports amounted to 5,023,000 kilograms.

Dr. Swen Hedin, the noted Swedish geographer, will, during the coming fall, deliver a series of lectures in London, Berlin, Frankfurt on Main, Copenhagen, Christiania and Goteborg.

The king of Siam made 40 new knights during his recent visit at Stockholm. The Oriental monarch is very liberal when it comes to "dubbing" and the Swedes certainly received their share.

The marriage of Prince Carl and Princess Thyra will take place Aug. 27. The society women of Denmark are at present soliciting funds for the purchasing of a suitable wedding present for their princess.

The Scandinavian Socialist's congress was in session Aug. 9 to 12 in this city. The socialistic tendency in Norway as well as Denmark and Sweden seems to be increasing and politicians agree that it is a movement which calls for a speedy and effective check if they are to do business.

Major von Stockenstrom of the Royal artillery regiment of this city was very seriously injured by being thrown from a horse. Little hope for his recovery is entertained. Major Stockenstrom is a relative of Herman Stockenstrom of the city of St. Paul, the editor of the "Svenska Amerikanska Posten."

Gotheborg.

The "Fradgurdsforeningen" is proving a great attraction for the number of tourists who every day pass through the city.

Carl Engstrom, a prominent tailor of this city, committed suicide by hanging himself in one of the suburbs of Gothenburg.

The Gothenburg museum is daily visited by about 2,000 persons. Some very valuable collections have been added during the summer.

One hundred and fifty-seven Swedes emigrated to America during the month of July. About 75 have emigrated during the present month.

The city of Gothenburg has, during the present summer, had an unusual building boom, about 900 new buildings having been erected during the summer.

The open air museum and Sunday concerts at Lorenzberg are attracting large numbers of people. The German orchestra is the chief attraction.

Mauritz Rubenson, the flying correspondent of the Gothenburg Merchants' Daily, is at present engaged as correspondent by a number of papers owing to the Stockholm exposition.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

Rev. C. A. Krefting of Hof in Solar is dead, aged 87 years.

Rev. W. Leslie Bull has been chosen pastor of the Voss church diocese.

The Samson recently arrived at Christiania with a cargo of 8,709 seal skins.

Niels Juel, one of the prominent representatives of the legislative assembly, is dead.

The Norwegian cruiser Fritiof has undergone repairs to the extent of 30,000 crowns.

The steamship Lafoten recently returned from Spitzbergen with 25 tourist passengers.

Attorney N. S. Olsen's beautiful estate near Larpborg was recently destroyed by fire.

King Oscar conferred upon Gustav Lange, the violinist, the medal, "Literis et Artibus."

Dr. Sverdrup is busy making the necessary preparations for his Greenland excursion in 1888.

Emperor William has donated 1,00 crowns towards the restoration of the cathedral at Trondhjem.

The annual budget for defraying the expenses of the country's naval defense is estimated at 3,038,600 crowns.

The directors of the Syordaleus Savings bank recently distributed 80,000 crowns among the inhabitants of Dalen.

The herring fisheries are proving unusually meager this year and there exists general complaint among fishermen.

H. J. Fabritius, official secretary of the province of Telemarken, has tendered his resignation and will remove to Christiania.

About 25,000 tourists have visited Norway during the present summer. The fiords and fjells are proving a strong attraction.

Nine hundred painters are again on a strike in Christiania. Painters strikes have been the order of the day in Christiania during the last two years.

Jorgen Wielsgaard, the oldest inhabitant of Tousberg is dead, aged 98 years. The deceased, together with his wife, celebrated their iron wedding last fall.

A new shoe factory will be erected in Christiania at a cost of 200,000 crowns. The factory will be owned and controlled by a stock company called the "Norwegian Shoe Factory."

Professor Amund Holland's recent publication, "Jordbunden i Norway," (Earthbound in Norway) is now finished and has been commented upon by critics as "pearl of modern literature."

Norway's trade has been increased from 240,000,000 to 388,000,000 crowns since 1887. The imports of Norway exceed those of exports, the former having been increased from 134,000,000 to 240,000,000 since 1887.

Bergen.

Bergen has, during the present summer, been visited by about 5,000 tourists.

The Bergen mechanical factories, which, during the past few years, have employed 000 men, have for a time been closed, but operations will soon be resumed but with only one third of the force.

Peter Sivle is the author of a recent publication called "National Suicide." In this book Mr. Sivle makes a plea in behalf of Norwegian patriotism and severely censures what he so aptly terms the "national suicidal tendency."

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

A new bakery in which 500 bakers are employed, has started in Horsens.

Professor Hans J. Holm is painting a Biblical picture in the cathedral at Skive.

An English firm contemplates purchasing the Fiju slaughtering establishments.

Judge Buch recently celebrated his 50th jubilee as a Copenhagen juris doctor.

A young man by the name of Adolf Pederson was recently drowned while bathing.

Valfrid Rohr, for a period of 30 years the editor and publisher of the "Sor. Avis," is dead.

A number of the citizens of Copenhagen attended the Scandinavian Socialists congress at Stockholm.

The strike at the sugar factories at Maribo is now practically at an end and nearly all of the old employes have been re-employed.

Princess Ingeborg is busy superintending the many preliminaries to a royal wedding. She will soon be the Swedish [illegible].

ONLY HALF A MILLION

TREASURE SHIP PORTLAND NOT HEAVILY LADEN WITH GOLD.

All Claims on the Klondyke Already Taken and No New Finds Reported—Are the Richest Gold Fields in the World, but Danger of Famine Exists.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 30.—The steamer Portland arrived here at 3 a. m. The vessel carried 133 miners, each of whom brought only a small part of his stake. The total amount of dust on the vessel is perhaps $575,000. The Portland was delayed by the failure of the P. B. Ware to arrive at St. Michaels and by a storm on the North Pacific coasts. Among the miners on board, with the total amount of their mining profits, part of which were brought with them, are the following: J. Rowan, $50,000; Jim Bell, $45,000; Joe Goldsmith, $35,000; H. W. Powers, $35,000; W. W. Caldwell, $35,000; W. Oler, $30,000; C. K. Zilly, $25,000; F. W. Cobb, $25,000; W. Zehn, $15,000; A. Buckley, $10,000; M. S. Lansing, $15,000; B. W. Farnham, $10,000.

Best Claims All Taken.

The common report among returning miners is that there is nothing in the country now worth having that has not been staked off, and that the owners will refuse fabulous prices for their claims.

No new discoveries are reported from the upper countries. The hillside abutting on the richest claims on Bonanza and Eldorado have been staked off and several quartz claims have been filed upon them in the same vicinity. The rock taken out of the quartz claims is rich, but the hillside claims are not showing up much.

It has been stated that the North American Trading and Transportation company brought $750,000 from their various stores on the Yukon, but this cannot be verified. It is generally understood that the company would not bring out its money until the next trip of the Portland, when she would be convoyed by a revenue cutter.

Frank Novak on Board.

C. C. Perrine and F. A. Novak, two of the passengers, are the most interesting men of the party. Perrine is a detective. In February last he was given a photograph and told to find its original. Accompanying the photograph was an accurate description. Omaha was the starting point of the trail and he chased his man to Baltimore, thence across the continent to Seattle and thence to Juneau. Here he learned that his quarry was bound for the Klondike with a party of nine by way of Dyea and Chilcoot pass. Perrine went to Ottawa, obtained extradition papers and, returning followed Novak, capturing him at Dawson City. The crime for which Novak is wanted is murder and arson committed at Walford, Ia. Perrine spent $10,000 in the pursuit of his man.

GRAVE DANGER OF FAMINE.

Predicted That the Food Supply on the Klondike Will Be Short.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—W. A. Ryan, one of the special correspondents of the Associated Press, en route to the Yukon gold fields, writes from St. Michaels under date of Aug. 15 to the effect that there is grave danger of a famine on the Klondike this winter. According to all reports received from the upper country it will be impossible to land sufficient food at Dawson City to support the population already dependant upon that place for supplies. R. T. Lyng, the California agent of the Alaska Commercial company at St. Michaels, declares that there are over 2,000 idle men at Dawson, and now parties are arriving every day. Miners returning from the Klondike, who left there in July, report that food was running low then, and it was disposed of as fast as discharged from the steamers. Old timers realize the situation and predict distress and death as a result of the Klondike craze.

RICHER THAN KLONDIKE.

Fabulous Find of Gold on a Branch of the MacMillan River, Alaska.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 31.—A letter to The Ledger has just been received from the north fork of the MacMillan river, Alaska, from George Lemmon, giving particulars of a fabulously rich strike on this tributary of the MacMillan river. He and his partner went there from the Yukon on information from an Indian who accompanied them last spring, and he says that they have struck a locality richer than the Klondike. In three months they have made a cleanup of $55,000. MacMillan river is between 200 and 300 miles south of the Klondike and until lately has been unexplored.

Looking Over the Illinois Steel Plant

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The board of naval officers appointed by the secretary of the navy to examine facilities for the manufacture of armor plate are investigating the plant of the Illinois Steel company, Chicago. Three days will probably be spent in looking over the various branches of the works.

Great Fire at Venice.

VENICE, Aug. 31.—A great fire occurred near the center of the city during the day and it is believed nine men were burned to death and that their bodies are buried in the debris.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

OHIO DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Its Assertions and Arguments Considered and Answered

PART V.

(Continued from last week.)

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

A policy which all the intelligent nations of the world have abandoned since the enormous production of silver has brought it to a ratio of 34 to 1 with gold and the divergence still increasing. The product of the silver mines of the world since 1873 is practically one-half as much as that produced from the world in 300 years preceeding that date, as shown by the highest official authorities.

"We demand that the standard silver dollars shall be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts, public and private."

It is now "a full legal tender for all debts, public and private," except where such men as William M. Stewart, John P. Jones, Arthur Sewall, John P. Altgetd, John R. McLean and other silver leaders deprive it of its full legal tender value by making their contracts and loans and rents and interest payable by the poor in gold only. Every one of the 450,000,000 standard silver dollars which we now have is a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and the party which asserts even by implication that this is not the fact intends either to discredit those dollars or to deceive the people, or both.

"We favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract."

An excellent plan, but the fact that the leaders of the party proposing this now refuse to follow that plan in their private affairs, casts a suspicion upon the good faith of this public assertion."

"We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin."

Every holder of obligations of the United States can receive his pay for them in silver if he desires or in gold if he desires. If the government were to insist on paying in one metal to the exclusion of the other it would immediately discredit its obligations and at the same time injure the standing of a large share of the money which it has itself issued and promised by implication or in words to keep as good as the best. While these obligations call for payment in "coin" that term, when the acts authorizing the bonds were passed, related only to that which was the equivalent of gold in value and purchasing power, and to attempt to take advantage of the fact that the metal of which a part of this coin is now made has in the meantime depreciated in value and force coins of that particular class upon the holders of those obligations would be dishonest and would lay the government liable, as it does those who propose it, to the charge of taking advantage of a technicality to do a dishonest and treacherous act. It would bring upon the government of the United States, as it does upon the men who now make it, the contempt and condemnation of honest men the world over.

PART VI.

"We are opposed to the issuing of interest bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace," etc.

So are we all of us, and but for the misfortune that the government of the United States was placed under the control of the Democratic party in 1892 there would have been no necessity for issuing bonds "in time of peace." It is something new for that party, however, to announce a general opposition to "issuing bonds in time of peace," as this has frequently happened under Democratic control of the government, beginning with Jefferson and ending under Buchanan and Cleveland.

"Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals; we therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks as in derogation of the constitution, and demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts or which is receivable for duties to the United States shall be issued by the government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin."

This means that all the paper money of the country shall be issued by the government, and would thus be either "fiat money" or must be sustained by keeping in the treasury an enormous metallic reserve, much larger than the one which now exists and which causes so much dissatisfaction to the Democracy and its fiat associates of Populistic and socialistic tendencies.

"In support of these principles we invite the co-operation of all men who love liberty and hate corruption, oppression and tyranny."

A combination of high sounding words, intended only to mislead and inflame unthinking people, and coming with extremely poor taste from a party whose entire record up to the time of its removal from power in 1861, was directed against the "love of liberty" and in favor of "oppression and tyranny."

"We hereby declare all trusts and monopolies hostile and dangerous to to the people's interests * * * and demand a vigorous enforcement of all anti-trust laws," etc.

All of which sounds well. But the people are naturally suspicious of such declarations coming from a party which neglected during its four years of power to enforce the existing anti-trust laws, and which framed its tariff law in the interests of the sugar trust, the greatest trust of the land with the single exception of the one which it is now attempting to place in control of the nation, the silver trust.

"We demand the immediate recognition of the belligerent rights of the Republic of Cuba," etc,

Which it is generally conceded would be of little practical value to the Cubans, and would probably destroy the opportunity of bringing about, through the peaceful and proper methods of diplomacy, the results for which the people of that island are now struggling.

September Ladies Home Journal.

The September Ladies' Home Journal, in the variety, interest and timeliness of its articles, and in the beauty of its illustration, is a notable number of that magazine. A spirited article by John F. Coyle, "When Henry Clay said Farewell to the Senate," describes the most impressive and dramatic scene ever enacted in Congress, and another by Clifford Howard, tells of "Destroying a Million Dollars a Day," the task of the redemption division of our treasury. Elizabeth Bisland, in "The difference between Mrs. A. and Mrs. B." defines the exactions that "The Four Hundred," or the dominating social circle of communities, imposes on an aspirant for admission to its ranks.

The second part of Hamlin Garland's serial. "The Spirit of Sweetwater," will appeal to every reader of romance, and the first of Mrs. Mark Morrison' "The Pixies and the Elaines" series will charm every child who may follow the adventures of those winsome fairies. A composition for the piano, "Golden Vineyard Waltz," the musical feature of the magazine, is regarded by its famous composer, Edward Jakobowski, as one of his best. Edward W. Bok, with characteristic directness, discusses "On Being Old-Fashioned," and other topics of especial concern to women. William Martin Johnson describes and pictures "Floral Effects for Home Weddings" and Walter Germain tells of "The Groom's Part in the Wedding." Other articles that have a special, practical value detail how photography can be successfully pursued as a profession by women; tell of "The Best Shade trees for small Garden"; give advice in nursing the sick; explain and picture some striking household decorations, etc.

Mrs. Rorer's cooking lesson treats of "Making Bread and Rolls," and she also points out "Small Leakages of a Household," and how to prevent them. The fashion articles on winter gowns, hats, coats and jackets, by Isabel A. Mallon, have the value of being profusely illustrated by photographs from the latest Paris designs. There are also poems, various short sketches, and the departments; so there is nothing lacking to make the September Journal a complete family magazine. By the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia; ten cents per copy; one dollar per year.

Palaces on Wheels.

The Burlington's new Minneapolis and St. Paul—Chicago and St. Louis trains consists of:

A buffet library car.
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For Sale Cheap.

A first class farm in the town of Lowell 3 miles from the city, containing 280 acres well stocked, with or without crops

[16-t-f] F. ROBERT.

St. Paul Entertainment.

St. Paul is making elaborate arrangements for a carnival during State Fair week, Sept. 6th to 11th. Every evening attractive displays will be made upon the streets consisting of processions, fireworks, fire department parade, illuminations and generally pleasing spectacles.

Notes.

Remember that the Minnesota State Fair at Hamline midway between the Twin Cities, begins Sept. 6th and continues until Sept. 11th. It will be the best ever seen in the Northwest.

What you miss this year you cannot have next. It will have vanished forever. You cannot afford to let the Minnesota State Fair for 1897 vanish without seeing it. It will be too good to be lost.

Happy Jack, the horse that paces in 2:09 without rider or driver or sulky, will give an exhibition on the State Fair grounds track, every day of the races.

The poulty exhibit at the State Fair in September, will surpass anything in that line ever seen in the Northwest. The poultry fanciers will be crowing the whole week.

Mrs. Rorer's Pop-Overs.

Beat two eggs, without separating until thoroughly mixed, add one cup of milk. Put one cup of flour into another bowl, add to it gradually the eggs and milk, beat until smooth. Strain through an ordinary gravy strainer. Put at once into greased hot gem pans, and bake in a moderately quick oven for forty-five minutes. If these are properly made and properly baked they should swell six times their original bulk, and may be used for breakfast or luncheon or served with a liquid pudding sauce as a dessert. Whole wheat flour, if sifted three times, may be substituted for white flour. Iron gem pans insure better results than those made of lighter metals.—Mrs. S. T. Rorer in September Ladies' Home Journal.

The Burlington's Beauty.

That is what the St. Paul and Minneapolis papers call our new train, the "Minneapolis and St. Paul—Chicago and St. Louis limited."

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[19-22]

The Flour that Makes the Best Bread.

The soft, fine white flour will not give as large an amount of muscle, bone or nerve making food as the whole wheat flour which constitutes in itself a complete life-sustainer. In selecting flour choose that which is dark in color and free from bran. The best bread flours in the market are of a yellowish-white tinge, rather granulated and do not easily pack. They make a strong and elastic dough. Though not whole wheat flours they are decidedly the best of the white brands. After selecting the flour the next important thing is to have a good, strong, sweet and pure yeast. The compressed cakes are good and convenient and will do the work much more quickly than ten times the amount of home made or baker's yeast. When setting bread to rise stand your bread-pan in another of warm water, cover the top of the dough at an even temperature of seventy-five degrees Fahrenheit.—Mrs. S. T. Rorer in the September Ladies' Home Journal.

Were Growing Worse.

"My sister was afflicted with eruptions which continually grew worse and were very painful. We concluded to get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and she began taking it. She continued until she was entirely cured. My mother has been cured of sick headache by Hood's Pills." Nadia Dunning, Concord, Wis.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient, always reliable, easy to take easy to operate.

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7:35 a m	To and from Winnipeg St. Paul and Winnipeg Ex.	8:05 p m

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	*No 7 for Grand Forks and the west	8:05 a m
	*No 8 for Halstad, Fargo and St Paul	7:10 pm
	*No 2 for Ada, Barnesville, and St. Paul	9:00 pm
	*No 77 for St. Vincent	8:10 am
	*No 78 Mentor, and Forston	7:20 pm
	**No 82 Mixed train for Ada and Barnesville	10:30pm
	**No 81 Mixed train for Fisher and Grand Forks	12:45am
	***No 87 Mixed train for St. Hillare, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Fall	9:00 a m
	***No 88 Mixed train from St. Hilaire, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Falls	
	***No 91 Mixed train Halstad and Fargo	8:05 am
	†No 92 for Halstad and Fargo	

*Daily
**Daily except Sunday
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

A Million Dollars Daily Destroyed.

"Every working day in the year Uncle Sam destroys a million dollars deliberately tears up and grinds to pulp one million dollars' worth of paper money—genuine bank notes and greenbacks," writes Clifford Howard in the September Ladies' Home Journal. "A million dollars in one, two five, ten, twenty, fifty, one-hundred and one thousand dollar notes are daily punched full of holes, cut into halves and thrown into a machine that rapidly reduces them to a mass of mushy substance.

"Whenever a piece of paper money becomes soiled or torn it may be presented to the United States treasury and redeemed. Sooner or later every note that circulates among the people becomes unfit for further service, for it is bound to become dirty or mutilated by constant handling, and the United States government stands ready to give the holder of such a note a new note in exchange for it, or in other words the government will redeem it.

"The majority of the clerks employed in this important department of the government are women, many of whom are the most expert money counters and counterfeit detectors in the world. In fact only experts can properly perform the work that is required for not only must the soiled and mutilated money be accurately and rapidly counted, but all counterfeit notes must be detected and thrown out. When we consider that some counterfeiters can so cleverly imitate genuine money that their spurious notes will circulate through the country without detection, and are not discovered until they are finally turned into the treasury some idea of the proficiency of these experts can be gained, especially when we bear in mind that these notes are often so worn that the imprint on them can scarcely be deciphered. It not infrequently happens that these bad notes are detected simply by the feel of them, which in some cases, is really the only way of discovering the fraud for while a counterfeiter may occasionally succeed in so perfectly imitating the design of a note as to mislead even an expert, it is next to impossible for him to counterfeit the paper used by the government."

Fall the Best Time to Plant Trees.

"Early fall is an excellent time for planting trees" writes Thomas Meehan in the September Ladies' Home Journal. "By early is meant as soon as the wood is ripe and the winter buds fully formed. This is usally a month before the regular fall of the leaf. The leaves are stripped by hand. After the wood is ripe it makes no difference whether the leaves are taken off by Jack Frost, the wind or the human hand. In the Eastern parts of Pennsylvania this would be usually about the first of September, and the work of planting can be kept up during October, and often to November or December. But late fall planting in cold climates is as risky as late spring planting. The moisture is dried out, by cold winds or hot suns before the new fibres are formed to replenish the great evaporation. In milder climates planting may be a success all winter."

The Popular Jacket for Next Winter.

"The tendency of the winter jacket is toward the blouse effect, which is obtained by darts," writes Isabel A. Mallon in the September Ladies' Home Journal. "Yokes, collars, cuffs, pipings in fur, whether it be mink, Persian lamb, ermine, sable, silver and black fox, or monkey, will be popular. Velvet and silk braid of all widths are much used. Satin cloth is really the novelty of the day and obtains in heliotrope, green, mode, golden-brown, silver-gray, royal blue, dove and Lincoln green. On this are seen, not only the fur decorations mentioned, but also a very thick, coarse, black woolen braid, and tiny straps of leather matching or contrasting with the cloth in color. Collars continue high are gored and undulating, and may be lined with fur, velvet or lace. Watteau effects are seen. Capes will continue to be worn. The novelty in their trimming is a flounce of the same material about the edges, described by the French modiste as 'cut in round.'"

To Make Caramel Custard.

For six ordinary sized custards melt six tablespoonfuls of sugar, stirring carefully to prevent burning. Pour into the bottom of the custard cups, give each a sort of whirl that the sugar may also line the sides. Beat three eggs without separating, add three tablespoonfuls of sugar, half a teaspoonful of vanilla, and a cup and a half of milk. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, pour the mixture into the cups on top of the caramel. Stand in a baking pan half filled with water, and cook in the oven fifteen minutes. Turn while hot from the cups. Serve cold.—Mrs. S. T. Rorer in September Ladies' Home Journal.

Wheat, Silver, and Prices.

There are some close observers of the trend of public opinion in the presidential campaign last year who express the opinion that Mr. Bryan would have been successful but for the sudden and very considerable rise in the price of wheat in the month of October, without any corresponding rise in the price of silver, which, instead, fell off considerably. But if the price relations of wheat and silver had any object-lesson to convey last autumn, the price phenomena of the present season should teach the lesson still more significantly. The price of wheat went up steadily in August, until it reached an average figure higher than at any harvest period for a number of years preceding. Cash wheat was worth a dollar a bushel in New York when this paragraph was written. At the same time, the price of silver fell day by day, until it had reached the lowest point on record; and after lingering for a few days it gradually but inevitably sagged still lower, with no prospect of an early recovery, but on the contrary with much prospect of a steady further decline. There is nothing whatever that is mysterious about the advance in the price of wheat, and nothing, on the other hand, that should be hard to understand in the fall in the price of silver. The two movements bear no causative relation to one another. Wheat has been going up because the world's available supply, as compared with the world's effective demand, is relatively small this year. As we explained last month, the European wheat crop is much scantier than usual, while of those countries that usually export wheat to Europe the United States is the only one that has a considerable surplus. This is not a normal situation, but it is for the moment a fortunate one for our farmers. A number of years ago, a condition of the world's markets that in the nature of things could not be permanent gave American farmers high prices through a series of seasons for all the wheat they could produce. The wheat-growing districts of the West and the money-lenders of the East counted altogether too much upon the continuance of those high prices, and the West was boomed on a basis of fictitious values. The reaction has been very serious. The present recovery of prices should not be made the occasion for a new period of speculation, but it should be taken advantage of for the purpose of liquidating indebtedness and making ready to face low prices as the normal condition. Meanwhile we should be thankful for the present relief to the agricultural community, even though it should last for only a season or two.—From "The Progress of the World," in American Monthly Review of Reviews for September.

A Type of the True American.

Indeed, the civil engineer seems to me typical of the highest Americanism in many ways. He is forever making the best of newnesses and roughnesses and crudities, while planning something better to take their place; one hour he is occupied with elusive problems of big financiering and indeterminate estimates of probable travel and possible commercial development—the next he may be running a compound curve between two fixed tangents and experiencing an exquisite satisfaction as his vertical hair bisects the rod and his vernier reads absolutely true. What would be the ideal line in some cases would be absolutely ruinous in others, and all the minutiæ of location must be considered with an omnipresent realization of what the future possibilities of this particular road may be, as well as what are the financial possibilities of its promoters. The cheapest line in some regions would be dear indeed, whereas in unsettled and barren districts the first cost must usually be minimized. There cannot be many professions which combine such large and comprehensive views with such infinitesimal niceties of detail.—From "Lewis Muhlenberg Haupt, A. M., C. E., by Henry Wysham Lanier—one of a group of three sketches entitled, The Nicaragua Canal Commission:—A Trio of American Engineers"—in American monthly Review of Reviews for September.

Delicious Boston Brown Bread.

In her cooking lesson in the Sept. Ladies' Home Journal Mrs. S. T. Rorer writes of "Breads and Bread-making," and gives this her favorite, formula for making Boston brown bread: "Mix two cups of Yankee rye meal, one cup of granulated yellow Indian meal, and one cup of whole wheat flour. Add a teaspoonful of soda in about two tablespoonfuls of warm water, add it to one and a half pints of thick sour milk or buttermilk. Then add to this one cup of molasses. When thoroughly blended pour it over the dry ingredients and mix thoroughly. Pour into a greased two quart brown bread mould, put on the lid tightly and steam continuously for five hours. Lift the lid, allowing the bread to cool, and at serving time bake for thirty minutes."

But Little Danger from Lightning.

Writing on "The Needless Fear of Lightning," Edward W. Bok, in the September Ladies' Home Journal, says that "It will doubtless surprise the timid to know that only two hundred deaths a year occur on an average throughout this entire country from lightning, or one person in every three hundred and fifty thousand people. Now, in comparison, fifteen times as many people are killed each year by falling out of windows; over twice as many from being bitten by rattlesnakes, while twenty-five per cent more are killed with "unloaded" pistols. More people are drowned around New York city alone each year than there are deaths from lightning all over the country. In fact, more people, by fifty per cent., are killed by being kicked by horses in New York city than die from lightning throughout the whole of the United States. The casualties of the south show that the dangers of being lynched and of being killed by lightning are both the same. The trolley-cars of our cities kill a far greater number of people than do the lightning-storms. Now, these are facts—they are strictly accurate and carefully computed.

The Vogue in Winter Millinery.

Certainly if there had been any doubt of Henry of Navarre being forgotten it would be dissipated by the fact that on the head of almost everything feminine there waves, this autumn, his historic white plume. It stands up as bravely as possible. In addition, feathers of all shades obtain, although they have not driven either flowers, ribbons, velvet or spangles out of the field.

The shape preferred is the one most becoming to the individual. Furs, especially sable and chinchilla are fashionable garnitures, and rich velvets and silks are draped over soft frames producing wonderfully effective results. Purple is still holding the imperial sway it has for three years, although a wonderful deep red is a close rival to it, while royal blue, silver-gray, black and white, white and black, all black and, all white obtain. Brilliant buckles and pins are used to fasten flowers and plumes to position. Indeed, whenever an effective bit of color or brightness can be artistically arranged, there it is in evidence.—Isabel A Mallon in September Ladies' Home Journal.

Wires a protection Against Lightning.

"People living in cities are prone to believe that the increasing number of telephone, telegraph and trolley wires increase the danger from electric storms," writes Edward W. Bok in the September Ladies Home Journal. On the contrary, the maze of wire is a protection, and lessens the danger, since it is shown that where the wires attract the electricity they hold it, and discharge it only at the end of the wires in the central station. The fact is that of the two hundred lightning accidents every year only an average of forty occur in cities. The trees in the country are a far greater danger; they account for the proportion of four cases in the country to one in the city.

Two $100,000 Trains

On the first of June, 1897, the Burlington Route placed in service between Minneapolis and St. Paul and Chicago, two new trains, built at a cost of considerable more than $100,000 each and recognized by every one who has seen them, as the finest trains on earth.

The trains are lighted by electricity; heated by steam; have wide vestibules, compartment and standard sleepers, a la carte dining car, a buffet library car, chair cars—everything, in brief, that any other train has and some things that no other train has. No extra fares. [19-22]

Strayed or Stolen.

A small bay mare 7 years old with white stripe on face and small white spot on one leg above hoof. Branded with letter "D." Suitable reward will be given for information leading to the recovery of same. L. O'Brien, Crookston.

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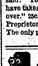

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Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate under Judgment of Foreclosure.

First Publication Aug. 6, 1897,
Last Publication Sept. 16 1897.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss District Court. Fourteenth Judicial District.

The Aultman & Taylor Machine Co., Plaintiff.
vs
Erick O. Knutson, Knut Knutson, Ole Knutson, Beret Knutson Andrew Steenerson and Elias Steenerson co-partners as Steenerson Bros, the Merchants National Bank Crookston, and J. P. Foote, A. A. Miller and C. F. Page co-partners under the firm name and style of Citizens' Bank of McIntosh, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 2nd day of August 1897, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said Polk county, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on Friday the 17th day of September, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court house in the city of Crookston in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Polk and said state of Minnesota, described as follows to-wit:

Lots number one, two, three and four in section number thirty of township number one hundred forty-nine, north of range number forty four, west of the fifth principal meridian, containing in all one hundred sixty acres more or less according to the government survey thereof

Dated August 2nd, 1897
THOMAS LAWRENCE,
Sheriff of Polk County.
A. A. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney. [17-23]

MORTGAGE SALE.

First pub. July 22, 1897.
Last pub. Sept. 2, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated February 8th 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota February 10th, 1892, in book 58 of mortgages pages 571 to 573 whereby Nils O. Thorbjornson, an unmarried man mortgageor, mortgaged to the Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee the east half of the northeast quarter and northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirteen (13) and southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twelve (12) in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) of range forty (40) in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $353.70, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $46.15, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $399.85.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, Sept 4th, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 15, 1897.
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President. mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & CO. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [15-21]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First pub. July 22, 1897.)
(Last pub. Sept. 2, 1897

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale, dated December 12th, 1891, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota December 15th 1891 in book 58 of mortgages pages 257 to 262 whereby Arnt Knutsen, an unmarried man, mortgageor, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee the east half of the southwest quarter and lots six (6) and seven (7) of section six (6) in township one hundred and forty eight (148) of range thirty-nine (39) in said Polk county by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $225.25, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $24.67 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $249.92.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, Sept. 4th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 15, 1897.
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY,
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, Mortgagee
H. C. GILBERT & CO. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [15-21]

MORTGAGE SALE.

First pub. July 29, 1897
Last pub. Sept. 9 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated January 16th, 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, January 20th 1892, in book 58 of mortgages, pages 446 to 450 whereby Mathias J. Berg, an unmarried man, mortgageor mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee the south half of the northeast quarter and north half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33) township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty (40) in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $335.23, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting with interest as provided in said mortgage to $89.37 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $424.60.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, Sept. 11th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 15, 1897.
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & CO. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [16-21]

LOANS Negotiated on Real Estate, Life Insurance, or any Good Security on long time and Reasonable Interest. Prompt attention to Collections in all parts of the United States and Canada. Local and county manager wanted. Address The BanWiers Loan and Investment Co, Milwaukee, Wis.

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The Normal Department embraces:
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(b) An Advance course of five years.
(c) Elementary Professional course of one year, and an Advanced Professional course of two years for high school and college graduates.
(d) A Kindergarten training course (at Winona, St. Cloud and Mankato).

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DIPLOMAS.—By a recent act of the legislature a diploma becomes a state teachers' certificate of the first grade.

The next school year opens at St. Cloud and Moorhead Aug. 31.

The school at Winona and Mankato will enter upon continuous sessions from and after July 1, 1897. The school year will hereafter be divided into four quarters of 12 weeks each.

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GEO. R. KLEEBERGER, St. Cloud.
LIVINGSTON C. LORD, Moorhead. [6-9

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"Early fall is an excellent time for planting trees" writes Thomas Meehan in the September Ladies' Home Journal. "By early is meant as soon as the wood is ripe and the winter buds fully formed. This is usually a month before the regular fall of the leaf. The leaves are stripped by hand. After the wood is ripe it makes no difference whether the leaves are taken off by Jack Frost, the wind or the human hand. In the Eastern parts of Pennsylvania this would be usually about the first of September, and the work of planting can be kept up during October, and often to November or December. But late fall planting in cold climates is as risky as late spring planting. The moisture is dried out, by cold winds or hot suns before the new fibres are formed to replenish the great evaporation. In milder climates planting may be a success all winter."

The Popular Jacket for Next Winter.

"The tendency of the winter jacket is toward the blouse effect, which is obtained by darts," writes Isabel A. Mallon in the September Ladies' Home Journal. "Yokes, collars, cuffs, pipings in fur, whether it be mink, Persian lamb, ermine, sable, silver and black fox, or monkey, will be popular. Velvet and silk braid of all widths are much used. Satin cloth is really the novelty of the day and obtains in heliotrope, green, mode, golden-brown, silver-gray, royal blue, dove and Lincoln green. On this are seen, not only the fur decorations mentioned, but also a very thick, coarse, black woolen braid, and tiny straps of leather matching or contrasting with the cloth in color. Collars continue high are gored and undulating, and may be lined with fur, velvet or lace. Watteau effects are seen. Capes will continue to be worn. The novelty in their trimming is a flounce of the same material about the edges, described by the French modiste as 'cut in round.'"

To Make Caramel Custard.

For six ordinary sized custards melt six tablespoonfuls of sugar, stirring carefully to prevent burning. Pour into the bottom of the custard cups, give each a sort of whirl that the sugar may also line the sides. Beat three eggs without separating, add three tablespoonfuls of sugar, half a teaspoonful of vanilla, and a cup and a half of milk. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, pour the mixture into the cups on top of the caramel. Stand in a baking pan half filled with water, and cook in the oven fifteen minutes. Turn while hot from the cups. Serve cold.—Mrs. S. T. Rorer in September Ladies' Home Journal.

Wheat, Silver, and Prices.

There are some close observers of the trend of public opinion in the presidential campaign last year who express the opinion that Mr. Bryan would have been successful but for the sudden and very considerable rise in the price of wheat in the month of October, without any corresponding rise in the price of silver, which, instead, fell off considerably. But if the price relations of wheat and silver had any object-lesson to convey last autumn, the price phenomena of the present season should teach the lesson still more significantly. The price of wheat went up steadily in August, until it reached an average figure higher than at any harvest period for a number of years preceding. Cash wheat was worth a dollar a bushel in New York when this paragraph was written. At the same time, the price of silver fell day by day, until it had reached the lowest point on record; and after lingering for a few days it gradually but inevitably sagged still lower, with no prospect of an early recovery, but on the contrary with much prospect of a steady farther decline. There is nothing whatever that is mysterious about the advance in the price of wheat, and nothing, on the other hand, that should be hard to understand in the fall in the price of silver. The two movements bear no causative relation to one another. Wheat has been going up because the world's available supply, as compared with the world's effective demand, is relatively small this year. As we explained last month, the European wheat crop is much scantier than usual, while of those countries that usually export wheat to Europe the United States is the only one that has a considerable surplus. This is not a normal situation, but it is for the moment a fortunate one for our farmers. A number of years ago, a condition of the world's markets that in the nature of things could not be permanent gave American farmers high prices through a series of seasons for all the wheat they could produce. The wheat-growing districts of the West and the money-lenders of the East counted altogether too much upon the continuance of those high prices, and the West was boomed on a basis of fictitious values. The reaction has been very serious. The present recovery of prices should not be made the occasion for a new period of speculation, but it should be taken advantage of for the purpose of liquidating indebtedness and making ready to face low prices as the normal condition. Meanwhile we should be thankful for the present relief to the agricultural community, even though it should last for only a season or two.—From "The Progress of the World," in American Monthly Review of Reviews for September.

A Type of the True American.

Indeed, the civil engineer seems to me typical of the highest Americanism in many ways. He is forever making the best of newnesses and roughnesses and crudities, while planning something better to take their place; one hour he is occupied with elusive problems of big financiering and indeterminate estimates of probable travel and possible commercial development—the next he may be running a compound curve between two fixed tangents and experiencing an exquisite satisfaction as his vertical hair bisects the rod and his vernier reads absolutely true. What would be the ideal line in some cases would be absolutely ruinous in others, and all the minutiæ of location must be considered with an omnipresent realization of what the future possibilities of this particular road may be, as well as what are the financial possibilities of its promoters. The cheapest line in some regions would be dear indeed, whereas in unsettled and barren districts the first cost must usually be minimized. There cannot be many professions which combine such large and comprehensive views with such infinitesimal niceties of detail.—From "Lewis Muhlenberg Haupt, A. M., C. E., by Henry Wysham Lanier—one of a group of three sketches entitled, The Nicaragua Canal Commission:—A Trip of American Engineers"—In American monthly Review of Reviews for September.

Delicious Boston Brown Bread.

In her cooking lesson in the Sept. Ladies' Home Journal Mrs. S. T. Rorer writes of "Breads and Bread-making," and gives this her favorite formula for making Boston brown bread: "Mix two cups of Yankee rye meal, one cup of granulated yellow Indian meal, and one cup of whole wheat flour. Add a teaspoonful of soda in about two tablespoonfuls of warm water, add it to one and a half pints of thick sour milk or buttermilk. Then add to this one cup of molasses. When thoroughly blended pour it over the dry ingredients and mix thoroughly. Pour into a greased two quart brown bread mould, put on the lid tightly and steam continuously for five hours. Lift the lid, allowing the bread to cool, and at serving time bake for thirty minutes."

But Little Danger from Lightning.

Writing on "The Needless Fear of Lightning," Edward W. Bok, in the September Ladies' Home Journal, says that "It will doubtless surprise the timid to know that only two hundred deaths a year occur on an average throughout this entire country from lightning, or one person in every three hundred and fifty thousand people. Now, in comparison, fifteen times as many people are killed each year by falling out of windows; over twice as many from being bitten by rattlesnakes, while twenty-five per cent more are killed with "unloaded" pistols. More people are drowned around New York city alone each year than there are deaths from lightning all over the country. In fact, more people, by fifty per cent., are killed by being kicked by horses in New York city than die from lightning throughout the whole of the United States. The casualties of the south show that the dangers of being lynched and of being killed by lightning are both the same. The trolley-cars of our cities kill a far greater number of people than do the lightning-storms. Now, these are facts—they are strictly accurate and carefully computed.

The Vogue in Winter Millinery.

Certainly if there had been any doubt of Henry of Navarre being forgotten it would be dissipated by the fact that on the head of almost everything feminine there waves, this autumn, his historic white plume. It stands up as bravely as possible. In addition, feathers of all shades obtain, although they have not driven either flowers, ribbons, velvet or spangles out of the field.

The shape preferred is the one most becoming to the individual. Furs, especially sable and chinchilla are fashionable garnitures, and rich velvets and silks are draped over soft frames producing wonderfully effective results. Purple is still holding the imperial sway it has for three years, although a wonderful deep red is a close rival to it, while royal blue, silver-gray, black and white, white and black, all black and all white obtain. Brilliant buckles and pins are used to fasten flowers and plumes to position. Indeed, whenever an effective bit of color or brightness can be artistically arranged, there it is in evidence.—Isabel A Mallon in September Ladies' Home Journal.

Wires a protection Against Lightning.

"People living in cities are prone to believe that the increasing number of telephone, telegraph and trolley wires increase the danger from electric storms," writes Edward W. Bok in the September Ladies Home Journal. On the contrary, the maze of wire is a protection, and lessens the danger, since it is shown that where the wires attract the electricity they hold it, and discharge it only at the end of the wires in the central station. The fact is that of the two hundred lightning accidents every year only an average of forty occur in cities. The trees in the country are a far greater danger; they account for the proportion of four cases in the country to one in the city.

Two $100.000 Trains

On the first of June, 1897, the Burlington Route placed in service between Minneapolis and St. Paul and Chicago, two new trains, built at a cost of considerable more than $100,000 each and recognized by every one who has seen them, as the finest trains on earth.

The trains are lighted by electricity; heated by steam; have wide vestibules, compartment and standard sleepers, a la carte dining car, a buffet library car, chair cars—everything, in brief, that any other train has and some things that no other train has. No extra fares. [19 22]

Strayed or Stolen.

A small bay mare 7 years old with white stripe on face and small white spot on one leg above hoof. Branded with letter "D." Suitable reward will be given for information leading to the recovery of same. L. O'Brien, Crookston.

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Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate under Judgment of Foreclosure.

First Publication Aug. 6, 1897,
Last Publication Sept. 16 1897

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss District Court.
Fourteenth Judicial District.

The Aultman & Taylor Machine Co., Plaintiff.
vs
Erick O. Knutson, Knut Knutson, Ole Knutson, Berel Knutson Andrew Steenerson and Elias Steenerson co-partners as Steenerson Bros, the Merchants National Bank Crookston, and J. P. Foote, A. A. Miller and C. F. Page co-partners under the firm name and style of Citizens' Bank of McIntosh, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 2nd day of August 1897, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said Polk county, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on Friday the 17th day of September, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court house in the city of Crookston in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Polk and said state of Minnesota, described as follows to-wit:

Lots number one, two, three and four in section number thirty of township number one hundred forty-nine, north of range number forty four, west of the fifth principal meridian, containing in all one hundred sixty acres more or less according to the government survey thereof

Dated August 2nd, 1897
THOMAS LAWRENCE,
Sheriff of Polk County.
A. A. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney. [17-23]

MORTGAGE SALE.

First pub. July 22, 1897.
Last pub. Sept. 2, 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated February 8th 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota February 10th, 1892, in book 58 of mortgages pages 571 to 575 whereby Nils O. Thorbjornson, an unmarried man mortgagor, mortgaged to the Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee the east half of the northeast quarter and northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirteen (13) and southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twelve (12) in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) of range forty (40) in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $353.70, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $46.15, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage $399.85.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, Sept 4th, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 15, 1897.
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY,
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & CO., [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [15-21]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First pub, July 22, 1897.)
(Last pub. Sept. 2, 1897

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale, dated December 12th, 1891, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota December 15th 1891 in book 58 of mortgages pages 257 to 262 whereby Arnt Knutsen, an unmarried man, mortgagor, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee the east half of the southwest quarter and lots six (6) and seven (7) of section six (6) in township one hundred and forty-eight (148) of range thirty-nine (39) in said Polk county by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $225.25, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $24.67 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $249.92.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, Sept. 4th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 15, 1897.
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY,
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, Mortgagee
H. C. GILBERT & CO. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [15-21]

MORTGAGE SALE.

First pub. July 29, 1897
Last pub. Sept. 9 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated January 16th, 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, January 20th 1892, in book 56 of mortgages, pages 446 to 450 whereby Mathias J. Berg, an unmarried man, mortgagor mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee the south half of the northeast quarter and north half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33) township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty (40) in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $335.23, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting with interest as provided in said mortgage in $89.37 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $424.60.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, Sept. 11th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 15, 1897.
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President, mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & Co. [SEAL]
Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn. [16-23]

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WHEAT has increased 50 per cent in value in the past year, and silver has fallen 25 per cent.

COULD not Mr. Bryan be persuaded to lay aside his Spanish studies for awhile and explain why wheat continues to rise while silver continues to fall?

UNLESS silver stops its downward course, that party of patriots who recently sailed for Japan to obtain arguments in favor of the white metal will scarcely be able to present much encouragement to the cause in time for the autumnal election of 1897.

IT is a little curious that Mulhall's statistics should show the very spot which was selected by the silverites as their basis of operations last year—the prairie State—to be the most prosperous spot on earth, as reckoned by the production of food per capita.

IF the spirit of greed that was manifested by the average citizen of Buffalo is continued by other cities in the future it will break up the encampment business. Buffalo seemed to think it would never have the encampment again and had to make a fortune now or never.

THE assertions of the free-silver orators of last year that prosperity could not come to the people of the United States without the free and unlimited coinage of silver does not read very well in parallel columns just now with the double-leaded announcements of prosperity which the frankest and bravest of those journals are now publishing.

WITH wheat selling at more than $1 per bushel in New Yorks markets, where it was worth only 65 cents a year ago, those tables which attempted to show that wheat and silver keep pace as to their relative value seems rather absurd now. Especially is this the case when, it is remembered that silver was worth 65 cents an ounce in New York on August 1st of last year and is now worth 58 cents, one year later.

THE recent exportation of American tinplate that sold in foreign markets is a more eloquent and forceful answer to the free traders' assertions than columns of newspaper or oratorical statements. It is only six years since Democrats were insisting that no amount of protection would enable American manufacturers to successfully produce tin plate, yet in that brief time they have practically supplied the markets of the United States and are now reaching out for those of the world.

WITH Mexican dollars worth only 40 cents, the laboring people of that country, whose wages are nominally one-half the wages in the United States, are in hard lines. The recent fall in silver and depreciation of the Mexican dollar has caused great suffering to the class of people who were but poorly paid when the dollar was much more valuable than it is at present. This depreciation causes a rise in the prices of all commodities that the laborer there must buy, but the laborer's wages themselves are the last things so affected.

RECENT figures issued by the bureau of statistics in Washington show that two-thirds of our foreign commerce in 1897 was with European countries. The total foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year just ended amounted in round numbers to $1.800,000,000, and of this about $1,250,000,000 was with Europe, $140,000,000 with South America, $120,000,000, with Asia, and $125,000,000 with North American countries. An analysis of these figures show that fully three-fourths of our foreign commerce is with gold-standard countries.

FREE silver and free trade having lost their charm with the people of the United States, the Democratic leaders who recognize that they soon will be out of a job unless they find some new rallying cry, are now looking for other issues. This is indicated by recent developments which show that the men who have kept themselves in the public eye and public office through the operations of the Democratic party in the past five years are now quietly discussing the single tax, the initiative and referendum and features of this sort in the hopes that they may be able to present new and attractive schemes with which to catch the unthinking voter in the next national election.

THE warehouse-certificate scheme, wherein certificates based upon the bullion value of silver may be used, is now the only hope of ex-governor Boies of Iowa as a basis for currency. He said, months ago, as did many of those who last year supported the free-coinage-of-silver idea, that the day for that proposition had passed. In his latest proposition, made public a few days ago, he suggests that the only method for making silver useful as a basis for currency is its deposit in warehouses and the issuance of certificate upon its bullion value. This might be a good scheme if silver did not have an uncomfortable way of taking a drop every now and then.

THAT the customs collections since the new tariff law went into effect have been very light is of course explained by the fact that the importers had crowded into the country all the foreign goods which they could get in under the low tariff rates of the Wilson law prior to the enactment of the protective measure now upon the statute books. Not only did they scour the world for foreign manufactures, but they ransacked the bonded warehouses, taking out the bonds on everything upon which the new law increased the rates of duty. This is shown by the recent official figures given the public at Washington, which shows that only $18,000,000 worth of goods remained in the bonded warehouses of the country at the beginning of the month in which the Dingley law went into effect, compared with more than $50,000,000 in those same warehouses one year prior.

THE latest report from Dun's Review as to improving business are among the most satisfactory yet recorded by that reliable publication. The "Review" says: "Every city reporting this week notes increase in trade and nearly all bright prospects. The great change in business is emphasized by the presence of a multitude of buyers from all parts of the country and by the heavy purchases they make. The strong rise in stocks the growth of bank clearings and railroad earnings and the heavy speculation in many products, and most of all in wheat, have made the week one of surpassing interest even to those who best remember the upward rush in 1879."

FARM products continue to advance despite the steady fall in silver. This is true not only with reference to wheat and wool, but nearly all the articles which the farmer produces. "Bradstreet's," in its latest issue, prints a carefully prepared statement showing the trend of prices upon a large number of articles, and in the statement shows an advance in July in wool, corn, beef, hemp, cotton, cotton-seed oil, beans, wheat, oats hay, rye, potatoes, tobacco, mutton, bacon, eggs, lard, and rice. Can the farmer complain of his condition nowadays, and can he listen with any patience to the people who insisted a year ago that nothing but the free and unlimited coinage of silver would bring an advance in the price of his products.

PREVIOUS to the last presidential election, there were a few people in Polk county who claimed the price of wheat would be governed by the value of silver. Wonder what they think of the situation at the present state of affairs. Last Saturday in New York the price of wheat was $1.07 and silver brought 52 cents an ounce. In 1885 silver was worth $1.06 and wheat 86 cents. A marked change in twelve years and we are pleased to see that it is in favor of the farmers of the country instead of a few silver mine owners. This is the results of brought about by a Republican administration with an eye single to the best interests of the country and the welfare of the farmers.

A HALF century of commerce is a good deal better index to the capacity of a country than a short period of two or three years. The free traders who are trotting out figures to show that our sales of American manufactures abroad increased under the Wilson law would do well to look over the history of the past half century before they go very far into these statements. If they do so they will find that in the quarter of a century of low tariff the balance of trade was almost constantly against the United States, while in the quarter of a century of protective tariff the balance of trade was largely in our favor. In the twenty-five years since 1872 there have been but five years in which our exports did not exceed our imports, while in the twenty-five years preceding that there were but two years in which the imports were not in excess of the exports. The excess of exports over imports in the last quarter of a century was about $2,500,000, while the excess of imports over exports in the preceding quarter of a century of low tariff was about $1,400,000,000.

Don't forget to be in to attend the circus next Saturday Sept. 4th.

Washburn Circus.

Next Saturday Washburn's circus will hold forth in the city. This show does not claim to be a world monster, but, notwithstanding will discount any previous circus we have had for years. A redeeming feature about this show is that they only advertise what they have and what they do. A large attendence should greet them.

The National Encampment.

The National Encampment G. A. R., held at Buffalo last week was a perfect success in point of attendance, at least. While comparatively few went from the Western states the New England states, the Eastern states, the Middle states and the Southern states sent great crowds. The great parade occurred on Wednesday, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m. and it was after 6 p. m. when the last of the last division passed the president's reviewing stand. Minnesota showed up well in the parade having over 200 men in line and every man had a small bouquet of No. 1 Hard wheat in his hat. One man carried a placard bearing the legend: "Minnesota 1 Hard wheat $1.06½. Hurrah for McKinley," which aroused great enthusiasm as the great crowds along the line of march caught sight of it. A great deal of dissatisfaction was caused by the disposition of a great many Buffalo people to take advantage of the boys by charging exhorbitant prices for everything. The restaurants and lodging houses raised their prices out of all reason and the board furnished was execrable as well as the services performed. The committee advertised all over the country that all these things would be supplied at the usual rates, but the people did not carry out their promises to a very alarming extent but seemed to think that this was the only chance they would ever have to make money out of the old vets and right well did they improve the opportunity. In strong contrast to this grasping disposition was the way the boys were used in St. Paul last year where every promise made by the citizens committee previous to the encampment was strictly lived up to by the citizens and one could get nice accommodations at reasonable rates. So great was the dissatisfaction at Buffalo that some of the boys left for their homes on Tuesday night, some on Wednesday morning and hundreds left Wednesday night, while thousands left on Thursday. We have attended many of these National encampments but never heard so many complaints before and all with good reason. The next encampment will be at Cincinnati, Ohio, next year.

Minnesota University.

The University of Minnesota was opened Aug. 3rd. Registration will begin on Sept. 1st and close Sept. 7th. At 10.45 a. m., Sept. 7th, all classes will be called and regular work begin.

For the accommodation of new students the University Young Men's Christian Association opens its building to them.

At their building they will conduct an information bureau, will have a complete list of suitable rooms and boarding places for students, will conduct an employment bureau for deserving students who want work and will do everything in their power to start the new student in college life. No charge whatever is made for their services.

They also publish a hand-book of the University which will be mailed free to all who are coming as students if they will apply to L. T. Savage, General Secretary, Y. M. C. A. University of Minnesota.

Recommends Promotion.

At the council meeting on Tuesday evening the mayor sent in the following communication which is a recommend worthy of adoption by that august body:

Crookston, Minn. Aug. 31st 1897.
To the City Council of the City of Crookston.

Gentlemen: For efficiency in office and the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, I have this day promoted patrolman Aaron Eck to the position of Captain of the police force of our city and would advise that you advance his salary to be in keeping with the valuable service that he has rendered our city as a police officer.

Very Respectfully Yours,
M. R. Baown, Mayor.

Poor Blood

is starved blood. It shows itself in pale cheeks, white lips, weak digestion, no appetite, exhaustion, lack of nerve force, soft muscles, and, chief of all, weak muscles. Your doctor calls it Anaemia. He will tell you that the weakening weather of summer often brings it on.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites, will make poor blood rich. It is a food for over-taxed and weak digestion, so prepared that it can easily be taken in summer when Cod-liver Oil or even ordinary foods might repel.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York

For sale at 50c. and $1.00 by all druggists.

More Attractive than ever

GO BY ALL MEANS

Larger Premium List

In all Departments of the

Minncsota State Fair

Opens Sept. 6th. AT HAMLINE Closes Sept 11th.

This fair will be the cheapest education to the farmer of anything of this character ever seen in the Northwest.

Great Displays. Farmers Institutes Twin Cities Decorated.

Cheap Rates Via the

NORTHERN PACIFIC

The Farmers' Favorite Route

Call on our Agents anywhere Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent.

ST. PAUL, - - - - - - - - MINNESOTA

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

How's this? Wheat opened out this (Thursday) morning at 81 cents—a rise of 3 cents since yesterday's closing price.

Wheat opened at 78 on Tuesday morning.

Marcus Johnson was in the city on Monday.

E. K. Austin was in from Fosston over Sunday.

Rev. C. F. Kite went to Mentor on Saturday.

C. Stuhr was in from Euclid on Tuesday.

E. P. Pierce is very much out of health this fall.

John Ghoosen was down from Euclid on Monday.

The genial Bob Farr spent the Sabbath in the city.

Capt. L. S. Hancock was in from Euclid on Saturday.

W. C. Kelso, of Hallock, spent the Sabbath in the city.

A. Holmboe went out to Erskine on Tuesday morning.

Sept. 27th, 28th and 29th are the days of the street fair.

Read Washburn's circus ad on the 8th page of this issue.

Peter Huff returned from Little Falls Monday morning.

Chas. Bourdon was in from Red Lake Falls on Monday.

John Gilbert was in from his farm near Fisher on Monday.

Frank LeDue came down from Red Lake Falls last Sunday.

Our city schools will resume their labors next Monday.

A. A. Olds is papering the school rooms for the Fifth ward.

Ben Strawbridge went over to East Grand Forks on Monday.

Are you going to the state fair next week? If not why not?

Doc. Leguee has sold his nice driving team to J. O. Sundet & Co.

Atty. W. E. Rowe went to Fergus Falls this week on legal business.

Judge English and Otto Kankel were up from Fertile on Monday.

Wheat opened the week at 78 cents a drop of two-cents since Saturday.

Very many predict dollar wheat in the local market before January 1st.

The Episcopal church edifice is having a new brick foundation put in.

J. J. Molstad and family went out to Maple lake for a brief outing this week.

Rev. S. Currie, of Euclid, conducted services in the Episcopal church on Sunday.

Dollar wheat in the Red River Valley is freely predicted in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Fisk's infant child is reported very ill with cholera infantum.

Rev. F. L. Fraser went up to Red Lake Falls on Monday via the bicycle route.

Miss Clara Steenerson went to Grand Forks on Monday evening to visit friends.

A slight frost on Sunday night but no damage seems to have resulted therefrom.

Attorney H. Steenerson went to Fergus Falls Monday evening to attend court.

Thos. C. Shapleigh went down to Moorhead last week for a visit to his son Charles.

A party of 13 wheeled from here to Fisher last Friday. A delightful time was reported.

Mrs. A. Braley and daughter went to Maple lake Saturday morning for a few days outing.

Gordon McGrew proved up on a valuable pine claim on the reservation on Saturday.

T. G. Thompson sent a fine pointer pup down to H. B. Budd at Beltrami this week.

A gun repairing shop has been opened in the city at the corner of Broadway and 3rd street.

Comrade Geo. Swift took the batted colt to Buffalo last week to visit the encampment.

Conductor Spotts lost two fingers while coupling cars on Friday at Georgetown on the Halstad line.

Miss Edith Donsland went down to Roseau county last week for a visit of several weeks duration.

The Crookston band is practicing industriously these days on appropriate selections for the street fair.

Miss E. Veronneau took advantage of the cheap rates to Buffalo to go east after her fall supply of millinery.

Gus Paseman is at East Grand Forks training a number of flyers for the coming event of the turf this fall.

The lawn party given by Misses Nettie Gleason and Grace Laslan, last Thursday was a marked success.

Every person in Polk county should bring something to exhibit at the street fair, Sept. 27th, 28th and 29th.

Wheat has dropped a few cents since our last issue but will no doubt regain it all, and more to, very soon.

Miss Louise Bucknam came up from Minneapolis on Monday on a visit to relatives and friends in the city.

Misses Mary and Lizzie Monroe, of Grafton are visiting the family of their uncle, John Monroe, in this city.

Frank Clary, an old-time Crookston boy, spent the Sabbath in the city. He is traveling for a candy house.

A. A. Olds has just completed papering the room in the McKinnon block recently vacated by Anton Erickson.

P. H. Konzen, of Hallock, was in the city Monday enroute to St. Paul as a delegate to the Farmers convention.

I. I. Hillestad, of Fosston went through the city last week enroute for St. Paul, returning on Monday morning.

Thos. Shevlin arrived on Monday morning from Minneapolis enroute to St. Hilaire to look after the big sawmill.

Many and liberal premiums will be offered exhibitors at the coming street fair which should bring out a good display.

The little child of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Fisk, elsewhere mentioned as being ill with cholera infantum, died on Tuesday.

The committees having in charge the preparatory work for the street fair are all busy at work in their various departments.

Landlord Louis Morin will open up a restaurant in connection with his hotel on the corner of Broadway and Fletcher street.

K. D. Chase is up from Faribault to enjoy a portion of the open season for chickens. With him are his sons, K. D. jr. and Albert.

A. Holmboe has rented the room in McKinnon block recently vacated by Anton Erickson and will put in a stock of dry goods.

The ladies have taken hold of the street fair enterprise and are hard at work making preparations for the important part they take.

Don't feel discouraged by past experience, but come and see a real good show, as given by Washburn on Saturday Sept. 4th.

The new corps of pine land estimators arrived in the city this week for instructions in their duties. Col. Geo. J. Wright is the instructer.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Cooke arrived on Sunday morning from the encampment at Buffalo—glad to get home to Minnesota once more.

A big hail storm out east did much damage to standing grain on Saturday. Rather late in the season for hail but it got there just the same.

Fred Jennike, who lives east of Crookston reports a yield of 15 bushels of No. 1 Northern to the acre after threshing his crop for this year.

W. L. Foley, a young man who hailed from Minneapolis a few weeks ago was killed at Grand Forks last week by falling under the wheels of a freight train.

Fred Reyer went to St. Paul on Monday evening to take a hand in the sale of Netzer's roofing cement.

Miss Gracie Duntley is visiting at Fertile this week.

In cases were dandruff, scalp diseases, falling and grayness of the hair appear, do not neglect them, but apply a proper remedy and tonic like Hall's Hair Renewer.

Superintendent Hoverstad attended the funeral of W. W. Pendergast, supt. of the experimental farm at Grand Rapids, and returned home on Monday morning.

W. O. Wilson took his family out into the country along the river east of the city on Monday afternoon in quest of the festive wild plum. He reports a large catch.

The success of the street fair, now depends upon the residents of the county, therefore let every one take a hand in this project. You are as much interested as anyone.

Sales Talk

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded any other proprietary medicine. This is simply because it possesses greater merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

Almost to the exclusion of all others. Try it. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Cash for Oats.

Highest price paid for the new crop of oats. First to arrive will receive the best prices.

CROOKSTON OAT MEAL MILL.

Harvest wages are high and hands in good demand. Threshing crews are being made up and the per diem will be two dollars for ordinary work, $2.50 to $3 for engineers.

Rev. Herman P. Fisher writes that he expects to be back in time for services next Sabbath. He has had a good time on his vacation visit and will return very much refreshed.

Hurrah for the street fair! Everybody is taking hold with a will, bound to make it a great success. And it will be an event worthy the enterprising citizens of Polk county.

The residence of P. Quigley at Fisher was destroyed by fire last Saturday morning. Loss, including $300 in cash, amounted to $2,500 with a small amount of insurance.

Prof. Sathre is busy getting ready for the opening of the Normal school and Business college in McKinnon block. He is preparing for an unusually large attendance for the fall term.

Probably Buffalo does not expect to get the G. A. R. Encampment again so the citizens had to improve the opportunity to make their pile out of the boys while they were there.

Last Wednesday a number of our local sports went out to get a few chickens. The average person would take for granted that this was the first time some had been hunting this season.

A delegation from the Crookston gun club will visit the fair at St. Paul next week to take part in the shooting events that take place on the grounds.

E. C. Carruth is threatened with a libel suit, simply because the Plaindealer said that the mayor of Bismarck was running a blind pig. At last accounts the fatal warrant had not been served.

Fred Memahan brought in the first load of this year's wheat and sold it to the Valley roller mill at 80 cents per bushel. The grain graded No. 1 Northern, and averaged about 12 bushels to the acre.

While driving under the Sixth street bridge last Friday evening, E. C. Davis' horse became frightened and ran away. Mr. Davis' was thrown out of the buggy and received several bruises and a broken nose.

The Third Minnesota will hold a reunion during fair week in Minneapolis. It will be held on Sept. 8th at No. 12 Washington Ave. North. All members of that Regt. cordially invited to attend.

Capt. David Muir has resigned his position at the Crookston oat meal mill and goes to Chicago. The Captain has made many friends while here who will unite with the JOURNAL in best wishes for his future prosperity.

The street fair committees have been hard at work for the past few months in order to make the first street fair at Crookston a success, and from the present lookout we don't think their labors will be fruitless.

It seemed to be the universal opinion among the boys that Buffalo was the most extortionate place they ever held a National Encampment in. That sort of "entertainment," (?) if persisted in will soon break up the National Encampment.

Some new wheat is making its appearance in this market and the farmer has a happier expression on his face than he used to have when the proceeds from his load would hardly pay the cost of its production.

Manager Geo. Fontainestarted for New York city on Tuesday evening to purchase the fall stock for the department store of Fontaine & Anglim and will be gone for ten days or two weeks. Look out for their announcement on his return.

John Schantzen, our village iceman, took a vacation on Sunday and went to Euclid with his family to visit old-time neighbors and friends. John is one of the kind of men too necessary in summer to indulge in very lengthy outings.

Little Forest Lancaster experienced a sixth birthday on Wednesday and in the afternoon a score or more of his little playmates called to help him endure it. They had a royal good time all 'round and departed wishing him many happy returns of the day.

Ada Index: On the basis of a crop of 1,500,000 bushels of wheat for Norman county an advance of one cent is worth $15,000 to our farmers and the advance of about 30 cents over the prices of one year ago is worth $450,000 to Norman county farmers. It will help out wonderfully.

Jake Ide has started his threshing machine for the season's business. Is threshing for B. C. Jorgenson and the yield is 13 bushels per acre in grain that before harvest looked to be good for 20 bushels at least. Jake thinks that the late sown wheat will average the best this year.

The Steensland Bros., owners of a large sash, door and blind factory, of Ashland, Wis., have been looking over the ground with a view of transferring their factory to this city and have decided to do so. They will commence the erection of their buildings in the early future.

Eighty cent wheat in Polk county is a novel sensation but our farmers are trying to stand it. For the past two or three years they have thought they were doing pretty well to get 50 cents per bushel for No. 1 Hard. The prospects are that it will be higher later in the season.

The advance agent, of the circus, who puts up the posters, was in the city early this week to put up the paper for the circus coming on Saturday. From all that we have seen of it in our exchanges we should judge that the show was a good one—worth all that it will cost to see it. Remember the day, Saturday Sept. 4th.

Wednesday was chicken day and every owner of a good dog and gun in the city took the field bright and early. Many had gone out on the branch lines the day before so as to be in the field at day break. It is said that the chicken crop this year is short.

Last Thursday evening a large number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Gleason assembled at their beautiful residence on Broadway to witness probably, the scene of a life time, the event being the opening of a beautiful night blooming cereus, a flower of unsurpassed beauty. Mr. Gleason has anxiously watched for this rare sight for the past ten years. The blossom, which measured 16 inches lasted for about four hours.

A private letter from our old friend Ira M. De Camp informs us that he has accepted the position of room clerk at the Metropolitan hotel at St. Paul, and entered upon his new duties on Sept. 1st. Mr. De Camp is well known in this city and JOURNAL readers may rest assured that they will be used right should they try the Metropolitan hotel when in St. Paul.

"Labor Day," for Minnesota is on Monday next, Sept. 6th; for the average newspaper man it is every day in the year with the possible exception of Sunday. Labor day is generally used to have fun in, a day in which the less labor you perform the more appropriately you observe the day. That's what they call it Labor Day for, because you are supposed to do no work at all.

Joseph Morland, a former resident of this city was killed on a farm near Bartlett, N. D., on Monday by falling from a load of hay and the wagon running over him. He formerly lived in this city and has a sister, Mrs. August Himmelsbach, living near here. G. S. Chesterman went over on Tuesday morning and returned with the remains Tuesday evening, to prepare them for burial. The funeral takes place this morning at 10 o'clock.

One of Ike Simmons' grey horses is in the hospital, under the care of Dr. M. Leguee, and Ike is driving a bay in its place. That little grey team is one of the old landmarks of Crookston having been in almost continuous service ever since Crookston was old enough to furnish business for a dray team, and the most remarkable feature of the case is the fact that they have been laid off hardly a day from sickness in all that time. There are a great many heavier horses in this world but few that have proved so valuable as Ike's little grey team however.

At the time the JOURNAL editor and his wife were at the coast in the spring of 1896, Mr. Louis James, who appears at the opera house on Saturday evening in one of his best acts, was playing an engagment at Seattle, and it was our pleasure to hear him. He played to full houses every time with "standing room only" displayed at the door—and even that was all taken by the time the curtain raised on the first act. He is great and our people should not miss this opportunity to see and hear him.

Charlie Misner put on his best clothes and went to Euclid on Sunday to attend a family gathering at the residence of his brother, H. C. His family had preceded him by a few days so Charlie had company home when he came. Says there were 25 or 30 guests present and they had a very enjoyable season. Every once in a while the door bell would ring and somebody would inquire for "Dr." Chas Misner, thinking that, like a homeopathist, he carried his medicine chest right along with him. He could only take in the money and send the medicine by mail when he got back home.

An attractive and timely contribution to the opening pages of the September North American Review is that by Prof. Goldwin Smith, who discusses the question "Are Our School Histories Anglophobe?" F. B. Thurber furnishes a valuable article on "The Right of Contract," and an interesting paper on "Egyptian Prisons" is presented by Major Arthur Griffiths, Her Majesty's Inspector of Prisons. A most appalling state of affairs is disclosed by Charles Fredrick Holder's graphic article on "Chinese Slavery in America," while under the title of "The Lesser Man" Mrs. G. G. Buckler deals most cleverly with the woman question. Michael G. Mulhall, in his concluding paper in his series on "The Progress of the United States," draws attention to "The Pacific States," and Prof W. Gorden Blaikie, D. D., furnishes an admirable review of the state of "Central Africa Since the Death of Living stone." Admirers of athletic sports will find food for reflection in the article by Hamblen Sears on "The Influence of Climate in International Athletics," while "The Problem of the Twentieth Century City" is forcibly considered by the Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D. "Farmers' Institutes and Their Work" are instructively treated by Frederic W. Taylor, secretary of the American association of farmers' institute managers, and under the caption of "The United States and the Western Hemisphere" two articles of strong interest are presented, viz: "The Liberation of the Spanish-American Colonies," by the Hon. H. D. Money, and "Our Diplomacy in Regard to Central American Canals," by James Gustavus Whiteley. Other topics dealt with are: "The Administration and Hawaii," by Longfield Gorman; "A new Buslaess Alliance," by C. M. Harger, and the Alleged Repeopling of Ireland," by Edward Byrne.

A Child's Recovery

FROM PARALYSIS AND SIX YEARS OF CONVULSIONS.

Little Fannie Adams, of Umatilla, Cured of a Dreadful Malady A Cure of Unusual Interest—A Reporter Investigates.

From the Lake Region, Eustis, Fla.

For some time past the *Lake Region* has been receiving reports from Umatilla, Fla., of an almost miraculous cure that had been effected in the case of Fannie Adams, a daughter of A. J. Adams, of that place, and last Saturday a representative of this paper made a trip to Umatilla for the purpose of determining the authenticity of the same.

The family live a short distance from the village, where it was found that the people were cognizant of the cure which had been effected, and were rejoicing with the family in their new found happiness. The father, A. J. Adams, is a hard-working honest farmer from east Tennessee, and the family came to Florida four years ago in the hope that a change of climate would be of benefit to their afflicted child. Much of their earnings have gone for doctors' bills, whose services proved unavailing. The representative was greeted by Mrs. Adams, from whom he gained the story of her great trial.

Fannie, the youngest child, was born in east Tennessee, and was seven years old on the third day of February, 1897. When ten months old she was stricken with paralysis, which effected the entire left side. This stroke of paralysis was followed by convulsions, and from the time little Fannie was ten months old until February, 1897, there was not a single day or a night that she did not have spasms of the most distressing nature. Not a single convulsion, but always three or four, and sometimes as high as ten in one day.

The family was all broken down with care, and Mrs. Adams states that for one year she did not go into her kitchen to superintend her household work. All the fingers of the right hand of the little girl are enlarged and misshapen, caused by her biting them during the fearful suffering. The case baffled the skill of the best physicians, and they were frank to say that they could not determine the cause, or prescribe a remedy to aid the afflicted child.

But what a change now in that household: for little Fannie has recently been released from her six years of agony, which brings the light of happiness to the faces of the parents.

In January, this year, Mrs. Adams, who had purchased some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for her fourteen year old daughter, determined to try their effect upon little Fannie. After three or four doses, she noted an improvement and she then told the father what she had done. He at once went to the village and bought another box, and up to this time six boxes have been used. The first pills, Mrs. Adams states, were given in January, the latter part, and certainly not earlier than the fifteenth or twentieth, and the child had her last convulsion on February 3d, nearly three months ago. Her general condition has improved in every way, and it was not a month after the first pills were taken when she began to walk without assistance.

The pills were bought at the drug store of Dr. Shelton, in Umatilla. In answer to the question, did he, to his personal knowledge, know that the remedy had benefited Fannie Adams, as was stated by her parents, the doctor said that he was a regular practicing physician, and as such was loth to recommend any proprietary medicine, but still he was ready to do justice to all men, and he did know that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People had benefited Fannie Adams, and also volunteered the information that he knew of other children in the village who had been benefited by their use.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Crookston Normal and Business College

Opens its next school year Oct., 5th 1897. Seven courses, viz: Preparatory, Teachers, Commercial, Elocution, Penmanship, Music, and Shorthand and Typewriting.

ADMISSION:—Students may enter at any time, no examination necessary.

EXPENSES:—Tuition $1.00 per week. Good board and furnished rooms including heat and light, and taken care of, for $2.35 per week.

For catalogue and full particulars address,

MALM & SATHRE,

CROOKSTON, - - - MINNESOTA

CLEARANCE SALE

To Make Room For our Fall Stock

No shop-worn goods. All seasonable, fashionable and up to date.

Lowest Cash Prices.

EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN. Main Street.

For the choicest line of Fresh Groceries to be found in the city give us a call.

We handle only the goods that the people want and we sell them at the lowest uniform prices.

We refund your money, as usual, just as cheerfully as we accept it, if goods are not as represented,

SLOCUM'S GROCERY.

[Copyright, 1897, by the Author.]

If the red slayer think he slays,
Or if the slain think he is slain,
They know not well the subtle ways
I keep and pass and turn again.
—Emerson.

It was the unreproducible slid "r" as he said this was his "fy-ist" visit to England that told me he was a New Yorker from New York, and when in the course of our long, lazy journey westward from Waterloo he enlarged upon the beauties of his city, I, professing ignorance, said no word. He had, amazed and delighted at the man's civility, given the London porter a shilling for carrying his bag nearly 50 yards. He had thoroughly investigated the first class lavatory compartment, which the London and Southwestern sometimes supply without extra charge, and now, half awed, half contemptuous, but wholly interested, he looked out upon the ordered English landscape wrapped in its Sunday peace, while I watched the wonder grow upon his face. Why were the cars so short and stilted? Why had every other freight car a tarpaulin drawn over it? What wages would an engineer get now? Where was the swarming population of England he had read so much about? What was the rank of all those men on tricycles along the roads? What was the idea of the brass and iron tipped shinney sticks that were lying in tanned canvas bags on Wimbledon platform? When were we due at Plymouth?

I told him all I knew, and very much that I did not. He was going to Plymouth to assist in a consultation upon a fellow countryman who had retired to a place called the Hoe—was that up town or down town?—to recover from nervous dyspepsia. Yes, he himself was a doctor by profession, and how any one in England could retain any nervous disorder passed his comprehension. Never had he dreamed of an atomsphere so soothing. Even the deep rumble of London traffic was monastical by comparison of some cities he could name, and the country—why, it was a paradise. A continuance of it, he confessed, would drive him mad, but for a few months it was the most sumptuous rest cure in his knowledge.

"I'll come over every year after this," he said in a burst of delight as we ran between two 10 foot hedges of pink and white may. "It's seeing all the things I've ever read about. Of course it doesn't strike you that way. I presume you belong here? What a finished land it is! It's arrived. Must have been born this way. Now, where I used to live, at Portchester— Hello, what's up?"

The train stopped in a blaze of sunshine at Framlynghame Admiral, which is made up entirely of the name board, two platforms and an overhead bridge, without even the usual siding. I had never known the slowest of locals to stop here before, but on Sunday all things are possible. One could hear the drone of conversation along the carriages, and, scarcely less loud, the drone of the bumblebees in the wallflowers up the bank. My companion thrust his head through the window and sniffed luxuriously.

"Where are we now?" said he.

"In Wiltshire," said I.

"Ah! A man ought to be able to write novels with his left hand in a country like this. Well, well! And so this is Tess' country. I feel just as if I were in a book. Say, the conduc—the guard has something on his mind. What's he getting at?"

The splendid badged and belted guard was striding up the platform at the regulation official pace, and in the regulation official voice was saying to each door:

"Has any gentleman here a bottle of medicine? A gentleman has taken a bottle of poison—laudanum—by mistake."

Between each five paces he looked at an official telegram in his hand, refreshed his memory and said his say. The dreamy look on my companion's face—he had gone far away with Tess—passed with the speed of a snap shutter. After the manner of his countrymen, he had risen to the situation, jerked his bag down from the overhead rail, opened it, and I heard the click of bottles.

"Find out where the man is," he said briefly. "I've got something here that will fix him if he can swallow still."

"Swiftly I fled up the line of carriages in the wake of the guard. There was clamor in a rear compartment—the voice of one bellowing to be let out, and the feet of one who kicked. With the tail of my eye I saw the New York doctor hastening thither, bearing in his hand a blue and brimming glass from the lavatory compartment. The guard I found scratching his head unofficially by the engine, and murmuring, "Well, I put a bottle of medicine off at Andover —I'm sure I did."

"Better say it again, any'ow," said the driver. "Orders is orders. Say it again."

Once more the guard paced back, I, anxious to attract his attention, trotting at his heels.

"In a minute, in a minute, sir," he said, waving an arm capable of starting all the traffic on the London and Southwestern railway at a wave. "Has any gentleman here got a bottle of medicine? A gentleman has taken a bottle of poison—laudanum—by mistake."

"Where's the man?" I gasped.

"Woking. 'Ere's my orders." He showed me the telegram, on which were the words to be said. "'E must have left 'is bottle in the train an took another by mistake. 'E's been wirin from Woking awful, an now I come to think of it I'm nearly sure I put a bottle of medicine off at Andover."

"Then the man that took the poison isn't in the train?"

"Lord, no, sir. No one didn't take poison that way. 'E took it away with 'im in 'is 'ands. 'E's wirin from Woking. My orders was to ask everybody in the train, an I 'ave, an we're four minutes late now. Are you comin on, sir? No? Right be'ind."

There is nothing, unless, perhaps, the English language, more terrible than the workings of an English railway line. But an instant before it seemed as though we were going to spend all eternity at Framlynghame Admiral, and now I was watching the tail of the train disappear round the curve of the cutting.

Yet I was not alone. On the one bench of the down platform sat the largest navvy I have ever seen in my life, softened and made affable (for he smiled generously) with liquor. In his huge hands he nursed an empty tumbler marked L. and S. W. R.—marked also internally with streaks of blue gray sediment. Before him, a hand on his shoulder, stood the doctor, and as I came within earshot this is what I heard him say: "Just you hold on to your patience for a minute or two longer, and you'll be as right as ever you were in your life. I'll stay with you till you're better."

"Lord, I'm comfortable enough," said the navvy. "Never felt better in my life."

Turning to me, the doctor lowered his voice. "He might have died while that fool conduct—guard was saying his piece. I've fixed him, though. The stuff's due in about five minutes, but there's a heap of him. I don't see how we can make him take exercise."

For the moment I felt as though seven pounds of crushed ice had been neatly applied in the form of a compress to my lower stomach.

"How—how did you manage it?" I gasped.

"I asked him if he'd have a drink. He was knocking spots out of the car—strength of his constitution, I suppose. He said he'd go most anywhere for a drink, so I lured him on to the platform and loaded him up. Cold blooded people you Britishers are. That train's gone, and no one seemed to care a cent."

"We've missed it," I said. He looked at me curiously.

"We'll get another before sundown, if that's your only trouble. Say, porter, when's the next train down?"

"Seven forty-five," said the one porter and passed out through the wicket gate into the landscape. It was then 3:20 of a hot and sleepy afternoon. The station was absolutely deserted. The navvy had closed his eyes and now nodded.

"That's bad," said the doctor. "The man, I mean—not the train. We must make him walk somehow—walk up and down."

Swiftly as might be I explained the delicacy of the situation, and the doctor from New York turned a full bronze green. Then he swore comprehensively at the entire fabric of our glorious constitution, cursing the English language, root, branch and paradigm, through its most obscure derivatives. His coat and bag lay on the bench next to the sleeper. Thither he edged cautiously, and I saw treachery in his eye.

What devil of delay possessed him to slip on his spring overcoat I cannot tell. They say a slight noise rouses a sleeper more surely than a heavy one, and scarcely had the doctor settled himself in his sleeves than the giant waked and seized that silk faced collar in a hot right hand. There was rage in his face—rage and the realization of new emotions.

"I'm—I'm not so comfortable as I were," he said from the deeps of his interior. "You'll wait along o' me, you will." He breathed heavily through shut lips.

Now, if there was one thing more than another upon which the doctor had dwelt in his conversation with me, it was upon the essential lawabidingness, not to say gentleness, of his much misrepresented country. And yet (truly, it may have been no more than a button that irked him) I saw his hand travel backward to his right hip, clutch at something and come out again empty.

"He won't kill you," I said. "He'll probably sue you in court, if I know my own people. Better give him some money from time to time."

"If he keeps quiet till the stuff gets in its work," the doctor answered, "I'm all right. If he doesn't, * * * my name is Emory—Julian B. Emory—193 Steenth street, corner of Madison and ——."

"I feel worse than I've ever felt," said the navvy, with suddenness. "What—did—you—give—me—the—drink—for?"

The matter seemed to be so purely personal that I withdrew to a strategic position on the overhead bridge, and, abiding in the exact center, ready to descend at either side, looked on from afar.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The mail route from New York to Africa via Panama, is 27 days long.

The Clondike Situation.

If the Clondike gold-fields had been located under hospitable skies, with easy means of transportation, the rush of eager adventurers would have been unparalleled in history. As matters stand, the exodus of prospectors to Alaska has only been limited by the means of transit. All the steamships regularly sailing from points on the Pacific coast to Alaskan ports have been crowded to their utmost, and various other craft have been chartered to take special parties. Probably eight or ten thousand men in all have been carried as far as the Alaska coast. Most of them are taking the overland route, from Dyea, instead of making the long detour by way of Yukon river. But the overland road is an exceedingly hard one to travel, and number of would-be prospectors is vastly in excess of the means for conveying outfits. The consequence is that a great many men have made a start on the fearful trial, with little prospect of getting over the Chilcoot pass to the mining district before winter sets in. It is to be feared that the lack of sufficient supplies may entail serious sufferings. It is a great mistake for any one to start for the Clondike district—which lies practically on the arctic circle—without being well supplied with everything that he will need, especially with money. Juneau, the capital of the territory of Alaska, will be crowded this winter with disappointed men who must wait until next summer to find the road passable to the Eldorado of their hopes. On the eve of the adjournment of Congress there was created the new office of surveyor-general of Alaska. Hardly any surveying at all has been done in that vast region. Next spring there will be an enormous rush of American prospectors, and it is believed that the gold-bearing gravel-beds of the streams on the American side of the boundary line may prove to be as rich as those on the Canadian side.—From "The Progress of the World," in American Monthly Review of Reviews for September.

Our Foreign Relations.

There is never a time when any great nation has not some questions under discussion with other countries which require the service of its best diplomats and which afford topics for exploitation by the press. No matter how trivial such questions might seem to be, they always need careful and intelligent treatment. Blundering and tactless methods may very possibly turn trifles into affairs of serious moment. No other great country in the world has today so little to be worried about in foreign relations as our own. Our relations with England were never so good at any time in our history as they are at present. To magnify into a serious quarrel the discussion over regulations for protecting the fur seals is absurd in the extreme. Nor does there seem to be the slightest savor of ill-will or the faintest thought of hostility on either side in the discussion with Japan concerning the rights of Japanese laborers in the Sandwich Islands. The war in Cuba of necessity makes a large amount of business for diplomatic discussion between our country and Spain. But as yet our peaceful relations with Spain are not seriously menaced. The worst danger nowadays to the peace of nations is to be found in the recklessness of the press. The newspapers of a country should exercise the utmost freedom in discussing domestic affairs, but they ought always to cultivate a considerable reserve in treating of matters that might affect the peaceful powers. Nothing could be more reprehensible than the recent attempts on the part of certain American newspapers to decoy and beguile Secretary Sherman into remarks which could be printed as interviews of a kind that might needlessly offend the susceptibilities of some other country. If Secretary Sherman ever made certain of the remarks recently attributed to him—which we do not for a moment believe—he certainly did not make them for publication, and the papers that have printed them have behaved mischievously and unpatriotically.—From "The Progress of the World," in American Monthly Review of Reviews for September.

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The American Monthly Review of Reviews for September has a good deal to say about the Andrews incident and Brown University—not so much, as the editor remarks, on account of the personal interest involving in the case as because of the far-reaching principles affecting academic life and liberty which have become matters at issue. A fair-minded and judicious estimate of President Andrews' services to Brown is given by a writer fully conversant with the facts, and the protest of the faculty is printed in full. The editorial comments on the awkwardness and needlessness of the situation are piquant and to the point.

Among the contributed articles in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for September are sketches of the three members of the new Nicaragua Canal commission—Admiral Walker, Capt. O. M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Prof. Lewis M. Haupt. These sketches are illustrated with portraits, and serve to convey an idea of the peculiar qualifications possessed by these gentlemen for the task to which they have been appointed by President McKinley.

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Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m.; St. Paul 8:05 p. m. daily. [19-22]

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., commissioner of street cleaning in New York, will contribute to McClure's Magazine for September an article showing that, by improvement in organization and method, a length of street greater than the distance from New York to Chicago is now cleaned daily in New York without noise, confusion or even dust, and at a constantly diminishing cost; and that thereby the expense of living and the whole tone and character of the city perceptibly elevated. Pictures of all the phases of street cleaning, from drawing and photographs, will illustrate the paper.

South or East; Which?

When a trip is contemplated it is always well to prepare in advance, in order to avoid little inconveniences which are often annoying. The two fast trains leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul daily via Wisconsin Central Lines for Milwaukee and Chicago make close connections with trains East and South. Being elegantly equipped with sleeping cars, parlor cars and day coaches, they are fully appreciated by the travelling public. Your nearest ticket agent will give you complete information and furnish you folder of the Wisconsin Central Lines.

JAS. C. POND,
General Passenger Agent.
[16-tf] Milwaukee, Wis.

McClure's Magazine for September will contain a thoroughly practical and useful article on "Life in the Klondike Gold Field." It embodies the personal observation of a pioneer who has lately come out, bringing a fair fortune with him, and it tells how the miners enter and work their claims, how they live, how they govern themselves, what kind of men they are, and how they pass their leisure time. It tells also which is the best way to the Klondike, what the best equipment for the journey and a year's residence there, and what promise of prosperity the country actually offers. The article will be fully illustrated from recent photographs.

Teachers' Examination.

Notice is hereby given that examinations for the teachers of Polk county will be held on the following dates:

August 17 and 18, East Grand Forks.

August 20 and 21, Crookston.

September 24 and 25, Fosston and Fertile.

Examination for first grade certificates will be held in Crookston August 19, 20 and 21.

I. I. KAASA,
[17-22] County Supt.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

"BUCKTAIL" RIFLES.

THE THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE, CRACK RIFLEMEN.

Organized by Thomas L. Kane In the Mountains of Pennsylvania—The "Bucktails" Shot to Kill—Thrilling Episodes on the Battlefield—Gallant Leaders.

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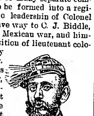
CRACK riflemen wearing the blue played a greater part in the civil war than is popularly supposed. This is the story telling era of the Federal veterans, and very naturally they do not forget the sting of the Confederate sharpshooters' bullet. But the southern marksmen met their equals when they ran afoul of the Sharpe and Spencer rifles in the hands of hardy mountain hunters from some of the northern states. The "Bucktails" of the Keystone never once gave ground to Texan or Mississippian, notoriously quick and deadly as these were "on the shoot." The Bucktails formed a unique corps, and their name and fame didn't die out until the last gray coat hung up his rifle and cried quits. The idea of enlisting mountaineers for warfare originated with Thomas L. Kane, brother of the arctic explorer. Kane had been schooled in rough life by extensive mountain travel, and so far anticipated the needs of the service that on the 13th of April, 1861, the day Major Anderson was vainly trying to hold the fort at Sumter, he applied to the government for authority to raise a company of mounted riflemen among the yeomanry of the counties of Forest, McKean and Elk, a region in western Pennsylvania popularly known as the "wildcat district." Men responded promptly, and when the news came that Sumter had fallen it was decided to form an infantry battalion. Recruits flocked to the rendezvous clad in homespun and red flannel shirts, carrying their hunting rifles and wearing bucktails in their hats.

Within ten days after the call sounded a band of "Bucktails" over 800 strong embarked on rafts at the Sinnemahoning landing to float down the Susquehanna to Harrisburg. From flagpoles of green hickory, each surmounted by a bucktail, the stars and stripes were flung to the breeze. As the strange flotilla moved down the river the primeval forests lining its banks were stirred to echoes by the shrill notes of the fife and the rataplan of the snare drum.

Owing to some blunder at headquarters there was a hitch in the programme, and word was telegraphed along the line to intercept those mountaineers who in the spirit of the old Continentals were hastening to the seat of war, and turn them back at Lockhaven. It was said that they could not be mustered into the United States service. A long headed general of militia got hold of the telegram and suppressed it, so the flotilla moved on, and coming within view of Harrisburg the "Bucktails" saluted it with a volley from their rifles. Their fame had preceded them, and they were quickly recognized by the telltale badges on their hats.

Meanwhile similar companies had been formed, one by Roy Stone in Warren county, at the headwaters of the Allegheny. This company also had trouble in getting accepted, and was ordered to disband, but the men refused. General McClellan, on learning what was afoot, offered to take Stone's company into his West Virginia army as an independent corps of sharpshooters, but while the band was on the way to join the army Governor Curtin recalled them to Harrisburg, where there was another company from West Chester county led by Captain Charles F. Taylor, brother of Bayard Taylor, with others from Perry, Clearfield, Carbon and Tioga. In the end nine captains, supplicating for so many separate companies, asked to be formed into a regiment under the leadership of Colonel Kane. Kane gave way to C. J. Biddle, a veteran of the Mexican war, and himself took the position of lieutenant colonel, with Roy Stone as major. In honor of its modest founder, the officers formally christened it "Kane's Rifle regiment." It was assigned to the famous Reserve corps, in which it became known as the "Thirteenth reserve." It was also given the synonyms "First rifle" and "Bucktails." The last was a good fit, could be read by all at a glance, and it stuck.



COLONEL H. W. M'NEIL. [Killed at Antietam.]

The first battle of the "Bucktails" was at Dranesville. Colonel Biddle had dropped out and Colonel Kane handled the men according to his own idea of rifle tactics. With three companies and a battery he advanced and captured a brick house which was the Confederate citadel. The "Bucktails" lay on the ground and loaded, then arose, aimed and fired and dropped back to load again. Kane was shot. The enemy was repulsed. Kane's idea of skirmishing tactics was brought to the notice of General McClellan, who gave him four companies of the "Bucktails" to drill. They joined Bayard's cavalry brigade in the Shenandoah valley, while the rest of the army went to the peninsula with the Army of the Potomac. In their first campaign Kane's mountaineers outmarched and wore down Bayard's cavalry horses. Once they traveled 20 miles a day for 12 successive days, carried no tents or blankets, and subsisted during the whole 12 days on what the country afforded, eked out by the scant supply of crackers, meat and coffee which they had in their haversacks.

The first thrilling encounter of the "Bucktails" in the field was at Harrisonburg. The first New Jersey cavalry was ambuscaded by some Confederates and Captain Haines, a brave young officer, was left on the field. Colonel Kane volunteered to go with his band of scouts and rescue Haines. Meeting Ashby's cavalry, he attacked and drove it. Ashby's men finally rallied for a stand, and the "Bucktails" made ready for a second charge. As Kane was about to order the battalion forward Private Martin Kelly exclaimed, "Wait until I draw their fire, colonel!" Kelly then boldly stepped out from cover and received a full volley from the advanced companies of the Fifty eighth Virginians. He fell dead, riddled with bullets. The "Bucktails" advanced and routed the Virginians. At that juncture General Ashby rushed forward and urged his men to use their bayonets. Meanwhile Kane had been wounded in the leg and was leaning against a tree directing the fight. Beside him lay Private Holmes, mortally wounded. Seeing Ashby at the front and recognizing him from descriptions given by Kane, who knew him, Holmes nerved himself for a last shot, picked up his rifle and resting it across an outgrowing root of the tree shot down Ashby. After taking this speedy vengeance for the death of his comrade, Kelly, Holmes breathed his last. Kane was captured at Harrisonburg. The remnant of his battalion, 50 men, fought heroically at Cross Keys a few days later and saved a battery which had been cut off and deserted.

The eight companies of the regiment not present with Kane in the valley accompanied the Reserve division to the peninsula under the leadership of Lieutenant Colonel Roy Stone. Stone was on the picket line with his men when Lee attacked Fitz-John Porter at Mechanicsville, in front of Richmond. The "Bucktails" were surrounded, but cut their way out. After the battle of Gaines Mill, when Porter retired across the river, the "Bucktails" covered the withdrawal and were under fire of the Confederate batteries over two hours. Forced to retreat at last, they fell back under fire for a distance of three miles, getting out with only 125 men in the eight companies. At the battle at Glendale, in the "Seven Days," Stone rallied the broken commands of the Reserve division on his little line of sharpshooters until he had parts of six regiments with their battleflags around him. Although wounded, he led them against the enemy.

COLONEL C. F. TAYLOR. [Killed at Gettysburg.]

While north, recovering from his wound, General Stone was authorized to recruit a "Bucktail" brigade in Pennsylvania, but failing to get four regiments together he took the field with a demibrigade consisting of the One Hundred and Forty-third, One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Fiftieth, which were to make history in the terrific combat of the Chambersburg pike. No command fought more desperately or suffered greater losses. Stone was fearfully wounded in the hip and lay upon the field two days. His successor was also terribly wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Walton Dwight of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth was wounded, and his successor, Captain Scofield, killed. Colonel Wister of the One Hundred and Fiftieth was wounded while commanding the brigade, and his lieutenant colonel and major were both wounded. The last commander of the regiment that day, Captain Widdis, was also wounded. Part of the time the "Bucktails" fought the Confederates across a fence and again used the bayonets in deadly onset. Colonel Stone recovered and fought in the Wilderness, where his Gettysburg wound was reopened, and he was compelled to leave the field.

The second colonel of the original "Bucktails" was Colonel Hugh Watson McNeil. He was elected to succeed Colonel Biddle in the fall of 1861. He first led the united regiment in battle at Antietam. When the "Bucktails" attempted to advance, they were greeted by a storm of shots and bullets, and Colonel McNeil, stepping to the front of the line, started to run, exclaiming, "Forward, Bucktails, forward!" After carrying the first line the colonel started toward the second, and was shot dead. McNeil's successor was Colonel Charles Frederick Taylor, brother of Bayard Taylor. Taylor's company was with Kane in the valley, and being taken prisoner there he did not get into battle with the full regiment until Fredericksburg. He was wounded at the stone wall, but recovered in time to lead his regiment at Gettysburg. In the wheatfield in front of Round Top he was shot through the heart by a Confederate marksman.

In telling this story of the hardy sons of the Keystone State, I do not pay a tribute to rank because it is rank, but because the accident of position gave valor a chance. It was no accident either that made Stone and McNeil and Taylor leaders among the "Bucktails." They were selected by the men themselves. And it is worth while to note that all three were college men—McNeil from Yale, Stone from Union college and Taylor from the University of Michigan. The mountaineers of western Pennsylvania had keen wits as well as sharp eyes and steady nerves. Kane's old regiment lost 604 men killed and wounded out of 1,105 on the roll. In front of the stone wall at Fredericksburg its casualties were 101. Roy Stone's "Bucktail" brigade lost 1,600 out of a total enrollment of 4,000 men.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

RAN THE BLOCKADE.

DARING EXPLOIT OF AN ENGLISHMAN AT GALVESTON IN 1865.

His Twenty-eighth Trip Into the Confederacy—Through the Yankee Blockade. Caught In a "Norther" and Driven Into the Midst of the Federal Warships.

IT IS not fighting, but running, that gives zest to the life of a blockade runner. He is not a warrior, but a tradesman, a daring one at that—in fact, a smuggler who risks all, even life, for heavy gains. During the civil war enormous fortunes were made by traders who carried cargoes of scarcities into blockaded Confederate ports. One of the principals, who acted as supercargo on several different vessels fitted out by English speculators, was Thomas E. Taylor, a young man just out of his teens. He made 28 trips into Secessia. After various adventures and thrilling escapes on the Atlantic coast he started for a run into Galveston, with a little side wheeler called Banshee No. 2, just at the close of the war. The cargo from England was consigned to parties in Havana, but after the Banshee left that port she was on dangerous ground and liable to be overhauled by Federal cruisers, or fired upon and sunk if she failed to heave to when summoned by a shot across her bow. But let Mr. Taylor tell just how he got out of his dilemma and dashed through the blockade of United States warships off Texas:

"When Wilmington was on the point of falling, there was nothing for it but to transfer our operations to Galveston, and to accomplish this I took the Banshee No. 2 over to Havana with a valuable cargo in order to make an attempt to run into Galveston. This proved to be my last trip.

"The third evening after leaving Havana we had run our distance, and, on heaving the lead and finding we were within a few miles of shore, we steamed cautiously in in order to try and make out the blockading squadron or the land. It was a comparatively calm and very dark night, just the one for the purpose, but within an hour all had changed, and it commenced to blow a regular 'norther,' a wind which is very prevalent on that coast. Until then I had no idea what a 'norther' meant. First rain came down in torrents, then out of the inky blackness of clouds and rain came furious gusts until a hurricane was blowing, against which, notwithstanding that we were steaming at full speed, we made little or no way, and, although the sea was smooth, our decks were swept by white foam and spray. Suddenly we made out some dark objects all around us, and found ourselves drifting helplessly among the ships of the blockading squadron, which were steaming hard to their anchors, and at one moment we were almost jostling two of them. Whether they knew what we were or mistook us for one of themselves matters not. They were too much occupied about their own safety to attempt to interfere.

"As to attempt to get into Galveston that night would have been madness, we let the Banshee drift, and when we thought we were clear of the fleet we steamed slowly seaward, after awhile shaping a course so as to make the land about 30 miles to the southwest at daylight. We succeeded in doing this, and quietly dropped our anchor in perfectly calm water, the norther having subsided almost as quickly as it had risen. Having seen enough of our pilot to realize that he was no good whatever, we decided after a conference to lie all day where we were, keeping a sharp lookout and steam handy, and determined as evening came on to creep slowly up the coast until we made out the blockading fleet, then to anchor again and make a bold dash for our port.

"All went well. We were unmolested during the day and got under weigh toward evening, passing close to a wreck, which we recognized. Immediately after that we very nearly lost our own ship too. Seeing a post of Confederate soldiers close by on the beach, we determined to steam close in and communicate with them in order to learn all about the tactics of the blockaders and our exact distance from Galveston. We backed her close in to the breakers in order to speak, but when the order was given to go ahead she declined to move, and the chief engineer reported that something had gone wrong with the cylinder valve and that she must heave to for repairs. It was an anxious moment. The Banshee had barely three fathoms beneath her and her stern was almost in the white water. We let go the anchor, but in the heavy swell it failed to hold. The pilot was in a helpless state of flurry when he found that we were drifting slowly but steadily toward the shore, but Captain Steele's presence of mind never once deserted him. The comparatively few minutes which occupied the engineers in temporarily remedying the defect seemed like hours in the presence of the danger momentarily threatening us. When at length the engineers managed to turn her ahead, we on the bridge were greatly relieved to see her point seaward and clear the breakers.

"As soon as we reached deep water the damage was permanently repaired and we steamed cautiously up the coast, until about sundown we made out the topmasts of the blockading squadron right ahead. We promptly stopped, calculating that, as they were about 10 or 11 miles from us, Galveston must lie a little farther on our port bow. We let go our anchor and prepared for an anxious night. All hands were on deck and the cable was ready to be unshackled at a moment's notice, with steam as nearly ready as possible without blowing off, as at any moment a prowler from the squadron patrolling the coast might have made us out. We had not been lying thus very long when on the starboard bow we made out a cruiser steaming toward us, evidently on the prowl. It was a critical time. All hands were on deck, a man standing by to knock the shackle out of the chain cable and the engineers at their stations. Thanks to the backing of the coast, our friend did not discover us.

"After this all was quiet during the remainder of the night, which, fortunately for us, was very dark, and about two hours before daylight we quietly raised our anchor and steamed slowly on, feeling our way cautiously by the lead and hoping when daylight fairly broke to find ourselves inside the fleet opposite Galveston and able to make a short dash for the bar. We had been under weigh some time, when suddenly we discovered a launch close to us on the port bow filled with northern bluejackets and marines. 'Full speed ahead!' shouted Captain Steele of the Banshee, and we were within an ace of running her down as we almost grazed her with our port paddle wheel. I looked straight down into the boat, waving them a parting salute. The crew seemed only too thankful at their narrow escape to open fire, but they soon regained their senses and threw up rocket after rocket in our wake as a warning to the blockading fleet.

"Daylight was then slowly breaking, and the first thing we discovered was that we had not taken sufficient account of the effects of the 'norther' on the current. Instead of being opposite the town, with the fleet broad on our starboard beam, we found ourselves down three or four miles from it and the most leeward blockader close to us on our bow. It was a moment for immediate decision. The alternatives were to turn tail and stand a chase to seaward by their fastest cruisers, with chance of capture, and in any case a return to Havana, as we had not sufficient coal for another attempt, or to make a dash for it and take the fire of the squadron. In an instant we decided to go for it, and orders to turn ahead full speed were given. But the difficulty now to be overcome was that we could not make for the main channel without going through the fleet. This would have been certain destruction. So we had to make for a sort of swash channel along the beach, which, however, was nothing but a cul-de-sac, and to get from it into the main channel shoal water and heavy breakers had to be passed, but there was now no other choice open to us.

"By this time the fleet had opened fire upon us and shells were bursting merrily around as we took the fire of each ship which we passed. Fortunately there was a narrow shoal between us which prevented them from approaching within about half a mile of us. Luckily also for us they were in rough water on the windward side of the shoal and could not lay their guns with precision. And to this we owed our escape, as, although our funnels were riddled with shell splinters, we received no damage and had only one man wounded. But the worst was to come. We saw the white water already ahead and we knew our only chance was to bump through it, being well aware that if she stuck fast we should lose the ship and all our lives, for no boat, even if it could have been launched, would have lived in such a surf.

"With two leadsmen in the chains we approached our fate, taking no notice of the bursting shells and round shot to which the blockaders treated us in their desperation. It was not a question of the fathoms but of the feet we were drawing. Twelve feet, 10, 9, and when we put her at it, as you do a horse at a jump, and her nose was entering the white water, 'Eight feet' was sang out. A moment afterward we touched and hung, and I thought all was over, when a big wave came rolling along and lifted our stern and ship bodily with a crack which could be heard a quarter of a mile off, and which we thought meant that her back was broken.

"She once more went ahead. The worst was over, and after two or three minor bumps we were in the deep channel, helm hard a-starboard and heading for Galveston bay, leaving the disappointed blockaders astern."

Mr. Taylor is credited with having been a pioneer in having cargoes shipped from England to island ports and consigned to parties there. These goods were then transferred to the blockade runners for a short trip to the Confederate coast. While on the way to the islands the ships carrying them sailed under the English flag and were not molested by Uncle Sam's watchful cruisers.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Verses on a Dictionary Maker.

The following verses were addressed to Professor Skeat by Dr. Murray in the London News as a congratulatory effusion on Professor Skeat's having finished with the first seven letters of the alphabet and his beginning with "H" for the new English dictionary:

I'm glad that you've done—so I hear you say—
With words that begin with D
And have left A B to the glad and gay
With the glory that waits on G.
And you laugh ha! ha! defying fate,
As you tackle the terrible aspirate,
The H that appalls the cockney crew,
Lancashire, Essex and Shropshire, too,
For they cannot abide the hunter's horn,
And hold e'en heavenly hosts in scorn,
And I fear there are some that can scarcely say
Why you didn't give hat when you worked at A,
Whose utterance leaves some doubt between
The human hair and an air serene,
The harrow that creeps and the arrow that flies,
The heels where chilblains are wont to rise
And the nice fat eels that are baked in pies!
We all rejoice on this New Year's day
To hear you are fairly upon your way
To honor and happiness, hope and health.
I would you were nearer to worldly wealth.

Women have municipal suffrage in Cape Colony which rules 1,000,000 square miles.

A FIGHTING PRINCE.

DUC DE CHARTRES, ONE OF OUR FRENCH ALLIES.

An Officer's Story of the Young Duc In Action—Gallant Exploits on the Peninsula With McClellan—His Love of Cavalry Charges—Courage at Gaines Mill.

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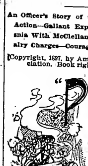


"PRINCE HENRI'S independence and pluck are born in the blood and bred in the bone,'" said a veteran officer of the Army of the Potomac, while discussing The Herald's account of the new hero of African exploration. "I served with his father, Duc de Chartres, under McClellan, in 1862. There were three of the French princes present in the battles around Yorktown and Richmond—Prince de Joinville, whose title of prince descended to Henri, and his nephews, Louis Philippe, Comte de Paris and Robert d'Orleans, Duc de Chartres. The princes, who served as voluntary aids on McClellan's staff, were soldiers of no ordinary ability, and their example was of great benefit in encouraging our inexperienced officers and men at the early stage of the war. It was customary in certain circles to sneer at this feature of McClellan's headquarters entourage, but the fact was that these cool and disinterested aids often knew just what to do when others could not or did not act.

"At the time of their service here the count was about 25 and had been with the French army in Algiers. The duke was a novice in war, for he was only 20 years old. He acted with the impulse of a schoolboy. He was brave even to rashness and always at the front, like Prince Napoleon among the Zulus. That he did not, like that unfortunate youth, lose his life in the campaign was due rather to good luck than to good management. His first exploit was in a very brave action at Williamsburg, the action where Hancock won the sobriquet 'The Superb.' It was a deed such as has immortalized some men. Several of Hancock's guns, planted in an opening, had been ambuscaded and all the gunners and supports killed or driven off. The Confederates had guns trained on the spot, but the duke took two companies of cavalry and dashed in. With his little band of troopers he circled the whole field in the face of shell and musket shots at close range and only retired when he discovered that the captured guns had been hauled away and that the Confederates were protected by intrenchments.

"A few days after that the duke distinguished himself at the battle of Gaines Mill. That battle was fought on the Federal side under the immediate direction of General Fitz-John Porter. Porter's troops became so hard pressed that supports were sent in from distant camps, among them the division of General Slocum, in which I served. We were led to our position in Porter's fighting line by the French princes acting as aide to McClellan. It fell to the lot of our First brigade, Phil Kearny's Jerseymen, to be sent in at the center, where that hard Confederate fighter, General A. P. Hill, was forging ahead with his usual pertinacity. Our center held on so long that when the right and left wings were pushed back it became an angle and a desperate spot to uphold. The Jerseymen went into action about 8 o'clock in the afternoon to relieve some of Porter's exhausted troops. The Fourth New Jersey, under Colonel Simpson, went so far and hung on so long that it was surrounded after dark and captured. It had been led to that exposed position, where it did splendid execution for the army, by the young Duc de Chartres. When the duke first assigned the hazardous position in the name of General McClellan, Colonel Simpson thought it must be a mistake and refused to go in. Then the duke rode back in the face of a pitiless musket fire across a long, exposed space to headquarters for reinstructions. Having received them, he braved the dangers for the third time and set the matter right. The stubborn battle of the Jerseymen there in the center delayed the Confederate advance so long that General Porter was able to save his army.

"General Porter and General Butterfield, who commanded a division that day, often mentioned the gallantry of the French princes at Gaines Mill, especially the duke and his uncle, Prince de Joinville. Another incident of that battle it is well to recall in these times of international rancor and jealousy. The battery attached to our division was one of the most noted in the army. It was raised at Hoboken, N. J., and was composed of German refugees. Captain Hexamer, the commander, was an exile from Baden who had risen in 1848 with the universal movement against royalty. The battery was led into action at Gaines Mill by Prince de Joinville, an expatriated prince of France, whose house had been overthrown in that great revolution of 1848. The French movement had succeeded, making this prince a wanderer. The German uprising had failed, and Hexamer, the banished soldier, was in the army of the American republic. The prince led the battery into action, directing it and shifting its position according to the turn of the fight, and kept it brilliantly engaged until night closed the battle. I have often heard Hexamer and his officers and men say that it was among their proudest recollections that they had fought under the directions of a prince of the house of Orleans in a fight for popular government. Subsequently De Joinville wrote a description of the peninsular campaign for publication in France and paid Hexamer's German artillerists a brilliant compliment. After recounting the fields where he had witnessed good work, he said that he had never seen cooler men or more efficient service of the guns than he saw with the German battery which he had directed in the fight at Gaines Mill. This liberal word of the prince is all the more noteworthy in view of the fact that the 'legacy of hate' between Germany and France, of which we have heard so much since 1870, really dates from the middle ages.

DUC DE CHARTRES.

"But to return to the duke. His impetuous nature was the cause of no little concern to his uncle and likewise occasioned some embarrassment to McClellan, who had to oppose or sanction his hazardous projects. The day before the royal party left the army for good the duke came under my close observation in a very curious manner, and I relate the circumstance in detail because it fitly illustrates his character. It was the 29th of June, the day that our advance, including McClellan's headquarters, crossed the White Oak swamp on the march to the James river. Those were times of danger, for the swamp was crossed by but one road and on all sides was exposed to sudden dashes by the enemy's fleet horsemen.

"Soon after passing the swamp we came to a roadside farmhouse where McClellan and staff had halted. As I passed I could not resist the temptation to study the scene within that shaded yard, where, within a narrow space, moved men who held within their grasp the destinies of nations—McClellan and the Orleans princes. McClellan and De Joinville were farthest from me and were eagerly discussing some topic, doubtless the international complications which caused the princes to leave the army and return to Europe. Still closer to my position, but partly screened from sight by the trunk of a tree, was the young Duc de Chartres. He was in sulks, leaning his shoulders against the trunk of the tree and impatiently digging into the bark with his spurs, first the right foot and then the left. I wondered what could cause the duke's agitation, for I was only a boy at the time and had not yet learned that princely rank spares no man from the discipline of disappointment. Next day the three princes bade farewell to the army and, reaching steamer service in the James river, soon left the country for reasons of state and much against their desire. I learned afterward that the cause of this fit of sulks on the part of the gallant duke was that his guardian uncle had unceremoniously announced this sudden departure just as his highness was preparing for a dashing cavalry scout out on the Richmond road along the borders of that dismal swamp. The scouting party went on its ride without the duke. Next morning the bodies of many a steed and trooper lined the fields and jungles along the numerous crossroads abounding there, and the second scion of a royal house might have been among them had the youth been given his way that June afternoon. In that case there would have been no Prince Henri."

"WITH HIS LITTLE BAND OF TROOPERS."

Under the assumed name of Robert le Fort the duke distinguished himself in the Franco-Prussian war, won the rank of major and also the cross of the Legion of Honor. He also served in Algiers as an honorary officer of the French army, but in 1883 his name was stricken from the rolls, when the Orleans family was placed under the ban of the republic.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

An Advanced Woman.

Mrs. Dodge of Jacksonville, Fla., is the successful proprietor of the leading hotel of that city. She has now over 50 employees, and in the busy season the force is doubled. She transforms every place into a home. Every part, from basement to garret, comes under her personal inspection. Economy in managing and perfect cleanliness, combined with the finest table possible, has enabled her firm to go from the rented Duval into the $250,000 Windsor, using the old home as an annex. Mrs. Dodge is described as a most pleasing woman, a Christian philanthropist, ever ready to open her house to needy causes. Of course she is an "advanced woman" in thought.

County News

From our Exchanges

McINTOSH ITEMS

(From The Tribune)

The roller mill has a new head miller in the person of A. Ashley, of Pembina.

A gang of carpenters have been at work repairing the St. Anthony and Dakota elevator.

The North Star cheese factory shipped a large consignment of cheese to market Tusday.

Fosston school employs five teachers—the new one a lady now engaged in the U summer school at Minneapolis.

A living wildcat was on exhibition in town Sunday. It was caught near Bemidji, and was about three months old.

The first wheat of the 1897 crop is on this market. was sold Tuesday by Julius Larson for 84 cents per bushel.

Anton Jenson was in the Sand Hill country Monday. He says most of the grain is cut in that direction. The indications are for an immense yield.

Dr. Feroni, of Iowa, who has been looking over the ground with a view to locating here has decided to remain. He is a Scandinavian and brings high recommendations from his former location. He will open an office as soon as he secures a suitable building.

Mrs. John Lundquist, of Hill River, came walking into town Friday evening. During the night she walked to Erskine and Saturday morning took the train for Crookston. She is supposed to be insane. She has threatened before to leave home. Mr. Lundquist was in town Sunday inquiring as to her whereabouts.

We understand that, owing to the farmers being so busy with their harvest, the North Star cheese factory discontinued operations Tuesday evening and will remain closed until the busy season is over. This factory has turned out a prime article of cheese, and they were fortunate from the first in getting a good standing in the market and thus commanding good prices.

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

The farmers' elevator has been given a fresh coat of paint.

Mrs. D. Vannet returned from an extended visit to relatives and friends at Barnesville Monday night.

Shock threshing has commenced.

Louis Christenson has completed arrangements and will erect a mammoth barn on his lot west of the depot.

M. Mossefin, of Crookston, was in town the first of the week looking for a business building. We understand he wants to come here with a stock of clothing.

Rep. Marin was down from Melvin Monday with a load of wheat. He reports harvesting well advanced up his way.

L. Stebbins, father of the late Dr. Stebbins, and George Stebbins, a brother, were in town several days last week on business connected with the doctor's estate.

R. E. English has received a commission from Gov. Clough appointing him a delegate to the Farmers, National Congress which will convene in St. Paul Aug. 31st to Sept. 6th.

Hundreds of men with teams have passed through here the past week on their way to the Dakota harvest field. North Dakotaians, surely will not want for help this fall.

Mayor Geo. Kronschnabel will next month commence the erection of a mammoth lumber shed on his lots just west of the depot. It will be 100 by 140 feet and will contain two drive ways 18 feet wide.

A laborer was run over by a freight train last night at East Grand Forks and killed, being badly torn up. Geo. Candee, who was riding on the rear end of the caboose was the first to see the unfortunate man. It is supposed he fell under the car while attempting to get off.

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.

Mrs. H. B. Herrick and daughter Edith will remove to Grand Forks, where Miss Edith has accepted a position in R. B. Griffith's store. Mrs. Herrick will move at once and Edith will leave about Sept. 1sh.

On Wednesday Judge Hagen spoke the words which made Lous Jacobe and Helen Wilson man and wife, Both parties live in Fisher where the groom is well known.

W. J. Hammond's residence had a narrow escape from destruction by fire Wednesday night. It seems that Justin Hammond had gone upstairs along in the evening for something and struck a match. About an hour afterward when some member of the family went up the room was full of smoke and the commode nearly burned up while a hole had been burned in the wall. It was a close shave.

Mrs. Slocum, Mrs. McDonald, the Misses McIntyre, Miss Hall, Dr. Just Sam Wallace and Will Zutz of Crookston formed a jolly party who came down from Crookston yesterday on bikes and picnicked in Bain's grove. Miss Grace Lucian and Miss Gleason drove down and brought the provender.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

J. E. Campbell returned from St. Paul on Tuesday after having disposed of two carloads of cattle shipped last Sutarday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wheeler of Crookston, and their niece, Miss Bradish of Springfield, Ill., and Mr. Jos. Smith of Crookston returned Tuesday evening from their outing on Lake Bemidji and report having a veay pleasant time.

Wm. McPherson is in from Hansville today and says that he will be through cutting wheat tomorrow. On 83 acres it has taken 250 pounds of twine. This is on the Thos. Scott place.

Ole K. Lakness, of Winger, will control the destinies of the farmers' Alliance elevator during the coming year. Mr. Lakness has of late been carrying on mercantile business at Winger and is well known throughout this section of the country.

The cattle shipping industry is growing in this section. Tomorrow ten carloads of fat cattle will be taken out of Thirteen Towns by the afternoon freight, four from Fosston four from McIntosh and two from Erskine. Messrs. Campbell & Soderberg shipped three carloads from here and one from Fertile. O. L. Larson ships one car from here.

Mr. E. Jacobi, of Duluth, manager of the Jacobi Elevator Co., was in town on Tuesday interviewing their agent here last year, J. H. Loen, and persuaded him to take charge of their elevator at this point for another year. Mr. Loen's friends are pleased to see him occupied with his old business once more.

J. H. Loen, who was mentioned last week as having taken charge of the Minneapolis & Northern elevator here was only taking care of the place until a regular agent was appointed. This has been done and Louis Larson, formerly manager of the farmers' elevator, will look after the Minneapolis & Northern elevator for the ensuing year. Having the ability and experience, Mr. Larson will undoubtedly secure his share of patronage.

The fine Corliss engine to be used in the Fosston Roller Mill arrived from the foundry on Tuesday and will be placed in position in the engine room. The new engine is a beauty and Peter Hoffman the engineer, is happy. The carpenters will finish their work on the mill and elevator next week, but considerable delay will be caused in receiving the machinery and Mr. Stadsvold does not expect to be ready for business before Oct. 1st.

Messrs. B. E. Johnson and Ole Olstad are loading a car with some of their new wheat just threshed and will ship to Duluth. Agent Lynch will therefore tomorrow bill the first car of new wheat shipped this year from the Thirteen towns.

Messrs. Dwyer & Long will put three lumbering camps on Sand river this coming winter with an average of 75 men to a camp. This firm expects to land twenty-five million feet on the river.

S. C. Bagley, our local contractor, will place five camps about Clearwater river and will bank about the same amount of logs. Between the two of these contractors will employ 400 or 500 men for the greater part of the winter. This means considerable for Fosston and our dealers will make extra endeavors to secure as much as possible of the lumber trade.

Angus Items.

From our Special Correspondent.

J. M. Palmer went to Warren on Monday, for a binder to finish cutting his grain as his old one played out.

W. Lemen, agent for the Minneapolis & Northern Elevator Co. for the past 16 years, has retired from the business. His place will be taken by J. L. Cowden.

Lew Cross commenced threshing on Friday; his wheat is yielding about 10 bushels per acre.

G. C. Winchester and son Walter was in town on Sunday.

Misses. Bessie Gorden, Maud Wees and Forence Kelley, of Warren spent Sunday visiting Mrs. Perkins.

J. M. Palmer and family drove to Warren on Sunday evening.

J. S. Cowden and family arrived on Monday from Comstock.

"Finest Train on Wheels."

That is what Mr. Pullman says of the Burlington's new train between Minneapolis and St. Paul and Chicago. Finished throughout in royal fashion, with wide vestibules, steam heat and electric light, and composed of compartment and standard, sleepers, buffet library car, chair cars and dining car, it is without an equal in this country or abroad. No extra fares. [19-22]

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

Business and Wheat.

Minneapolis Tribune.

The optimistic tone of the commercial agency reports has now come to be an old story. Cheerfulness has been the unvarying note for several weeks, and last week the strain swelled into a grand diapason of the hopefulness for the future. Among the signs of the times noted are the starting of works, advances in wages and in price of products, heavy export movement, and a lively opening of the full trade in wholesale circles. All the large cities have been crowded with buyers, and if the expectations of the retail merchants, who have stocked up more heavily than for several years past, are not disappointed, we shall witness a phenomenal fall business season in all parts of the country. The bank clearings keep well above the billion dollar mark but the most significant feature is the almost uniform showings of gains over the corresponding week of last year. The towns that show decreases are exceptions, and the average net gain is 40 per cent. Even St. Paul which for some time past was showing steady losses, comes to the front with a gain of 13.7 per cent.

The crop situation in the northwest has distinctly improved since last week. The weather for the past seven days has been almost ideal for harvesting, and has admitted of gathering the later sowed wheat in much better shape than was anticipated. The semi-drouth, which is complained of in the corn belt is just the thing for this region, and our farmers would be very well satisfied if there would be no more rain for a couple of weeks. Estimates of the spring wheat yield have been gradually raised until now well posted opinion is to the effect that it will be fully 150,000,000 bushels in the three states. The quality will also average better than was expected a few weeks ago.

Whether this increased yield in the northwest will affect prices or not, remains to be seen. There is a feeling just now that the price of our great cereal advanced too rapidly, and that a little set-back is in order, even if conditions shall prove ultimately to justify dollar wheat. It can hardly be expected that top prices will be maintained during the first rush of the new crop to the market It seems to be well settled, however, that the average price will be considerably above that at which last year's crop was marketed.

Exports for the week were 5,419,000 bushels, about 180,000 more that for the previous week. This makes nearly 11,000,000 bushels in two weeks shipped out of the country. If the movement keeps up at that rate higher prices must ultimately follow.

Speculation in the stock market was strog all the week on the reports of the improvement in the crop yield and outlook. The active granger stocks reached almost the top figures of the year, and Rock Island and Omaha fairly broke the record. These ascending prices of securities are of coarse based upon anticipated heavy freight movement and a general revival of business.

The heavy demands for funds to move the crops does not appear to have made much impression on the New York bank reserve, as it shows a decrease of less than a quarter of a million dollars. This appears to indicate that the interior banks are well supplied with funds and can accommodate customers without drawing on the financial center. The loans show an increase of only \$2,250,000, which is rather remarkable under the circumstances. The plain inference is that the volume of money in the country is ample, when such large increasing transactions can be carried on without reducing the surplus or expanding the loans to any great extent.

Locally, the business conditions are excellent, and everybody is looking forward to an active fall trade. The eastern and southern and southwestern sections have felt the impulse of revival first, mainly owing to the early harvests, but this section will not lag far behind.

The new coal-sheds on the Great Northern line at this place are shingled and the building will soon be completed ready for business.

Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim
As the swift years steal away.
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim
Lose fairness with every day.
But she still is queen and hath charms to spare
Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

Preserve Your Hair

and you preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair, by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

MR. LOUIS JAMES

and his managers Messrs Wagenhals & Kemper in making a revival this season of Dr. Bird's grand old tragedy "Spartacus" have started out with the determination to leave nothing undone to make the entire production memorable as one of the finest stage pageants ever offered to the public.

The play itself is a lasting favorite, It was the great success of Edwin Forrest and John McCullough in years gone by and its revival by Mr. James is the occasion for far more interest, than would be the first production of many a new play.

The entire scenic display is carried by the company, even to the smallest detail. The various scenes have occupied Buehler & Lanphear of Chicago for months in their preparation and are said to excel anything ever seen of the kind.

The arena is a distinct stage novelty, and is in the form of a cyclorama taking in the whole stage. Upon it are seen the figures of the vast audience assembled to see the gladiatorial fights and it is so skilfully designed that it is impossible to tell where the real figures on the stage blend with those painted on the convas. Besides this, all the other scenes are faithfully and historically pictured.

Mr. James will play here on Saturday evening next. Spartacus will be seen here for the first time. It is an entirely different plan from the Gladiator which was given last May by Mr. Downing.

The production of the great Forrest and McCullough version of "Spartacus" which Mr. Louis James will make at the Grand opera house on Sept. 4th is by far the most elaborate ever attempted of the play. The scenic environment with which he is surrounded, and the company in support of him have occupied the untiring efforts of his managers Wagenhals & Kemper for months.

Messrs. Buehler & Lanphere, of Chicago have painted and designed a series of scenic pictures which are said to excel anything of the kind displayed on this continent.

It is historically correct, the Arena, the Campania and the views in and around Rome being introduced with absolute fidelity to the best authorities of what those famous places must at that time have appeared. And so with everything presented. Tapestries, draperies, hangings, armors and costumes are all from designs drawn from existing monuments and most reliable historical data.

In addition to the completeness of stage production Mr. James managers have surrounded him with one of the best companies ever called out to the support of a tragic star. Spartacus should not be confused with the Gladitor which Mr. Downing gave here last spring. It is an entirely different play.

At the Grand Next Week.

The Southern states of America and the dasky citizens thereof have a pecailar interest and fascination for those who have never lived or traveled extensively through the south. The negroes of the south are an interesting race. Their habits, customs and home life are but little known outside of the lands where they dwell. As natural musicians they are not excelled by any people on earth. There is a charm of the negro southern melodies that has made them popular the world over. There is a distinctiveness to their music possessed by no other music. Many of the most popular songs of the world have had their origin in the south. A large company of real southern negroes has been formed and will tour the north and far west under the title of "The Al. G. Field Real Negro Minstrels." The basis of the entertainment is music and dancing and a correct representation of home life in the south as it actually exists in the cities and on the plantation. Wherever these people have appeared in their entertainment press and public alike have vied with each other in pronouncing it the most unique and pleasing of the kind before the public. Their entertainment appeals to all classes and is entirely free from all objectionable features. It is of a refined nature and has captivated all classes of people, no matter whether regular theatre goer or not. It is an entertainment that all classes can visit with propriety. Every performer connected with the entertainment is colored, gathered up from all sections of the south. Many of the features and specialties introduced will outrival those of their white brothers. Surely the negro of today has advanced far beyond his brother of thirty years ago.

The attraction at the opera house Saturday Sept. 7th will be Al. G. Field's real negro minstrels introducing a large and competent company of colored performers, singers, dancers, and specialists. Mr. Field has succeeded in securing the pick of the colored profession and will present a performance entirely different from any other colored company in America. After the first part or overture, which is said to be the most elaborate and expensive first part ever presented by a minstrel company, comes the Olio, in which the high classed specialties are introduced, Marsh Craig, the human cork screw who is said to be the most most wonderful contortionist of the age; Mr. Harry Hart, the king of minstrel comedians; the Wood Bros., the greatest living colored acrobats; Professor D. W. Sanders troup of performing dogs and monkeys and a dozen others of equal merit go to make up the largest and most expensive colored company ever organized to travel.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

The Congregational Sunday school will picnic to-morrow. A good time is anticipated.

On Wednesday afternoon a carpenter named J. F. Nordstrom while at work on the new coal sheds was severely injured by the giving away of a scaffold which precipitated him into the coal chute—a distance of about 30 feet. He was taken to the Central house, where, at the time of this writing Dr. Dampier is making an examination to ascertain the extent of his injuries. He is conscious and suffering great pain. The examination showed that three ribs were fractured and other serious internal injuries sustained. It is thought the man will live.

P. S. Ware, the genial presiding genius of the Thief River Falls Press, was in the city this week with the pine-land estimators of which he is the clerk. He spent the two first days estimating telegraph, telephone and hitching posts about the city in order to attain proficiency in his new duties, and finished up on Wednesday afternoon by estimating the weeds in Bro. McKenzie's door yard—which was the biggest job of all, returning home this morning by team.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo. O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggests, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

AT CROOKSTON

Saturday, Sept. 4th.

W. L. Washburn's

GREAT ALLIED SHOWS

3 Ring Circus

Mamoth Museum
Royal Menagerie
Roman Hippodrome
Wild West and English
Water Carnival.

Our special feature, the largest living

Hippopotamus

IN CAPTIVITY.

The monster Blood sweating behemoth of "Holy Writ," weighing over 6000 pounds, cost \$25,000, the most noted brute on earth; by all odds many times larger than anything of its kind ever before captured.

More special features than any other show on earth.

Three times greater than ever.

More Performers.
More Wild Beasts.
More Trained Animals and Superlatively Grander and never so magnificently presented before.

2 Performances Daily at 2 and 8 p. m.

Grand Street Parade at 10 a. m.

GOOD FARMING LAND

FOR SALE.

I will sell on easy terms the following described lands at prices set opposite each tract.

Description	Sec	Twp	Rge	per acre
Ne¼	20	148	44	\$6.25
Sw¼	22	148	45	7.50
Sw¼	29	150	43	5.00
E½ Se¼ and E½ Ne¼	28	150	42	5.00
S½ Nw¼ and lot 4	4	151	43	5.00
Lot 1	5	151	43	5.00
Nw¼	15	152	44	6.00
E½ Se¼, Sw¼ Se¼ and Se¼ Sw½	34	152	43	5.00
W½ Nw¼ and W½ Sw¼	22	152	45	5.00
E½ Nw¼ and E½ Sw¼	22	152	45	5.00
Se¼	30	152	46	5.00
Sw¼	2	153	45	5.00
Ne¼	10	150	45	10.00
S½ Nw¼ and lots 3 and 4	4	153	48	7.00

For further particulars write to

E. G. HOLMES, Detroit, Minn.

Our specialties for this season of the year are the

Rushford Wagon and The New Deere Gang.

Each one has special merit and is the best of its kind. When you are getting ready to buy a wagon or plow, come and see us and we can suit you we are certain.

"Merits Always Wins."

Larsen & Carpenter,

Crookston, Minnesota.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 9, 1897 NO 22

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

CONVENTION CALLED

MINERS' OFFICIALS WILL RECOMMEND A 65 CENT RATE.

This Price to Continue in Force Until the End of the Year—Pittsburg Men Say They Will Stand Out For the 69 Cent Rate.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 4.—The end of the great miners' strike is in sight. The national executive board of the United Mine Workers has agreed to recommend to the miners a proposition from the Pittsburg operators for a straight price of 65 cents a ton to continue in force until the end of the year. A delegate convention of all miners who have suspended work has been called to meet in Columbus Sept. 8 at 12 noon, to act upon the recommendation. President Ratchford and the other members of the board say there is not the slightest doubt but that the miners will approve the recommendation. The proposition does not involve arbitration and in effect provides for an immediate settlement of the strike. President Ratchford said that there were special reasons for the board recommending the proposition. In the first place it concedes the miners a material advance. Had a 69-cent rate been secured he was confident it could not have been maintained for more than 70 days. The proposition does away with

All the Uncertainties of Arbitration

and will bring the strike to a speedy termination. As soon as the miners ratify the proposition work will be resumed in all the mines. In the second place, the proposition provides for a revival of the joint conferences for the adjustment of prices. The operators are pledged to meet with the miners prior to the termination of the agreement and determine the rate of mining for the next year. Both the members of the miners' executive board and the operators' committee are pleased over the outcome of the conference and feel that public sentiment will sustain their action.

ELECTING DELEGATES.

Meetings in Progress to Carry Out the Agreement of the Miners' Officials

PITTSBURG, Sept. 4.—Meetings are being held all over the district to elect delegates to the Columbus convention and to discuss the situation. It is believed that the general sentiment will be to accept the terms and go to work and await another advance on Jan. 1, which is assured if the uniformity agreement is accepted by 95 per cent of the operators. Some of the miners favor a continuance of the strike for the 69 cent rate, but they will likely be convinced by the more conservative men that the terms are as satisfactory as can be expected at the present time. The acceptance of these terms will also prevent the importation of new men into the district.

The operators are all pleased with the result of the Columbus conference. They look upon it as a virtual settlement of the long strike, and announce that they will be ready to start the mines as soon as the convention of miners has ratified the agreement.

Many of the strikers who favor the acceptance of the 65 cent rate want to insert a clause in the agreement to provide that the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company be required to pay that rate. This company is included in the "big thirteen," the lake shippers who had been conducting the negotiations for a settlement, but President W. P. DeArmitt has not participated in the effort to compromise, and therefore is not bound by any of the propositions made by the lake shippers. A suggestion has been made that the camps in the mines of this company be maintained, and the mines kept closed, while the other diggers work at the 65 cent rate. It is believed that if this can be successfully done, uniformity in the Pittsburg district will be established before the date fixed in the agreement, and the uniformity plan be adopted, and a higher rate fixed to go into effect the first of the year.

NO TRUTH IN THE STORY.

Senator Davis Discusses the Rumor of an Extra Session.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 4.—Senator C. K. DAVIS, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the United States senate, was asked for an expression regarding the Hawaiian advices to the Associated Press in regard to the annexation treaty. He dismissed the matter briefly, saying: "There is no question in my mind about the truth of the first statement that Hawaii may at once ratify the treaty. Why not? Their senate can get together easily and they can readily dispose of the treaty. As to the statement that the United States congress would be called to meet two months in advance of the usual date, I have reason to know that there is no truth in it. The treaty will be finally ratified by our senate when taken up by that body."

Direct Communication Results in Mutual Arrangements.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Standard says he is credibly informed that the sultan has been in direct communication with the czar and that the correspondence has resulted in the making of mutual arrangements by which the sultan agrees never to use his influence against Russia in Central Asia, and the czar pledges himself to uphold Turkish rights in Europe.

SILVER MEN FUSE.

Nebraska Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans Act Together.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 4.—As predicted at the start by the party leaders, the three parties, Democratic, Populist and Silver Republican, joined hands in fusion and the ticket placed in the field is: For supreme judge, John J. Sullivan, Dem.; for state university regents, E. von Forell, Pop., and George F. Kenower, Sil. Rep.

Many delegates maintain that the fusion was perfectly harmonious, while there are others who claim that there may yet be dissension on the Silver Republican side, as about one-third of those delegates went home before fusion was effected. For a while during the morning it

Looked Rather Precarious

for harmony, as the Silver Republicans had a very warm time, a number of the middle-of-the-road delegates talking in favor of the nomination of a straight Silver Republican ticket in order to preserve their organization. Finally it was announced that the Democrats and Silver Republicans had agreed upon John J. Sullivan for supreme judge and signs of fusion began to appear. Even then it was not until Judge Neville urged the endorsement of Mr. Sullivan that the Populists gave in. At noon the agreement to fuse was finally reached and the rest of the proceedings were of short duration.

DECLARE AGAINST FUSION.

Colorado Democrats Name a Straight Party Ticket.

DENVER, Sept. 7.—The Democrats of Colorado have decided that hereafter there should be no more fusion by that party with any other. After a heated scene John A. Gordon of Las Animas county, a straight Democrat, was nominated for supreme court judge by the decisive vote of 233 to 167. A notable event was the announcement made on the floor of the convention by a Silver Republican that Judge Hayt, who was nominated on Friday by the Republicans at Denver and Silver Republicans at Glenwood, would not accept the Denver nomination because it would necessitate his indorsement of the St. Louis platform, whereas his sympathies were with that promulgated at Chicago. The platform refers in laudatory terms to Hon. William J. Bryan and predicts his election to the presidency in 1900, and says: "We believe the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 to be the paramount issue before the people of the nation, and until settled rightly it should be the supreme question in every election, whether national or local."

IS A CABINET MATTER.

Attorney General McKenna Will Not Give a Decision on Section 22.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—President McKinley and the entire membership of the cabinet will probably be consulted before Attorney General McKenna announces his opinion as to the construction to be placed upon section 22 of the Dingley law, imposing discriminating duties.

The attorney general had expected to announce his decision by this time, but now the understanding is that it is to be held back a few days, and in the meantime the president will cut short his outing and return to Washington. It is probable that the question will be the subject of a general exchange of views at a meeting of the cabinet before the opinion is written. The questions involved are so important that all the light possible is to be thrown on them before the administration is committed to a construction which might demoralize the entire foreign commerce of the country, and which involves a matter of about $30,000,000 per year in customs revenues, according to the calculations of the officials of the treasury department.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Postmaster General Gary Will Recommend Their Establishment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Postmaster General Gary has just received from the postmaster general of Canada a full explanation of the postal savings bank system in vogue there. He also received letters in regard to the system from prominent men all over the country, and farmers especially, as banking facilities for the latter are extremely limited. The postmaster general is gathering all the information possible regarding postal savings banks and, it is believed, in his annual report will call attention to the best features of the systems of the various countries having such banks, and will recommend that congress authorize the establishment of postal savings banks in the United States.

Afridis Refuse to Continue Hostilities Against the British.

SIMLA, Sept. 7.—A dispatch from Jamrud says it is reported there that the Haddah Mullah has gone to his home and that his followers have dispersed, owing to the refusal of the Halimzai Mohmands to join in the uprising. All the Afridi tribes held a palaver at Tirah, when a majority of those in attendance opposed the plan of the leaders for the adoption of hostilities against the British on the ground that every house was already mourning for those who fell at the capture of Fort Lundi Kotal, and that the crops were ready to be harvested.

CASE OF YELLOW JACK

NEW ORLEANS HAS A DEATH FROM THE DREAD DISEASE.

It Came From Ocean Springs a Few Days Since—Marine Hospital Surgeon Confirms the Diagnosis of the Disease. Strict Quarantine Regulations.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—A death from yellow fever has occurred in this city and considerable excitement prevails. The state board of health announced, as a result of a careful autopsy, that Raoul Gelpi, aged 16, had died of the dreaded disease. Gelpi was the son of a prominent family here and had been spending some time at Ocean Springs, where he was taken down with fever and brought home. Soon after arriving, despite the best medical attention, he died.

Dr. Theard, the physician in charge, immediately reported to the board of health and expressed the opinion that death was due to yellow fever. An autopsy proved that Dr. Theard's idea was correct. Steps were promptly taken to prevent a possible spread of the disease.

Considerable Excitement Caused.

The death of young Gelpi naturally caused no little excitement in the city. Physicians, however, express no apprehension and stated their belief that it was quite possible to arrest a spread of the fever. The board of health ordered a rigid quarantine against all points on the Gulf coast and have taken every precaution to guard all avenues of communication with affected points.

During the day the bulletin boards have been thronged, the health office besieged and the wires freighted with messages to and from the various Coast resorts. In the meanwhile reassuring telegrams arrived from Ocean Springs that the Mississippi board of health had taken every precaution possible to circumscribe the limits of the epidemic and prevent its communication to the outside world.

SAYS IT IS YELLOW FEVER.

Surgeon Wasdin of the Marine Hospital Service Confirms the Diagnosis.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The latest information received by Dr. Bailhache, acting surgeon general of the Marine hospital service, is to the effect that the disease reported at Ocean Springs, Miss., is yellow fever. This information comes from Assistant Surgeon Wasdin, whose regular station is at Mobile but who was granted permission to go to Ocean Springs in company with other physicians. Dr. Wasdin's dispatch is as follows:

"A second autopsy confirms the diagnosis of yellow fever. There is general acquiescence in this opinion. The town is nearly depopulated. No need of great alarm."

MOBILE TAKES ACTION.

Alarmed at Reports From Ocean Springs and Scranton, Miss.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 7.—State Health Officer Saunders has returned from Ocean Springs. He reports that the Louisiana medical authorities are satisfied now the cases examined there are truly those of yellow fever. Upon receipt of this report and upon further reports that there is suspicious sickness in Scranton, Miss., 40 miles west of Mobile on the coast, quarantine was extended so as to include that place and all other points on Mississippi sound coasts and also including New Orleans.

Refugees Sent Back.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 7.—About 100 persons from Scranton, Biloxi, etc., tried to get into Mobile on the midnight train, but the police surrounded the train and but four passengers were let off. The others were taken on to a point above Mobile, where they will be transferred to the westbound train and taken back where they came from.

Galveston Quarantines.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 7.—City Health Officer Fisher has declared quarantine by water against New Orleans.

THE CUBAN ELECTIONS.

Masso Probably President and Gomez Secretary of War—Other Changes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The Journal special from Cubitas, Cuba, says:

The election of the president for the republic of Cuba will, unless the situation changes materially, result in the election of General Bartolome Masso, to succeed President Cisneros-Betancourt, who will be president of the new congress.

Gomez, it is believed, will become secretary of war, and, as such, retain nominal command of the army, while Calixto Garcia, it is expected, will be promoted to general-in-chief and made responsible for the actual execution of Gomez' future military plans.

Bartholome Masso is the present vice president and also holds the rank of major general in the patriot army.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Special Russian Commission Will Meet to Discuss the Question.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 4.—A special commission will meet shortly to discuss the introduction of universal and compulsory education in Russia.

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Trade to Be Opened Between Tunis and Norway—Annual Butter Exports—Fire Destroys Sundsvall Pine—Annual Butter Exports—Wedding of Prince Carl and Princess Ingeborg Occurs at Copenhagen—Christiania Shoemakers' Strike Ends—Interesting Excavations in Denmark.

SWEDEN

Stockholm.

Swen Andreasson, a former representative of the Riksdag, is dead.

Count F. Kronstedt has donated 10,000 crowns to the Sofia hospital.

Thirty thousand letters arrive every day at the central postoffice at Stockholm.

The annual butter exports of Sweden at present amount to about 40,000,000 kilograms.

About 1,000 acres of excellent pine were destroyed by fire in the vicinity of Sundsvall.

The Stockholm exposition is proving a paying affair. The expenses are more than defrayed.

During the month of July 484,621 crowns were received in the savings banks of the city.

Tourists to the number of 16,841 registered in Stockholm hotels during the month of July.

"Ungdomslegion" (the Youth's Legion) is another branch of the Salvation Army of Sweden.

The Omnibus Transportation company of this city carried 138,048 people during the month of July.

There are 10,280 registered bicycles in Stockholm. All cycles must be numbered and officially registered.

The marriage of Prince Carl to Princess Ingeborg occurred in "Stalskirken" at Copenhagen, Aug. 27.

Camille Flammarion, the well known French scientist and writer, is at present sojourning in Stockholm.

The custom revenues of Sweden amounted to 23,409,080 crowns during the first six months of the present year.

Rev. A. Ingelman has been sent as missionary to China. He will remain in that country during the next three years.

King Christian of Denmark contemplates a visit to Stockholm and will undoubtedly be present at King Oscar's jubilee.

The net incomes of the Swedish state railways during the month of July exceeded those of last year by about 400,000 crowns.

"There are all kinds of money in Stockholm, for people feast day and night," writes a prominent French journalist of Paris.

A. Czoloveky, a Polish educator, has recently arrived in Stockholm, where he will spend the coming five months in the interests of historical research.

August Hoffman, formerly royal architect of Sweden, has recently donated 280,000 crowns in behalf of charitable and educational institutions of Stockholm.

G. Brunn, secretary of the police department of this city, has been arrested and is held to account for the disappearance of 60,000 crowns. Mr. Brunn was receiving a salary of 6,000 crowns per annum.

Aug. 4 was the 20th anniversary of the death of Gustaf, prince of Vasa, the son of Gustaf Adolf IV. The daughter of the prince is the present Queen Carola of Saxony.

A recent telegram from Paris announces that the president of the bureau of commerce of Tunis has signified his intention of opening trade relations with Sweden and Norway.

The festivities of King Oscar's jubilee will commence Sept. 17, when services will be held in the Gustavus Adolphus cathedral in commemoration of his majesty's father Carl XV.

Swedish punch is being consumed in extraordinary quantities in Stockholm this summer. It is, however, a deceiving drink to foreigners, who generally are fortunate if they let it alone.

Mathilda von Koch, who during the latter part of April last departed for the Grecian frontier to serve as a nurse in the Grecian army, has now returned to the city. She is the daughter of Countess Octavie von Koch.

Gothenburg.

Rev. N. E. C. Dahlgren, pastor of the Venernas congregation, is dead.

About 1,500 inhabitants of the Vestergotland province have recently departed for America.

G. A. Leven, the bookkeeper who so mysteriously disappeared with 9,000 crowns, has been arrested and lodged in the city jail.

About 6,000 tourists have visited the "Trollhattan" waterfalls during the present summer. Nearly 8,000 tourists have enjoyed the beautiful waterway between Stockholm and Gothenburg.

Miss Vilhelmina Johnson, living at No. 10 "Sodra Liden," was found dead on a sofa at her home. Her [illegible] believe she was [illegible] lightning, which [illegible] would always cause her to [illegible]

NORWAY.

Christiania.

The shoemakers' strike, which has lasted 14 weeks, is now at an end.

Norway's exports to the United States amounted to $722,873 during the year of 1896, which was $251,523 less than during the year of 1895.

Monthei Hang has recently been appointed governor of Nordre Odalen.

Blekastad, a prominent ex-representative of the legislative assembly, is dead.

Mayor Alexander Kielland and wife of this city have celebrated their silver wedding.

The chemical factory "Norden" has been sold to a stock company for 90,000 crowns.

Dr. Nansen, through his recent publications, has accumulated a fortune of 600,000 crowns.

There are at present 6,000 telephone cables in Christiania, 4,000 of which are underground.

The beautiful estate of N. C. Olsen at Sarpsborg was totally destroyed by fire on the evening of Aug. 10.

Captain B. M. Hall of the Akerhus regiment No. 2, suddenly passed away on the afternoon of Aug. 11.

There are 385 popular business women in Christiania. Two hundred of these are doing an excellent business.

A wrestling match between the Norwegian wrestler Norbeck and the German, Rasso, resulted in victory for Norbeck.

The Hammanger and Solhaug estates at Vaerum have been sold to Consul General Sverdrup Engelschion for 42,500 crowns.

The number of persons who immigrated to foreign ports during the year 1896 were 10,335, most of whom departed for the United States.

Several thousand people were present at the St. Olafs festival, given by the Venstre partisans of this city. Christopher Brun and O. Lovland delivered addresses.

About forty members of the Nydal regiment of this city have recently paid a visit to Stockholm and the exposition.

The company has recently started an insurance organization with a capital of 50,000 crowns.

The Regvingen lighthouse has recently been provided with electric lights, which give great satisfaction. Electric lights in the lighthouses of Norway is a long felt want, and electricity will now be universally used.

Hjalmar Johansen, Nansen's famous companion through his rambles in Franz Josef Land, is now engaged in preparing an account of his recent experiences in polar regions. Mr. Johansen has been offered 40,000 crowns for the copyright.

Bergen.

The City of Bergen is now provided with excellent electric railways.

Percival Mork has sold his large estate "Eseberg," situated near the village of Spydeberg, to Gardener Rustad for 25,000 crowns.

The Gausvig estate, with brick yards adjoining, has recently been purchased by the directors of Nordland's spinning factory for 9,000 crowns.

Director Holst of this city has resigned from the chairmanship of the Bergen labor union. It is yet uncertain, however, whether circumstances will allow him to withdraw.

A poultry dealer of Gjerpen relates a rather unusual occurrence from the poultry world. He has a hen that is the proud possessor of 12 chicks that had their origin from only 11 eggs, their being a pair of twins in the brood.

The fishing exhibition which will be given in this city during the summer of 1898 promises to be an exceedingly interesting one. Japan, Sweden, Denmark and Finnland have officially announced their intentions of participating in the exhibition.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

Kirsten Larsen of Sonderby recently celebrated his 100th birthday.

The directors of the Fyn cycle factory have purchased Carl Erickson's estate at Odense for 100,000.

Captain Erik J. Krabbe, chief of the West India-Danish company, died suddenly a few days ago aged 34 years.

Attorney Bennetzen has accepted the editorship of "Sydjylland," succeeding Jean Findling who recently retired.

The city of Copenhagen now claims a population of 425,000. An official census will be taken in the near future.

Hotel Royal at Aarhus has been sold to a stock company for 485,000 crowns. Christian Larsen is president of the organization.

Lieutenant C. Nielson, director of the Nowobro railroad station, suddenly passed away on the evening of Aug. 12, aged 49 years.

"Cydes" hotel, in Herning, has by its proprietor, Christian Jensen, been sold to his brother, the owner of [illegible] Skandinavien," at [illegible] 125,000 crowns.

Edwin Schrader, [illegible]

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

Russell is to have a new school house and a new depot.

Rockefeller will lease his Minnesota iron mines to Carnegie.

There were 1,116 more entries at the state fair this year than last.

The state board of equalization has begun its work at the state capital.

A $5,000 system of waterworks has been completed for the village of Mabel.

A movement is on foot to build a telephone line from Willmar to Pipestone.

Business men of Staples and Brainerd have bought a mine near Anaconda, Mon., for $30,000.

Ore shipments from Duluth, Superior and Two Harbors passed the 5,000,000 ton mark last month.

Cyrus Thorpe of Minneapolis, a war correspondent, is reported to have been killed by Turks in Crete.

The Retail Liquor Dealers' association will hold its annual convention in St. Paul beginning Sept. 8.

It is reported the Lafayette hotel, Minnetonka, will be torn down by the Great Northern Railroad company.

A paper by Labor Commissioner Powers of Minnesota caused a hubbub in the international convention of factory inspectors at Detroit.

E. M. Jenison, formerly connected with the Ottumwa Republican, has leased a building and will start an evening daily at Albert Lea.

While hauling hay Postmaster Brown of Popple saw four bears within 40 rods of the postoffice. The animals are very numerous in that vicinity this year.

Congressman McCleary has accepted an invitation of the Ohio Republican state central committee to devote two weeks to the campaign in that state, commencing Oct. 4.

The Itasca Lumber company will have its logging railway finished soon and will proceed upon its continuing logging contract, which includes about 800,000,000 feet of pine.

Twin City freight men have been subpoenaed to appear before the United States grand jury, which, with the interstate commerce commission, will investigate rate cutting.

The Hope Still gold mine on Judge Holman's forty, two miles from Rainy Lake City, is to be operated by Kippen & McDonough of Winnipeg, who have bought a half interest for $10,000.

W. D. Belden, collector of internal revenue for the Winona district, has given up the office. It is reported here that the number of districts in the state is to be cut down from seven to six, and the Winona district is to be abolished.

The annual session of the Minnesota Methodist conference will be held in Winona, commencing Tuesday, Sept. 28, and continuing until the following Monday. The fine new Central Methodist church will be used for the conference sessions.

Engineer Smith of the Brainerd and Northern has started a crew to do the preliminary work for the extension of the road, and building will commence at once. The new extension will cross the Kebekona river and run direct to Graceland. There will be a large force of men employed.

The Bankers' Association of Minnesota has been called on to make good several appointments made by Winonans to an agent of theirs named Kent, who has turned out crooked. Kent took the money from insurance applicants but never delivered the policies or reported to his company.

Preparations are being made by several hundred Swedes in Minnesota and Illinois to establish a Swedish colony in Alabama. A city to be called Svea City—after a Swedish goddess—will be founded. The site for the colony contains 15,000 acres of land and lies 10 miles east of Mobile bay, in Baldwin county, and is about 200 feet above the sea level.

Capt. Cole of Duluth made a strike on property east of the Hale mine, near Biwabik, on the iron range, on which he has been prospecting, that beats the Mountain Iron property all to nothing. The strike shows 40,000,000 tons of good iron ore in sight. This is twice as much ore as is in sight on the Mountain Iron property, which has been believed to be the greatest in this country.

The last month was a record breaking one in the filing of final proofs in the United States land office at Duluth. In fact, the month was a record breaker all around. Twenty-eight cash entries, comprising 2,393.97 acres, amounting to $5,677.20; 44 final entries to 6,6[illegible].59 acres; 33 homestead entries to 4,2[illegible] acres; 6 timber and stone entries to 600 acres, and 2 certificates of location to 320 acres, making a total of 14,188.40 acres taken up with receipts of $6,314.97.

Kaiser Schrader Marries

NEW CASTLE, [illegible], Sept. 4.—August Schrader, commonly [illegible] the divine healer, and Miss Daisy Lottie Douglass Roberts of Sioux City, Ia., were married here at 4 p. m. in the opera house in the presence of 1,000 people. The bride said that [illegible] English girl and had met Schrader in Sioux City.

Something More Than Idle Speculation.

The effort to build on the plains great cities has thus far been a failure. Outside those situated on the Missouri there are none that can claim the prominence two decades ago predicted of not less than a score of budding municipalities. But with the appearance of a seaport at a distance of only 700 miles what may not happen? The vast and fertile region between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains is capable of supporting more than one Buffalo, Cleveland or Cincinnati. If the alliance that is being so rapidly perfected unites, as it bids fair to do, all this magnificent section, we may see this come to pass, with a second Boston on the Gulf besides.

The east has populated and built up the west. Its best young men have "broke" the prairies and made of the level reaches of sod, farms and orchards. Its capital has caused a growth that has been the wonder of the world. But the emigrants who left the homes in that revered land, "back east"—the dweller on the plains speaks the words with tenderness—who

"Crossed the prairies as of old
The Pilgrims crossed the sea,"

are in different case now. The friends and relatives in the east are thinned by the sickle of time, the debts are being paid off and the relation between the east and west is less one of dependency on the one hand, and of patronage on the other. They are independent empires, each with its own conditions and ambitions. That the west is reaching out for an alliance with the nearer south is because it sees in that action the improvement of its finances and a fairer prospect for the coming years. That such a view is widespread, and that it is attracting more attention every day is a striking feature of the present condition of the western development. That it means something more than idle speculation and that it will result in new business and trade relations is scarcely to be doubted. It probably means decreased revenues for the eastern traffic lines and the related industries, but unless the judgment of the west is at fault it means better times for the plains.

The east may as well realize that its child has come to the years of maturity and is acting for itself.—From "A new Business Alliance," by C. M. Harger, in North American Review for September.

Business and Wheat.

The Minneapolis Tribune

"This is a different world from what we were living in a few months ago," remarked a business man to The Tribune the other day. He was delighted with the upward trend in business the rise in wheat, the strength of the stock market, the return of confidence and the evidences of recuperation on every hand. Real estate will be the next thing to feel it, he added. And so in all probability, it will. In so far as real estate, in city or country, is selling at all because there are no bidders for it at any price, the situation must soon change if prosperity holds in other lines of business. Real estate has always been regarded as one of the safest investment. It proves to be a poor investments only when the owner has paid too much for it or when he has tried to convert into city lots, property that should still be devoted to farming or gardening. It will be acknowledged that there is much of this kind of property in and about Minneapolis, as well as all other western cities. Excellent farming land has been spoiled by being platted into this or that addition in advance of any legitimate demand for it for homes, and the people who purchased it at speculative values have come to grief. They will either have to wait for the city to catch up, or re-consecrate the lots to the goddess Ceres. But it is probable that the rapid strides of the new-born prosperity will soon help many luckless real estate owner out of the slough of despondency into which they have fallen. The market is already stiffening, and ere another year runs its course will undoubtedly display considerable activity. Ability to sell real estate at a fair price would do more to relieve the embarrassment of the large bulk of our people for ready money than any other single line of improvement that could be mentioned.

The commercial agency reports are still full of enthusiasm. Dun says the month of August was a record-breaker in the business world. The mills, as a rule, were running on full time. The factories were at work in all parts of the country. Goods in every line of business were bringing better returns. While the number of failures were only about 17 per cent less than in August, 1896, the liabilities were 70.8 per cent. The improvement was well distributed over every branch of business. The clearing house returns, which are the most reliable index of the aggregate volume of business, exceeded materially the average for the corresponding month of 1892.

In the wheat market the feature has been the phenomenal foreign demand. The exports for the past week, more than six and a quarter million bushels, were the largest on record save for one week in 1892 when both our crop and our reserve was much larger than they are now. The price in the speculative market gained six cents a bushel and lost three of it at the close of the week, and it must be admitted that the price holds remarkably well on the eve of the impending Northwestern crop movement. There is no doubt that our farmers will sell freely as the price is a good one, and they would rather have it in their pockets as a sure thing than to wait for the uncertainty of a dollar or a dollar and a half. The estimates of the Northwestern yield still vary. The lowest is now about 120,000,000, and the highest about 160,000,000 bushels. Perhaps the truth will be found midway between the two extremes. It is admitted on all sides that it is a hard crop to estimate as it is spotted and uneven.

Money continues easy at all the financial centers. The demands for funds to move the crops has not yet had the effect of stiffening rates. The currency shipments from New York to the interior were some $5,000,000, and this was reflected in the decrease of $5,403,000 in the surplus reserve of the New York banks. The increase in loans was $8,416,000, and the increase in deposits $763,000. These items, taken together, indicate an improvement in the volume of business. The Financier says: "That prosperity is here and likely to remain can be no longer doubted. Chicago and St. Louis are to a considerable extent supplying the present demand for crop movement but the the demand from those centers is pretty sure to be felt soon by the New York banks. The strength of foreign exchange, which is over the gold exporting figures, would indicate that the large balances due us from the other side are being utilized to purchase our own securities or being lent at better rates than can be obtained in New York.

Our Nearer Clondike.

The annual product of precious metals in the Pacific states since 1890 has averaged 55 tons of gold and 1,800 of silver, worth 100 million dollars, which exceeds the value of precious metals that any country has yet produced, in the history of mankind.

If the agriculture of the whole Union were on the same footing as in the Pacific states the improved area under farms (at 74 acres per hand) would reach 615 million acres, or 70 per cent more than at present. This shows how efficient and economical is the labor applied in these states, where a machine with a couple of men cuts, threshes, winnows, and bags 60 acres of wheat in a day. The largest farms on the Pacific slope are in Nevada, averaging 1,300 acres, the smallest in Utah, average 126 acres. In the latter state the number of improved acres gives only 39 acres to each farm hand, which shows that the labor of two Mormon farmers is required to produce as much as one ordinary hand, not for want of industry on the part of Mormons, but because small farms are ill-suited to labor-saving machinery of the newest kind. There is an immense field for agriculture, as yet undeveloped, the Pacific states having only 6 per cent of their area under farms (even including lands that are unimproved,) whereas the farming area of the Union is 20 per cent of the superficial extent.

In whatever aspect we may view the Pacific states, their progress must appear marvellous. Although of such recent formation that most of them have sprung into existence since 1860, they possess more miles of railway than any European state except France or Germany, and their wealth exceeds that of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark in the aggregate. —From "The progress of the United States—the Pacific States," by Michael G. Mulhall, F. S. S. in North American Review for September.

Two $100,000 Trains

On the first of June, 1897, the Burlington Route placed in service between Minneapolis and St. Paul and Chicago, two new trains, built at a cost of considerable more than $100,000 each and recognized by every one who has seen them, as the finest trains on earth.

The trains are lighted by electricity; heated by steam; have wide vestibules, compartment and standard sleepers, a la carte dining car, a buffet library car, chair cars—everything, in brief, that any other train has and some things that no other train has. No extra fares. [19 22].

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

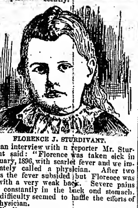
A Thrilling Rescue.

A YOUNG LIFE SAVED IN A REMARKABLE MANNER.

Florence Sturdivant, of Grindstone Island, Saved from an Untimely Death—Her Dangerous Predicament.

From "On The St. Lawrence," Clayton, N. Y.

Among the Thousand Islands is one called Grindstone. It is seven miles long and three wide. The inhabitants of this island are a well-informed class of people who devote their energies to farming and quarrying for a livelihood. In the home of one of these islanders resides Florence J. Sturdivant, the four-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sturdivant. She had a remarkable experience recently.



FLORENCE J. STURDIVANT.

In an interview with a reporter Mr. Sturdivant said: "Florence was taken sick in February, 1896, with scarlet fever and we immediately called a physician. After two weeks the fever subsided but Florence was left with a very weak back. Severe pains were constantly in the back and stomach. The difficulty seemed to baffle the efforts of the physician.

"Finally at the end of four months of treatment, we found our patient completely prostrated. At this time we called an eminent physician, who agreed with the diagnosis of our physician. He prescribed a course of treatment and we followed it faithfully for three months, but instead of improving, Florence failed.

"A brother of my wife, who resided in Canada, but was visiting us, advised us to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I purchased a box of the pills and began to give them to Florence. This was in October, 1896. After using the pills a short time we could see an improvement. Her strength began to return and her appetite was restored. When she had taken one box the pains in her back and stomach ceased and her recovery seemed certain.

"We eagerly purchased a second box of pills and watched with delight the change for the better that was being wrought daily. Florence finally became strong enough to walk a little. She gained in flesh and strength rapidly. By the time she had used three boxes of the pills she was evidently well. We continued the treatment using another box, the fourth, to prevent the possibility of a recurrence of the difficulty.

"We cannot praise too highly the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am positive that without their use our child would have been a confirmed invalid."

(Signed) WILLIAM H. STURDIVANT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this sixth day of April, 1897.

H. W. MORSE, *Notary Public.*

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

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Lighted by electricity. Heated by steam. Compartment and standard sleepers, library car, buffet chair cars a la carte diner. No extra fares.

[19-22]

Teachers' Examination.

Notice is hereby given that examinations for the teachers of Polk county will be held on the following dates:

August 17 and 18, East Grand Forks.

August 20 and 21, Crookston.

September 24 and 25, Fosston and Fertile.

Examination for first grade certificates will be held in Crookston August 19, 20 and 21.

I. I. KAASA,
County Supt.

[17-22]

Very New Idea.

That's a good idea, is embodied in the construction of the Burlington's new "St. Paul and Minneapolis—Chicago and St. Louis limited."

Electric light, steam heat, wide vestibules, compartment sleeping cars, buffet library cars—everything that every other train has and some things that no other train has.

Newest and most costly of the earth's great trains, best too; so say the people who travel in it. No extra fares.

Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m.; St. Paul 8:05 p. m. daily. [19-22]

GOING TO CHICAGO OR ANYWHERE EAST?

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"THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE"

(*C. St. P. M. & O. Ry.*)

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Daily. Badger State Express. Has Parlor Car to Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 8:00 p.m. Chicago 9:45 p. m.

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Except Sunday. Atlantic & Southern Express. Has Wagner Buffet Sleeper and FREE Chair Car to Chicago. Arrive Chicago 8:00 am.

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Daily, Famous North-Western Limited. Has Pullman and Wagner Compartment and 16 Section Sleepers and Buffett Smoking Library Coaches to Chicago. Sleeper to Milwaukee. Breakfast in Dining Car before reaching Chicago. Arriving Milwaukee 7:50 am; Chicago 9:30 am.

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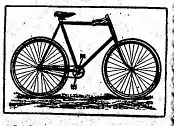

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NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS. A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 80,000 ladies monthly. Invigorates these organs. Beware of imitations. Name paper. $1.00 per box. Sent sealed in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. Sold by Local Druggists. Address: PEFFER MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill.

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7:35 a m	To and from Winnipeg St. Paul and Winnipeg Ex.	3:05 p m

Through tickets to Japan and China, via Tacoma and Northern Pacific Steamship Co.

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Important Change

TOOK EFFECT MAY 9, '97

Two trains each way daily between Crookston and St. Paul.

CROOKSTON TIME TABLE.

ARRIVE		LEAVE
	* No 7 for Grand Forks and the west	8:05 a.m
	* No 8 for Halstad, Fargo and St Paul	7:10 pm
	** No 2 for Ada, Barnesville, and St. Paul	9:00 pm
	* No 77 for St. Vincent	8:10 am
	** No 78 Mentor, and Fosston	7:20 p m
	** No 82 Mixed train for Ada and Barnesville	10:30pm
	** No 81 Mixed train for Fisher and Grand Forks	12:45am
	*** No 87 Mixed train for St. Hillaire, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Fall	9:00 a m
	*** No 88 Mixed train from St. Hillaire, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Falls	
	*** No. 91 Mixed train Halstad and Fargo	8:05 am
	† No 92 for Halstad and Fargo	

*Daily
**Daily except Sunday
***Monday, Wednesday and Friday
† Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

:: Buffet Library Cars, through cars to Portland Ore. Close connections at Union depot, St. Paul for Chicago and East. Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada. Baggage checked through. For further information please call on, or write,

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Cash Market

For the Choicest Steaks, Roasts and Cuts Of all Kinds at the Lowest Living Rates, try

Vine's Meat Market,

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Successor to GEO. VINE.

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Finest Train on Earth from St. Paul and Minneapolis to St. Louis.

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Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
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ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.

Wells Drilled or Bored.

Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.

Crookston, - - - Minn

DEFECTIVE PAGE

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON Sept. 17, 1897.

Secretary Gage is surprising some of those who supposed that he would devote his entire time to strictly financial matters, by giving his personal attention to all the various branches of the treasury department, and the result is that he is likely to be more thoroughly posted on all the workings of his department than any secretary of the treasury we have had for a long time. And he isn't overlooking himself either. He is merely bringing his wide business experience to bear upon the working of the department just as he did when at the head of the big Chicago bank. He has a wonderful knack of speedily disposing of business.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, correctly says: "Bryanism and free silver have gone over the brink forever. New industries are being projected, capital is coming out, business is reviving, and, on the whole, this long-looked-for and much-talked-of era of prosperity is not on the way, but actually here."

Col Andrew Geddes, of Iowa, widely known in Grand Army circles, this week assumed the duties of Chief clerk of the department of Agriculture.

Hon. John Russell Young this week announced his selections of the remainder of his chief assistants in the management of the congressional library, and everybody concedes that he has lived up to his promises that each of them should be chosen for their special fitness to fill the positions to which they are appointed. Those appointed were Prof. James C. Hanson, of Wisconsin, to be chief of the Catalogue department; Thos. H. Clark, of Ala., to be superintendent of the law Library; P. Lee Phillips, of the D. C., to be superintendent of the hall of maps and charts; Allen B. Slauson, of Ore. to be superintendent of the periodical and newspaper department; W. R. Whittlesey of Va., to be superintendent, and Miss Myrtle L. Mason, of Ill., to be assistant of the music department; A. P. C. Griffin, of Mass., and Arthur R. Kimball, of N. H., to be assistant librarians; Lawrence Washington, of Va., to be in charge of Washingtonian library, and W. H. Morse, of R. I., to be assistant in catalogue department. There are about forty clerks, attendants, laborers, etc., to be appointed to complete the working force of the new library, and the number seeking those places is in the neighborhood of seven thousand.

Members of the administration are not disappointed in the amount produced by the Dingley tariff up to date. The deficit of about twenty-six million dollars for the months of July and August was no larger than it was expected to be. Large advance importations lessened the tariff receipts and large expenditures necessarily had to be made in the first quarter of the new fiscal year. The Dingley law is all right, and as soon as the advance importations are used up it will produce quite as much revenue as Mr. Dingley and the treasury experts estimated in advance of its enactment and the treasury will soon accumulate sufficient surplus to resume the republican policy of reducing the national debt by retirement of bonds.

The attempt of the silver democrats of Pennsylvania to compel W. F. Harrity to retire from the democratic National committee is regarded in Washington as the beginning of a fight to the death upon the gold Democrats by the silver Democrats. The silver Democrats have the party organization in their hands and they are apparently fully determined that those members of their party who declined to fall down and worship at the shrine of free silver shall be kicked out of the party. Nothing could please the Republicans more than to see this determination fully carried out and the Democratic party municipal, county, state and national committed to free silver.

Considerable gossip has been caused in Washington by the declaration of Governor O'Farrall, of Virginia, that he would not support the recently nominated state Democratic ticket, but as the men who nominated that ticket are in control of the election machinery this defection is not likely to affect the result. With an election law in Virginia that would insure the counting of votes as they are cast it would be an easy matter to defeat the Demoratic ticket.

Better Than The Best.

Quick as the quickest, the Burlington, Minneapolis and St. Paul—Chicago and St. Louis limited.

Electric lighted, steam heated, wide vestibuled train, fresh from the builder's hands. Built at cost of over $100,000. Most beautiful, luxurious, comfortable, complete train ever placed in service on any railroad in any country. [19-22]

Why the United States Hesitated.

It may well be doubted whether the Spanish subjects in America were not forced into revolution more by the chaotic condition of affairs in Spain, which left them virtually so their own resources than by any desire for independent government, or for the position of an autonomous dependency of Spain. It must be admitted, however, that the torch kindled at the alter of liberty in the British provinces was taking its luminous course firing the hearts of the people in both the new and the old worlds, and its generous flame gave no doubt, warmth to the efforts of the patriots of South America.

The status of the respective government asserting their independence was difficult to be ascertained, and the United States sent special commissioners, carried by warships to enquire into the true condition of the revolutionists. Before attempting by this means to inform themselves, the United States had very promptly proposed to Great Britian and France to unite in recognition of the independence of the new governments. Another fact that added to the uncertainty was the efforts being made by Peru, Chili and La Plata to organize a confederate republic. New Granada and Venezuela where coalescing into the republic of Columbia, and the Central American States into the republic of Central America, while, during the whole struggle from Mexico to Patagonia, there was continual talk of alliances, offensive and defensive; so that the United States might well hesitate before taking any action likely to prove offensive to a friendly power. It should be remembered that when, after due deliberation, the United States did recognize the Spanish-American governments in 1822, the act was made the subject by Spain of a grave and emphatic protest to the United States, and of a circular to the members of the Holy alliance, invoking their assistance. In fact her displeasure amounted to resentment, and caused her not only to demand explanations, but also to refuse to ratify a treaty already negotiated for the cession of Florida and the establishment of our western boundary. In that negotiation the Spanish minister endeavored to obtain a pledge from the United States that they should not acknowledge the independence of these provinces. The United States would make no such pledge, even to her own profit, and this is surely good evidence of a support, both "material and moral." It is quite probable that the cession was at last made by Spain for fear of the forcible occupation of the territory by the United States, which would have been a blow at her power in America and her prestige in Europe.—From "The Liberation of the Spanish-American Colonies," by the Hon. H. D. Money, in North American Review for September.

Unrest of Labor a Safety Valve.

Unrest of labor in a free country is not a dangerous phenomenon, but rather a safety valve. It must not be forgotten, however that education of the masses has created new wants, and that these wants have grown faster than the means of gratifying them. The problem should be viewed from both sides and only what is reasonable should obtain. Whenever unlimited power exists it is usually accompanied by tyranny, whether of labor or capital. There are labor trusts as well as capital trusts, and in all the annals of combination there are no greater illustration of tyranny than the attitude of some of the labor organizations toward laborers. This however was the inevitable outcome of organization and of the great evolution which is now going on throughout the world, under the operation of the great forces that now control the world, steam, electricity and machinery. Under the operation of these forces the world has been growing richer. All the resources of nature are being developed. Capital has increased faster than the opportunities for its profitable employment, as is evidenced by the steadily decreasing returns of capital or in other words, rate of interest. Formerly it seemed that combinations of capital would abrogate competition, but experience has shown that instead of abrogating competition it has elevated that force to a higher plane. If a combination of capital in any line temporarily exacts a liberal profit, capital immediately flows into that channel, another combination is formed and competition ensues on a scale and operates with an intensity far beyond anything that is possible on a smaller scale, resulting in the breaking down of the combination and the decline of profits to a minimum. A recent example of this is seen in the competition of two rival cigarette companies, where one even went so far as to invoke the criminal machinery of the courts to compel a division of the field of trade which the other occupied. The only trusts which have succeeded for any length of time have been those which have been conducted on a far-sighted basis of moderate margins of profit, relying upon a large turn over, and the economies resulting from the command of large capital intelligently administered. The truth of this is illustrated by innumerable failures in trust organizations to control prices, recent illustrations of which are the Strawboard Trusts, the Starch Trust, the Wire Nail Trust and the Steel Trust. There are trusts so-called in nearly every branch of business and there is good and bad in all, but the good so far predominates that such aggregations of capital should be encouraged, accompanied by safeguards against abuses. The only additional safeguards needed are in behalf of stockholders and investors, whose interests are often sacrificed through lack of publicity. So far as the interest of consumers is concerned, it is amply protected now; first by competition, and second by the common law, which if invoked will nullify any contract in real restraint of trade and under existing statutes any unreasonable combination is subject to indictment for conspiracy. From "The Right of Contract," by F. B. Thurber in North American Review for September.

The Burlington's Beauty.

That is what the St. Paul and Minneapolis papers call our new train, the "Minneapolis and St. Paul—Chicago and St. Louis limited."

The "Pioneer Press" says that "No cars on any railroad or in any railroad or in any country are equal to those of the Burlington's limited."

"Pullman's latest and richest."—"St. Paul Globe."

"Veritable palaces on wheels."—"St. Paul Dispatch."

"Grand beyond description."—"Minneapolis Tribune."

"The two real advance agents of prosperity."—"Minneapolis Journal"

Electric light, steam heat, wide vestibules, compartment sleeping and buffet library cars—everything that any other train has and some things that no other train has. [19-22]

Slavery Under the Stars and Stripes.

The large Chinese settlement in San Francisco has made traffic in human beings not merely possible, but a business followed as a means of profitable investment, under the protection and patronage of two Chinese societies, and here in the heart of an American city, we find one of the best organized slave marts of modern times, fostered by as motley a band of criminals as could be produced in any portion of the uncivilized world; a band numbering at least three thousand, who derive their support directly or indirectly from the sale and barter of female slaves.

The Chinese population of San Francisco is estimated at 20,000. Of these 5,000 are factory hands; 5,000 claim to be merchants; 4,000 are domestic servants; 3,000 are the criminals referred to and 3,000 are women and children. Of the 2,500 females it is estimated with more or less accuracy that 1,000 are legitimate wives, the remaining 1,500 being slaves in the fullest sense; girls kidnapped in their homes in the Orient, brought to America by fraud and imposture, passed through the custom-house under false oaths, in fear of death or dire consequences, put up at auction before professional slave merchants, knocked down, to the highest bidder, and condemned, in the majority of instances to a life under duress in the Chinese brothels of an American city.

A young Chinese girl from nine to twelve years of age in San Francisco today has a market value of from $150 to $500. A girl from twelve to sixteen, if attractive, is quoted on change among the high binders, who constitute the brokers in this unique American Exchange, at from $500 to $1,500, while for girls over this age the prices range up to $3,5 0 which has been paid on the very good ground that such an investment will return a profit of twenty or thirty per cent.—From "Chinese slavery in America," by Charles Frederick Holder, in North American Review for September.

South or East; Which?

When a trip is contemplated it is always well to prepare in advance, in order to avoid little inconveniences which are often annoying. The two fast trains leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul daily via Wisconsin Central Lines for Milwaukee and Chicago make close connections with trains East and South. Being elegantly equipped with sleeping cars, parlor cars and day couches, they are fully appreciated by the traveling public. Your nearest ticket agent will give you complete information and furnish you folder of the Wisconsin Central Lines.

JAS. C. POND,
General Passenger Agent.
[16-tf] Milwaukee, Wis.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

For Sale Cheap.

A first class farm in the town of Lowell 3 miles from the city, containing 280 acres well stocked, with or without crops

[16-t-f] F. ROBERT.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate under Judgment of Foreclosure.

First Publication Aug. 5, 1897.
Last Publication Sept. 16 1897.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss District Court. Fourteenth Judicial District.

The Aultman & Taylor Machine Co., Plaintiff.
vs
Erick O. Knutson, Knut Knutson, Ole Knutson, Beret Knutson Andrew Steenerson and Elias Steenerson co-partners as Steenerson Bros. the Merchants National Bank Crookston, and J. P. Foote, A. A. Miller and C. F. Page co-partners under the firm name and style of Citizen's Bank of McIntosh, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 2nd day of August 1897, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said Polk county, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on Friday the 17th day of September, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court house in the city of Crookston in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Polk and said state of Minnesota, described as follows to-wit:

Lot number one, two, three and four in section number thirty of township number one hundred forty-nine, north of range number forty four, west of the fifth principal meridian, containing in all one hundred sixty acres more or less according to the government survey thereof

Dated August 2nd, 1897

THOMAS LAWRENCE,
Sheriff of Polk County.

A. A. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney. [17-23]

MORTGAGE SALE.

First pub. July 29, 1897
Last pub Sept. 9 1897.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated January 16th, 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, January 20th 1892, in book 58 of mortgages, pages 446 to 450 whereby Mathias J. Berg, an unmarried man, mortgageor mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee the south half of the northeast quarter and north half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33) township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty (40) in said Polk county, by which default the power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $325.23, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting with interest as provided in said mortgage to $99.37 making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage, $424.60.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, Saturday, Sept. 11th, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Crookston in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 15, 1897.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY.
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President. mortgagee. [SEAL]
H. C. GILBERT & Co.
Attorneys. St. Paul, Minn. [16-22]

LOANS

Negotiated on Real Estate, Life Insurance, or any Good Security on long time and Reasonable Interest. Prompt attention to Collections in all parts of the United States and Canada. Local and county manager wanted. Address The BanWiers Loan and Investment Co. Milwaukee, Wis.

Crookston Normal and Business College

Opens its next school year Oct., 5th 1897. Seven courses, viz: Preparatory, Teachers. Commercial. Elocution, Penmanship, Music, and Shorthand and Typewriting.

ADMISSION:—Students may enter at any time, no examination necessary.

EXPENSES:—Tuition $1.00 per week. Good board and furnished rooms including heat and light, and taken care of, for $2.35 per week.

For catalogue and full particulars address.

MALM & SATHRE,
CROOKSTON, - - - MINNESOTA

PILLSBURY ACADEMY,

Begins it's 20th year September 22nd.

Offering Three Full Courses of Study.

A Faculty of Fourteen Teachers.

Prepares for any American College. Music, Art, Physical Culture, Military Drill. Home for Ladies. Boarding Department open to young men.

Superior Advantages At Reasonable Rates.

Send for Catalogue.

JAMES W. FORD, Principal.
Owatonna, Minn.

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Sold outright, no rent, no royalty. Adapted to City, Village or Country. Needed in every home, shop, store and office. Greatest convenience and best seller on earth.

Agents make from $5 to $50 per day.

W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk 10, C

MINNESOTA

State Normal Schools

AT

Winona, Mankato, St. Cloud and Moorhead..

These schools are organized for the training of teachers for the public schools of the state.

ORGANIZATION.—Each school comprises two departments—the Normal Department and the Training Department or the Model School.

The Normal Department embraces:

(a) An Elementary course of three years.

(b) An Advance course of five years.

(c) Elementary Professional course of one year, and an Advanced Professional course of two years for high school and college graduates.

(d) A Kindergarten training course (at Winona, St. Cloud and Mankato).

ADMISSION.—Graduates of high schools and colleges, and teachers holding county superintendents' first and second grade certificates are admitted without examination.

EXPENSES.—Tuition is free to all who pledge themselves to teach in Minnesota. Text books are furnished at a rental of $1 00 per term. Provision is make at each school for economical living. The average cost of furnished rooms with board is about $3.00 per week. The Ladies' Home at St. Cloud, the new Dormitory at Moorhead, and the Ladies' Home at Winona offer board, furnished room, heat and light, at from $3.00 to $3.50 per week.

DIPLOMAS.—By a recent act of the legislature a diploma becomes a state teachers' cetificate of the first grade.

The next school year opens at St. Cloud and Moorhead Aug. 31.

The school at Winona and Mankato will enter upon continuous sessions from and after July 1, 1897. The school year will hereafter be divided into four quarters of 12 weeks each.

For free catalogues and circulars giving full information, address the presidents as follows:

IRWIN SHEPARD, Winona.
EDWARD SEARING, Mankato.
GEO. R. KLEEBERGER, St. Cloud.
LIVINGSTON C. LORD, Moorhead. [6-9]

THE

NATIONAL TRIBUNE,

Washington, D. C.

1897 TWENTIETH PEAR 1897

The People's Great Paper.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is now entering upon the 20th year of unprecedented success. It has won this success by sterling merit. It has demonstrated itself to be a journal of the very highest character. It is always loyal and true; it is absolutely reliable and exact in everything it says; its contents are always on the highest plane of literary and historical merit, and it has the

MOST DISTINGUISHED CONTRIBTORS, of any paper in the country. It is now publishing'

General Sherman's Memoirs.

to which it has the exclusive right. These are intensely interesting. Besides it has contributions on important events of the war from Maj.-Gen. L. A. Grant, of the famous Vermont Brigade; Maj.-Gen. R. W. Johnson, of the army of the Cumberland; Maj.-Gen. H. M. Plaisted, of the armies of the Potomac and the South, and many others of equal note.

Its columns are filled every week with accounts of thrilling interests of real happenings of the war by the men of every grade and rank who did the actual marching, digging and fighting of the great contest.

It has now entered upon a vigorous campaign for the passage of a

Service Pension Bill.

Every veteran, son of a veteran, and all interested in the true history of the war, should not fail to subscribe.

Every line in the the paper is well worth reading.

Subscription Price only $1.00 per Year

Address

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
1729 New York Ave.. WASHINGTON, D. C.

The National Tribune Library.

The National Tribune is publishing a series of handsome little booklets under this title, each of which is a condensed and absolutely correct presentation of facts and figures concerning the war of the rebellion. They are unequaled in their way, and have received the highest praise of competent authorities. Any one will be sent, postpaid, to any address on receipt of 5 cents. Send 5 cents for sample copy

THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS'

That the diseases of domestic animals, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, and POULTRY, are cured by Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics, is as true as that people ride on railroads, send messages by telegraph, or sew with sewing machines. It is as irrational to bottle, ball and bleed animals in order to cure them, as it is to take passage in a sloop from New York to Albany. Used in the best stables and recommended by the U. S. Army Cavalry Officers.

☞ 500 PAGE BOOK on treatment and care of Domestic Animals, and stable chart mounted on rollers, sent free.

VETERINARY

CURES { A.A. } Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation. Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever.
B. B.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism
C. C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges.
D. D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms.
E. E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia.
F. F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache.
G. G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages.
H.H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases.
I. I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange.
J. K.—Diseases of Digestion.
Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Vet. Cure Oil and Medicator, $7.00
Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), - .60

SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists; or Sent Prepaid anywhere and in any quantity on Receipt of Price.
HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO.,
Corner William and John Sts., New York.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for

Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,

and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO.,
Corner William and John Sts., New York.

GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS

CANNOT BE MADE FOR

$1 per Dozen

And I am not turning out cheap work.

My work is all first-class, and my prices reasonable: You cannot get first-class goods for third-class prices.

P. E. LYNNE,
Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

S. L. Collins,

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side'
CROOKSTON, - - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty

L. O'BRIEN, MASON.

Plain and Ornamental PLASTERING.

ACME, ADAMANT AND BLACKBOARDS
ALL KINDS OF CEMENT WORK.
ALL WORK WARRANTED
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. Address,
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CITY BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop
invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Aug. Miller & Co., TANNERS.

FUR DRESSING AND DYEING A SPECIALTY.

We dress all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, harness and shoes.
We pay good price for black steer, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes.
We also take orders for coats and robes making, and cleaning and repairing of old furs.]

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

CROOKSTON, - - - - - - - - MINNESOTA.

A. A. OLDS,

Plain - and - Ornamental - Painting,

Paper Hanging, Decorating and Kalsoming.

CROOKSTON, : : : : : : : MINNESOTA

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents. If paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

REAL estate begins to show an upward tendency which is very encouraging. The demand is increasing and this must soon restore this kind of property to something like its real value. It has been way below that for a long time.

THE striking coal-miners are getting tired of being idle and show a disposition to accept the 65 cent rate that has been offered by the mine-owners till Jan. 1st. While it is not quite all they demanded it is a concession in the right direction and better rates than they were getting.

AND now there is prospect of higher prices for corn. The Europeans are taking our corn in great quantities, and here is statistician B. W. Snow, of Chicago one of the ablest experts on crops in the country, with an estimate that the corn crop of the country will be no more than 1,800,000,000 bushels this year against 2,283,000,000 bushels last year. This means higher prices for corn. And yet silver continues to fall.

LET'S SEE! the free-coinage advocates last year promised the farmer $1,00 a bushel for wheat if they would dilute the currency of the country with silver, but admit they did not know how much the dollar would be worth. We know now how much it is worth—40 cents, yet the wheat is worth one dollar a bushel, and it is in good money too. This shows the wisdom of rejecting new-fangled theories without a careful test as to their probable effect when put into operation.

THE Minneapolis Evening Journal is trying very hard to shoulder the blame for the selection of Georgia marble with which to build the capital, upon Gov. Clough, and the Gov. comes back on that sheet loaded with very plain and emphatic English. People who know anything about the governor's wishes in the matter know that he has been first, last and all the time in favor of using only Minnesota stone in the capitol building and he is hot in the collar at the selection of Georgia stone.

THE name of Attorney Halvor Steenerson has been mentioned for U. S. District attorney. In fact the Minneapolis Evening Journal says that Halvor has the call and can have it if he wants it, as both Davis and Nelson favor the appointment of Mr. Steenerson, and Tim Byrnes, who has been all along regarded as the coming man, has given up the idea of accepting. Mr. Steenerson's name has been mentioned once before, years ago, and should he be appointed would fill the office creditably.

NOBODY but St. Paul seems satisfied with the action of the capitol committee and now we will see whether the balance of the state will tamely submit to see our best building made of foreign stone, when we have far better material right at home. Georgia marble may look a trifle nicer but it would be a lasting shame to deprive our own laborers of work they need by using it. If need be the legislature should be summoned to prevent this lasting disgrace to our state.

WELL, after all the blow and bluster about patronizing home industries, indulged in by the capitol commission, that body has at last awarded the contect to parties who propose to use Georgia marble for the outside of the building. It seems that St. Paul was not satisfied to have the building made wholly of Minnesota stone—was not handsome enough to suit her taste, and the "arguments" she used with the commission seems to have been more powerful than the wishes of the balance of the state. Rumors of injunctions and all sorts of things fill the air but time alone will demonstrate what will be done—if anything.

SILVER ORATOR BLAND has put his foot in it again. He has grown hot under the collar because of the "wheat-and-silver" talk of the anti-free-coinagists, and attempts to explain that the increase in wheat prices is simply the result of shortages abroad. In doing this, however, he gives away his whole argument about silver, for the statement that wheat is high because of a s ort supply is an admission that over-production would cause low prices. That is the whole story in a nutshell, Mr. Bland. The low prices of the past few years were the result of an increased supply and cheaper means of production and transportation.

GOVERNOR TILLMAN made some thrilling remarks the other day to a little band of free-silver Trojans in New York State. He told them that anybody who said prosperity was coming was miserably mistaken, and that the present boom in wheat and the general-prosperity movement was nothing but a "hot-balloon" affair, which would soon collapse into nothing. In fact, the wheat advance was simply a movement on the part of designing men to aid Mark Hanna's political aspirations, and anyway New Yorkers would suffer by it, for it would increase the price of their bread. If the Governor had half an eye for viewing the signs of the times, he could see that the day had passed for this kind of talk.

A CAREFUL estimate of the shortage of food supply in Europe shows that in rye and potatoes the conditions are as bad as in wheat. Rye is as important an article as wheat in many European countries, and the same is of course, true of potatoes. The shortage in wheat, rye, and potatoes in Euroe is now estimated as follows:

	Bushels
Wheat	300,000,000
Rye	325,000,000
Potatoes	1,000,000,000
	1,625,000,000

With a shortage of 1,625,000,000 bushels in the food supply of Europe, the silver orators are thinking of revising their calamity argument of last year.

THOSE statesmen who went abroad a couple of months ago to find out why Japan went to the gold standard can come home. Director Preston of the Mint Bureau, has told it in his table showing the values of foreign coins. The table shows that the Japanese silver yen, which was worth in 1888 75,3 cents, had in 1897 fallen to 48,8 cents, while the gold yen had not changed at all. This tells the story and Messrs Mantle and Dubois had as well come home and own up to the facts.

FARMERS may congratulate themselves that the Dingley law, which protects their production thoroughly, has gone into operation. The recent report of the Bureau of Statistics shows that the importation of 12 articles of farm product—wool, cotton, fibers, feathers, chicory, cattle, oranges, preserved fruit, hides, beans, rice, and sugar—during June, 1897, were more than 50 per cent, greater than in June, 1895, amounting to $23,500,000, against $15,400,000 the corresponding month of last year.

THE Times and Tribune are having a bit of a spat about the matter of the street fair printing. Mr. McKenzie, being secretary of the fair business, seems to have the advantage over the other papers for the work, but it would be the height of imposition, to them, for him to have the lion's share of it, for they all have to do a lot of gratuitous work for the fair, and printing and job work incident should be equally divided among the city papers. It has been understood all along that this would be the case and it is getting about time that the papers should begin on the work and the printing committee should get to work.

"In the coming campaign in the Greater New York, the canvass will be one of the fiercest and most momentous in the history of American politics. It will determine whether the great centre of American conservatism, wealth, and civilization, the second city of the world, is to be given over to the forces which last year fought madly for the destruction of the stability of the social system and of republican institutions, or is to be controlled by the elements in the community which represent its honor, enlightenment, and enterprise, its intelligence and its sanity."—New York Sun (Dem.)

Practise Economy.

In buying medicine as in other matters. It is economy to get Hood's Sarsaparilla because there is more medicinal value in Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other. Every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses and will average, taken according to directions, to last a month, while others last but a fortnight.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient.

Only Three Trains on Earth.

Worthy of comparison with the Burlington's, "Minneapolis and St. Paul, Chicago Limited." One in Europe. Two east of Chicago. None West.

So beautiful, so luxurious, so costly a train has never before been at the disposal of the traveling public of the Northwest.

Electric lighted. Steam heated. Wide vestibuled compartment sleepers, diner, buffet library car. No extra fares. [19-22]

HOUSE BREAKERS

"But They Didn't Saw The Wood"—Nor See The Money.

On Saturday evening at eight o'clock, Mr. C. P. Cahoon locked up his residence and went down to the city to enjoy the peaceful consciousness of a week's work well done and after enjoying an evening with a clear conscience at peace with all the world, returned at 10:30 to his quiet home with a view to wooing nature's sweet restorer—sleep. But when he came into the house he did not proceed to woo—not right away quick, for the sight that he saw drove all thoughts of sleep from his mind, for, lo! the despoiler had been there—the sanctity of his hearthstone had been ruthlessly invaded and scattered about the house were various and sundry evidences of a hurried visit from some sneak-thieves. His first thought, when he discovered what had occurred was: "Well, Charlie you are in for another church contribution," for he is custodian of the box and it with a goodly amount of money had been kept in a cupboard with no attempt at concealment. But what was his surprise on going to the cupboard to find that the box had been overlooked and the money was all there untouched by the despoiler. Later investigation showed that Charlie's shot gun had not fared so well—but had gone off with the sneakthieves—though not even the nearest neighbors heard it when it went off—a rain coat, and Charlie's old every-day hat also departed with a few other garments, also a tall stove-pipe hat belonging to grandpa Winslow. An every-day vest was next morning found outside the window that had evidently been dropped in the haste of their flight. Mr. Cahoon says that so far as he knows the robbery was not extensive but his wife, who is visiting relatives in New York, may have had some things taken that he knows not of. The thieves affected an entrance by breaking a window in the rear of the house. No clue has yet been obtained as to who are the guilty parties. It may have been hangers-on to the circus, but if such was the case it is remarkable that no other residences were touched.

The state fair is having lovely weather and great crowds are in daily attendance. Quite a number have found time to go from Polk county after all.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"Finest Train on Wheels."

That is what Mr. Pullman says of the Burlington's new train between Minneapolis and St. Paul and Chicago. Finished throughout in royal fashion, with wide vestibules, steam heat and electric light, and composed of compartment and standard, sleepers, buffet library car, chair cars and dining car, it is without an equal in this country or abroad. No extra fares. [19-22]

F. J. Duffy, of the East Grand Forks Courier, was in the city on Tuesday on business before the probate office. Duffy has made so great a success of the daily Courier that the Grand Forks dailies are beginning to open offices in East Grand Forks. The Courier is the largest daily in either field, and the largest in Polk county.

Baby's Second Summer

is the time that tries all the care of the mother and all the skill of maternal management. Baby comfort comes from fat; fat babies have nothing to do but to sleep and grow.

If your baby does not seem to prosper, if he does not gain in weight, you must get more fat there. A few drops of

Scott's Emulsion

each day will put on plumpness; fat outside, life inside, baby and mother both happy.

Your baby can take and relish Scott's Emulsion as much in summer as in any other season.

For sale by all druggists at 50c. and $1.00.

More Attractive than ever

GO BY ALL MEANS

Larger Premium List

In all Departments of the

Minnesota State Fair

Opens Sept. 6th. AT HAMLINE Closes Sept 11th.

This fair will be the cheapest education to the farmer of anything of this character ever seen in the Northwest.

Great Displays. Farmers Institutes Twin Cities Decorated.

Cheap Rates Via the

NORTHERN PACIFIC

The Farmers' Favorite Route

Call on our Agents anywhere **Chas. S. Fee,** General Passenger Agent.

ST. PAUL, - - - - - - - - - MINNESOTA

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

As we go to press the elevators quote 85 cents as the market price for 1 Hard. So far two cents above list price has been paid which would make wheat today 87.

Charlie Bang was at Grand Forks on Sunday.

Wheat took a drop of a few cents on Friday

Mrs. R. Purvis went to Argyle Friday for a visit.

Atty. Bennett was in from Fosston on Friday.

Auditor Gleason is enjoying a week at the state fair.

W. W. Fegan was in from Grand Forks on Tuesday.

Attorney H. Steenerson went to Fargo on Monday.

O. O. Narveson was down from Erskine this week.

W. E. Slocum is visiting at the state fair this week.

Prof. Sathre went out along the Fosston line this week.

Sheriff Lawrence went over to Grand Forks on Friday.

J. W. Wheeler went up to Thief River Falls last week.

L. S. Hancock of Euclid is attending the state fair this week.

Marcus Johnson was seen on change on Tuesday morning.

The Crookston gun club has gone to St. Paul after the pennant.

W. H. Pringle was over on Friday on business before the probate court.

C. C. Knappen, of the Fisher Bulletin, was in the city on Tuesday.

Mrs. Hitchcock, of Hudson, Wis., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. John Wyand.

Attorney J. E. Carpenter returned this week from a vacation visit to Dakota.

S. H. Gerber, a prominent merchant of Ada, was in the city on Friday.

Miss Helen Halvorson left for Chicago last week after her fall stock of millinery.

Gus. Schmidt went up to Marshal county to hunt chickens one day last week.

Ole Lukkason and W. C. Nash were over from East Grand Forks on Friday.

A gentle shower on Monday afternoon interfered with the threshing a good bit.

U. S. Marshal Henry brought in the witnesses in the Washington case on Friday.

The irrepressible Henry Keller, of Sauk Centre, was in the city Monday night.

Miss Irene Harris has returned from a visit to relatives and friends at Winnipeg.

Mayor S. S. Stadsvold was down from Fosston Sunday on his way to St. Paul.

Mrs. Allen McKinnon is at Wylie visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Powers.

Miss Tillie Walz left for a visit to friends at St. Paul and Mankato on Saturday evening.

Alderman T. A. Harris went to St. Paul to see the great show at Hamline—the state fair.

C. DeBruyn Kops and son were over from Grand Forks visiting friends this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Risch welcomed the arrived of a baby girl at their home on Tuesday afternoon.

R. G. Woodham went down to his farm near Fisher on Tuesday to look after the threshing operations.

September might as well be July or August judging from the extreme heat that has prevailed so far this month.

The Keystone farm is selling its '95 and '96 crops of wheat and flax at an average price of $1.00 a bushel all round.

Austin Larson is threshing out his wheat on the old Flanders place. The yield is reported to be 13 bushels to the acre.

Will Vannet took the full benefit of the shower on Monday afternoon while coming back from Grand Forks on his bike.

B. C. Jorgenson reports a yield of 17 bushels of wheat to the acre. This is one of the best yields we have heard of this season.

The new grist mill is all enclosed and will soon be ready for business It will no doubt receive ample patronage from the start.

W. J. Murphy, of the Minneapolis Tribune, was in the city on Monday looking after the affairs of the Crookston W. P. & L. Co.

Quite a number went down to Fisher on Friday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Plumb, the mother of Mrs. Thos. Johnstone, of this city.

The next attraction at the Grand will be the comic opera "Said Pasha," on Monday evening next by the Gilbert comic opera company.

It is reported that some of the cattle in Gentilly are infected with black-leg and that a quarantine is to be established at once.

The Crookston W. P. & L. Co. are replacing all its poles in the city by larger and heavier ones and are making rapid progress with the work.

A threshing machine near Red Lake Falls was burned up on Sunday. Not much profit on that Sunday job.

Wm. Wylie returned from Colorado last week. Thinks he has not met up with any country in all his travels that is better than old Polk county.

John G. Tenney was in from Fanny on Friday with one of his hands in a sling—the result of coming in contact with poison ivy or something of that nature.

Threshing was stopped by the high wind on Wednesday. The glass in one of the doors of the New York store was broken also by the door being blown shut.

Work on the new coalsheds on the Great Northern yards was suddenly suspended on Monday on a telegram from St. Paul, but was resumed again on Tuesday.

Polk county farmers, as a rule, are too busy with the grain—either threshing or stacking, to attend the state fair this year and not very many will attend.

Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers can be applied when at home, and is uniformly successful in coloring a brown or black. Hence its great popularity.

The banks and the post-office observed Labor Day on Monday—moreover the public schools did not open for business—all the balance of mankind worked as usual.

Gus Beaulieu was in from the White Earth reservation on Saturday to act as interperter in the Geo. Washington case before U. S. commissioner C. H. Mix.

Rev. Herman P. Fisher returned last Saturday morning from his vacation visit to the old Bay State, refreshed for his labors in the Congregational pulpit.

Octave Savard, of St. Paul, administrator of the estate of E. Langevin, was in the city last week in the interest of business in connection with that estate.

The street fair will be a booming success if good hard work will do it. The committees are all hard at work and are doing much to make the event highly successful.

Register Peterson has rented the Congregational parsonage and will bring his family up from Ada to reside in the city. The JOURNAL extends a hearty welcome.

Wheat closed the day on Friday at 84 cents in this market but went off a few cents on Saturday—on account of the circus and Louis James in the city same day—may be.

The hunting parties were numerous last week but the universal verdict is that chickens are very scarce this year, for some reason or other. Like wheat they don't verify the early prospects.

District Attorney Geo. O'Reilley was in on Saturday to prosecute the case against the Indian, Geo. Washington accused of killing another Indian on the Red Lake reservation last spring.

The two sons of K. D. Chase, Albert and K. D. Jr., left for home on Saturday night but K. D. remained awhile to transact business in the city, and maybe do a bit of hunting on the side.

Capt. Muir left for Chicago on the Northern Pacific on Monday evening. During his residence in this city he has made many warm friends who will wish him a happy and prosperous future.

City engineer Geo. Ralph has been confined to the house for the past week with an attack of typhoid fever, His mother came down from Red Lake Falls to help care for him. He is reported doing nicely.

Drayman A. Bloom was complaining around Monday morning. Had been sick all night with an attack akin to cholera morbus and was not feeling very bright afterwards. Howbeit he kept right along hauling goods.

A severe shower early on Monday morning delayed operations in the the threshing field a few hours. In the afternoon as the machines had nicely got to work pounding out the golden grain another shower put a stop to work for the day.

About all that can be heard on the streets now-a-days is the coming street fair. Every body seems deeply interested and it will be made a grand success if money and hard work can do it.

Mrs. Wm. Camplan was down from Angus on Monday. Says wheat is turning out about ten bushels to the acre as far as threshed so far. The straw looks heavy enough for double that amount.

Manager T. H. Bjoin has secured the Gilbert comic opera company for Monday evening Sept. 13th. This will be a great treat for lovers of the opera as the company is one of the best that travels.

The Espe boys, four of them, returned on Saturday from a big hunt of four days duration with more chickens than anybody. They struck a big lead somewhere and worked it for all it was worth.

We believe that the farmer who stacked his wheat this year will be largely the gainer—not only in price but on grade. Wheat always comes out of the stack in better order than shock threshed grain.

The state fair opened Monday under more favorable auspices than ever before. The exhibits are said to excel any former year in number and excellence. With good weather the fair will be a great success.

Chris Houston was in bright and early on Monday morning to get help for threshing oats. Says wheat is not turning out very well this year—although the straw is heavy enough for a big yield. Oats are doing better.

Mrs. T. A. Dunlava and Mrs. Hattie M. Stearns were registered at the Nicollet house in Minneapolis one day last week. They are prepared for work in the kindergarten and have, we learn, secured situations in that line.

Geo. Berthiaume reports a fine day's work in the hunting field one day last week. With Wm. Smith he succeeded in knocking down 52 birds which was not half bad considering that chickens are very numerous this year.

Rev. C. F. Kite has tendered his resignation of the pastorate of the Episcopal church to take place about Oct 1st. Mr. Kite has made many warm friends, not confined to his own church, who will regret to see him go.

The rains did not interfere with the threshing operations very extensively and the machines all resumed work bright and early on Tuesday morning. With good weather the threshing will soon be finished.

Geo. McLean jr., has engaged to buy wheat at and of the track near Euclid, on the N. P. extension, for Mike Malone this fall and was around the latter part of the week preparing to enter upon the discharge of his duties.

Dr. Carver with his famous diving horses will be one of the features of the Grand Forks Street fair. What's the matter with getting him to come here with the diving horses during our street fair? It would be a drawing card.

K. K. Austin has bought the old Knutson place, five miles east of the city, of Orrin and Egbert Daniels and will proceed to make a model farm of it. Knute has the means and the ambition to make a first-class farmer.

We want the address of every one that buys music. Our service prompt. Our terms the best. Write for them and catalogue. Teachers a specialty. Address. C. J. Dockstader, Music Dealer, 126 Jackson Street, Mankato, Minn.

The Field Minstrel troupe arrived on Tuesday morning and at 11:30 their band paraded the streets making a very fine appearance and eliciting very favorable comments from all who had the pleasure of seeing and hearing them. They are fine musicians.

On Monday morning, as engineer Kuhne was coming into the yard, his engine struck a box car that had been crowded part way off the switch into the main line, knocking the box car of its trucks and damaging the engine enough to send it to the repair shops at Barnesville.

Climax had a case of sudden and mysterious death. On Saturday a man took a room at the leading hotel saying that he did not feel well. He went to bed and sometime afterwards it was discovered that he was dead. The coroner was notified and the inquest developed that he died of cholera morbus;

Friday was one of the most disagreeable days that one could imagine. Not only was it extremely hot but the wind was high and the dust found its way everywhere in spite of the sprinkler that was kept as busy as it could be all day. It was a day to make the average of mankind extremely weary.

Manager Bjoin is determined that the amusement-loving public shall not lack for sufficient means to gratify their tastes if he can help it and to that end has secured some noted companies and is constantly on the look-out for more. He seems to be able to please everybody but the Times—and that may be a question of tickets.

The audience that greeted Louis James at the opera house last Saturday evening was a small but appreciative one. In the role of "Spartacus" Mr. James is immense and he should have had a full house. He is supported by a strong company, such a one as scarcely gets this far away from large cities and all who missed it missed one of the best of the season.

Cash for Oats.

Highest price paid for the new crop of oats. First to arrive will receive the best prices.

CROOKSTON OAT MEAL MILL.

A new floor is being laid at the police station. Two-inch plank will be put down first and on this the floor laid which will probably make the floor solid enough to hold anything that will have to be put therein. It might not do for jails and prisons in which desperadoes are confined but will answer the purpose for which it is needed all right enough.

Atty. W. E. Rowe, clerk M. Judge of the U. S. Land office and the JOURNAL foreman, A. E. McDonald engaged John Bergquist to go out on Saturday for a hunt. They went south ten or fifteen miles then drifted west to the residence of C. O. Espe, where they stayed over night, returning on Sunday. The JOURNAL enjoyed the products of the chase very extensively on Monday for which the boys have our profuse thanks.

In relation to the rumor that B. A. Strawbridge and R. S. Knudson were to start a normal school at Grafton, Mr. Strawbridge says that at no time has he entertained any such idea. His only interest in the matter was to get a settlement for the paraphernalia of the Grand Forks college on which he held a chattel mortgage to secure payment of the purchase money. Mr. Knudson did have an idea of starting a school at Grafton but gave it up. Mr. S. effected a settlement with Mr. K. and sold the outfit to other parties.

The kids assembled at the various school houses in the city on Tuesday morning for the commencement of the fall term of school. They have had a good long vacation and should return to their duties refreshed for earnest study. Some will approach the new term with regret that the pleasant vacation days are over and will regard their school duties as irksome, but they should remember that youth is the spring time of life—the time when the seed is sown, that shall make all their future life a blessing to them if they rightly improve their time in school.

Every day men are about from house to house in the city begging for cold victuals while at the same time owners of threshing outfits are begging for men to run their business and offering good wages. At such a time as this no one should ever give a tramp so much as a crust for as long as they are thus encouraged they will not work, but if their supplies were cut off they would be compelled to. The town was full of farmers looking for men on Monday morning but while there were apparently plenty of men out of work but few could be had. And yet there seems to be plenty who will encourage idleness by feeding these tramps.

The Washburn circus seemed to be playing in hard luck on Saturday. In addition to a number of clamorous tradesmen who wanted their little bills liquidated a number of the circus employes seemed to think they ought to have a little money on account of salary, the city wanted $100 for license and the railroad company wanted $250.00 on account for hauling the circus train. After various and sundry writs of attachment had issued, the management produced the stuff to liquidate the many bills and the show got away for Fargo very early on Sunday morning. Verily a circus is not always a picnic affair.

There was merry making in the house of Hamery, on Monday afternoon, when H. T. Gilbertson, a prominent hardware merchant of Erskine came to wed a daughter of the house. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. T. Burketh at the residence of the bride's parents, on Sampson's Woodland addition, in the presence of a few of the nearest friends of the family. The bride was one of the best among Polk county's corps of fair teachers, and it was while she was engaged in school work near Erskine that she won the heart of one of Polk county's most solid business men. The JOURNAL extends hearty congratulations.

While out hunting near Euclid last week, Emory Jerome, son of Frank Jerome, was the victim of an accident that might have proved more serious than it did. The boys were out in the evening after Jack rabbits when one of them, Eddie Morrisey stepped in a hole and fell to the ground discharging his gun, some of the shot striking young Jerome in the leg. Upon examination the injury appeared slight so the boys did not come home that night. Upon their return next day a physician examined and dressed the hurts and the boy is almost as good as new again.

The Al. G. Fields minstrel troupe held the boards on Tuesday evening and kept a fair sized audience highly entertained from 8:30 till 11 o'clock. Not a minute was allowed to go to seed and from the start to finish the fun was fast and furious. The Times on Monday remarked that this was not the original Fields company. Well, if that be true and the "original company" is better, we should like to hear it once. The fact is that Fields has three companys on the road—all equally good. All who heard this company were delighted with it.

Hon. B. Sampson, who was pounding out the golden grain on Monday morning, and had to lay by for the shower after dinner, improved the opportunity to come over to the city for a few needed supplies. In conversation with the JOURNAL he said that our crop has all along been largely over estimated, that while we have been credited with a 20 bushel crop at least we shall get only about an average of 10 bushels per acre. Said he: "I have for some time been saying that we were banking too heavily on our wheat yield this year, for while we have a very rank growth of straw it has not headed nor filled well. The average for the county will not exceed 10 bushels at the best.

Three hoboes were burned to death in the city jail at Conway, N. D. on Saturday night. They had been arrested and confined in the jail Saturday, and during the night set fire to the structure with the evident intention of escaping. By the time help arrived the building was nearly destroyed, one of the hoboes was already burned to death and the others so badly burned that they soon died. On Saturday morning a gang of toughs took possession of the town and began a systematic plundering of everything they could lay hands on. This brought on a fight with fire-arms during which several citizens were injured severely. Three of the toughs were secured and placed in jail with the result as noted above.

The Washburn circus arrived on Saturday morning late and it was very late when they had built their white city on the hill. The parade did not start till after 1:30 and the crowd that followed them back to the grounds was very small—for a circus crowd. They did not get a paying business here, due, probably, to the fact that we are now in the very midst of the wheat harvest and farmers are not going to leave their work in the field even for a circus. And it is the same everywhere in the Valley where they have showed. The manager was heard to say that they had dropped over $5000 during the past few weeks. The menagerie was light but the circus was a good one considering the hard luck they were playing in. They were very short-handed which caused vexatious delay in getting started. They managed to get through with it however; and get away all right.

Oh, How Thankful

Pain Was Maddening and Hope Had Been Abandoned—Wonderful Results of Purifying the Blood.

"A very severe pain came in my left knee, which grew worse and worse, and finally a sore broke out above the knee. It discharged a great deal and the pain from my thigh down was maddening. Large, hard, purple spots appeared on my leg. I suffered in this way for years, and gave up all hope of ever being cured. My wife was reading of a case like mine cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and she advised me to try it. I began taking it and when I had used a few bottles I found relief from my suffering. Oh, how thankful I am for this relief! I am stronger than I have ever been in my life. I am in the best of health, have a good appetite and am a new man altogether." J. P. MOORS, Lisbon Falls, Maine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

Preserving

And

Pickling

The most unpleasant season of the year, to the housewife, is now at hand. But like everything else that has to be done the sooner it is done the better it will be all around,

We handle everything needed for pickling and preserving in the choicest goods and at the lowest rates.

Call and get our Prices on Groceries

that are fresh, wholesome and pure.

Slocum's Grocery.

CLEARANCE SALE

To Make Room For our Fall Stock

No shop-worn goods. All seasonable, fashionable and up to date.

Lowest Cash Prices.

EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN. Main Street.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

I could see the white road that ran across the shoulder of Salisbury plain, unshaded for mile after mile, and, a dot in the middle distance, the back of the one porter returning to Framlynghame Admiral, if such a place existed till 7:45. The bell of a church invisible clanked softly. There was a rustle in the horse chestnuts to the left of the line and the sound of sheep cropping close.

The peace of Nirvana lay upon the land, and brooding in it, my elbow on the warm iron girder of the footbridge (it is a 40 shilling fine to cross by any other means), I perceived as never before how the consequences of our acts run eternal through time and through space. If we impinge never so slightly upon the life of a fellow mortal, the touch of our personality, like the ripple of a stone cast into a pond, widens and widens in unending circles across the eons till the faroff gods themselves cannot say where action ceases. Also, it was I who had silently set before the doctor the tumbler of the first class lavatory compartment now speeding Plymouthward. Yet I was, in spirit at least, 1,000,000 leagues removed from that unhappy man of another nationality who had chosen to thrust an inexpert finger into the workings of an alien life. The machinery was dragging him up and down the sunlit platform. The two men seemed to be learning polka mazourkas together, and the burden of their song, borne by one deep voice, was, "What did you give me the drink for?"

I saw the flash of silver in the doctor's hand. The navvy took it, and pocketed it with his left, but never for an instant did his strong right leave the doctor's coat collar, and as the crisis approached louder and louder rose his bull-like roar, "What did you give me the drink for?"

They drifted under the great 12 inch pinned timbers of the footbridge toward the bench, and, I gathered, the time was very near at hand. The stuff was getting in its work. Blue, white and blue again rolled over the navvy's face in waves, till all settled to one rich clay bank yellow and—that fell which fell.

I thought of the blowing up of Hell Gate, of the geysers in the Yellowstone park, of Jonah and his whale, but the lively original, as I watched it foreshortened from above, exceeded all these things. He staggered to the bench, the heavy wooden seat clamped with iron cramps into the enduring stone, and clung there with his left hand. It quivered and shook, as a breakwater pile quivers to the rush of landward racing seas. Nor was there lacking when he caught his breath the "scream of a maddened beach dragged down by the tide." His right hand was upon the doctor's collar, so that the two shook to one paroxysm, pendulums vibrating together, while I, apart, shook with them.

It was colossal, immense, but of certain manifestations the English language stops short. French only, the caryatid French of Victor Hugo, would have described it, so I mourned while I laughed, hastily shuffling and discarding inadequate adjectives. The vehemence of the shock spent itself, and the sufferer half fell, half knelt across the bench. He was calling now upon God and his wife, huskily, as the wounded bull calls upon the unscathed herd to stay. Curiously enough, he used no bad language; that had gone from him with the rest. The doctor exhibited gold. It was taken and retained. So, too, was the grip on the coat collar.

"If I could stand," boomed the giant, despairingly, "I'd smash you—you an your drinks. I'm dyin—dyin—dyin!"

"That's what you think," said the doctor. "You'll find it will do you a lot of good," and, making a virtue of a somewhat imperative necessity, he added: "I'll stay by you. If you'd let go of me a minute, I'd give you something that would settle you."

"You've settled me now, you d——d anarchist. Takin the bread out of the mouth of an English workin man. But I'll keep 'old of you till I'm well or dead. I never did you no 'arm. S'pose I were a little full. They pumped me out once at Guy's with a stummick pump. I could see that, but I can't see this 'ere, an it's killin of me by slow degrees."

"You'll be all right in half an hour. What do you suppose I'd want to kill you for?" said the doctor, who came of a logical breed.

" 'Ow do I know? Tell 'em in court. You'll get seven years for this, you body snatcher. That's what you are—a bloomin body snatcher. There's justice, I tell you, in England, and my union'll prosecute too. We don't stand no tricks with people's insides 'ere. They give a woman ten years for a sight less than this. An you'll 'ave to pay 'undreds an 'undreds of pounds, besides a pension to the missus. You'll see, you physickin furriner. Where's your license to do such? You'll catch it, I tell you."

Then I observed what I have frequently observed before, that a man who is reasonably afraid of an altercation with an alien has a most poignant dread of the operations of foreign law. The doctor's voice was flutelike in its exquisite politeness as he answered:

"But I've given you a very great deal of money, fif—£3, I think."

"An what's £3 for poisonin the likes of me? They told me at Guy's I'd fetch 20—cold—on the slates. Ouh, it's comin again."

A second time he was cut down by the foot, as it were, and the straining bench rocked to and fro as I averted my eyes.

It was the very point of perfection in the heart of an English May day. The unseen tides of the air had turned, and all nature was setting its face with the shadows of the horse chestnuts toward the peace of the coming night. But there were hours yet, I knew—long, long hours of the eternal English twilight—to the ending of the day. I was well content to be alive—to abandon myself to the drift of time and fate; to absorb great peace through my skin, and to love my country with the devotion that 3,000 miles of intervening sea bring to fullest flower. And what a garden of Eden it was, this fatted, clipped and washed land. A man could camp in any open field with more sense of home and security than the stateliest buildings of foreign cities could afford. And the joy was that it was all mine inalienably—groomed hedgerow, spotless road, decent gray stone cottage, serried spinney, tasseled copse, apple bellied hawthorn and well grown tree. A light puff of wind—it scattered flakes of may over the gleaming rails—gave me a faint whiff as it might have been of fresh cocoanut, and I knew that the golden gorse was in bloom somewhere out of sight. Linnæus had thanked God on his bended knees when he first saw a field of it, and, by the way, the navvy was on his knees too. But he was by no means praying. He was purely disgustful.

The doctor was compelled to bend over him, his face toward the back of the seat, and from what I had seen I supposed the navvy was now dead. If that were the case, it would be time for me to go, but I knew that so long as a man trusts himself to the current of circumstance, reaching out for and rejecting nothing that comes his way, no harm can overtake him. It is the contriver, the schemer, who is caught by the law, and never the philosopher. I knew that when the play was played destiny herself would move on from the corpse, and I felt very sorry for the doctor.

In the far distance, presumably upon the road that led to Framlynghame Admiral, there appeared a vehicle and a horse, the one ancient fly that almost every village can produce at need. The thing was advancing, unpaid by me, toward the station; would have to pass along the deep cut lane below the railway bridge and come out on the doctor's side. I was in the center of things, so all sides were alike to me. Here, then, was my machine from the machine. When it arrived, something would happen or something else. For the rest I owned my deeply interested soul.

The doctor, by the seat, turned so far as his cramped position allowed, his head over his left shoulder, and laid his right hand upon his lips. I threw back my hat and elevated my eyebrows in the form of a question. The doctor shut his eyes and nodded his head slowly twice or thrice, beckoning me to come. I descended cautiously, and it was as the signs had told. The navvy was asleep, empty to the lowest notch, yet his hand clutched still the doctor's collar, and at the lightest movement (the doctor was really very cramped) tightened mechanically as the hand of a sick woman tightens on that of the watcher. He had dropped, squatting almost upon his heels, and falling lower had dragged the doctor over to the left.

The doctor thrust his right hand, which was free, into his pocket, drew forth some keys and shook his head. The navvy gurgled in his sleep. Silently I dived into my pocket, took out one sovereign and held it up between finger and thumb. Again the doctor shook his head. Money was not what was lacking to his peace. His bag had fallen from the seat to the ground. He looked toward it and opened his mouth, O shape. The catch was not a difficult one, and when I had mastered it the doctor's right forefinger was sawing the air. With an immense caution I extracted from the bag such a knife as they use for cutting collops off legs. The doctor frowned and with his first and second fingers imitated the action of scissors.

Again I searched and found a most diabolical pair of cook nosed shears, capable of vandyking the interior of elephants. The doctor then slowly lowered his left shoulder till the navvy's right wrist was supported by the bench, pausing a moment as the spent volcano rumbled anew. Lower and lower the doctor sank, kneeling now by the navvy's side, till his head was on a level with and just in front of the great hairy fist, and—there was no tension on the coat collar. Then light dawned on me.

Beginning a little to the right of the spinal column, I cut a huge demilune out of his new spring overcoat, bringing it round as far under his left side (which was the right side of the navvy) as I dared. Passing thence swiftly to the back of the seat and reaching between the spines, I sawed through the silk faced front on the left hand side of the coat till the two cuts joined.

Cautiously as the box turtle of his native heath the doctor drew away sideways and to the right with the air of a frustrated burglar coming out from under a bed and stood up free—one black diagonal shoulder projecting through the gray of his ruined overcoat. I returned the scissors to the bag, snapped the catch and held all out to him as the wheels of the fly rung hollow under the railway arch.

I came at a foot pace past the wicket gate of the station, and the doctor stopped it with a whisper. It was going some five miles across country to bring home from church some one—I could not catch the name—because his own carriage horses were lame. Its destination happened to be the one place in all the world that the doctor was most burningly anxious to visit, and he promised the driver untold gold to drive to some ancient flame of his—Helen Blazes, I think she was called.

"Aren't you coming, too?" he said, bundling his overcoat into his bag.

Now the fly had been so obviously sent to the doctor and to no one else that I had no concern with it. Our roads, I saw, divided, and there was, further, a need upon me to laugh.

"I shall stay here," I said. "It's a very pretty country."

"My God!" he murmured as softly as he shut the door. And I felt that it was a prayer.

Then he went out of my life, and I shaped my course for the railway bridge. It was necessary to pass by the bench once more, but the wicket was between us. The departure of the fly had waked the navvy. He crawled on to the seat and with malignant eyes watched the driver flog down the road.

"The man inside of that," he called "'as poisoned me. 'E's a body snatcher. 'E's comin back again when I'm cold. 'Ere's my evidence."

He waved his share of the overcoat, and I went my way because I was hungry. Framlynghame Admiral village is a good two miles from the station, and I waked the holy calm of the evening every step of that way with shouts and yells, casting myself down in the flank of the good green hedge when I was too weak to stand. There was an inn—a blessed inn with a thatched roof and peonies in the garden—and I ordered myself an upper chamber in which the Foresters held their courts, for the laughter was not all out of me. A bewildered woman brought me ham and eggs, and I leaned out of the mullioned window and laughed between mouthfuls. I sat long above the beer and the perfect smoke that followed till the light changed in the quiet street and I began to think of the 7:45 down and all that world of Arabian Nights I had quitted.

Descending, I passed a giant in moleskins who filled the low ceiled taproom. Many empty plates stood before him, and beyond them a fringe of the Framlynghame Admiralty, to whom

A second time he was cut down by the foot.

he was unfolding a wondrous tale of anarchy, of body snatching, of bribery and the valley of the shadow from the which he was but newly risen. And as he talked he ate, and as he ate he drank, for there was much room in him, and anon he paid royally, speaking of justice and the law, before whom all Englishmen are equal and all foreigners and anarchists vermin and slime.

On my way to the station he passed me with great strides, his head high among the low flying bats, his feet firm on the packed road metal, his fists clinched and his breath coming sharply. There was a beautiful smell in the air—the smell of white dust, bruised nettles and smoke, that brings tears to the throat of a man who sees his country but seldom—a smell like the echoes of the lost talk of lovers; the infinitely suggestive odor of an immemorial civilization. It was a perfect walk, and lingering on every step I came to the station just as the one porter lighted the last of a truckload of lamps and set them back in the lamproom while he dealt tickets to four or five of the population who, not contented with their own peace, thought fit to travel. It was no ticket that the navvy seemed to need. He was sitting on the bench, wrathfully grinding a tumbler into fragments with his heel. I abode in obscurity at the end of the platform, interested as ever, thank heaven, in my surroundings. There was a jar of wheels on the road. The navvy rose as they approached, strode through the wicket and laid a hand upon a horse's bridle that brought the beast up on his hireling hind legs. It was the providential fly coming back, and for a moment I wondered whether the doctor had been mad enough to revisit his practice.

"Get away! You're drunk," said the driver.

"I'm not," said the navvy. "I've been waitin 'ere hours an hours. Come out, you beggar inside there."

"Go on, driver," said a voice I did not know—a crisp, clear, English voice.

"All right," said the navvy. "You wouldn't 'ear me when I was polite. Now, will you come?"

There was a chasm in the side of the fly, for he had wrenched the door bodily off its hinges and was feeling within purposefully. A well booted leg rewarded him, and there came out, not with delight, hopping on one foot, a round and gray haired Englishman, from whose armpits dropped hymnbooks, but from his mouth an altogether different service of song.

"Come on, you bloomin body snatcher. You thought I was dead, did you?" roared the navvy. And the respectable gentleman came accordingly, inarticulate with rage.

" 'Ere's a man murderin the squire," the driver shouted, and fell from his box upon the navvy's neck.

To do them justice, the people of Framlynghame Admiral, so many as were on the platform, rallied to the call in the best spirit of feudalism. It was the one porter who beat the navvy on the nose with a ticket punch, but it was the three third class tickets who attached themselves to his legs and freed his captive.

"Send for a constable! Lock him up!" said that man, adjusting his collar. And unitedly they cast him into the lamproom and turned the key, while the driver mourned over the wrecked fly.

Till that moment the navvy, whose only desire was justice, had kept his temper nobly. Then he went Berserk before our amazed eyes. The door of the lamproom, generously constructed, would not give an inch, but the window he tore from its fastenings and hurled outward. The one porter counted the damage in a loud voice, and the others, arming themselves with agricultural implements from the station garden, kept up a ceaseless winnowing before the window, themselves backed close to the wall, and bade the prisoner think of the jail. He answered little to the point, so far as they could understand, but seeing that his exit was impeded he took a lamp and hurled it through the wrecked sash. It fell on the metals and went out. With inconceivable ve-

Looking like rockets in the gloom.

locity the others, 15 in all, followed, looking like rockets in the gloom, and with the last (he could have had no plan) the Berserk rage left him as the doctor's deadly brewage waked up under the stimulus of violent exercise and a very full meal to one last cataclysmal exhibition, and we heard the whistle of the 7:45 down.

They were all acutely interested in as much of the wreck as they could see, but the station smelt to heaven of oil, and the engine skittered over broken glass like a terrier in a cucumber frame. The guard had to hear of it, and the squire gave his version of the brutal assault, and heads were out all along the carriages as I found me a seat.

"What is the row?" said a young man as I entered. "Man drunk?"

"Well, the symptoms, so far as my observation has gone, more resemble those of Asiatic cholera than anything else," I answered slowly and judiciously, that every word might carry weight in the appointed scheme of things. Up till then, you will observe, I had taken no part in that war.

He was an Englishman, but he collected his belongings as swiftly as had the American ages before and leaped upon the platform crying: "Can I be of any service? I'm a doctor."

From the lamproom I heard a wearied voice wailing, "Another bloomin doctor!" And the 7:45 carried me on a step nearer to eternity by the road that is worn and seamed and channeled with the passions and weaknesses and warring interests of man who is immortal and master of his fate.

THE END.

Plucking Fowls.

Plucking fowls may be easily and quickly accomplished in this way: As soon as the bird is dead immerse it in a pail of very hot water, the water to cover all the feathers. One minute is usually long enough to keep the fowl under hot water. Too long soaking is liable to discolor the skin. After this hot bath the feathers are so loosened that they can be almost rubbed off. The bird is then rinsed in cold water and wiped with a soft cloth. It should then be put into a cotton bag kept for this purpose and hung in a cool place. When fowls are not to be used at once, they should always be loosely rolled in cloth or paper to keep them from turning dark. Ducks cannot be managed in this way, as their feathers contain so much oil that the water does not penetrate them.—New York Sun.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

A BEGGAR'S ARTIST.

LIVES IN A CELLAR AND PAINTS SIGNS FOR MENDICANTS.

He Makes a Good Living and Would Rather Be a Painter For Beggars Than a Beggar Painter—How the Pictures Are Used and What He Charges For Them.

A new school of art has been discovered. So far as known, this city has its sole professor, and he is as odd as his art. But this is the source whence come the thrilling pictures which the beggar, maimed, halt or blind, displays when he mournfully relates just how he was injured and strives to impress upon the charitable how deserving he is of aid.

In one of the shabbiest streets of the city, away down in a basement, a flickering gas flame lights the studio of this queer genius. It is a place of business such as would appall the well dressed banker, but it is no exaggeration to say that its occupant has an income which many more pretentious painters would rejoice to receive.

Technique and perspective meet with small consideration at the hands of this king of the beggars, for such he seems to be. To watch ingress and egress of his patrons would give a stranger the impression that some philanthropist had established a charity hospital in the basement.

When the writer paid a visit to this unique studio the other day, the artist was found attired in a pair of overalls and a greasy woolen shirt, as guiltless of ornamentation at the neck as was the neck itself of acquaintance with soap and water. A bushy beard that had evidently been brown in other days covered the lower portion of the artist's face, and his shocky hair stood up in indignant protest against the possibility of invasion by brush or comb. From under rather bushy brows a keen pair of eyes looked out. Mind was decidedly in evidence; conventionality was below par. Both cleanliness and godliness were quite ignored.

The furniture of the studio consisted of an old couch covered with a material which in days gone by had probably been very pretty chintz. Now it was thoroughly disguised by the accumulation of dirt. A real rag carpet covered the floor, but not a single picture was hung upon the walls, although standing about the room were several pictures in various stages of progress. Permission was asked to examine them, and they were well worth seeing.

One was a lurid representation of a powder explosion. So realistic was the picture that if you cared to place your finger on what were alleged to be burning grains of powder you could feel that the grains were there, though the artist denied that that was the intention. He said the painting was intended for a patron of his with two wooden legs, substitutes for the pair that a powder explosion robbed him of. The object of the painting was to show the charitable stranger just how it happened, and the artist said that in his mind there was no doubt that his legless patron would greatly benefit by the scene thus placed on canvas.

There was another picture, which represented the blowing up of a man-of-war. The flames that spouted from the decks of the unfortunate vessel were far more red than the light that shines from the chimneys of an iron mill at night. Nature has never succeeded in producing anything quite so glowing as unmitigated red paint, and there was no lack of it in this picture. The persons who were sailing about in the air seemed to have suffered frightful injuries, and the artist said that this was purely to invoke sympathy for his customer, who was supposed to be one of the actors in the scene so graphically portrayed.

The price of such paintings varies from $3 to $12. The artist can complete one in about 1 1-2 hours, if he does not hurry. If it is a rush order, the work can be concluded within an hour, though in that case the price is increased somewhat. When asked if he made much money by this sort of work, the artist replied that he did; that he gained more than many painters who were striving to do great things are able to secure. His patrons were generally prompt pay—indeed the usual terms are cash on delivery.

As for embarking in higher art, the artist would have none of it. He tersely remarked that he would rather be a painter for beggars than a beggar painter, and as he waved a goodby there was a contented look on his face, which showed that he meant exactly what he said.—Philadelphia Press.

Rhea Fiber.

The claim is put forth by the London Times that the Gomess process for treating the rhea fiber is completely successful in rendering that plant a most valuable source of textile material. This process adopts zincate of soda for the elimination of the resins and effects it without the slightest injury to the fiber. After the "ribbons" or strips of bark have been freed from dirt they are placed in weak acid baths for a night. Next morning they are passed through a mild alkaline bath and then boiled in weak solutions of caustic soda to which zinc has been added. When washed and dried by the usual mechanical means, the fibers emerge as a long silky floss, entirely free from the cuticle and resinous gums in which they were imbedded, being also clean, white and ready for the comb of the spinner. They likewise take the most attractive dyes and can be worked into every variety of fabric, from the finest quality of velvets to cheap drills and delicate laces. The combined lightness and toughness of the fiber render it peculiarly suitable for tents and ship canvas, and three-fifths more cloth of equal strength can be produced from rhea than from the same weight of linen—that is, 1,000 yards of rhea canvas weighs only as much as 600 yards of linen, its durability and resisting power to strain being also much greater.

OFFERED A SQUARE GAME.

How a Young Lawyer Collected Bills From Chicago Gamblers.

A young attorney just starting out in his profession in Chicago was commissioned to collect a number of bills by a prominent tailor of the town. All these accounts were against gamblers. Some of them had been sued on and judgment had been obtained. These judgments, however, had not been collected. A liberal percentage was offered the lawyer if he could succeed in collecting any of them. The attorney had his own notion as to how to go to work on these accounts and listened to the tailor's advice about "going for them hot" with a dubious smile.

He selected a bill of $75 for one suit of clothes against a quite noted knight of the green cloth and proceeded to try his plan. Calling on this man, he told him that he had not come to threaten him with a lawsuit or to bluff him; that if the bill was correct he would call at any time the debtor would designate for a part or the whole of the bill; that if the debtor would say he would not pay the bill the lawyer would not call again; that all he asked was a square deal; that he would call only when the debtor made an appointment to pay money, as he did not propose to inaugurate a system of "dunning."

The gambler heard him through with a perfectly impassive face and then said: "That's fair. The other collectors didn't know their business. They tried to bluff me, and they 'dunned' me. Your game is a square one, and I'll give it a whirl. Here is my card. Call Tuesday, and I will pay you half. Have you got any more bills against the boys?"

On being told of the other accounts he sat down, took a dozen of his cards, wrote across them "O. K.," and said to the attorney, "Hand one of these to each man you go to, tell him your game and you will get your money."

The lawyer did so. In not one single instance was a bill repudiated, and in every case all appointments and agreement to pay were kept with scrupulous fidelity. Every account was finally paid to the last penny, and the tailor wondered at the collection of these, to him, desperate accounts.—San Francisco Chronicle.

MILLIONS OF BUTTONS.

A Man of Figures Makes Some Calculations on the Subject.

We live in an age of buttons. The people of the British isles unbutton 400,000,000 buttons every night when they prepare for bed, and next morning rebutton the same number, unless a few millions have been lost in the struggle, says an English writer.

The world has become so accustomed to buttons that it has forgotten that there was ever a time when buttons were unknown. It is safe to say that 99 out of 100, if asked to name the date of the first button, would anticipate the actual date by several centuries. In the fourteenth century there were buttons, but no buttonholes. They were purely ornamental, lacking buttonholes, and the question voluntarily arises how our ancestors managed to keep respectably covered.

Two hundred years ago there were not as many buttons in the world as could be found in a small old clothes shop today, and even those were made by hand. It was not until 1745 that any considerable manufactory was established. In that year the famous Soho works were opened at Birmingham, where steel buttons were made of such beauty and finish as to command a price of £140 a gross, or £1 apiece.

In these modern days we are apt to boast that this is an age of paper, pointing at the same time to paper wheels, paper boots, paper carpets and the thousand and one novel uses made of this material as proof of our assertion. It is a curious fact that as far back as 1784 we find mention of paper buttons.

Flowers Made of Bread.

One of the latest, and certainly most effective, methods of making artificial flowers is the use of fresh bread.

All that is required is a loaf of fresh bread, some wire and a little coloring matter. According to a well known maker of artificial flowers in the west end of London, this novel method is likely to supersede all others. Not only do these bread flowers look exactly like the real article when freshly made, but as the bread grows stale the flowers assume a slightly withered appearance, which is almost identical with that of a flower beginning to fade.

As a rule, ordinary artificial flowers can at once be detected by the unnaturally bright and fresh appearance they present after being in the heated atmosphere of a ballroom or elsewhere for several hours, but the fading power of bread flowers practically insures them against detection, even from the eyes of an expert.—London Answers.

Hanged and Varnished.

An English custom of not so long ago was to hang smugglers on gibbets arranged along the coasts and then tar the bodies that they might be preserved a long while as a warning to other culprits. As late as 1822 three men thus varnished could have been seen hanging before Dover castle. Sometimes the process was extended to robbers, assassins, incendiaries and other criminals. John Painter, who fired the dockyard at Portsmouth, was first hanged and then tarred in 1776. From time to time he was given a fresh coat of varnish and thus was made to last nearly 14 years. The weird custom did not stop smuggling or other crime, but no doubt it worked some influence as a preventive.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The expression used by the prophet Joel with regard to the locusts—that "they darkened the sun"—has often been corroborated by subsequent observers. Even in southern Europe swarms of locusts have been seen in such numbers that they quite obscured the light of the sun.

HARVEST OF HAIR.

HOW THE COUPEURS GATHERED IT FROM THE HEADS OF THE POOR.

Wiles Employed to Get a Woman to Part With Her "Chief Glory"—There Was Always a Sure Market, For False Hair Was Worn by All Fashionable Ladies.

History records the fact that in 1082, in England, long, flaxen hair was purchased from the head at 10 shillings an ounce, while other fine hair fetched from 5 to 7 shillings for the same quantity, and within the present century the heads of whole families in Devonshire were let out by the year at so much per poll, a periwig maker of Exeter going round at certain periods to cut the locks, afterward oiling the skull of each bereft person. That the use of false hair as an aid to feminine beauty was not unknown to the ancients is well proved. The Greeks, Romans and Egyptians, long before the dawn of the Christian era, resorted to the wearing of tresses obtained from other persons' heads. They even went so far as to paint bald heads so as to represent them as covered with short hair, also marble caps so painted were worn. A valuable merchandise in the blond hair of German women is mentioned in ancient Roman history.

A question that has doubtless often presented itself is, Where did all this hair come from? This question I will endeavor to answer. With the coming of spring in the midlands and west of France appeared what may fitly be termed a singular class of nomadic individuals, armed with long, iron tipped staves and bearing heavy packs of merchandise upon their backs. At first glance one would have taken them to be ordinary hawkers, yet merchandise was but an accessory to their strange industry. They were the coupeurs, the reapers of a hirsute harvest.

Armed with long, keen shears, they went their way seeking the tresses of willing victims dwelling in outlying hamlets and villages of peasant France, and a laborious business it was. From "dewy morn" until the shadows of night gathered thickly they did their 10 or 15 miles a day—often fruitlessly and with empty stomachs, their only bed the wayside. In Auvergne these seekers after hair were known as chimneurs. The Bretons called them margoulins. These terms have not fit English parallels.

These curious journeymen exerted every effort to gain their ends—a good head of hair—the former preferring the local fairs as a workroom, the latter choosing to visit the dwellings of their possible clients. In summer the Brittany margoulin was often seen going through the streets, carrying his long staff, from which hung twists of hair, while he cried in doleful tones the well known "Piau, piau!" at the sound of which the cottagers, with an itching desire to possess some of his gewgaws, attracted the wanderer's attention. He was only too pleased to dazzle their eyes with his many colored wares, and the bargaining was not slow to begin. While the women fingered his goods the margoulin weighed her tresses with his hand, a proceeding at which he was adept through long practice. The bargain ended, the woman yielded her abundant locks in return for a few yards of cotton stuff or a gay petticoat, to which, thanks to the progress of civilization, the coupeur had to add a small sum of money. Sometimes the transaction was not completed without much discussion on both sides. Very often the coupeur had to return to the charge owing to female indecision, and he was more than happy when sure that a tardy remorse would not rob him of half his coveted trophy.

Until the authorities intervened, cutting was conducted in public as an amusement for onlookers, it being considered highly entertaining to hear 10 or 12 rival coupeurs eulogizing their wares, each protesting his to be far superior to his fellow's. The prohibition of this custom drove the hair harvesters to erect tents, rent for the day unoccupied shops, cellars, stables or any corner they could find wherein to establish themselves. Sticks were then stuck up, from them being suspended petticoats as a lure, as an indication of what could be had in exchange for tresses; to the petticoats were attached twists of hair as trademarks. The ruse succeeded, peasants halted, casting envious glances at the multicolored garments. They were handled and even tried on, thus affording an opportunity to the coupeurs to flatter their fair customers—who did not long rest—and victory rewarded the cute buyers. In Auvergne—where the coupeurs were most numerous—the greatest harvest was reaped on St. John's day. The ingathering extended from April to September, during which month the butchers, bakers, locksmiths, etc., forsook their ordinary avocations for that of the coupeur, returning to their legitimate trades with the coming of the dead season. The hair of different countries was distinguished by certain qualities. For instance, that of Auvergne was the coarsest; the finest and most flaxen from Belgium; the blackest and longest from Italy, while that procured in Brittany was the most beautiful, though least well cared for.—Hearth and Home.

Classical Boston.

General Horace Porter in the course of a recent speech said, "Boston is not a city; it is a state of mind." This declaration was greeted with laughter by unthinking New Yorkers, who failed to see General Porter's point. He meant that as much mind is found in Boston as in an average state. We thank General Porter.—Boston Transcript.

Palmistry has been practiced in the east from time immemorial. The palmisters claim that several allusions in the book of Job indicate a knowledge of this art.

Some kinds of wasp honey are extremely poisonous, a few grains causing a kind of delirium.

CLOTHES IMMORTAL.

Made So For Economizing People by a Gotham Industry.

It's easy to be a well dressed man nowadays. If one saves up his old clothes until he accumulates a few suits and then follows the example of his rich friends here, he will soon find out how they pose as howling swells at comparatively little outlay. It costs only $25 a year to look like a man who owns a valet, providing one has the costumes to start on. In a skyscraping structure a suit of sumptuous offices is occupied by the clerical staff of a concern which is engaged in keeping the clothes of some of our worthiest and most influential citizens in repair. A large factory down town, employing a small army of scourers, pressers and menders, is kept in constant operation, and the wagons of the company may be seen daily covering regular routes in the best parts of the city. So sensitive are the patrons of the concern, however, lest their economical proclivities become known to neighbors that nothing more than the ambiguous title of the firm is painted on the vehicle.

A lady with a pronounced French accent manages this part of the business. From her it was learned that a yearly subscription fee of $25, payable in advance, entitles any ordinary American citizen to membership in this concern, by means of which his clothes at least can jostle up against those of the Four Hundred. On paying the fee the members are entitled to all the services required to keep their wardrobe in repair and presentable condition. The chests are allotted to him, upon which his name and address are printed. One of these remains at his home, while the other is at the factory. Wagons call at the houses of patrons of the company twice a week, if necessary and collect the clothes which have been placed in the chest, at the same time leaving a chest full of clothes, carefully mended and pressed ready for wear. One young man who has been a patron of the novel establishment for some time says that it works like a charm, and his apparel bears out his statement. Of course the tailors, the old clothes gatherers and the servants who have strutted in the cast off garments of their masters don't like the innovation, but it is a necessity of the times. Keeping up appearance is a great business here, and this new clothes fixing scheme is a regular boon to lots of men who travel on shape and style.—New York Letter in Pittsburg Dispatch.

BIRDS OF ILL NATURE.

The Cruelty of Swans as Displayed Toward Other Fowls.

Among those birds which stay at home, especially the most domesticated, there is often an exhibition of unkindness seemingly unaccountable, says a writer in The Cornhill Magazine. The graceful swan, e. g., is one of the most ungracious in its ways. Not only (in the breeding season) does a male bird resent the intrusion of a strange gentleman, but it will spend the day in driving off from its domain any unlucky geese, which might be plainly assumed to have no designs upon its domestic arrangements and have, indeed, no desire beyond that for a comfortable wash and swim. It will also pursue even the most innocent of newborn ducklings while they unwittingly rejoice in an early taste of their common element.

When an only child has passed out of the cygnet stage of life and grown to full physical if not mental maturity, father and mother swans have been known to fall upon and deliberately beat it to death with wing and beak. The gratified parents swam gracefully about the mere in which they lived, while the great white corpse of their son lay, battered and dead, upon the shore. The following year, after another had been born to them and in infancy carried upon his mother's back, they began to treat him so roughly that, not being pinioned like them, he wisely flew away and we saw him no more. Curiously enough, geese which have experienced rudeness from swans in the lusty spring have been known to retaliate in the calmer autumn, when the fierceness of their enemy had become mitigated. I have seen a gander leap upon the back of a once arrogant swan and pound away at it in the full enjoyment of gratified revenge.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Thermometers.

At times of severe frost many persons not skilled in the use of thermometers report remarkably low temperatures. These are often due to the thermometric liquid having partly evaporated from the main column and condensed at the end of the tube farthest from the bulb, the thermometer then reading just as many degrees too low as there are degrees of spirit at the top of the tube. Good thermometers are just as liable to this error as common ones, and therefore every one using a spirit minimum thermometer must be on the alert. Generally the owner can restore the thermometer without sending it back to the maker. Grasp the thermometer firmly, resting a finger on the tube so that there be no vibration, and, holding the bulb downward, give several strong, pendulous swings. This will usually send the spirits from the top and send the index into the bulb. Stand the thermometer bulb downward for an hour, then reverse it and very gently shake the index out of the bulb and let it slide to the end of the column, when the thermometer will be as good as new.—New York Ledger.

Fly Feet.

The means by which a fly can creep up a pane of glass or walk on a ceiling have long been the subject of contention among scientists, some claiming that the fly foot is a sucker, others that adhesion is effected by the aid of a viscous fluid exuding from the foot, and others again that the fly walks by means of a ciliary apparatus which answers the purpose of a hook.

1877. 1897.

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Polk County Journal,

Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

Mr. A. McArty left for Bemidji on Wednesday morning with the expectation of doing a few good jobs of painting for Beltrami's county seat.

F. O. Sibley left on Wednesday for St. Hilaire. He has been engaged by the McCormick Harvester Co. to attend to their collections in the territory surrounding St. Hilaire and Thief River Falls. J. L. Bush, our at one time depot agent, will have the business about Fosston and Erskine.

A large quantity of tools necessary for making repairs on logging dams and roads arrived here on Tuesday consigned to Mr. S. C. Bagley, who returned the previous evening from St. Paul where he had been completing arrangements for logging on the Clearwater again this winter. Three or four thousand dollars' worth of work will be done in improving the facilities for logging this winter by Mr. Bagley.

A man named Larson, from Hill River who was last seen on Sunday after a week's spree and it was supposed had gone home, was found under a wood pile in the north part of town by some boys this afternoon almost dead. He was brought to the town hall and Dr. Umland is attending him with every prospect of bringing him out alive, Larson (whose others name we are unable to learn) recently received a considerable sum of money from Sweden but it appears to be doing him no good.

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.

Frank Gravel, Anthony Kelley's representative, was doing the town Thursday.

Everybody who could get away has been "plumming" this week.

The fixtures for the new bank arrived Tuesday and were placed in the rear of Hamilton Bros,' store.

Miss Edith Herrick left for Grand Forks Tuesday where she expects to make her future home. The best wishes of her host of friends go with her.

Andrew Malmberg tied his horse in front of the barber shop Tuesday morning. The horse broke loose and started for home at a Star Pointer gait. He left his bridle with the barber.

Died, in the town of Roome, on Thursday, Sept. 2, after a lingering illness, Erle Anderson, aged about 50 years. The deceased was an old resident. having lived in the that town about twenty years. He leaves a wife and children. The funeral occurs to-day.

Died, at Neby, on Monday, Aug, 30, 1897, H. C. Sands, aged 35 years. The deceased was a single man and an old resident of Neby, hving run a store there for several years. The funeral occurred Tusday and was largely attended.

Died, in this village, on Wednesday, Sept, 1, 1897, after an illness of several weeks Mrs. Plumb, wife of Richard J. Plumb, aged 52 years.

The deceased was born in London England, in the shadow of St. Paul's cathedral, May 12, 1845, and was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Grange, well-to-do Scotch people. Here she met and married R. J, Plumb, and moved with him to the United States. they came to Fisher March 17, 1882, where they have since resided. By her kindness Mrs. Plumb won many friends who sympathize deeply with Mr. Plumb in his bereavement.

The funeral took place Friday at 2 p. m. from their residence.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

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PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

Miss Minnie Vannet will teach the school in the Scott district this fall.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Schmidt, and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Riedesel, of Crookston, attended the grand opening at the Fertile House and seemed to enjoy themselves to the fullest extent.

A. Halvorson, of Fosston, visited his daughter, Mrs. A. L. Sparhy here Tuesday.

J. S. Nichols finished threshing his wheat Saturday. Out of 200 acres he secured 2700 bushels which will grade No. I Northern.

Threshing help is not very plentiful in this neighborhood. The string of men and teams that pass through here every day would fare much better by stopping here than going to Dakota where it is a case of 16 to 1—sixteen men to one job.

The yield of wheat on Ole Tysse's place which adjoins town, averaged a little over 15 bushels. It was expected it would go about 20 bushels.

The chicken season opened yesterday and about a dozen different parties went out from here early in the morning. While same bagged a good number others met with poor success. The crop is not very large and 25 chickens to a hunting party will be considered a good days shoot this fall.

Will Vannett was down from Crookston yesterday and spent the day pursuing the festive praire hen.

Kankel & Hoss have retained Atty. Steenerson, of Crookston, and will commence suit against the railroad company for $10,000 damages to their milling property at the upper mill. It is hoped the matter will be amicably ajusted before coming to trial. A bad mistake was made when the railroad company filled in the river at that place and changing the course of the river so that it is almost impossible to build a dam that can be made to stay any length of time.

During the last week the price paid for wheat at this point has not been what it should be but it can be reasonably explained. There is little or no wheat coming in and the quick changes in the market makes it necessary for our buyers to buy on a greater margin than usual. As quick as the golden cereal commences to come in so that the elevators can ship daily then they can buy on a smaller margin. Fertile has always been a good marketing point and will continue to remain such.

A lawsuit over four loads of hay was on tap Tuesday. The contesting parties were Knute Haugan and George Anderson. It seems that Mr. Anderson had rented a farm on shares, the farm afterwards was sold to Mr. Haugan, and the question of who was entitled to the hay got in dispute and finally resulted in the above suit. A spectator at the trial suggested that the four loads of hay be turned over to the justice and the lawyers and let the matter drop but this friendly advice did not seem to meet their approval and the case went on and may rival the famous Iowa calf suit and in the meantime the lawyers will grow fat and the parties involved poorer.

The opening at the Fertile Hotel last Friday night passed off smoothly; about forty gentlemen and twice that number of ladies being present. The supper was excellent and fit for a king and was done ample justice to, by those present. The dining room was beautifully decorated and represented a June flower garden. The evening was pleasantly spent in many ways, according to the taste of those present, the major portion in dancing. All went home feeling happy that they had been present and wishing the host and hostess a pleasant and prosperous life in their new home.

Palaces on Wheels.

The Burlington's new Minneapolis and St. Paul—Chicago and St. Louis trains consists of:

A buffet library car.
A combination sleeping car.
A standard sleeping car.
A compartment sleeping car.
A dining car.
A reclining chair car.
A day couch (high back seats).

The most costly, beautiful, luxurious six cars on earth, Steam heated. Electric lighted. Wide vestibuled. No extra fares.

Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul, 8:05 p. m. daily.

Tickets at 306 Nickollet ave., Minneapolis, 400 Robert st. (Hotel Ryan) St. Paul. [19-12]

FOLLOWED THE CIRCUS.

Chief Gonyea Goes to Fargo to Find The Goods Stolen From The Calhoon Residence.

After Mr. Calhoun had discovered the extent of the robbery on Saturday night and made sure that the thieves had made good their escape he reported the affair to the chief who went with him up to the circus ground to see what they could find out. They did not find any clue to the robbery but saw a number of tough looking mugs that looked as though they might be capable of doing such jobs. After the circus train had gone from the N. P. depot in the city, however, the chief found a coat that had been discarded and a copy of a newspaper that Mr. Calhoon was sure had been in the coat that was stolen on Saturday night, so the chief started for Fargo. At that place he searched the circus cars and the circus tents but found nothing. On Monday morning two tough looking customers had been arrested at Moorhead for holding up a man on the bridge Sunday night and relieving him of $40. Hearing of this the chief went over to Moorhead in the afternoon to attend the hearing in justice court and as soon as he saw the men he recognized them as two he had seen hanging around the Washburn show in this city on Saturday, and he gives it as his opinion that those men know more about the Calhoon robbery than they would like to tell. The chief did not wait till the trial was completed but heard enough to indicate the men would be held for trial at the next term of the district court for Clay county. Louis says the Washburn crowd is a rocky gang.

The victories of Hood's
Sarsaparilla over all
Forms of disease
Conclusively prove
That it is an unequalled
Blood purifier. It conquers
The demon, Scrofula,
Relieves the itching and burning of salt rheum, cures running sores, ulcers, boils, pimples, and every other form of humor or disease originating in impure blood. The cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla are cures—absolute permanent, perfect cures. They are based upon its great power to purify and enrich the blood.

Hay Fever.

Hay Fever and summer colds are "broken up" by "77"; Dr. Humphreys' famous Specific; 25c—all druggists.

KILLED A DOZEN.

Fatal Explosion of Coal Dust in the Sunshine, Colo., Mine.

GLENWOOD, Colo., Sept. 4.—Coal dust explosion in one of the chambers of the Sunshine coal mine, the property of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company at Sunshine, some 16 miles southeast of Glenwood Springs, killed eleven Italians and one American a few minutes before 6 o'clock. The men were preparing to leave the mine on the day shift when the disaster occurred.

NATURAL GAS EXPLODES.

Five Persons Killed and a Score Injured at Broad Ripple, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 6.—Two frightful explosions of natural gas occurred in Broad Ripple, a suburb six miles north of here at 10 a. m. Five are known to have been killed and the seriously injured will number between 20 and 30. The business part of the town took fire, and the largest buildings were destroyed.

The Same...
Old Sarsaparilla.

That's Ayer's. The same old sarsaparilla as it was made and sold by Dr. J. C. Ayer *50 years ago.* In the laboratory it is different. There modern appliances lend speed to skill and experience. But the sarsaparilla is the same old sarsaparilla that made the record—*50 years of cures.* Why don't we better it? Well, we're much in the condition of the Bishop and the raspberry: "Doubtless," he said, "God might have made a better berry. But doubtless, also, He never did." Why don't we better the sarsaparilla? We can't. We are using the *same old plant* that cured the Indians and the Spaniards. *It* has not been bettered. And since *we* make sarsaparilla compound out of sarsaparills plant, we see no way of improvement. Of course, if we were making some secret chemical compound we might.... But we're not. We're making the same old sarsaparilla to cure the same old diseases. You can tell it's the *same old sarsaparilla* because it works the *same old cures.* It's the sovereign blood purifier, and—*it's Ayers.*

Royal makes the food pure,
wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

E. D. Kingsland was up from Fisher on Tuesday.

Wheat opened out on Tuesday morning at 87 cents.

Frank Creamer went out on the Fosston line this week.

Ed. Mossefin is at St. Paul attending the state fair this week.

Auditor Gleason has purchased a choice building lot from Will Vannet.

C. Bourdon, one of the prominent citizens of Red Lake Falls, was in the city on Tuesday.

G. C. Winchester, of Warren, was in the city Tuesday evening on his way to the state fair.

Miss Annie Moran, head-waiter at the hotel Crookston, is visiting friends in Fargo and vicinity.

A large number of passengers took the south-bound G. N. train last night to take in the state fair.

The Knights of Maccabees turned out in a body to attend service in the Baptist church on Sunday morning.

Frank Bivins attended the state fair this week long enough to buy a peo of thoroughbred sheep to add to his flock.

The oat meal mill wants to buy a large quantity of oats that are suitable for making oat meal. See ad elsewhere in this issue.

George Fontaine, the enterprising manager of Fontaine & Anglim's department store, returned this morning from a two weeks' business trip to the east.

James Cottet, a deaf mute left for Faribault on Tuesday evening. He is a son of Mr. S. Cottet, of Euclid, who brought him as far as this place on his journey.

"Only three common everyday drunks today" said chief Gonyea on Wednesday afternoon "and they joined the thirty class in judge McLean's court this morning."

Fred Silver is in from Graceland this week after his family. He has embarked on the sea of journalism out there and intends to make his fame and fortune in the newspaper businesss. Well, there's lots of fame to be had in the business.

Chas. Westerberg has swallowed the Scandinavian hotel—added it to the Scandia hotel. He is remodeling the whole business and will make the two into one large house, when he will have one of the largest and most commodious hotels in the city.

A hardware store at Twin Valley, in which Register Peterson is part owner, was burglarized to a slight extent one night last week. The safe was blown open and completely ruined but no money was found in it and a few revolvers and knives were all that is missing.

Every farmer in Polk county should have something on exhibition at the coming street fair in this city. The premiums offered are abundant and liberal besides the satisfaction one derives from having something to show a little better than one's neighbors. Everybody should have something on exhibition.

Maybe Al. Fields' darkey did not capture the mayor's dog with a view to take him away, but all the same the dog showed up at the livery barn about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning as demure as though nothing unusual had happened; but the dog is not saying anything about what had happend.

Hans Larson reports that so far as he has threshed, his wheat on the E. O. Flanders place is turning out 10 bushels per acre only. Early in the season, and up to the threshing machine, this wheat looked to be good for 20 bushels per acre—and this is about the difference we note everywhere. Former estimates will have to be disconnted 50 per cent.

Sheriff Lawrence has a cheap boarder at his hotel on the hill. Ike Reed, the gentleman of color, who came over from East Grand Forks to answer to a charge of killing a summer, tourist yclept a tramp, is either insane or else is making a grand stand play at it. He lies about all day in a stupid condition utterly refusing to eat anything and when he condescends to talk at all does so in a way to try to convince his keepers that he is crazy. It is not impossible that he is crazy.

M. R. Brown had a fine specimen of the genus bull-dog up till Tuesday when he suddenly came up missing. A small boy informed the mayor that he saw his dog in company with Al. Fields' dog man about 4 o'clock, so Mr. Brown had the troupe detained pending a search for the dog, just as they were about to take the freight for Fargo after the show. A number of the troop swore positively that the dog man had been in his bed at the hotel asleep at the time the boy said he saw him with Mr. Brown's dog so the company was allowed to go.

An old man entered complaint at police headquarters on Monday afternoon that he had been knocked down and robbed in an out-house at the Norman house, claiming to have been touched for a large amount in money and checks. The chief at once started to investigate, and learned that the old man in company with a big strapping young fellow, had been drinking together at various places during the afternoon and that, when at last the old man started for the hotel the young man followed him, and in the out-house knocked him down and turned his pockets wrong side out taking what small change there may have been in them and then skipped out, and has not been seen or heard from since. The chief ascertained, however, that before the old man started in on his spree he had given all his valuables in charge of a barkeeper, for safe keeping except a few dollars that he proposed to blow in during the day and as, at the time of the robbery, the day was far spent, it is safe to presume that the would-be highway man got very little for his pains. He will get something later if he ever shows up in this city as the chief has him spotted dead to rights.

"Said Pasha" At the Grand.

Of the Gilbert Opera company that appears at the opera house in Crookston next Monday evening Sept. 13th, the Sioux Falls Leader says:

"It doesn't take Sioux Falls theater goers long to "catch on' when a worthy attraction is on the local boards. Many are suspicious of opera companies in the summer time, but Monday evening's performance made it clear that the Gilbert company was no summer snap, and as a result a much larger house was out last evening.

"Said Pasha" has been presented in this city a number of times, but probably never more satisfactorily than last evening. The company was strengthened materially by the appearance of Miss Pearl Covey, who was not in the cast on Monday evening. If Mr. Stevens keeps up his present gait throughout the week he will be as great a favorite in Sioux Falls as Ed Andrews ever was. Jack Leslie as "Nocky" was very funny, and like the Irishman's flea was all over at the same time. Miss Vane was even more bewitching than on Monday evening. Lovers of good attractions cannot afford to miss the performances put up by the Gilberts."

Said Pasha.

The Pioneer Times, of Deadwood, says of the Gilbert Opera company that appears at the Grand in this city Sept. 13th:

"The Gilbert Opera Co., opened this week's engagement at the opera house last night presenting the opera of Said Pasha. A big house greeted them to enjoy an evening of comic opera. The opera is Persian, the costumes, stage settings, etc., oriental and beautiful. The cast was evenly balanced, the chorus of girls pretty, shapely and gorgeously (though scantly) costumed. Miss Mirtle Vane as Serma was pretty, cute and winning. She has a pretty voice and gives life to her part and solos, and received merited encores. Miss Covey was graceful and took her part well. Miss Graves, as Balla Sojah, was a comical character and was all right. The male roles were all well taken, Mr. J. B. Fulton in the tenor role of "Torano" was the favorite: he possesses a sweet winsome tenor voice, a shapely figure and a fine stage appearance. Mr. Graves as Said Pasha, Riilsdale as Hassen Bey—Harn, Wesley as the rajah, were well up in their different line of work and showed great ability in operatic work. The Comedians Mr. Stevens and Jack Leslie were a great team, and kept the audience in a convulsion of laughter throughout the performance with their comical songs, dances and funnyisms.

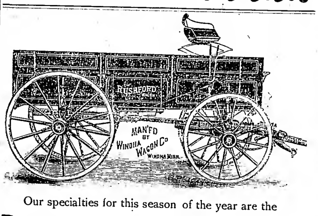
The entire performance was excellent. The Gilbert Opera company is the largest company by far of any visiting the Hills, it is composed of artists, soloists and comedians of ability. The show-going people of Deadwood may congratulate themselves for the opportunity of seeing a repertoire of comic operas by so capable a company both in ability and numbers."

GOOD FARMING LAND
FOR SALE.

I will sell on easy terms the following described lands at prices set opposite each tract.

Description	Sec	Twp	Rge	per acre
Ne¼	20	148	44	$6.25
Sw¼	22	148	45	7.50
Sw¼	29	150	43	5.00
E½ Se¼ and E½ Ne¼	28	150	42	5.00
S½ Nw¼ and lot 4	4	151	43	5.00
Lot 1	5	151	43	5.00
Nw¼	15	152	44	6.00
E½ Se¼, Sw¼ Se¼ and Se¼ Sw½	34	152	43	5 00
W½ Nw¼ and W½ Sw¼	22	152	45	5.00
E½ Nw¼ and E½ Sw¼	22	152	45	5.00
Se¼	30	152	46	5.00
Sw¼	2	153	45	5.00
Ne¼	10	150	45	10.00
S½ Nw¼ and lots 3 and 4	4	153	48	7.00

For further particulars write to
E. G, HOLMES, Detroit, Minn.



Our specialties for this season of the year are the
Rushford Wagon and
The New Deere Gang.

Each one has special merit and is the best of its kind. When you are getting ready to buy a wagon or plow, come and see us and we can suit you we are certain.

"Merits Always Wins."

Larsen & Carpenter,
Crookston, Minnesota

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 16 1897 NO 23

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
Historical Society

BIG STRIKE SETTLED

MINERS' CONVENTION ACCEPTS THE OPERATORS' PROPOSITION.

Provision in the Agreement Not to Return to Work For Ten Days—Settlement Is Brought About Mainly by the Work of Mr. Sovereign.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 13.—The great coal strike has at last been settled. In national convention here representatives of the miners agreed to accept the 65-cent rate for the Pittsburg district, but they voted that none of the men should return to work until the expiration of 10 days, this being done in order to give the strikers in other districts time to arrange proportionate scales. The resolution favoring the acceptance of the proposition had been defeated at the morning session by a vote of 407 yeas to 415 nays. After the noon recess Grand Master J. R. Sovereign of the Knights of Labor was admitted to the hall and addressed the convention for nearly two hours. He adjured the delegates to accept the settlement, if they valued the aid of organized labor.

Reconsidered the Vote.

At the close of his speech a motion to reconsider the vote by which the settlement resolution was rejected in the morning was passed, and the resolution was put to a vote again after a brief discussion. The vote stood 495 votes for the resolution to 317 against it, 11 votes not being cast.

It will now be necessary for the operators of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio to get together and pay the wage scale demanded if they wish their miners to go to work at the end of 10 days. If they do not they will be obliged to sit idle and see the Pennsylvania mines supplying the empty market. The 10 days' limit was allowed for this purpose.

Ratchford Is Pleased.

President Ratchford said that he was well pleased with the result of the convention.

"It is as complete a national settlement of the miners' wage question as we have ever had," he said. "We will have to fight De Armitt in Pennsylvania of course, will have the northern operators to whip into line, and we will have some fighting to do in West Virginia. The Indiana operators, however, have already offered to pay the scale. It has been several years since there was a well defined wage scale for West Virginia. Since then the mining conditions there have changed so much that we will probably have to call a conference of miners and operators to fix a new scale."

Austria Will Demand Compensation.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Vienna says the Austrian government will demand strict compensation in the case of all the victims of the Hazleton outrage who are Austrian subjects.

Some Miners Resuming.

REYNOLDSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 14.—The coal strike is declared off and Reynoldsville and Rathmel miners returned to work during the day.

REAL YELLOW FEVER.

Six Suspicious Cases at New Orleans Declared to Be the Dread Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—Shortly before noon the board of health officially declared six of the suspicious cases of fever on St. Claude street to be yellow fever. A couple of hours subsequently the board announced another pronounced case of yellow fever at Miro and Esplanade streets, also in the lower part of the city, but a mile or more away from the infected square. The announcement of the first six cases of yellow fever was not unexpected, although it was hoped from the delay on the part of the experts that these cases were simply of bilious malaria. No general alarm has resulted here, although the news rapidly spread through the city.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—The announcement of the ninth case of yellow fever in New Orleans was officially made by the board of health during the afternoon. Several serious suspicious cases are also under investigation.

SITUATION MORE SERIOUS.

Yellow Fever Continues to Spread in the South.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Official dispatches to the surgeon general show that the yellow fever situation is growing more serious. Dr. Guiteras, the government expert, reported a case of yellow fever at the city hospital at Mobile, Ala., also a suspect case, and added that he apprehended a serious outbreak. At the same time Surgeon Carter telegraphed from Ocean Springs that four cases of yellow fever existed at Berkley, that there had been eight cases known to be yellow fever, and that two exposed physicians were at Van Cleave and Scranton practically under guard.

Minister Woodford Received.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Sept. 14.—The retiring United States minister to Spain, Hannis O. Taylor, was received in audience by the queen regent and presented his letters of recall. Soon after the new United States minister to Spain, General Stewart L. Woodford, was received by her majesty and presented his credentials.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

A new brewery is being built at New Ulm.

About 30,000 people attended the state fair on St. Paul day.

The state fair closed with the financial balance on the right side.

The next state dairymen's convention will be held in New Ulm in December.

Coal has been found in Renville county, it is believed, in paying quantities.

The state board of prison managers granted eight paroles at its meeting last week.

Chippewa Indians of Mille Lacs reservation will hold a council at Lawrence on Sept. 23.

Hutchinson will make an effort to secure the Northern Methodist conference for next year.

Edmund G. Butts, judge of probate of Washington county, died Saturday morning, aged 65 years.

The postoffice at Flandreau, Nicollet county, has been discontinued. Mail will go to Fort Ridgely.

Assessment figures show that the dairy industry is making good progress in the northern counties.

The Fourth regiment, Minnesota volunteers, asks for a monument to commemorate its services at Altoona.

Game Warden Hanson caught three wealthy farmers of Grove City with seines and 40 fish and arrested them.

Senator W. E. Culkin of Buffalo, who lately received a land office appointment at Duluth, has moved his family to that city.

The Duluth grand jury has indicted John Promberger, who was accused of embezzling $4,700 from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road, of which he was agent.

Miss Annie Sherman, keeping house for her brother, Herman Sherman, on a farm near Whitman, accidentally killed herself by pulling a gun from a buggy by the muzzle.

Deputy Sheriff C. M. Tradewell was shot and seriously, but not fatally, wounded by Alfred Ellison while serving an attachment on the latter on his farm, four miles north of Lakefield.

All traffic between Stillwater and Wisconsin is obstructed, a span of the pontoon bridge having given way. Twenty cattle belonging to Isaac Staples were on the bridge at the time, but all were rescued.

The report that the Winona internal revenue district had been abolished has been confirmed. The district has been given to H. M. Shields, deputy collector at Faribault, and to H. L. Henry, deputy at Mankato.

The Red Lake Indians stopped the Shevlin-Carpenter surveyors from running their line across the reservation. They claim it is interfering with their lake shore rights and will destroy their fishing grounds.

Major Wright of the interior department, and W. E. Seeleye, chief of the new corps of Indian land examiners, have gone to Red Lake agency, where estimating work will commence. The corps consists of 18 practical woodsmen.

This state continues to hold second place as a miner of iron ore, with an output of 4,283,880 long tons in 1896, or 26.77 per cent to the total of United States. This shows an increase of 417,427 long tons, or 10.80 per cent over the state's production in 1895 of 3,866,453 tons.

Frederick T. Gates, who is John D. Rockefeller's representative in his mining and other interests, has placed an expert at the task of examining the West Superior iron and steel plant, which is now in the hands of a receiver. The plant will ultimately pass into the hands of Rockefeller, as he holds the first mortgage. The object of the investigation is to find out if the plant may be profitably operated.

The 10 leading counties of the state on the score of the number of cows are, Freeborn, 21,642; Otter Tail, 15,734; Stearns, 15,664; Goodhue, 15,036; Fillmore, 14,299; Steele, 13,297; Hennepin, 13,157; Faribault, 13,130; Wright, 12,402; Blue Earth, 12,340; Rice, 12,150. There are eight other counties of the state that have to exceed 10,000 cows. Otter Tail county leads the state in the matter of sheep, having a total of 10,660. Olmsted is next with 9,995, and Fillmore third with 8,705. There was a loss in the total number of sheep in the state of about 1,500. Fillmore county is the banner hog county of the state, leading in this respect by about the same margin that Freeborn does in cows. The total number in that county is 25,232. Blue Earth ranks second, with 16,513, and Houston third with 16,278. Faribault, Freeborn and Olmsted come next in order.

HOLD UP THE CONTRACT.

Minnesota Capitol Commission May Have Made an Illegal Award.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 12.—The signing of the contract for the superstructure of the state capitol has been held up pending an opinion of the legality of the contract, in view of the law passed two years ago providing that Minnesota stone shall be used in all cases where it can be done without material increase in the cost of the structure.

SHOT BY DEPUTIES

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER OF STRIKERS BY A SHERIFF'S POSSE.

Nearly a Score of Men Were Killed Outright and Forty Others Injured—Marchers Were on the Highway and Did Not Expect to Be Shot At.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 11.—Nineteen dead and 41 wounded is the record of the Winchesters wielded by the deputy sheriffs at Latimer. Eleven of the unfortunate miners dropped dead in their tracks under the terrible battery, four more died during the night and four have since been added to the record.

So far from being wildly excited, this place is pervaded by a sort of sullen quietude, which appears even more ominous. All sorts of rumors are afloat, one being to the effect that 3,000 strikers from the South Side miners were marching on Hazleton with the purpose of wreaking vengeance for the shooting. They had not reached here at noon, and it was later reported that they had dispersed upon learning of the presence of the troops.

Indignation Runs High.

The arrival of the soldiers was not marked by any demonstration further than the gathering of a large but orderly crowd. Indignation against the deputies is running high, and the charge is publicly made that there was absolutely no necessity for the horrible slaughter. The miners, it is declared, were not armed in any way, and if the deputies feared trouble a single shot over their heads would have dispersed them. The fact is clear, however, that many of the victims were shot through the back while flying from the guns of deputies.

Story of the Bloody Conflict.

The strikers left Hazleton at 3:30 o'clock, announcing their intention to go to Latimer. As soon as this became known a band of 70 deputies was loaded on a trolley car and went whirling across the mountain to the scene where the bloody conflict followed. After reaching Latimer they left the car and formed into three companies under Thomas Hall, E. A. Hess and Samuel B. Price. They drew up in line at the edge of the village, with a fence and line of houses in their rear. Sheriff Martin was in entire command and stood in the front of the line until the strikers approached. They were seen coming across the ridge and Martin went out to meet them. The men drew up sullenly and listened in silence until he had

Once More Read the Riot Act.

This finished, a low muttering arose among the foreigners and there was a slight movement forward. Perceiving this the sheriff stepped toward them and in a determined tone forbade advance. Some one struck the sheriff and the next moment there was a command to the deputies to fire. The guns of the deputies instantly belched forth a terrible volley. The report seemed to shake the very mountains and a cry of dismay went up from the people. The strikers were taken entirely by surprise, and as the men toppled and fell over each other those who remained unhurt stampeded. The men went down before the storm of bullets like ten pins and the groans of the dying and wounded filled the air.

As soon as the news of the shooting reached Hazleton there was consternation. Within 10 minutes the streets were blocked with excited people. The Lehigh Traction company immediately placed a number of extra cars on the Latimer line and doctors and clergymen responded promptly. Amid the excitement the deputies turned their attention to the wounded and carried many of them to places where they could be more comfortably treated.

Martin Boski, an intelligent Hungarian from Mount Pleasant, who was shot in the arm, was seen by a reporter and gave this version of the affair:

Was the Deputies' Fault.

"We were going along the road to Latimer and the deputies were lined across the road, barring our progress. We tried to go through them and did not attempt to hit or molest them, when they fired upon us. We ran, but they kept on shooting at us while we ran. It is all their fault."

Citizens' meetings were held at various parts of the city. Opinion was divided about the responsibility for the shooting. At one meeting, held in Vanwickles Casino, attended by bankers, coal operators and prominent business men, resolutions were adopted calling on Governor Hastings to send the militia here immediately. At other mass meetings, attended by thousands of people, the sentiment was against bringing the troops here, and it is asserted by these that there was no necessity for having the deputies here.

Venezuela Has a Klondike.

CARACAS, Sept. 9.—Vast gold fields have been discovered in the state of Miranda Garcia. The mines yield seven ounces of gold to the ton. A German-English syndicate is exploring this region.

Priests Must Not Agitate.

ROME, Sept. 14.—The officials of the Vatican have strictly enjoined the Spanish priesthood to abstain from all participation in the Carlist agitation.

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

State Bank Profits Amounted to Over 11,000,000 Crowns Last Year—Changes at Upsala University—The Fram Being Repaired and Refitted for Captain Sverdrup—Professor Lieblein on the Future of Norway.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

The Royal castle will be thoroughly renovated, commencing next summer.

Not less than 4,000,000 Finnish marks have been changed into Swedish during the recent four weeks.

The Congress of Religions convened in Stockholm Aug. 31–Sept. 4. A number of prominent German, French and Belgian theologians were present.

K. Herman Nygren and Adolf Gustafsson, who last fall stole jewelry from J. V. Gronback & Co., amounting to 10,000 crowns, have been lodged in jail.

Dr. P. J. Sward of Omaha, Neb., president of the Augustana synod of America, is at present the guest of his brother, the Rev. T. Sward of this city.

The net receipts of the state banks of Sweden during the year 1895 amounted to 11,480,000 crowns. During the present year the net gains will be largely increased.

The net income of the Salvation Army during the past year amounts to not less than 896,301 crowns. The success of the Salvation Army in Sweden is something wonderful.

The participants in the singing contest in Paris in 1867—when the Upsala Singers won first prize—recently held a reunion at the famous "Hasselbacken." About 70 persons were present.

An American lady, Mrs. M. G. Florence of New York, has recently donated 11,100 crowns to the Swedenborgian church fund of Stockholm. The new church will be erected on the Mastersamnels street.

Rev. J. B. Dahlberger, during the last 20 years pastor of the Virssrum congregation of the diocese of Linkoping, recently passed away aged 76 years. The deceased was one of the ablest men of his profession in the diocese.

Dr. K. A. Kullberg, a prominent member of the Academy of Science and for a number of years a resident of this city, is at present seriously ill at his home in Skolde. Dr. Kullberg is well advanced in years, having recently celebrated his 80th birthday.

P. G. Jensson, who recently has been found guilty of forging a check of 1,500 crowns payable at the private bank of Orebo, has been sent to prison for a period of two years. Jonsson has formerly been held in high esteem by his follow citizens and his mistake has surprised not a few people.

Bishop G. von Scheele of Vishby Gottland delivered the jubilee sermon Sept. 7 in Gustavus Adolphus cathedral. Present were the royal family of Sweden and members of the Danish royal family. The sermon was a historical one, reviewing partially the reign of King Oscar's predecessor, Charles XV.

About 16,000 tourists visited Stockholm during the month of July. Of these 8,318 were registered in hotels and were representatives of America, Germany Denmark, Norway, Finnland, Russia, England, Austria, France, Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Roumania, Portugal, Spain, Asia, South Africa and Australia.

Gothenburg.

In the deer park of the city there are at present 37 deer and 33 swans.

The city of Gothenburg has had a great building boom this summer.

The Young Mens Christian union of this city have received 10,000 crowns from Hon. James Carnegie as a gift for their building fund.

Gustaf A. Lekven, a bookeeper in the employ of Soren Bjerne & Co., who disappeared from this city, having stolen 10,000 crowns from his employers, has been captured near Falkenberg.

Twenty Swedish farmers of the province of Sodermanland departed for Australia via this city and Southampton, England, where they have all been offered situations on estates near Melbourne.

Efforts are being made to ascertain the depths of the Trollhattan waterfalls. This work is accompanied with a great deal of danger and it is feared that unless proper precautions are taken one or more lives will be lost.

Upsala.

Rev. John A. Burgren, assistant pastor of the congregation at Valo, has been suspended from the ministry for a period of six months, owing to excessive living.

Professor Alvarik Frithiof Holmgren, for a number of years professor of pschycology at the University of Upsala, recently suffered a stroke of apoplexy from which he soon after died.

The entire male chorus of the university will participate in the third singing festival, which will be held at Stockholm on or about Sept. 18, in connection with the jubilee festivities. The chorus is now about 200 strong.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

Hartvig Larsen, editor of the Christiania "Folkebladet," is dead.

The legislative assembly of Norway was formally adjourned Aug. 9.

The schooner "Magdalena" arrived in port with a cargo of 4,000 seals.

A new saw mill is being erected at Drammen at a cost of 60,000 crowns.

A nail factory is being erected in Trondhjem at a cost of 35,000 crowns.

Conrad Langaard, a prominent citizen and manufacturer of Christiana, is dead.

At a recent meeting of the painters of Christiania it was unanimously decided to continue the strike.

Oscar Vatolffen won second place at the recent cycle races in Copenhagen. The prize was 100 crowns.

Jorgenson's flour mills at Moss were recently almost totally destroyed by fire. Insurance 40,000 crowns.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson gave a series of political lectures in the province of Bergenhus during the latter part of August.

A very meager barley harvest is reported from the province of Saterdal. Frequent rains have contributed much towards the result.

Civil Engineer Sorenson of this city has contracted to finish the Tonsberg-Eidsfos railroad and will immediately begin work with a crew of 400 men.

Christiania has during the present season been visited by a larger number of tourists than during any previous year. During the month of July 79,653 tickets, amounting to 247,513 crowns, were sold.

Dr. Nansen's polar vessel, the Fram, is being repaired at the docks at Larviks fiorden, and will at the end of three months be at the disposal of Dr. Sverdrup and his men, who contemplate another expedition to Greenland.

Mme. Eliso Bjornson's burial took place Aug. 9 at Vor Fraelser's cemetery. Among those in attendance at the funeral were Dr. Henrik Ibsen, Prof. Nansen and a number of the representatives of the legislative assembly. Rev. Lund of this city officiated, Professor Schonberg and Representative Arveson serving as ushers.

Professor Lieblein has recently written a series of articles in the "Morgenbladet," in which he speaks of the coming storthing elections as follows: "The coming storthing elections are of great importance to the welfare of the nation and will be a decisive pro or con. The writer maintains further that the following questions must be settled: 1. Shall the radical or union party be dissolved? 2. Will Norway continue to exist as an independent nation, or will it in the near future be a dependency of England or Russia? 3. Shall the right of suffrage be adopted or forever quenched; and, finally, shall hatred and jealousy ruin the land, or will we be able to look for quiet and peace?" According to Professor Lieblein's comments on the questions he sets forth, it is to be feared that stormy times are approaching within the bounds of little Norway.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

Chamberlain Sophus Kiol is dead.

Dr. Joseph Wulff, for a number of years a popular specialist in Helsingor, is dead.

King George and Czar Nicholas and the Danish crown prince, attended King Oscar's rabbit hunt at Hven.

Hon. Andreas Krutzfeldt, the well-known chief of the department of finance, is dead, aged 91 years.

Sept. 7 was a festive day in Copenhagen, her majesty, Queen Louise, having celebrated her 80th birthday.

Mariane Jorgensen recently celebrated her 102d birthday. Madame Jorgensen is now the oldest woman in Denmark.

Paul Peterson of Copenhagen, the well known horse dealer, recently sold his famous trotter "Waldemar," to an Arhus party for 12,000 crowns.

There are 114 blind people in Denmark, 58 of whom are residents of Copenhagen. Nearly all of these people are supported by the government.

H. G. Petterson has now resigned from his position as postmaster general of Copenhagen, and will in the near future retire with an annual pension.

There are in Copenhagen 2,000 Roman Catholics, 50 Greek Catholics and 62 Mormons. Only about 9,000 inhabitants of Copenhagen are disconnected from the state church of Denmark.

Dr. Peter Beyer, grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Copenhagen, and Architect Thuren have returned from Iceland where they purchased a location for the erection of a hospital for leprosy. The hospital will be located in the vicinity of Reykjavik.

The fourth Scandinavian students' meeting was recently held at Nosved, Denmark. Large delegations from Sweden and Norway were present and also a number of Berlin students. The next meeting will be held in 1899 in one of the extreme northern cities of Norway, and at this meeting a number of Icelandic students are expected to be present.

A FEARFUL WRECK

THIRTY PEOPLE KILLED AND MANY INJURED AT NEWCASTLE, COLO.

Debris Takes Fire and but Few of the Victims Are Recognizable—Both Engines and Half a Dozen Coaches and Cars Totally Demolished

NEWCASTLE, Colo., Sept. 11.—The worst wreck in the history of the state of Colorado occurred at 12:25 a. m. on the track of the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland railways one and a half miles west of here. After 12 hours incessant work by the wrecking crews in clearing away the debris and rescuing the bodies of those who perished, it is yet impossible to secure more than an estimate of the loss of life and not even those known to be dead have been identified. Many of the unfortunates will never be known and it is possible that the number killed will always be in doubt. From the best information obtainable now fully 30 persons are believed to have perished, while many others were taken out of the wreck suffering from serious injuries.

Concussion Was Terrific.

The wreck was caused by a headend collision between a Denver and Rio Grande passenger train running at the rate of 40 miles and a special Colorado Midland stock train running at a speed of probably 30 miles. So terrific was the concussion that both engines, baggage and express cars, smoker and day coaches and two stock cars were totally demolished and the track torn up for rods in both directions. To add to the horror of the scene the wreck caught fire from an explosion of a gas tank on the passenger train and burned so rapidly that many passengers pinned beneath the debris were burned to death before help could reach them. The most generally accepted theory as to

The Cause of the Wreck

seems to be that Conductor Burbank of the Midland special, anticipating the time of the passenger, undertook to "steal a station" and beat the passenger into Newcastle. Burbank escaped uninjured and upon orders from Coroner Clark, has been placed under arrest by the sheriff. Midland Engineer Ostrander is missing and a thorough search all about his engine fails to reveal any vestige of his remains. It is thought that when he saw the danger he jumped from his engine and realizing his negligence, took to the hills. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Strouse, who live a quarter of a mile from the scene of the accident, report that when the two trains met the shock was so great as to literally hurl them out of bed. Some say the noise was heard and the shock felt in Newcastle.

Recovering the Dead and Injured.

As soon as the news of the wreck reached Glenwood a relief train was sent from that place, and the more seriously wounded were sent to the Denver and Rio Grande company's hospital at Salida.

General Superintendent Sample of the Denver and Rio Grande happened to be in the vicinity of the disaster and soon reached the scene, taking charge of the work and removing the bodies. Ten bodies were found in the ruins of one car and four in another. The charred remains of two women, apparently clasped in each other's arms, were found. Their heads and lower limbs were burned off. Telegrams from all parts of the country inquiring for friends and relatives are pouring in constantly.

THE SANTA FE WRECK.

Thirteen People Dead and Fourteen Injured, Two Fatally.

EMPORIA, Kan., Sept. 11.—Twelve dead, one missing (probably incinerated) and 14 injured, two of whom will likely die, is the record of the terrible head-end collision on the Santa Fe. The bodies of 11 have been found in the debris, three burned beyond recognition. William Firsbe of Topeka, engineer of the eastbound fast mail, who was reported among the injured, expired during the day, and Michael McGlade and R. A. Doran, postal clerks, were found to have been wrongly placed in the list of injured. Nothing could be found of the Wells-Fargo express messenger, J. F. C. Sauer. A handful of charred bones taken from the wreck, however, are supposed to be his. Near them was found his watch.

Human ghouls delved in the wreckage and plundered the mail sacks which strewed the ground. The report at the Kansas City office is that practically all the mail on both trains was destroyed.

Some very marked changes have recently been made at the university. Not alone will the death of a number of professors bring new men, but new departments and extensions and additions of courses have also been brought about—facts which will enhance the already far famed standing of the Upsala university.

Edmond Mayrand, who disappeared from Little Falls five years ago and was thought to have been murdered, has been located in Montana.

The new addition to St. Alexander hospital at New Ulm will be dedicated Sept. 22. Physicians from the Twin Cities and all parts of Minnesota will be present.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON Sept. 13 1897.

Senutor Foraker was in Washington several days this week in connection with a meeting of the subcommittee of the senate committee on Pacific railroads, of which he is chairman, to investigate certain affairs of the Union Pacific railway Co., under the Pettigrew resolation adopted by the senate at the last session of congress. Those Democrats who have heen saying that senator Foraker wus not really in favor of the success of senator Hanna in Ohio, ought to have heard him talk about the prospects of the campaign he will belp to open and in which he will take an active part. He is not only earnestly in favor of senator Hanna's success, but absolutely certaia of it. The Democrats of Ohio have virtually abandoned their entire platform and are now depending solely upon abuse of senator Hana and the corrupt of John R. McLean's money in Cincinnati and elsewhere.

Secretary Wilson's vacation, from which he returned this week, was filled with hard useful work from start to finish. He was absent from the department of Argriculture about a month, and the entire time was spent in making a personal investigation of the condition of the agriculture in the trans-Mississippi states as far west as Utah and Montana, giving special attention to irrigation, horse raising and sugar beet growing. The trip was made for the purpose of gaining information to aid in carrying out the intentions of president McKinley and secretary Wilson, that the department of agriculture shall furnish practical and valuable information to the farmers of the country—information that will enable them to increase their profits and generally improve their condition. Secretary Wilson said: "I found the farmers in especially good spirits wherever I went. There is no doubt that confidence is restored, and that the country is justified in its anticipations of better times. The people are all busy in the west." The secretary thinks that the cultivation of the sugar heet will steadily increase until this country produces all the sugar it uses.

In view of the sensational statements alleging wholesale pension frauds in New York city and the payment of enormous sums of money to those having no legal right to receive it, a communication received by the pension bureau from the inspector who is in charge of the proceedings against those who have been wrongfully drawing pension money in that city is decidedly interesting. It says in the first place that there have been only 15 criminal cases under investigation, and that ten of these are in shape to be presented to the grand jury, while four arrests have been made. Another case of the million black crows that upon investigation proved to be three.

Rev. Sam Small, pupil of Sam Jones the champion blackguard preacher, is to leave his daughter's divorce case and the theatrical prospects to look out for themselves a while, in order to take the stump in Kentucky and Ohio for the Democrats. He left Washington this week. Just who is going to pay Sam for his services and expenses on this trip has not been ascertained, but somebody will have to put up the money for him as he doesn't talk for nothing. Sam was quite popular with church going people in Washington, until he delivered a Sunday night lecture in a Washington theatre, to which an admission fee was charged. Since then they have felt a little dubious of him, notwithstanding his sleek-tongued professions. It will be queer, indeed, if Sam can make any Democratic recruits, either in Ohio or Kentucky.

Postmaster Gray, who has just returned from New York where he spent some days carefully studying the practical work of handling the mails in the country's biggest postoffice is confident that a system of postal savings banks will be started before the close of the present administration. So confident does he feel of this that he is gathering information from all countries having postal savings banks in order that our system, when it is introduced, shall be the best in the world.

Secretary Bliss promptly called down the sensational lie that the relations between himself and commissioner of pensions Evans had grown so unfriendly that commissioner Evans intended to resign. Mr. Evans, who has been quite sick but is now much better, says he has no intention of resigning and that he and secretary Bliss are good friends.

Some Statistics of Waterways.

After pointing out that the tonnage "in sight" of the proposed waterway was nearly as great as that carried annually by the Suez Canal, the profits from which are said to pay for its initial cost every five years, Professor Haupt gave some striking statistics of the population and commerce affected and of the result of such expenditures elsewhere.

"It is stated by the French economists that the benefits conferred upon that republic by the expenditure of over seven hundred million dollars upon her system of free canals and waterways is equivalent to an annual return of 5 per cent upon this enormous capital, and it was reported by the United States senate committee on commerce in 1892, that the saving on transportation effected by the St. Mary's Canal was over one hundred million dollars in two years! The same report states the total expenditure for water improvements of the lakes has amounted to about thirty million dollars or approximately to one-fifth of the annual saving in transportation."

This report caused much discussion and aroused great enthusiasm for the scheme, and although the unsettled financial conditions have so far delayed its farther progress, it was to be expected that the president, when arranging the membership of the Colombia-Cauca Arbitration Commission, which is to sum up once for all the much-discussed Nicaragua Canal plan, should have selected professor Haupt as one of the members. The commission will make a thorough personal investigation of the proposed route, and their findings will be awaited with no little interest.—From "Lewis Muhlenberg Haupt, A. M., C. E.," by Henry Wysham Lanier. One of a group of three sketches entitled "The Nicaragua Canal Commission: A Trio of American Engineers," in American Monthly Review of Reviews for September.

A Woman's Estimata of Her Kind.

In writing, women will be wise to recognize with George Eliot the fact of sex in literature, and realize that to write as women is the office they have to perform. After their kind, in her opinion women can fully equal men. Probably woman's kind in literature will always be found to be the humbler species, the lyric and especially the hymn, letter-writing and domestic novels. In art she will do well to confine herself to the lower and no less useful branches. decoration, and the various art industries in music and drama she must be content with being indisputably a finer interpreter than man. In teaching, philanthropy, and medicine she can take an honorable place and in religious work (apart from the vexed question of preaching) she will be universally welcomed. In the sciences of invention and discovery she had best not hope for great achievement; but be satisfied with a large arena of usefulness in assisting and carrying out the creations of men. For it is in this subordinate relation that women can probably find their truest and widest sphere, that of influence. It is the modern fashion to decry this power as degrading, none the less it is a vitally important factor in human affairs. Buckle declares that in the modern world the spread of civilization and the influence of women have been commensurate. Not only on morals, he tells us, but on knowledge has this influence been of enormous importance, for it is women who encourage in men those processes of deduction and imagination which are foreign to the male nature. To the same secret but beneficent agency Mill ascribes the aversion of the world nowadays to war and its addiction to philanthropy. In whatever field of mental activity we look women have from all time been the great inspirers and moulders of men. No one can mention Barak, Pericles, Dante, or Petrarch without thinking simultaneously of Deborah, Aspasia, Beatrice or Laura. The finest compositions by Beethoven, Schumann and Chopin would probably never have been written but for the women to whom they are dedicated, and the paintings of Andrea del Sarto and Titian show almost too plainly the earthly and feminine sources of their inspiration The French Academy owes its birth to the female purists assembled in the Hotel de Rambouillet, and indeed throughout the history of French literature women seem to have abided by the famous advice of Lebrun: "Inspire, do not write." In the various salons of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, literary, political, philosophical, semi-religious or wholly revolutionary, a new French literature and philosophy, and above all, the spirit of a terribly new political age, may be said to have been cradled. Clubs have now arisen to draw men away from ladies' drawing-rooms, and the power of the press has eclipsed that of any social circle, but none the less can women expect and claim a vital if subordinate or indirect share in all the activities of men.

To those who are not contented with this, we can only say: Take your own way. You are probably as well fitted as a man at least to acquire learning, and all opportunities are now open to you. But if in achievement you fail to attain the highest rank, do not be surprised, but look with more tolerant respect on the women who are satisfied to be and confess themselves the intellectual inferiors of men.—From "The Lesser Man," by G. G. Buckler, in North American Review for September.

The interiors of one thousand of the most attractive homes in the United States have been photographed by the Ladies' Home Journal. One hundred of the best of these picture will be produced in that magazine. The first article of the series—"Inside of a Hundred Homes"—will appear in the October Journal. Bed-chambers, reception and dining rooms, bathrooms, halls and apartments of every kind will be pictured just as they are in daily use. Each picture contains a dozen of suggestions. Every woman is interested in taking a peep into the most attractive homes in the land, to see how they are furnished and arranged. She wants to get practical hints and new ideas for furnishing her own. The homes photographed by the Journal are those occupied by persons of moderate income. Their interior arrangement shows what perfect taste can accomplish with a little money and the touch of a woman's deft fingers. Homes in every state in the Union—from Maine to California—were photographed for the Journal's unique and useful series.

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PHYSICIANS BAFFLED.

Prof. R. S. Bowman, Instructor of Natural Science in Hartsville College, Cured of a Severe Illness by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People after Physicians Failed.

From the Republican, Columbus, Ind.

Prof. R. S. Bowman, the able instructor of natural science in the famous Hartsville, (Ind.,) College, is well and favorably known, not only as an educator, but also as a minister of the gospel, as for a number of years he was pastor of the United Brethren church at Charlotte, Mich., before coming to Hartsville.

PROF. R. S. BOWMAN.

Some time ago he had a severe illness which was cured almost miraculously. A reporter hearing of this, interviewed him regarding his experience. Prof. Bowman was in the midst of his work when the reporter called, but he cheerfully gave him a hearing.

"A year ago last fall," said the professor, "I broke down with nervous exhaustion, and was unable to properly attend to my duties. I tried different physicians but with no relief, and also used many different proprietary medicines, spending almost fifty dollars for these medicines alone. I then succumbed to a siege of the grip in the middle of winter, and was left in a much worse condition. My kidneys were fearfully disordered, and my digestion became very poor. I was indeed in a bad condition.

"A minister in conference learning of my condition advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had heard much about the wonderful curative powers of this medicine, but it was with reluctance that I was finally persuaded to try it, as it seemed that nothing could do me any good. However, I procured three boxes of pills and took them strictly according to directions. By the time the last dose was taken I was almost cured, and in better health than I had been for years. I continued using the pills awhile longer and was entirely cured. I can cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Such was Professor Bowman's wonderful story which was further endorsed by the following affidavit.

HARTSVILLE, Ind., March 16, 1897.

I affirm that the above accords with the facts in my case.

R. S. BOWMAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of March, 1897.

LYMAN J. SCUDDER, *Notary Public.*

STATE OF INDIANA, ss.

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	** No 82 Mixed train for Ada and Barnesville	10:30pm
	** No 81 Mixed train for Fisher and Grand Forks	12:45am
	***No 87 Mixed train for St. Hilaire, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Fall	9:00 a m
	***No 88 Mixed train from St. Hillare, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Falls	
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. September 13, 1897

Special Correspondence.

The political campaigns in the various states are warming up—growing very warm, in fact. Parties arriving here from New York, Nebraska Kentucky, Iowa and Ohio report extreme activity and interest in the fight which is to be made in those states. Remarkable as it is that the silver cause should still have any life left in it, it is a fact. It is to be made the basis of the battle in every state where there are important election this fall. One year ago one ounce of silver would buy one bushel of wheat in New York: now it takes two ounces, and silver is still falling and wheat still rising. It would scarcely seem possible that anybody could successfully argue in favor of currency made from metal whose value has fallen over 25 per cent, in eighteen months. Yet that is a fact as to silver. On march 7th of last year it was worth 70 cents an ounce in New York, now it is worth 52 cents.

How it is that any party can now assume to win a battle with silver as the chief issue in states where they could not win on that issue a year ago, is hard to understand. On last presidential election day silver was worth 65.7. Today it is worth 51 cents, a fall of over 20 per cent. If the Democrats could not carry Ohio, Kentucky, Iowa, Maryland, or New York on the silver issue in November 1896, with their proposed dollar worth 51 cents, how can they expect to win this fall with a dollar worth only 40 cents? Yet they are going into the fight for it everywhere, though there are signs of weakening in spots.

The Democrats, it seems, from reports received, are trying to run away from their platform made but a short two months ago. This action, however, is not to be wondered at in view of the fact that silver has fallen 15 per cent. in value even in that short space of time. July 10 an ounce of silver was worth in New York market 60.6 cents and it is now worth but 52 cents and still going down. Small wonder then that the Democrats are ashamed of their platform and trying to get away from it when two months after its adoption the metal which it advocates as money declines 15 per cent. It goes without saying, however, that the Republicans of the state will not let their opponents get away from the issue which they have made. It also goes without saying that the Republicans will sweep the state now that they have the enemy on the run providing that they are not overconfident.

New York city is the coign of vantage in state contest. The fight in New York this fall relates to the mayorality, but it is for a first mayor of the largest city in the United States and second largest city in the world, and will decide whether or not Tammany Hall shall control Greater New York. If Tammany gets control it will greatly endanger Republican prospects in the state indefinitely. Those opposed to Tammany and free silver must therefore combine on one good man. By refusing to do so they give Greater New York and probably the state over to the Tammany-silver Democrats indefinitely.

There is good reason to hope that the party in Maryland will fall into line, now that the factional fight in Republican ranks is over, and with the aid of the gold Democrats and the anti-Gorman men win in the fight for the legislature. Owing to Gorman's free silver leanings and the generally conceded opinion that he would vote for free silver in the senate, the sound-money Democrats throughout the state are ready to co-operate with the Republicans as are also, of course, all the anti-Gorman men, to secure his defeat.

Generally speaking the drift all seems to be in the direction of Republicanism. The people see that Bryan and the silverites made a deliberate effort to deceive them last year, and many of those who voted for him will have nothing further to do with silver. But the Democratic leaders are not asleep. They are conducting an active and vigilant campaign, and are out on a "still hunt" for votes whose result may surprise the Republicans, unless they are wide awake and working to arouse every man and push him enthusiastically into the fight. The tide is now all running in the right direction, but this very evidence of prospective victory is liable to lead to over-confidence on the part of some of the Republicans, and to allow dissensions to arise which will prevent a solid front against the enemy.

At no time since the close of the civil war has the prospects of the Republican party in the south been so bright as at present, after the large defections from the Democratic party to populism and the increased development of manufactures in the principal states south of Mason and Dixon's line. To students of American politics it must be somewhat surprising that Kentucky and Maryland two Democratic strongholds, should have Republican governors, and that in Tennessee at the last presidential election the Republicans should have polled 45 per cent. of the total vote of the state, while they had 36 per cent. of it in Georgia, 52 per cent. in West Virginia, 46 per cent. in Virginia, and 47 per cent. in North Carolina, besides polling 167,000 for McKinley and Hobart in Texas, a state in which the Republican vote in 1880 was only 57,000; in 1888, 88,000 and in 1892, 81,000.

The fact is that the Republicans have been increasing rapidly in number and influence in all the states of the south, particularly in those on southern border, with the exception of two, South Carolina and Mississippi, in which, by constitutional provision, there is a large disfranchisement of colored voters. The chief cause of this change is the growth of the populist party, and has withdrawn many votes from the Democratic candidates without getting many recruits from Republican ranks. In no presidential election since the close of the civil war have the Republicans polled so large an electoral vote in the southern states as they did last year. Mr. McKinley received 12 electoral votes in Kentucky, 8 in Maryland, and six in West Virginia, which, with 3 in Delaware, make a total of 29 in what was formerly the solid south. In three states—North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee—the contest between the Democrats and the Populists on the one hand and the Republicans on the other was very close, and the severance of friendly political relations between the Democrats and the Populists in these states make more probable than heretofore Republican success.—N.Y. Sun (Democratic).

The Populists in the Farmers' National congress were badly defeated during its session. "Calamity" Weller, of Iowa, introduced a resolution for the restoration of the free coinage of silver. This was reported unfavorably and rejected. Then came a resolution favoring the prohibition of "private monopoly in public necessities," even to the extent of the exercise of the right of eminent domain and the acquirement of such necessities by the state. On a call of states a three-to-one majority against the resolution was developed. Another financial resolution was similarly disposed of after a short discussion to avoid filibustering, which had been resorted to by the Populists. Later in the day the Populists were again turned down on the final report of the committee on Resolutions. Resolutions were adopted commending the secretary of Agriculture for his efforts in behalf of the dairy industry; favoring government inspection and grading of butter for export, and the reduction of official salaries; providing for a committee to report a plan for co-operation between the states for the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases among domestic animals. Resolutions introduced by Mr. Loucks favoring the income tax, government control of telegraph and telephone, the prohibition of corporate ownership of land for speculative purposes, and the initiative and referendum had been turned down in committee, and Mr. Loucks had made a minority report in each case. He was allowed to speak in support of each of the resolutions, and then the congress overwhelmingly sustained its committee.—New York World.

"The benefit of protection goes first and last to the men who earn their bread in the sweat of their faces. The auspicious and momentous result is that never before in the history of the world has comfort been enjoyed, education acquired, and independence secured by so large a majority of the total population as the United States of America.—James G. Blaine.

The statistics of the cotton crop for last year show it to have been 8,757,964 bales. It has been sold for about $350,000,000, or something more than the total volume of the greenback currency. This is more than five times the value of the annual silver product of the country. What folly is it then for cotton-growers to think that their prosperity depends upon "doing something for silver," when all the silver produced in the country would not buy one in five of their cotton bales! —N. Y. World (Dem.)

"I apprehend not the slightest trouble," said Senator Foraker, in carrying the state of Ohio for the Republican party. The business revival and report of good times from all over that section of the country has helped our cause wonderfully, or at least we believe it has and think it will aid us in sweeping the state.

"The Republican party will not carry Ohio, however, by the large majorities of the past, for instance, like in 1895, when our majority ran away above 100,000. We will carry the state by a good margin, I believe but you understand the issues and conditions have changed a great deal during the last few years. Then being the party in power, we will, of course have to answer for a lot of supposed sins, as is always the case.

"I will be in Ohio in time to be at the opening of the campaign, and make a speech in Cincinnati next Saturday night."

The senator is in excellent health at present, and declares that he feels fully capable of taking an active part in the coming campaign.—Washington Post.

An Engineer's Reponsibilities.

The conscientious engineer accepts without any fuss or parade responsibilities which a man of any experience realizes only too vividly, but which are so little appreciated by the rest of the world, including generally his own employers, that he is forced to depend entirely on his own sense of duty and his own pride in his work to guard against carelessness or slackness. His situation is often very peculiar. The promoters and financiers who are backing the scheme which engages his attention are almost invariably quite ignorant of the work he is obliged to perform; if he is lazy and indisposed to try to better an obvious route by much physical and mental labor, they will accept his statements unquestioningly, and no one but himself will ever be the wiser; moreover, he starts out with the knowledge that there is one perfect route, to which he cannot hope to attain, his utmost efforts serving merely to make the approximation a trifle closer; and finally, even when the road is finished no one can put his hand on any particular spot, or even section, and declare authoritatively that there the engineer in charge made a mistake. Other men may think so, and even say so, but at worst the culprit has but to make a stout plea of "difference in expert opinion," adding that his knowledge of possibilities was necessarily more complete than any outsider's or to dismiss the whole matter as an instance of "professional jealousy."—From "Lewis Muhlenberg Haupt A. M., C. E." by Henry Wysham Lanier—one of a group of three sketches entitled "The Nicaragua Canal Commission—A Trio of American Engineers"—in American Monthly Review of Reviews for September.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

The Endless Chain of Interdependence.

Some have imagined that the pressure upon the city might be relieved and the miseries of the slum modified by removing families to unoccupied lands and teaching them to engage in agriculture, and steps have been taken in this direction. But those who expect to solve or even to simplify the problem by this method fail to appreciate the profound change which has come over the world's industry during this century, by which it has ceased to be individual and has become organized; a change which is destined to exert more influence on material conditions and on the social, intellectual, moral and spiritual life of man than did the discovery of America, the invention of gunpowder, or the art of printing. Doubtless this transition is the most important material change which has ever taken place in the history of the race. It has separated as by an impassable gulf the simple, homespun, individualistic life of the world's past from the complex, closely associated life of the present and of the world's future.

In the age of homespun, which for most of our population, reached well on toward the middle of this century, the typical farmer could not only till his own soil, but build his own house, make his own furniture, and many of his own tools. His wife could take the wool as it came from the sheep's back, dye, card, spin, and weave it, and then make it into a coat for her husband. That is they could together do in a rough way work which now represents ten or a dozen trades. Their wants were simple, and most of them they could supply with their own hands. Such a couple could have raised a family in comparative comfort if they had been alone on the continent. They were practically independent of the whole world.

The organization of industry has changed all this. In it was involved the division of labor. The work of one trade was divided between a dozen or twenty machines, each fed by a different man and each dependent on all the others. Moreover, great branches of industry have become linked together in a kind of endless chain of interdependence, so that one link cannot move far unless the other links move with it.—From "The Problem of the Twentieth Century City," by the Rev. Josiah Strong, D.D., in North American Review for September.

Government Must Control Mines.

The Bankers' Magazine for March finds the origin of our present troubles about silver in the demand that the ratio of its value to gold shall be determined by the government. It is, however, no proper part of the duty of the government to try to fix the ratio of values of the two metals.

"Being," says The Bankers' Magazine, "commodities as well as money, and being commodities before and after they are money, and being money simply and only because they are commodities, and being commodities because they have recognized and intrinsic value independent of any action of government, and even in the absence of government, and being therefore severally subject to all the laws of commodities, the law of variable supply and demand and value among others, and these variations not being uniform for both metals, it is impossible that government can ever 'fix' the ratio of their value.

"If, however, it should be insisted that it is the function and duty of government to (try to) fix the ratio of their values, it would seem to follow as a logical consequence that, since their relative value depends absolutely on the relative supply of the two metals it is the primary and plain duty of government to fix (regulate) their supply by controlling and operating the gold and silver mines, the sources of their production. It should do both things or neither, and it is preferable that it should do neither. It is folly to expect it to do the former without doing the latter."

This is the truth of the matter in a nutshell. Unless the government first acquires all the mines in the world and decides how much silver and how much gold are to be produced yearly, it is impossible to maintain a ratio after it is "fixed." France "fixed" it 156 times, but it would not stay fixed, and France has at length abandoned the effort. The United States has also tried the experiment several times without success. It is time the theorists were letting the matter alone

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Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate under Judgment of Foreclosure.

First Publication Aug. 5, 1897.
Last Publication Sept. 16 1897

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss District Court.
County of Polk. Fourteenth Judicial District.

The Aultman & Taylor Machine Co., Plaintiff.
vs
Erick O. Knutson, Knut Knutson, Ole Knutson, Berel Knutson Andrew Steenerson and Elias Steenerson co-partners as Steenerson Bros. the Merchants National Bank Crookston, and P. Foote, A. A. Miller and C. F. Page co-partners under the firm name and style of Citizens' Bank of McIntosh, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 2nd day of August 1897, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said Polk county, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on Friday the 17th day of September, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court house in the city of Crookston in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Polk and said state of Minnesota, described as follows to-wit:

Lots number one, two, three and four in section number thirty of township number one hundred forty-nine, north of range number forty four, west of the fifth principal meridian, containing in all one hundred sixty acres more or less according to the government survey thereof

Dated August 2nd, 1897
THOMAS LAWRENCE,
Sheriff of Polk County.
A. A. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney. [17-23]

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

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BY H. E. COOKE.

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The free-traders are not shouting about that recent sale of American tin in foreign markets.

Wool has made as big an advance as wheat in the past year. Is that the result of "scarcity" too?

Was it the "gold powers" of Great Britain that sent statistician Mulhall over here to show that this is the most prosperous country in the world?

The more the coal strike is studied the more apparent it becomes that the reduction in coal tariff by the Wilson law is responsible for the low wages which caused it.

The advance in the price of wool and sheep will soon bring back to the farmers the 75 million dollars loss in the value of sheep which befell them under the Wilson law.

One remarkable development of the opening months of the new tariff law is the general gratification with which it is accepted irrespective of party. Even the Democrats are omitting the usual talk about increase in prices under the new law.

With the Mexican dollar worth only 40 cents, the lot of the workingman in that country does not compare favorably with that of our own workmen. Skilled workmen in Mexico get less than one-half the wages paid in this country and get that in "dollars" worth only 40 cents thus reducing the real earnings to about one-fifth that of our own workmen.

The wheat question is a hard one for the silver patriots to explain. They are now saying the advance in wheat in the face of the fall in silver is due to scarcity of wheat. But this very statement merely strengthens the assertion of their opponents who insist that the low price of wheat was the result of plenteousness coupled with cheap production and transportation.

From a letter that Atty. Gen. Childs wrote at the request of the governor it would seem that he considers the law of '95 mandatory, and any contract that the capitol committee might make that did not provide for the construction of the capitol wholly of Minnesota stone would be null and void. If this position is correct the end is not yet and will not be till a contract is made providing that the building shall be made of Minnesota stone. It is plain that the ordinary average citizen of Minnesota desires it that way.

The Argyle Banner well says that "the most effective way to testify against the liquor traffic is to quit drinking." While the logic of that proposition is unanswerable it would be more to the point if the Banner would kindly show how that desirable state of things is to be brought about. Without the facilities for drinking afforded by the saloon, thousands who now drink at its bars occasionally would not do so. Liquor, as a medicine is all right enough; as a beverage it is all wrong and the prohibition of its use as such would be an inestimable blessing to humanity.

The world does move; and progressive ideas, taught by one of the youngest nations in existence are beginning to be appreciated and adopted by the older nations of the earth. It has taken Norway a great many years to get around to the protective tariff idea but she has got there at last, the new tariff just going into effect over there being on the protective idea that Uncle Sam has always found his greatest prosperity under. Uncle Sam is the originator of a great many ideas that older countries find beneficial and adopt sooner or later.

The howl that the Minneapolis Journal made over Clough's alleged attitude in the matter of building the capitol of Georgia marble amounted to just what we predicted it would—just nothing at all and the Journal has been obliged to take it all back in the light of the governor's action in the matter. The fact is that the governor has been all the time in favor of using Minnesota stone in the capitol building and he has taken such steps in the matter he will no doubt compel the commission to rescind their action and use only Minnesota stone.

How do you KNOW that you "wont get a premium" if you should try, UNTIL you try? There are 500 premiums or such a matter to be paid to SOMEBODY and why not to you? The benefits that the county will receive by a good display are worth all the effort needed to secure it and when you can get something besides it certainly looks as though it was worth the effort. Never say you can't get a premium until you have tried. Polk county can make a creditable showing if her citizens are enterprising enough to try it once for all they are worth. Try it at the Street Fair Sept. 27th, 28th and 29th.

The trial of Luetgert, at Chicago, is the all absorbing topic at the windy city now-a-day and hundreds daily crowd the court room to listen. Notwithstanding the damaging evidence of the experts, who testify that the bits of bones taken from the big vat in the sausage factory are human bones, and no doubt once formed part of his wife's body, Luetgert still continues to smile serenely, apparently confident that he will be cleared of the charge of killing his wife and destroying her body with acids in a sausage vat. One of two things is true—either that he is one of the coolest and most hardened villains yet unhung, or else that the story that his wife was seen in New York since the time she is supposed to have been murdered, that has been circulated, is true and that he can prove it when the opportunity is afforded. For some reason or another he seems to be the most confident party of the defence. But supposing the woman is not dead after all, and those bones are really those of an ordinary every-day hog, whose meat had been used for sausage, what then becomes of all this expert testimony? These learned experts are very sure that the bones are those of a human being—in fact they say that they are the bones of a woman beyond any shadow of a doubt, but if Mrs. Luetgert should prove after all to be alive at this time they will then have to look for another woman in the case.

The strike situation seemed to be about amicably adjusted and no doubt the miners would have been all at work again only for the unfortunate circumstances that happened at Hazelton, Pa., on the 10th, whereby 19 miners were shot down by a sheriff's squad that had been sent to prevent a riot that was feared by the presence of a large body of miners who were hovering about the vicinity. The sheriff ordered the miners to disperse and says that thereupon they set upon him knocking him down and pounding him where upon he ordered the deputies to fire upon the miners, which they did, killing a number outright and wounding others, some of whom died shortly thereafter. The excitement thereafter was intense and the situation is now more complicated than ever, the miners now uterly refusing to accept the 65 cent proposition. So far as we can learn the act of the sheriff was wholly unjustifiable, hasty and unnecessary as the miners, though insolent, were wholly unarmed. The matter is being investigated and unless that sheriff can show up a better excuse than has so far appeared he ought to spend the balance of his life in prison or dance at the end of a good stout rope. What the result of this unfortunate affair will be, is as yet hard to tell.

Warren Register:—Some of the elevators companies are not giving the farmers a square deal. They have no right to charge more than two cents per bushel for handling a farmer's grain, but as a matter of fact they are charging him five to six cents. The great difference between the local price and the Duluth price proves this. The unfair treatment the farmers are receiving at the hands of the elevator companies is a proper subject for a rigid investigation by the railway and warehouse commission. If the elevator companies are guilty of a violation of the law regulating their business, let them be prosecuted and the penalties prescribed by statute be inflicted upon them.

Tired, Nervous, Sleepless.

Men and women—how gratefully they write about Hood's Sarsaparilla. Once helpless and discouraged, having lost all faith in medicines, now in good health and "able to do my own work," because Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to enrich and purify the blood and make the weak strong—this is experience of a host of people.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y. Chicago.

GOES UP IN SMOKE.

A Valuable Polk County Institution Destroyed By Fire.

Loss About $3000 With No Insurance.

About 11 o'clock on Saturday fire was discovered in the creamery building of E. D. Childs & Co., which is located in the Fifth ward, and although everything was done that could be to save the building it was burned to ashes together with almost all of the machinery contained therein. There was a large quantity of cheese in it when it caught but that was saved. The grain warehouse of Childs & Co., also caught and was consumed, together with quite a quantity of grain. There was no insurance upon the buildings so the loss will be total. Mr. Childs has shown a great deal of enterprise and public spirit in his creamery operations as he built it at a time when the bottom seemed to be all out of the dairy business and few men wanted to risk their money in that line, and he has spent a great deal of money testing the most improved kinds of machinery and methods. He had succeeded in bringing his creamery to a paying basis and had an institution that was a great credit to Polk county and in which he took a just pride. He had been telling us only that morning of his successes at the State fair where the products of his creamery took first prizes in competition with the entire state and it seems pretty tough to see the plant thus wiped out. The fire originated in some shavings that were used for fuel, catching fire and instantly spreading all over the concern, so rapidly that there was no chance to put it out and all that could be done was to save all of the products and machinery that was possible. Mr. Childs has many hearty sympathizers in his lose.

Two Good Things.

"77" for Grip and Colds; No. 10 for Dyspepsia, indigestion and weak stomach; 25 cents each; at all druggists.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

J. P. Foote was at the Forks on Monday.

Wheat slumped off a little on Wednesday, closing at 81 cents.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

John C. Wells, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin is up on his annual visit to Polk county looking after his business interests here.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

The chief picked up a team on Wednesday morning that appeared to have seen hard usage, and up to Thursday morning had found no owner.

At the last meeting of the state Board of Corrections and Charities, the Polk county jail was designated as a District jail. It remains for our county board to accept.

Any one expecting to attend school should write the Northwestern Normal College at Grand Forks, N. D., for their new catalogue. Thorough instructions in all departments at the least possible cost. Board $2 per week. [23-22]

Several complaints have been made recently of the loss of valuable house plants, and this week the police got a clue to the thieves and found a lot of the plants in some weeds. Among them were a choice lot that had been stolen from John Gleason. The owners were so glad to get their plants back, that they declined to prosecute—for this time.

Honest Failures.

No greater opportunity is afforded the commercial man to exemplify the amenities of business than in a case of distress of his fellow man who has honestly failed in business. I say honestly failed because there are many such failures. These are the times when the commercial vultures descend beside the Christian Samaritan, one as the commercial gravedigger, the other as the physician with the balm of fellowship and brotherhood. The first will try to squeeze the lifeblood, but the second will stand and demand that, although it is stipulated in the bond that a pound of flesh shall be forfeited, one extra ounce of blood will cause the loss of that which he might have received. Swedenborg said, "Charity itself consists in acting justly and faithfully in whatever office, business and employment a person is engaged in."—Hardware.

An Old Proverb.

The proverb, "Necessity is the mother of invention," can hardly be traced to one independent source. The idea was expressed by Persius the Roman satirist, about 60 A. D. and is found in the precise form now quoted in Richard Franck's "Northern Memoirs" (printed in London in 1694), and in various later English writers.

Will Try it Again.

St. Paul Dispatch.

During the last campaign, the orators, who presented the silver side of the question, went abroad through the land and declaimed in accents wild that wheat could never be a dollar a bushel until silver had been "restored" to the position which it never held in the financial world and assuring us in mournful numbers that just as soon as it was so restored wheat would take a shoot upwards and stay there until some other crime was committed against silver. In their earnestness and zeal at that time, it never occurred to them to make any exceptions or qualifications, and so when wheat took that promised upward shoot, without the previous correctionary measures relating to silver, they would appear to have been left high and dry, without an argument to their tongues or a lie to clothe their nakedness.

But will that stop them, or even embarrass them? Any one who imagines it will had better hasten to change that opinion. Already Bryan, and Teller, and Jones and the rest of the Salt river excursion party are beginning the same old talk. "They didn't mean," they say "that wheat wouldn't reach a dollar a bushel, but that it couldn't remain at that price until," etc.

There is every indication that the silverites will refuse to change their spots—or their streaks—and that the next campaign will be fought on the same old issues. A few of the best of them—of the Boise class—and a few of the worst of them—of the Coxey-Lease class—have abandoned it as an issue, and gone to something better, or worse, according as they have seen the light, but the main body of them will be "fer Brine' n' silver in 1900."

No one in the least familiar with the argumentative leaders of the silver party, will doubt for a moment that they will face the same old audiences with the same old story, but we may be pardoned a mild form of curiosity concerning the nature of their apologies for lie No. 1. Come to think of it, however, they will probably not attempt to apologize. They will just varnish up the same old story and turn it loose again. That kind of audience admires a speaker who will stick to his lies.

TEXAS TOWNS RAZED.

Eighty-Mile Wind Does Great Damage at Port Arthur and Sabine Pass.

Port Arthur, Tex., Sept. 14.—A tornado, terrible in its velocity, struck this little city at an early hour in the evening. Six people are known to have been killed, while many others were injured. Buildings were blown down and great damage was wrought by the cyclone. The dead are: Frank Albright, George Martin, unknown man, May Ainsworth, infant son of W. H. Johnson and Fritz Michaels.

It is known that much destruction was wrought at Sabine Pass, with probable loss of life.

The following telegram has been received from Mr. Kirschberner at Beaumont: "The relief train has just returned from Sabine Pass. It could not get nearer than eight miles from Sabine Pass. It is reported that the new town is completely gone. Nothing heard from the old town. From reports things look bad there."

Advices from Winnie, Tex., say that many of the houses there have been blown down and torn away.

At Least Forty Killed.

Madras, Sept. 14.—A most serious accident has occurred at the Champion Reefs mines. Forty persons are known to have been killed.

WARRANTS FOR DEPUTIES.

Sheriff Martin and His Assistants Will Be Placed Under Arrest

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 13.—Warrants have been issued at the instance of the United Hungarian societies for the arrest of Sheriff Martin and the 102 deputies who are alleged to have been concerned in the shooting. The warrants have been placed in the hands of Robert P. Riley, manager of the Authracite detective agency. The prosecutor named is Joseph Mehalto, president of the St. George society, of which most of the dead miners were members. A number of prominent citizens of Hazleton who served as deputies are named in the warrants. Among these are Thomas Hall, L. L. Babcock, Fred Schleppy, A. P. Platt, A. E. Hess and A. M. Emby. The latter was formerly cashier of the Hazleton National bank, and Hess is superintendent of the Traction company of Hazleton. Detective Riley stated that some of the prominent men of the city have interested themselves in the matter, and have subscribed money to assist in securing evidence against the deputies.

Wants the Law Tested.

Duluth, Sept. 15.—Mayor Truelson has sent a red hot communication to the council on the forfeited tax law. He recommends a suit to test its constitutionality.

Revolution in Guatemala.

Berlin, Sept. 13.—Dispatches from Guatemala say that the long smouldering flames of revolution have at last broken out against President Barrios.

Professor K. H. Nyhlom has tendered his resignation from the chair of esthetics, literature and history of art at the Upsala university. The professor contemplates a prolonged journey on the continent and will after his return abandon his profession.

A POLK COUNTY CREAMERY

Leads in The Free For All Class For Butter.

It is not so many years ago that E. D. Childs became thoroughly convinced of the fallacy of the all wheat idea as a source of wealth for the average farmer and turned his attention to dairy work. Like everything else that he undertakes he acted upon the principle that it pays to be thorough and so he established an up to date creamery with all of the modern improvements, and, although at the time he got at it the prices for dairy products were discouragingly low, yet he has made it a great success and demonstrated beyond a doubt that Northern Minnesota is admirably adapted to the making of a first-class article of butter, and at the state fair last week, in competition with every other part of the state the product of his creamery led the whole state and came off with flying colors. Aside from the benefit this fact is to him, it is also a very important item as an advertisement of Polk county one that deserves the patronage of every enterprising citizen of this city who has to buy butter. We presume that Mr. Childs will take steps to re-establish the burned creamery and he deserves to be deluged with orders sufficient to pay for a new building and outfit at least. By using Mr. Childs' butter our citizens would secure not only a gilt-edged article but, would help an institution that has been doing good work for the upbuilding of the interests of the city and county of which it has been so important a part.

Give It A Chance.

St. Paul Dispatch.

Although the Dingley law has been in operation scarcely a month the Democratic press of the country is already contorting its face with grim smiles, indulging its soul in chuckles and saying "I told you so." It views with alarm the failure of the bill to provide sufficient revenue and points with pride to the first month's deficit. But the Democrats were ever prone be be "sooners" When McKinley was elected they paid him the compliment of expecting him to restore, before he was even inaugurated, the prosperity that it took the Democratic party almost two years to drive away.

Of course the Dingley bill did not provide sufficient revenue the first month, and no sane person supposed it would. Certainly Mr Dingley did not. Just as soon as it was known that McKinley was elected the importers began preparing for protection by rushing in the largest stocks they could secure, and they packed their warehouses up to the very last moment of the existence of the Wilson-Gorman law.

But demand is eating a big hole in supply, and importations must soon begin on a larger scale than ever. Then the Dingley bill will be shown to be a wise and conservative law, capable of producing sufficient revenue without unduly burdening any interest or any locality.

Give the Dingley bill a chance to talk for itself. Wait until the shelves begin to empty themselves and we will see the purpose and the wisdom of the law. It wasn't framed with the idea that it would suit the Democrats, but it will prove satisfactory to most people.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites, can be taken as easily in summer as in winter. Unlike the plain oil it is palatable, and the hypophosphites that are in it aid in digestion and at the same time tone up the system.

For sickly, delicate children, and for those whose lungs are affected, it is a mistake to leave it off in the summer months. The dose may be reduced if necessary.

We recommend the small size especially for summer use, and for children, where a smaller dose is required. It should be kept in a cool place after it is once opened.

For sale by all druggists at 50c. and $1.00.

Preserving And Pickling

The most unpleasant season of the year, to the housewife, is now at hand. But like everything else that has to be done the sooner it is done the better it will be all around,

We handle everything needed for pickling and preserving in the choicest goods and at the lowest rates.

Call and get our Prices on Groceries

that are fresh, wholesome and pure.

Slocum's Grocery.

CLEARANCE SALE

To Make Room For our Fall Stock

No shop-worn goods. All seasonable, fashionable and up to date.

Lowest Cash Prices.

EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN. Main Street.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

Wheat opens this morning at last night's closing price—81 cents for I Hard.

A. E. Brush was in from Angus on Friday.

E. M. Walsh sold a farm in Tilden on Saturday.

New Orleans is suffering a yellow fever epidemic.

W. H. McNiel was over from Grand Forks last week.

Robert Coulter was up from Mallory on Saturday.

Cnlno U. Webster was up from Fisher on Monday.

Crookston will do itself proud on September 27, 28 and 29. Come and see if this is not so.

L. C. Simons was in from Red Lake Falls on Monday.

Frank Robar, of St. Paul, is visiting his father near the city.

George Finlayson went back to the state university last Friday.

Banker Ellington took a drive around the country on Saturday.

The Gun Club is preparing for great times during the coming street fair.

Attorney A. C. Wilkinson returned on Thursday from a business trip to St. Paul.

Nat Rapin took in the state fair last week and pronounced it very good.

The Retail Liquor Dealers Convention will be held in this city next year.

On Monday Dan. Tracy was sentenced to 20 days in jail for drunkenness.

P. L. Renne and wife visited with his mother's family in the town of Garden last week.

R. A. Wilkinson came up from St. Paul on Saturday to look after the work on the farm.

Will O'Brien was in from Red Lake Falls for an over Sunday visit with relatives and friends.

If you can't spare three days to attend the street fair at Crookston take one day off and come.

Doc. Leguee went up to Euclid on Tuesday. Frank Creamer went along to show him the way.

The county board met this morning for the transaction of such business as should properly come before it.

On Friday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Miss Mary Storholm was married to Gunder Mikkelson.

The street fair differs from the regular agricultural fair in that there is no gate fee. Everything free to everbody.

Make all your calculations so that the farm work will not hinder your attending the street fair September 27, 28 and 29.

Mrs. Shrender's new store building is nearly completed and will soon be ready for business. She will have a nice store.

J. V. E. Wyatt attended the state fair last week, and he wouldn't wonder if it wasn't as big a show as Crookston is getting up.

T. P. Scotland, son of ex-alderman P. T. Scotland, was in the city on Tuesday on his way to his home at Rugby, N. D. from St. Paul.

The traveling men's club will be well represented in the parade during the street fair. They are making great effort for a fine showing.

Miss Belle Kyle was visiting friend at McIntosh last week for a few days previous to commencing her fall term of school near that village.

W. E. Slocum has secured the services of Mr. Theodore Radberg, of Mankato, who is a thoroughly experienced man in the grocery line.

Heimich Bros. are in the lead with their crop report which is a yield of 20 bushels per acre, of as fine wheat as the county has produced this fall.

See the new line of crockery at Slocum's; all the newest designs and latest patterns. Get his prices and see his new addition before you purchase.

Miss Ermimle Foataine is drilling a company of ladies for the street parade during the street fair. This will be a very interesting feature of the fair.

A. Holmboe is getting his goods placed in his new location in the McKinnon block. Mr. Holmboe is a rustler and will make the venture a success.

Godef Vonder Beck was in from Euclid on Saturday doing some trading. Does not give a glowing account of the wheat yield around Euclid.

Wm. Anglim Esq. returned from Chicago this week, accompanied by a niece whose home is in Canada, who comes for a visit in the family of her uncle.

The Epworth League gave a pleasant social at the M. E. church parlors, on Friday evening, which was heartily enjoyed by all who were in attendance.

The St. Hilaire Lumber Co. has secured permission from Uncle Sam to build a railroad in the Red Lake Indian Reservation. It will be used to haul saw-logs.

John O'Brecht was in on Tuesday for lumber to build more granary room. He does not intend to tear down those that he has however, like the man you read of.

The ladies met at G. A. R. Hall on Monday to arrange for a Japanese drill during the fair. Judging from the numbers in attendance the drill will be a great success.

Don't forget to so arrange your business on the farm as to permit your family and your help to come, to Crookston during the fair time.

Dandruff is an exudation from the pores of the skin that spreads and dries, forming scurf and causing the hair to fall out. Hall's Hair Renewer cures it.

W. O. Wilson has purchased the Charlie Bond house, that stood on lots that the new grist mill proprietors bought, and T. A. Harris is moving it down to Wilson's lots on Chase's addition.

Iver A. Krohn was in from the town of Garden this week. Says his wheat only yielded 10 bushels per acre. He thinks the average for his town will be 12 bushels strong.

Don't forget the street fair next week. A good time is assured to all who attend. Bring the entire family and enjoy a royal good time. Remember the dates, 27th, 28th and 29th.

The street fair will be one of the finest attempts at entertaining people our city ever attempted. And there will be crowds in to see how Crookston can entertain when she sets out to do it.

J. E. O'Brien went down to the Russia farm on Saturday. When he returned on Monday it looked like he had been harvesting his ducks—and that they had panned out about 20 bushels per acre.

One of the attractive features to be seen at the street fair on September 27th, 28th and 29th will be the balloon ascension by Prof. Harding, who will make a parachute jump off the roof of the sky.

Next Sunday is College Day at the Congregational church. Rev. Herman P. Fisher will speak on the American College and the American scholar. Special reference will be made to Fargo College.

As a rule when the city flushes the sewers, the next thing on the docket is winter. That important operation was performed last week, but we hope that winter will not come—not right away at least.

Frank Cernousek was in from Tabor on Tuesday on business in connection with his position as ditch viewer. Says the wheat up his way is turning out all the way from 10 to 14 bushels, mostly 1 Northern.

Saturday night the police station entertained 14 unfortunates, some of whom were overloaded with spirits of a kind that doth intoxicate, and answered to their names in the courts of justice on Monday morning.

James Miller, who works the Watts farm, lost about 50 shocks of wheat by fire on Thursday. Sparks from a passing engine set the fire. This is the third time that fire has started in Jim's field from same cause.

Ed. Carney, the man who was arraigned in justice court at East Grand Forks last week, on a charge of cutting a man named Hans Linskow, was held to the grand jary and was brought over to the county jail for safe keeping.

"Because it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its system of protective laws. I urge that Germany has now reached the point where it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States."—Bismarck.

Alderman T. A. Harris, who spent four days last week looking over the state fair remarks that it was the biggest event of the kind that has been held in years—in fact he names it the best showing that Minnesota ever made.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 27, 28, and 29—those are the great days of the Crookston street fair. Don't forget it and ever after regret it, but come and see us and we will entertain you royally.

Jos. Patnaude reports his threshing so far turning out from five to fourteen bushels. He has been threshing about among his neighbors and has not got at his own yet. So far he has threshed none that would grade 1 Hard.

In view of the fact that the street fair will be a good advertisement to our city, every loyal, enterprising citizen should do all in his or her power to make it a grand success. The ladies are doing great work in that line and by that same token so are the rest of mankind.

The largest independent Normal school in the country is the Northwestern Normal college and Business Institute at Grand Forks, N. D. Tuition $1 per week in all departments. Board $2 per week. Fall term opens October 5th. Write for catalogue. [23-20]

East Grand Forks contributed another prisoner to the jail on Monday night for assault with intent to do great bodily harm—and a knife, upon the person of a bartender. Fortunately he did not succeed in doing very much harm and a few days for reflection will do him good no doubt.

Grand Forks is making great preparation for their street fair which is to be held Sept. 29th, 30th and Oct. 1st. Their chief attraction is Dr. Carver with his wonderful diving horses. These horses are trained to dive from a platform 30 feet high into a tank of water.

While at the state fair last week W. E. Slocum managed to pick up some bargains in both plain and fancy crockery which he will give his customers the benefit of. If in need of anything in this line it will pay you to call and examine this stock and get his prices.

The wind blew so hard on Tuesday morning that the steam threshers had to suspend operations before noon, and in the afternoon it rained so hard that they could not get to work before Thursday morning. As a result the city was full of threshing crews Tuesday afternoon and all day Wednesday having a good time.

On Tuesday morning at St. Ann's church Miss Mary Lanctot was united in marriage to Mr. Eli Asselyn in the presence of a few of the relatives of the bride and groom. Both parties are well and favorably known in our city, and the JOURNAL adds congratulations to those of hosts of friends. The happy couple will go to housekeeping in this city.

Threshing by steam power seems extra hazardous this year and every little while we hear of a threshing rig destroyed by fire. The latest is that of commissioner Remi Fortier that was burned near Gentilly one night during the latter part of last week. This, however, seems to have been the work of an incendiary as there was none of the threshing crew near when the fire started.

Judging from what our friends from the country tell us when we see them, Crookston must prepare herself to care for one of the biggest crowds that she ever saw. They are coming from every locality in the county and they will bring the family along, yea and the hired man, also the hired girl. They are coming to be amused, interested and instructed, and it behooves us to make ample preparation.

While coming home from Euclid on Tuesday afternoon Doc. Leguee and Frank Creamer discovered a fire raging at John O'Brecht's place, and driving over found that a setting of wheat had been struck by lightning and several stacks ignited. Three stacks, in a setting of six stacks were entirely consumed but the other three were saved by hard work. The wheat was insured against fire.

Last evening, at the residence of the bride in Minneapolis the genial manager of the branch experimental farm near this city, Prof. T. A. Hoverstad, was married to Miss Mary C. Thompson. The professor has made many warm friends during the time he has been in our midst who will unite with the JOURNAL in hearty congratulations and best wishes for the future happiness of the worthy couple.

FROM FOOT TO KNEE

Ohio Women Suffered Great Agony From a Terrible Sore—Her Story of the Case, and Her Cure.

"For many years I was afflicted with a milk leg, and a few years ago it broke out in a sore and spread from my foot to my knee. I suffered great agony. It would burn and itch all the time and discharge a great deal. My health was good with the exception of this sore. I tried a great many kinds of salve, but some would irritate the sore so that I could hardly stand the pain. I could not go near the fire without suffering intensely. Someone sent me papers containing testimonials of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I told my husband I would like to try this medicine. He got me a bottle and I found it helped me. I kept on taking it until my limb was completely healed. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough for the great benefit it has been to me. It cleanses the blood of all impurities and leaves it rich and pure." MRS. ANNA E. EAKEN, Whittlesey, Ohio.

You can buy Hood's Sarsaparilla of all druggists. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic. Price 25c.

Cash for Oats.

Highest price paid for the new crop of oats. First to arrive will receive the best prices.

CROOKSTON OAT MEAL MILL.

Premiums for anything you can think of are offered and the competition free. The greatest list of attractions ever presented in Northern Minnesota—is among the many attractions offered at the Crookston street fair on September 27, 28 and 29. Reduced rates on all railroad lines. You will regret it if you do not join in the procession. Everybody should take part in this great display and should come and enjoy the fun. Remember the dates September 27, 28 and 29.

Woodham is anxious to marry somebody—or have somebody married during the week of the street fair—in his show-window and offers something like $100 dollars worth of furniture as an inducement. Here is a chance for some poor but worthy couple to get quite a start in life by complying with Mr. Woodham's wishes as to the tying of the knot. Some of our bachelor friends are thinking it over very seriously, the only difficulty in some cases, being the party of the second part. "Barkis is willing"—but can't find the girl.

Tom Bjoin moved his self-feeding wind blowing machine out to J. M. Stephen's place last week and commenced to thresh. Jim, who has three or four hundred acres of wheat to thresh besides a goodly amount of oats and barley, will have a good average yield for this year—about 15 bushels all round and feels as though he was right in it with the price of wheat where it is. Besides his farming operations he runs a big market garden that proves a bonanza and he thinks this year will be the banner year for him.

Wheat took a big drop on Monday—from 87 to 82, owing to the great rush of wheat to the terminal markets, which is greater than it has been before this season; but the future is strong and the price will go still higher as soon as this rush is over. There are those experienced in handling wheat who freely predict that wheat will be $1.10 in this market before Jan. 1st and everything seems to bear out that prediction for the foreign demand is strong and increasing and if the farmers were in a position to hold back the wheat for a few days the price would soon go up.

The Gilbert comic opera company at the Grand on Monday night got a smaller audience than it deserved. There are many fine, well trained voices in the company and they show what culture and constant drill will do. The play was "Said Pasha" and it was well put on. Personally we prefer some ordinary North American play—something home-like and not too intricate for the average run of humanity. The specialties were good and highly enjoyed by the audience.

Knute Bolstad was up from Fertile on Tuesday transacting business at the court house. Mr. B. says that wheat, so far as it has been threshed turns out from 10 to 15 bushels per acre. He has not threshed his own crop yet, preferring to stack it and plow his land early—thus gaining two points, improving the grade of the wheat and securing early fall plowing, which is best for the land. In addition to a fine wheat crop this year he has put up a large quantity of hay this year which will be good cash money later.

With the help of the surrounding farming community, Crookston can make a showing at the coming street fair that will be very creditable to all concerned, and so far as they have been interviewed, the farmers all express a willingness to do all they can to make the affair a great success. It is an affair that will reflect great credit upon all who take a part in it by having an exhibit of products. The premiums offered are many and liberal and the exhibitor stands a good chance of making very much more than the trouble he takes and the time he spends is worth to him. Let everybody take hold with a will, and success is sure.

On Tuesday morning Jas. E. Morrisey was telling of great times he had going to St. Hilaire the day before. The train was so loaded with local freight that the passengers finally took a hand at unloading, to expedite matters and they did—or at least one of them did—Thos. Shevlin, the St. Hilaire lumber man, was unloading a bunch of window sash and set it down so emphatically that the glass looked like a streak of lightning had visited the vicinity. He had not discovered that the sash was glazed till the glass began to rattle—and then it was too late to avert a wreck.

The street fair to be held in this city on September 27th, 28th and 29th will be worth all it costs you to see it. The people living at, and near the different stations along the line will take advantage of the reduced rates to visit the city and hundreds of visitors will be here to see what Polk county can do in the way of a fine exhibit. Do not let any of them go back with the idea that their own neighborhood could have beaten the exhibit. The management wants samples of farm products and offer liberal premiums for the best. Every farmer, in this vicinity at least, should be represented. Don't forget the dates as above.

A. J. DeLance informs the JOURNAL of an accident that happened on the section just north of section 9 in Fairfax, on Tuesday. The engineer, (whose name he did not know) was oiling the engine when his overalls caught in the machinery somewhere, drawing him in and entirely stripping overalls and pants off him up to his knees. He caught hold of the steam whistle to save being drawn in and crushed, and hung on till the engine could be stopped when he was taken down and a doctor hastily summoned who found his legs severely lacerated and burned with steam, his hands also badly scalded with the steam from the whistle and several ribs broken. If no internal injuries were sustained however he will be all right again in a few weeks.

The big grey team belonging to the experimental farm, took a spin along Second street to the Gt. N. depot, narrowly missing colliding with several vehicles and colliding at last with the water tank which freed them from the wagon and then they ran along the track north toward the elevators. They were stopped near Collins' stables, and not a bruise nor a scratch could be found upon them as a result of their mad flight. The driver had left them hitched to a post at the oat meal mill and they took fright and breaking their fastenings fled. It is wonderful how they could have made such a savage run through the streets so full of vehicles and not strike one nor do more damage than they did. As they were an experimental farm team no doubt they gave the run as a sample of what runaways should be.

Polk County Journal 9-16-97.3-10;

One Price only—the same to all, and plainly marked on every article.

Bargainapolis.

Up stairs, over the Dry Goods store, are a series of permanent bargain tables, installed for the purpose of special weekly offerings from the different departments of our three stores. Seldom will the same bargains be run two weeks in succession.

New things every week. We started this department in, week before last, and find it a splendid success. We sold more goods there the first day, than we ever did any time before on any advertised lot. This week, there'll be a varied lot of merchandise at bargain prices.

On Table No. 1

Are a lot of plain cashmeres and figured dress goods of various sorts and qualities, bargain priced at 13 1-2c. a yary. There are many pieces in the lot easily worth 25c. a yard.

On Table 2

Silkoline at 8 1-2c. Also 36 inch French cretonnes, plainly marked at 20c., for 13 1-2c. a yard.

Table No. 3.

Fringes, all kinds, all colors, mostly odds and ends at 5c. a yard.

Also odd shades of ribbons mostly in sizes up to No. 9 at 1c. a yard.

Table No 4

Light colored outing flannel remnants at 6 1-2c a yard also all cotton imitation wool plaid dress goods at 5c a yard.

Table 5.

Cotton Batts at 4c. each.

Men's Clothing.

Whew! how the adjectives fly; or maybe its the chips off the too big prices, anyway the exclusive clothing store are growing frantic. All sorts of excuses, nonsensical advertisements, reductions from wonderful heights—all are falling. There's better clothing value at this staid old store—because all the store's power backs the getting ready and makes the values best. And we haven't said a word of the suits at $4.90, $5.75, $6.35, $7.45 and up to $18.00. Some stores are now saying—"Your money back if you want it," we started that six months ago—but nevertheless we don't let anybody give you quite as much for your money as you get here. "Your money back, if you fight for it"—not that way here.

Fontaine & Anglim,

Department Store Crookston, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

A DEPUTY CULPRIT

By FRANCIS LYNDE.

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Vigo—not the Spanish city of that name, but Vigo of the coal mines in Harmony valley, Tennessee—had two daily events—the departure of the passenger train in the morning and its arrival at supper time. To do honor to both of these the Vigon corps de loisir was wont to gather in force on the station platform twice a day, and, knowing this, Inspector Jaffray dropped from the farther side of the incoming train and beckoned to a man who stood in the shadow of a loaded coke car on the mine siding.

"How are you, Layne? Let's get away from here before anybody recognizes me," he said. "You got my letter?"

"I did so. Hit come last night."

"Good. I hope it won't put you out to take care of me."

"I reckon you know better'n that," said Layne reproachfully. He was a Tennessee farmer in whom hospitality was in some sort a birthright, and Inspector Jaffray was an old friend.

"I do know it, but it's one of those things a man says from force of habit. Have you seen Cantrell?"

"Yes. He'll be 'long up to the house after he's called the mail. I didn't tell him you all was comin."

"That was right."

Layne led the way up to the mine shoot, keeping behind the coal and coke cars, and from thence they skirted the village, reaching the farmhouse in its farther fringe without meeting any one. As a man the inspector was known throughout his district as a jovial companion, the best of story tellers and an undisguised good fellow, but as an officer of the postoffice department he was skillful to plan, quick to execute and a very beagle of the service in the secrecy of his methods and the rapidity of his movements. And it was an as officer that he came to Vigo on this September evening.

The little mining town was the terminal station on the Long Mountain branch of the railway and the distributing office for a biweekly mail route which included a half dozen villages in the upper end of the valley. Within a month a number of valuable letters and packages had been missing on this route, and the inspector had come to Vigo to locate the leak, and, having found it, to stop it.

Will Cantrell, the Vigo postmaster, met him at Layne's after supper, and the inspector was soon in possession of such information as Cantrell had to give.

"You say it's always money that's missing?" asked Jaffray after the postmaster had told what he knew.

"Yes, mostly. But as far as we know it began with a ring that John Corny ordered from Nashville for his girl. It came this far all right because I mind seein a little package marked to John. But he says it nev' did re'ch him."

"What kind of a ring was it?"

"Plain gold was what he sent for. There was goin to be a marryin, I reckon."

"Where does Corny live?"

"Up in Loder's Cove. Graffville's his postoffice."

"That's this side of the gap, isn't it?"

"No, it's on the far side, the way the route's carried. Ande'son goes up on this side of the valley and comes back on the other—makes a circuit."

"Humph! Anderson's the carrier, I suppose. What do you know about him?"

"Well, I don't know. Lafe's a toler'ble good sort of a boy—son of old man Ande'son up on Long mountain. Does his work all right, far as I know, and I nev' heard anything against him."

The inspector nodded absently and began to make idle hieroglyphs with his pencil on the margin of a newspaper he had been reading. Cantrell waited patiently for the final question, and presently it came.

"What is your theory about this thing, Cantrell?"

The postmaster tilted his chair and thrust his hands deep into his pockets. "I don't know as I've got any, Mr. Jaffray. Seems like it's amongst half a dozen of us up here, and I reckon I'd better stand on a line with the rest till you find out who's doin it."

"But you reported the thing yourself," said the inspector.

Cantrell smiled. "Ye-es. But a heap bigger fool than I am might've thought of doin that."

"That's so. We'll keep you in mind as one of the possibles," said the inspector. But he laughed in a way to set Cantrell's mind at rest upon that score. Then, with a sudden return to the business of the moment: "Let's see. Tomorrow is the regular mail day. I suppose you have the pouch Anderson carries?"

"Yes. It's down at the store."

"Get your hat, and we'll go down and have a look at it."

They went out together and stumbled along the rocky road through a half mile of inky darkness to the country store. Cantrell admitted his companion, struck a light and found the pouch. It was old and well worn, and the inspector pointed out a small hole frayed through one of the creases in the leather.

"Why haven't you reported this?" he asked.

"I have. I've kicked about it till I'm plumb tired. You know the supplies for the route are ordered by Godfrey at the gap, and I've sent word to him by Lafe half a dozen times."

Jaffray threw the pouch under the counter. "That's the leak," he said briefly. "Good night."

And the next morning, when Farmer Layne would have called his guest to breakfast, the porch bedroom was empty.

At half past 8 the same morning young Anderson rode up to the porch in front of Cantrell Bros.' store, threw the lean mail pouch across his saddle and set out whistling upon his 23 mile ride to the gap. He was a handsome young fellow, as the mountain youth go, which is to say that he was not leaner than was consistent with grace and suppleness, that his face had not yet taken on the expression of settled melancholy which seems to be the heritage of the mountain folk, men and women, and that his eye was bright and fearless, and his laugh had the ring in it which is supposed to vouch for a light heart and a clear conscience. If Inspector Jaffray, being endowed with the gift of invisibility, could have ridden beside the mail carrier through the September forenoon, he would have seen nothing amiss. At Bray's Flat, at Powderville, and again at Long Mountain, Anderson kept well within the letter of his instructions, handing the locked pouch to the postmaster and lounging about in front of the store until it was brought out to him again. At the Gap, however, which was the end of his route for the day, he hitched his horse before the largest of the three stores and carried the pouch back to the high desk, where

"What is your theory about this thing, Cantrell?"

a young girl was perched upon a stool, knitting her brows over a dog's eared account book.

"Howdy, Lafe?" she said, getting down to open the pouch.

"Purty toler'ble. Whar's you uns pawr?"

"I don't know—down to Lukens', I reckon."

She pulled the strap through the staples and, dumping the mail on the counter, began to call it off to the group of expectant loungers and townspeople, keeping up a desultory conversation with the mail carrier at the same time.

"Doc Parks, Many Golfin, John Trevor—what—all news is there down at Vigo, Lafe?"

"Nothin much, not as I heerd."

"You'd nev' hear anything, nohow—Jeff Greer—Eph Sanders—here's a letter for you—all, Eph—hawss gone lame, Lafe?"

"No. Why?"

"Thought you—all seemed sort of tired—Bad Gordon—Wiley Pryor"—

Lafe straightened up, and then thought better of it, resuming his lounging position on the counter because it brought him nearer to her. She went on calling the names, and he watched her dexterous fingers juggling the letters and stole occasional glances under the brim of his soft hat at her face. It was a face for which the language provides no adjective. "Pretty" is too trivial. "Beautiful" is too fine. It was a face on which strength of character was written very legibly and yet without marring its womanly attractiveness; dark eyes that mocked oftener than they caressed; finely penciled brows; masses of dark hair gathered back into a heavy knot which was transfixed by a lead pencil; a nose that would have been pert without the correcting suggestion of firmness about the mouth and chin; a young woman who would rise to her opportunities, one would say, adding the saving clause that she would probably never miss them if they should happen to pass by on the other side.

When the last of the expectant ones had gone, Lafe asked, "Have you told you uns pawr yet, Willie?"

"No-o. Seems like you're in a powerful hurry, Lafe."

"Reckon I have to be, don't I?"

She twisted the ring on her finger and smiled down upon him. "There's plenty of time." Then suddenly, "Where did you—all get this—get this ring, Lafe?"

"Bought hit, of course. Whar did you 'low I got hit?"

"I didn't know. I was just thinkin of John Corny and Annie Hester. He 'lowed to get her a ring and says he sent to Nashville for it. It nev' did come, and now Annie she don't believe he ever meant to get it, and she won't so much as say 'Howdy?' to him. Didn't you all hear about it down at Graffville?"

Lafe's lips said "No," but he looked up into her eyes and changed it to "Yes." Then some one came in, and there was no more said about John Corny or his ring.

The dew was still on the grass the following morning when Lafe called at Godfrey's store for the mail pouch. The girl brought it out to him.

"Lookout you all don't fall off the hawss," she said, mocking him. And then, by way of compensation, "Maybe I'll tell paw before Friday."

"I wisht you would, Willie. Seems like I cayn't look him in the face no mo' till you do. He wouldn't take nothin from me, but he'll listen at you."

"Maybe," was all she would say. But she stood on the porch and watched him as long as he was in sight.

Graffville was the first office on the return route, and when the carrier went in with the mail the postmaster was busy. When he got around to the government's business, he made a show of hurrying. He was relocking the pouch, when a farmer drove up and came in with a letter in his hand.

"Hold up a minute, Mr. Johnson—got a letter to go in thar, and I reckon it'll have to be registered."

"Cayn't take it now nohow; mail's all ready to go."

"Shucks!" said the farmer, mopping his face with a bandanna. "Done drav fo' mile to get that thar letter off this mornin. Hit's got $10 in fur that feller that sold me the mowin machine, and I 'lowed to him he could count on hit shore today."

"Cayn't he'p it, Mr. Kilgore. Like mighty well to do you all a favor, but I cayn't hold the mail to register no letters now. Orders is mighty strict."

Then Lafe spoke up: "Thess put hit in with the rest of 'em," he suggested. "Might' nigh ever'body does that away."

The farmer hesitated for a moment and then concluded to risk it, and five minutes later Anderson was once more jogging on his way to Vigo.

There was the usual crowd of loafers in Cantrell Bros.' store when the mail carrier rode up to the porch and dismounted on the high platform. Throwing the bridle to his 10-year-old brother and giving the pouch to Will Cantrell, Lafe edged his way into the group of loungers to distribute his budget of up valley gossip.

Cantrell went behind the counter and disappeared beyond the low partition which fenced off a sleeping room in the end of the building. Behind the partition Inspector Jaffray was smoking a cigar, sitting with his chair tilted back at a comfortable angle against the wall. But he came out of his listlessness with a jerk when Cantrell entered with the mail pouch.

"Open it quick—right here," he commenced. And in a moment he had scanned the address on every letter in the small heap.

"It's gone. I knew it would be. Slip out quietly and send your brother back here."

When Bud Cantrell came in, the inspector handed him a $10 bill. "Go into the crowd out there and ask if any one can change it. Give Anderson a chance to do it if he will."

Cantrell came back almost immediately and gave the inspector four bank notes. There were two twos, a one and a five, and Jaffray glanced at the numbers before putting the money into his pocket.

"He's our man," he said quietly. "Go and talk to him and take him to the door with you. When you see me at his other elbow, grab him and hold him. Do you understand?"

Cantrell nodded and sauntered back into the store. "Want to see you a minute, Lafe," he said, linking his arm in that of the mail carrier and leading him toward the front door. On the step Cantrell saw the inspector over Lafe's shoulder and obeyed his instructions literally. There was a fierce struggle, like that of an unbroken horse when he first feels the weight of a man on his back, ending in the ratchetlike click of the handcuffs, and then the prisoner relapsed quickly into quietude and sullenness.

Jaffray spoke to Cantrell. "I want you to come with me. We'll take him up to Layne's for the night."

Lafe suffered himself to be walked away between them, and no word was spoken until they reached the porch of the farmhouse. There the inspector placed three chairs and sat down to question his prisoner.

"You may as well make a clean breast of it, my boy," he said after Lafe had sulkily resisted for a time. "It'll go easier with you in the end, and I'll do what I can to get your sentence shortened if you'll open your head and tell us all about it."

In the silence that followed this appeal there was a rustling in the laurel bush at the end of the porch, and Jaffray got up to investigate. He came back in a moment, apparently satisfied, but this was because he failed to see little Joe Anderson cowering under the drooping branches of the laurel.

"You'd better open up, Anderson," he repeated. "We've got all the evidence we need; but, as I say, I'll do all I can to help you if you'll tell us the whole story."

Whereupon, being something less than a hardened criminal, the young mountaineer broke down.

"I don't keer much what—all you do with me, 's long as you git me out of here 'fore pawr 'r—'r Willie Godfrey fin's out," he said. "I reckon she'd say things 'at I nev' could forgit. Hit all commence' with that thar ring of John Corny's. You see, I done ast Willie, and I was a-wonderin which way I could git a ring when that thar little box dropped out thoo the hole in the mail bag. I knowed what hit was, 'caze John he 'lowed to me he was a-lookin for hit. I didn't 'low to keep hit, and I on'y opened the box to see what for kind of ring hit was. But that thar very evenin I slipped hit on Willie's finger, thess in fun, an she 'lowed I done meant hit to be her'n."

The sweat stood thickly on his forehead, and he tried to get his manacled hands around to his pocket for a handkerchief. Jaffray helped him and said, "Well, what then?"

"Then I didn't have sense enough to tell her the straight of hit, an after that the fence seem' sort of broke down, and—and they'e been other things come out thoo that hole—money mostly."

"How much?" asked the inspector.

"'Bout $65, countin hit all, I reckon. You uns'll find hit under the chimley stone in the room up at Ma'am Wilkeson's, whar I been sleepin."

"I see. You were afraid to spend it, I suppose."

Lafe hung his head. "I nev' thort much about bein afraid. I was savin hit ag'inst the time when Willie'd let on like she was ready."

"Oh!" Inspector Jaffray went into a brown study, coming out of it presently to say to Cantrell: "You can go now, Bud, if you want to. I can take care of him all right. I only wanted you to hear what he had to say for himself."

Cantrell went back to the store, where he found little Joe Anderson trying to climb into his brother's saddle. The boy had been crying, and his face was streaked with dirt and tears.

"Mighty tough, ain't it, Joey?" said Cantrell, lifting the boy to the horse's back. "What all was you 'lowin to do with the hawss?"

"I thess gwine take him home," said the small one, gathering up the reins and wriggling his bare feet into the stirrup leathers. But Cantrell noticed that instead of turning off up the lane to Ma'am Wilkeson's the child kept the road toward the Gap, urging the horse into a gallop as soon as he was over the rocky hillside beyond Layne's.

Inspector Jaffray's guard duties during the remainder of the afternoon were of a kind merely nominal. Layne was away, and the inspector and his prisoner had the front porch to themselves. Jaffray said little, but he encouraged Anderson to talk, tilting his chair against the side of the house and shrouding himself in clouds of smoke while Lafe told of his life on Long mountain with his old father; of his courting of Willie Godfrey; of the young girl's loyalty, and of her father's contempt for the son of a mountaineer. "The valley folks don't marry with we uns, n'r we uns with them, though I reckon they ain't no law 'gainst hit," he said in explanation, and Jaffray agreed with him.

When Layne came home, a few words explained the situation, and the farmer's hospitality was broad enough to cover not only his friend's friend, but in this case his friend's prisoner. The inspector unmanacled Lafe when they went in to supper, but he put the handcuffs on again afterward, and when the early bedtime of the family came he led the young mountaineer into the porch bedroom and took additional precaution of snapping another set of irons on his ankles.

"Not very pleasant for you, my boy," he said, "but I can't help it. I mustn't give you a chance to slip through my fingers."

After which the inspector went back to his chair on the porch, where he smoked many cigars and communed with himself for want of a better listener. Once his reflections slipped into speech: "It all goes back to the same thing in the end. We've got no manner of right to take a man who has never been taught the lesson of responsibility and put him in a place where he has to rub up against temptation every day. That's the long and short of it. Just the same I wish I might have given this youngster a shock without catching him. That might have been the making of him, but this is going to ruin him world without end."

At 10 o'clock the inspector had serious thoughts of turning in, but before the inclination gathered force enough to overcome the inertia of the tilted chair there came a clattering of a horse's hoofs on the loose shingle of the Gap road. The rider dismounted at Layne's gate, and the inspector lighted a fresh cigar when he saw the figure of a woman coming up the path toward the house.

"This is the girl in the case of course," he muttered. "Now, how the devil did she find out?"

In another moment she stood before him, and though the cigar was burning well enough he made it the excuse to strike another match, in the brief flare of which he got a glimpse of a pair of flashing eyes set in a face whereon grief and resolution fought for the mastery.

"You're Mr. Jaffray, ain't you?" she began.

"Yes, and you are Willie Godfrey. Sit down, Miss Godfrey."

She dropped into a chair as if thankful for the permission. "I reckon you know what I've come for. I heard you all had taken Lafe Anderson for robbin the mail, and"—

"Pardon me, Miss Godfrey," interrupted the inspector. "How did you find that out?"

"Bad news don't wait for an ox team. I heard about it, and I've come 23 miles on that hawss to keep you all from carryin an innocent man to jail. Lafe nev' did take anything that didn't belong to him, Mr. Jaffray."

The inspector smoked in silence for a full minute. "Supposing I were to tell you that he has confessed?"

"It don't make any difference. He ain't the thief."

"Then why should he say he was?"

"Cayn't you see? He jest told you a heap of lies to cover up the real one."

"And who is the real one, Miss Godfrey?"

"I am."

It was well for the girl's peace of mind that she could not see the ineffaceable smile that stole over the face of the inspector at this, but there was no hint of levity in his voice when he said, "Tell me all about it, Miss Willie."

Lafe hung his head.

She held out her hand and dropped a ring into his palm. "That's John Corny's," she said. "I took it out of the mail myself. And I've taken other things—letters with money in them."

"What did you do with the money?"

"I—I gave it to Lafe to keep for me."

"And what did he do with it?"

"I don't know. I nev' asked him."

"Did he know where you got it?"

The questions followed each other too rapidly, and the girl caught her breath and fought for consistency. Being nat-

Continued on page 7.

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W½ Nw¼ and W½ Sw¼	22	152	45	5.00
E½ Nw¼ and E½ Sw¼	22	152	45	5.00
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

A DEPUTY CULPRIT.

Continued from page 6.

urally truthful, she hedged in the wrong place. "He—he sort of suspected it, I reckon."

"Being an honest fellow himself, I wonder he didn't try to stop you."

"You wouldn't say that if you knew. You see, Lafe and me—that is—well, he thinks a mighty sight of me, Mr. Jaffray."

"That's so. I'd lost sight of that for the moment," said the inspector gravely. Then he sprung an innocent little trap that had been gradually taking shape in his mind.

"Now, what clears up some things I couldn't quite understand. I wonder what Lafe did with the money."

The girl was too new to the business of equivocation and she promptly betrayed herself. "He put it under the hearthstone at Ma'am Wilkeson's"—she began, and then she saw the trap.

"Ah, I see!" said the inspector. "Of course this is merely supposition on your part, since he never spoke to you about hiding the money." He smiled under cover of the darkness. It was transparently clear now, all save one particular detail. How did it happen that the girl knew Anderson's confession word for word?

Jaffray was puzzled for a moment, and then there flashed across the field of recollection the rustling in the laurel bush and the picture of a barelegged boy galloping northward on Anderson's horse. Having thus solved the puzzle, he asked quietly, "What is it you want me to do, Miss Godfrey?"

"It seems to me like there ain't but one thing to do. Lafe hain't done anything and—and I have. Cayn't you all just turn him loose and take me instead?"

The inspector fought a good fight for self control and lost it. "By God, young woman, he isn't worth it!" he burst out. But she put her hand on his arm and straightway forgot her part.

"Oh, yes, indeed he is, Mr. Jaffray! You don't know Lafe, and you nev' can know how much I—I love him. Cayn't you take me?"

"No," said the inspector roughly, driven to the last resort of the sorely tempted. "You go back home, and I'll see what can be done toward getting him off easy— No, don't say anything more. You don't know what you ask."

Before he could stretch out his hand to prevent her she went on her knees beside his chair.

"I do know," she said piteously, "and it's such a little, little thing—just to let me go in his place. What do you care as long as you got somebody to own up to everything you ask?"

"Get up, Miss Godfrey," he said sternly. "I repeat, you don't know what you ask. The law is not to be set aside or tampered with simply because its workings happen to hurt some of us."

"Oh, no, it isn't that," she went on, unmindful of his command. "I don't mind the hurt only for Lafe's sake. It'll kill him, Mr. Jaffray. It'll spoil his whole life, and I reckon the law don't mean to be that hard. Oh, please take me and let him go, won't you?"

"No, I tell you, once for all. Now get up and go home before I get angry and say things I'll be sorry for."

She felt herself refused and dismissed, and she rose, trembling. "Cayn't I see Lafe—just for a minute?" she pleaded.

"No; I can't allow even that."

She went down the steps slowly and with evident reluctance, turning on the last one to ask softly, "Where is he now, Mr. Jaffray?"

"He's asleep in that room. Now go, and don't ask any more questions."

She paused a moment and then went swiftly to the gate, and the inspector sat listening until the click of horseshoes on stone stopped suddenly. Then he sprang to his feet and began to talk to his beard.

"That's what I might have expected. She cantered the horse up the hill to make me think she's gone home, and now she is coming back afoot to get a word with the boy. By the Lord Harry, I've a mind to— No; that would never do. And yet"—

He tramped up and down the porch, this sworn officer of the law who was yet but a man, fighting over again the old battle between justice and mercy as many a loyal servant of justice has fought it since the law first set itself over against lawlessness. Then he flung the stump of his cigar far out into the grass and went into the porch bedroom, where he bent over the sleeping man as if to satisfy himself that the fetters were still in place.

Anderson stirred uneasily. "Is that you uns, Mr. Jaffray?" he asked.

"Yes." He took the irons from the boy's ankles. "Now you can stretch your legs a bit. I'm going to take chances on your running away."

Anderson laughed mirthlessly. "I couldn't do much with these here on," he said, holding up his hands.

The inspector felt the handcuffs on the boy's slender wrists. "They're too tight," he said. And he loosened them. "Is that better?"

"A mighty sight better, thank you."

Jaffray threw up the window at the head of the bed and listened. It was a calm night, but there was a sound as of the wind rustling the dry leaves in the little grove at the side of the house. The inspector heard it and turned to take his overcoat from its peg on the wall.

"What the devil did you do it for?" he broke out savagely. "Why on earth couldn't you be content with the girl's love and let other people's property alone?"

The handcuffs rattled, and though Jaffray could see nothing in the thick darkness he knew that the boy was trying to cover his face with his hands.

"'Cause I didn't have no better sense, I reckon." The inspector heard something like a sob, and then the boy went on, "I wish to God you'd thess put me out of my mis'ry, Cap'n Jaffray!"

"How?"

"Any ways; I don't keer how. Thess lemme git outside, and then you can make out like I was a-tryin to git away and turn loose on me with you uns gun."

"And you'd rather die than stand trial?"

"For shore I would—for Willie's sake. Hit wouldn't be nigh as hard on her."

"Lord! Lord!" groaned the inspector behind his teeth. "Did anybody ever hear of two such young fools?" Then to Anderson, "You mean that, do you?"

"'Fore God, I do, Cap'n Jaffray. Thess you try me and see."

"Then as the Lord liveth you shall have your choice," said the inspector solemnly. "Get up."

Anderson obeyed.

"Now climb out of that window— No; hold on till I take the irons off. I don't want the name of having shot a handcuffed man. Now, then, out with you."

Lafe climbed out and dropped to the ground. Then he took a deep breath of the free night air and began to realize dimly that it was going to be hard to die in the full flush of youth and health. None the less he turned quickly and faced the inspector, who stood with cocked pistol at the open window. "I'm ready," he said firmly.

Jaffray snorted: "Run, you fool! Do you suppose I'm going to commit a cold blooded murder and shoot you standing?"

Lafe hesitated a moment as if in doubt as to whether he had heard aright. Then he turned and walked slowly away. At the third step the pistol barked thrice, and Layne's dog, chained in the barnyard, set up a sympathetic howl. After that all was still until the farmer came hurrying to the porch bed-

"Run, you fool!"

room with a light. The inspector was standing at the window, peering out into the darkness, and he put back his hand for silence. Layne heard rapid footfalls as of some one running over the dry leaves in the grove. Then there was a glad little cry and the impatient sniff of a horse, quickly followed by a diminishing clatter of hoofs and silence.

"Layne, he's gone, and I'd be willing to bet a hen worth $50 that I never so much as winged him," said the inspector coolly.

"How do you reckon he got loose?" asked the farmer excitedly.

Jaffray held up the locked handcuffs. "You can see for yourself. I got here just in time to hurry him a little."

Layne put the lamp down to examine the fetters. "By Jacks, I wouldn't have believed it! But, then, Lafe's hands nev' was no bigger than a woman's. Shall I saddle the hawsses?"

"To chase him tonight? Not much. I'll know where to find him when I want him. Go you back to bed and tell the women there's nobody killed. And say, Layne, when this thing gets itself talked about, just tell the facts as you know them. Good night."

The next morning Layne looked to see the chase organized in due form, but he was disappointed. Inspector Jaffray ate his breakfast leisurely, never once referring to the events of the night, and afterward took the train south. The farmer wondered at this lack of zeal until he went around behind the porch bedroom and saw three bullet scars on the brick walk under the window.

"Well, by Jacks!" was all he said at the time. But later in the day he went down to the Cantrell boys' store and lied to the corps de loisir until Inspector Jaffray's reputation for daring bravery was second only to that of Buck Brannan, the revenue collector.

THE END.

Costumes of the Spreewald.

Consul General De Kay writes a paper entitled "An Inland Venice" for The Century. It is a description of life in the Serbian swamp, Wendland. Mr. De Kay says: "School out" at the village school of Burg is a pretty sight. The substantial brick building overlooks the ever murmuring highway, and the boys and girls, instead of stringing up a dusty road, tumble into punts and pole away for dear life—the boys much like other boys, but the girls reduced facsimiles of their mothers and elder sisters, clad in bright but short raiment and visible afar off through their strange mob caps with wings. As one moves down stream from Burg by Leipe to Lubbenau, these wings grow smaller and collapse, while the skirts grow longer and more resemble the ordinary dress of women. At a dance the Spreewalder knows instantly, by the peculiarities of her costume, from what village a woman or girl has come. At Leipe the multudinous skirts of alarming girth are no more. The gown reaches the ankles, and the cap fits close to the head instead of resting on a framework as in Burg. Thus the dress in Leipe is perhaps more graceful, but it is more commonplace. It no longer testifies to that pride of the peasant father or husband which is shown by the number of yards in the skirts of his woman folk and the variety of their caps, by the richness of their dress as well as their jewelry.

MR. FORAKER IS CONFIDENT

The Ohio Senator Says There's No Doubt of Republican Success.

Senator Foraker speaks most confidently of the probabilities of the success of the Republican party in Ohio this fall. The senator says the situation has changed wonderfully within the last few months, and that while there was some doubt before congress adjourned of a big Republican victory, there is none now. It has been very quiet in the state for some weeks, but next Saturday the campaign will open with a flourish, and all the prominent Republicans will speak at various meetings.

The talk of an estrangement between Senator Foraker and Senator Hanna is discredited by the fact that both Senators will open the campaign at Burton, Ohio, and speak from the same platform, together with ex-Secretary of the Treasury Foster. Senator Foraker will then go into the campaign and will do much hard work. In speaking about the fight in his state, Senator Foraker says the Republicans are in excellent condition and will go into the campaign full of confidence and harmony.

"The Republicans are enthusiastic, and we will elect our state ticket and a majority of the legislature," said Senator Foraker. "That will insure the election of a Republican United States senator to succeed Mr. Hanna, and that senator, of course, will be Mr. Hanna himself. The prosperous condition of the people in Ohio has greatly changed the situation there, and the Republican party is getting the benefit of the boom.

"In my travels over the state I have found hardly any free silver sentiment, and, indeed, it seems only to be found in the Cincinnati Enquirer and other Democratic papers in Ohio. The people are too busy now making money to listen to free silver arguments. The resolutions adopted at the recent county conventions show the change in feeling on this subject.

"I found the same prosperous conditions everywhere, not only among the farmers and business men, but among the railroads and other industries. The boom came so suddenly that it caught all the railroads unprepared, and there is not a railroad in the country today that is not short of equipment and rolling stock. These have been obliged to order new cars, and you can see at once the effect. Hundreds of men have found employment; there has been a demand for iron, wool and other materials needed in the construction of cars and building of roads.

"This means work and employment for various other trades, and its effect is being felt everywhere. It is not only so with the railroads, but other industries. A great deal has been said in regard to dollar wheat. That is not the only product of the farmers that has felt the revival of prosperity, for there has been as great a rise in the price of other things in proportion as in the wheat. Take, for instance, sheep. The raise in the price of sheep has been far greater than wheat in proportion, and there is not a head of sheep in this country which is not worth double the price it was before the tariff bill was passed.

"It is so with corn, oats, barley, as well as potatoes, horses and other products raised by the farmer. One has only to go out into the country to realize all that I have said. The people understand it and in my state they are not going to be led astray by any free silver talk. Under the circumstances I don't see why the Republican victory cannot be made unanimous in Ohio."

Senator Foraker expects Secretary Sherman to speak in Ohio this fall, and says great interest is manifested in the speech he expects to make. During his stay in the city, which will end to-morrow, the senator called at the state department and had a talk with Secretary Sherman, as well as with Assistant Secretary Day. He expects to return to Cincinnati, and will go into the campaign in earnest.—Washington Star.

Acquiescence in the new Tariff.

When the McKinley tariff of 1890 went into operation there was forthwith a great outcry raised against it on the ground that it had resulted in producing a sharp increase in the cost of living. The rates of duty prescribed in the Dingley tariff of 1897 average a little higher than those of 1890. Yet no popular clamor against it on the score of high prices is discovered in any quarter. The altered state of the public mind is due to several facts. In 1890 the new tariff was promulgated on the eve of a congressional election, and there was every temptation on the part of the opponents of the measure to create an exaggerated prejudice. The law of 1897 goes into effect more than fifteen months before a national election. Furthermore, the Democratic opposition to the new Republican tariff has not been very positive or pronounced, and the whole country has perhaps never before accepted the dogmas of protectionism half so submissively. The leading Democrats of Louisiana gave a great reception to senator McEnery on his return home, to indorse his conduct in supporting the Republican tariff which had dealt so liberally with a great Louisiana product. A good many Democrats in congress who voted against the bill on its final passage had been very actively interested in helping to shape certain protection features which concerned their own states and localities; and their votes at the end were recorded in the negative merely for the sake of party form and consistency. They were aware that the bill would pass and they abstained from the use of obstructive parliamentary tactics. the indications are therefore, that the tariff question is settled for some time to come, and that public opinion will demand that it be let alone. Considered as a means for procuring a public revenue, the measure cannot be pronounced very scientific or consistent, but in its practical operation it will perhaps prove as equitable as other existing arrangements under which the long-suffering American people contribute to the public purse.—From "The Progress of the World," in American Monthly Review of Reviews for September.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

Primary-Election Reform.

If the universal corruption of primaries or caucuses were not well known, illustrations from all our large cities might be given. But however bad the primary now is, it is no worse than the elections once were. And when we consider the great advance made in ten years with the Australian ballot and in the civil service, it inspires the hope that the reform of the primary can be brought about if the people, intelligently organize to obtain it. In fact great advance has already been made. It was only a few years ago that the caucus and primary were regarded as purely voluntary organizations with which the law should not in any way interfere. Now there is a general recognition of the right of the state to provide for the government of primaries.

Mayor Quincy, of Boston, in a letter referring to the successful efforts of the friends of caucus reform, last winter in that city, says:

"I am a very strong and convinced believer in the idea that the law should regulate political parties and their caucuses and conventions, giving the members of a party the same protection in the enjoyment of his rights which is given to the voter at the polls. We have been moving rapidly in this direction in Massachusetts in recent years. The beneficial results of caucus reform in stimulating the interest of the voters and calling out a large attendance at the caucuses has already been amply demonstrated in this city, and public opinion here is unquestionably in favor of carrying the regulation of caucuses to the full extent."

There is also a gratifying growth of sentiments among leaders of men from all walks of life in the direction of the idea that "the primary is," as the late David Dudley Field has said: the "pivot of reform." It is surprising to find that church organizations like the Christian Endeavor and Epworth League have advanced farther along the line of practical politics than the average municipal reformer. The labor leaders have stood for years on the practical platform. Within a week letters have been received from such men as John Willis Baer, National secretary of the Christian Endeavor society; E. A. Schell, National organizer of the Epworth League; W. B. Prescott, president of the International Typographical Union; M. M. Garland, president of Amalgamated association of Iron and Steel Workers, and P. J. McGuire, National president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, all expressing themselves strongly on the importance and necessity of primary-election reform.—From "The Sine Qua Non of Caucus Reform," by Ralph M. Easley secretary of the Chicago Civil Federation, in American Monthly Review of Reviews for September.

South or East; Which?

When a trip is contemplated it is always well to prepare in advance, in order to avoid little inconveniences which are often annoying. The two fast trains leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul daily via Wisconsin Central Lines for Milwaukee and Chicago make close connections with trains East and South. Being elegantly equipped with sleeping cars, parlor cars and day coaches, they are fully appreciated by the traveling public. Your nearest ticket agent will give you complete information and furnish you folder of the Wisconsin Central Lines.

JAS. C. POND,
General Passenger Agent.
[16-tf] Milwaukee, Wis.

1877. 1897.

The Polk County Journal

Established May 1st, 1877,

Is Better than ever For 1897.

Now is the Time To Subscribe

We are adding New Features for 1897 which will make the JOURNAL more valuable than ever before.

Established in the interest of the people of Polk County the JOURNAL will endeavor for the coming year to make itself more of a

Household Necessity

Than Ever Before.

The JOURNAL is read each week in many families, and in order to place it in

Every Family

In Polk County, we are prepared to offer greater inducements than ever.

You Want it,
Your Family Wants it,
Everybody Wants it.

IT WILL PAY YOU

To call at this Office and and see what we are prepared to do for you.

Polk County Journal,

Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

Mrs. G. Kronschnabel visited with friends at Crookston over Sunday.

Miss Mamie Vaunet commenced teaching a term of school near Grand Forks on Monday.

Harry Gaylord went down to Minneapolis last Thursday night where he will attend school.

Sammy La Due left last week for Minneapolis to enter upon his second year's studies at the State U.

Dr. Nels Nelson arrived this morning from Red Wing and will practice medicine here with his brother.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Walker, Wednesday a boy. All concerned are doing nicely.

Wheat around McIntosh is yielding from 15 to 18 bushels per acre. A larger yield was expected.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Hay Fever.

Hay Fever and summer colds are "broken up" by "77"; Dr. Humphreys' famous Specific; 25c—all druggists.

ROBERT FULTON'S FIANCEE.

What Betrothal Meant to a Girl Early In the Century.

For Helen Livingston there remained hardly one more year of happy girlhood, free to go and come, dance and be merry, in the old innocent girlish fashion, for at that time betrothal was as sacred as marriage itself and much more restrictive of privileges. That is, the freedom of girlhood was lost and that of the matron had not come. If the lover were present, of course these restrictions were not felt, but in his absence the poor girl had little more liberty than a Hindoo widow. She must not accept even the most ordinary attentions from any man, must dance with no one except her father or brother, and she must always wear, conspicuously displayed, hanging from her neck face outward, the miniature of her future husband.

These miniatures were often skillfully painted on ivory and were usually oval in shape and about 3½ inches by 2½ in size, without counting the gold frames, which were sometimes quite heavy. The broad remarks which it was considered in order for even chance acquaintances to address to the fiancee upon sight of this badge of appropriation were intolerable to Helen Livingston, and rather than subject herself to them she resolutely refrained from accepting an invitation even to her loved "Cousin Chancellor's" during the few months of her engagement, which ended in a happy marriage in the spring of 1809.

On one occasion, when a large and most interesting company of American and foreign guests was expected at Clermont, Helen vainly sought her mother's permission to attend without wearing the telltale portrait. Finding that this would not be allowed and realizing that her sister's disappointment would be great, "Sister Patty," only 15, but already tall and stately, heroically, volunteered to wear the obnoxious picture, personating its rightful owner. But the innocent fraud was not permitted, and as Helen would not go if obliged to wear the miniature, she was compelled to relinquish the coveted pleasure. Of course the boy lover—he was barely 21—was in no way responsible for this custom, which he subsequently often and justly characterized as odious, and I think that he never liked to see the miniature which had been the means of depriving of ever so small a pleasure the woman whom he idolized through a long life.—"A Group of American Girls Early In the Century," by Helen Evertson Smith, in Century.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 Years the Standard.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

On Thursday morning of last week Dr. Blakeslee was called out to the town north of Chester, near the Clearwater river, to dress the wounds of the eight year old daughter of Anders Knuteson, who was accidently shot in the face by a rifle in the hands of a boy aged eleven while they were at play. The bullet went in at the side of the little girl's nose and down through the mouth and tongue, close to the windpipe and stopped near the lungs where the doctor found and extracted it. The accident occurred at 11 o'clock the previous morning, but Mr. Knuteson was away in Dakota as were the other men residing in the vicinity, and it was late at night that she finally found John Rodman up the river who sent his son in for medical aid, and it was 2 o'clock the following afternoon when Dr. Blakeslee reached the place. The child is improving rapidly however.

EARTH, THE MOTHER OF ALL.

To earth well founded, of all things that live
Most ancient mother, I this song will give.
She doth her nurture upon all bestow,
On land, in air, and in the sea below.
With children and rich fruits, O thou divine,
Men thou dost gladden! Life to give is thine
And thine to take. Whom thou dost honor he
Blessed with great store of all good things shall be.
Teemful the corn lands, in broad pastures roam
Large herds, and filled with wealth is every home.
Just rulers in the city there will be
And beauteous dames and full prosperity.
Young lads wax lordly with joy's waxing powers.
The little maidens on the soft field flowers
In festive dances join. Rich goddess, these
Thy gifts to whom to honor thou dost please.
All hail! O mother of the gods, hail! Thou
Spouse of the starry heaven, do thou endow,
For meed of this my song, my minstrelsy—
With might that shall all life make glad for me.
And so fresh song will I attune in praise of thee.

—Academy.

There are 882 miles of distance between Atlanta and New York city.

A pound avoirdupois is equal to a little less than half a kilogram.

"England is [illegible] puritanical," said a New Yorker who has been in London a good deal, "but English people who consider themselves very proper do things sometimes which would shock people of a similar sort in this country. For instance, even clergymen often play cards for money, and women do so as a matter of course. I never played a game at an English house at which there was not a stake.

"The stake was small if women were among the players, and possibly only a few shillings changed hands, but it never seemed to occur to any English people I ever met to play for fun. The people were of the middle class, which is anything but fast.

"Fancy an American clergyman playing cards for money! He would be considered a bad lot by many if he played cards even for fun. And certainly a young woman who arose from a card table with a dollar, more or less, of a man's money in her possession would be considered fast, to say the least."—New York Sun.

Burned Them.

He is a Bath (Me.) clergyman, and, of course, somewhat unacquainted with new fangled forms of vice, to say the least. Accordingly, when he espied a nickel in the slot machine at a seaside resort last summer his curiosity was aroused, and he dropped in a nickel. Luck was coming the clergyman's way that day, and, to his intense horror, ten nice cigars rolled out of the machine in response to the titillations of its interior as the nickel rattled through it. In fact, the good man was so scandalized that he took those cigars away and burned them—one at a time.—Boston Herald.

Forests In Europe.

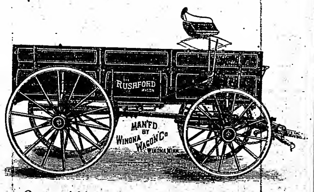
According to the Hon. F. Lawley, Russia in Europe has 527,500,000 acres of forests, Sweden coming next with 42,000,000. Germany has 34,000,000, Austria slightly over 24,000,000 and the British isles less than 3,000,000.

Before Retiring....

take Ayer's Pills, and you will sleep better and wake in better condition for the day's work. Ayer's Cathartic Pills have no equal as a pleasant and effectual remedy for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and all liver troubles. They are sugar-coated, and so perfectly prepared, that they cure without the annoyances experienced in the use of so many of the pills on the market. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Cathartic Pills. When other pills won't help you, Ayer's is

THE PILL THAT WILL.

PRINTING Of Every Description done at this Office. City Styles at Lowest Prices.



Our specialties for this season of the year are the

Rushford Wagon and The New Deere Gang.

Each one has special merit and is the best of its kind. When you are getting ready to buy a wagon or plow, come and see us and we can suit you we are certain.

"Merits Always Wins."

Larsen & Carpenter,

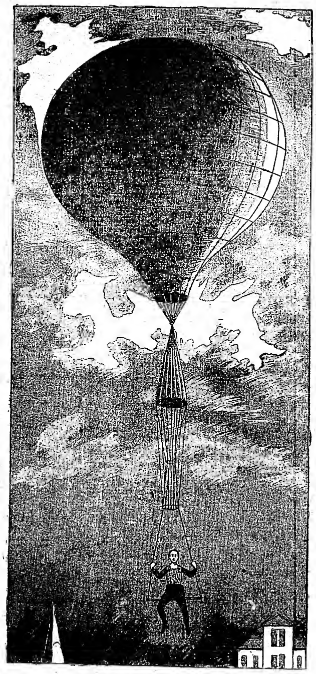
Crookston, Minnesota.

The Crookston

FREE STREET FAIR

Sept. 27, 28, 29, 1897.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.



THE LARGEST BALLOON IN THE WORLD.

Ascension and Parachute Jump each day by Prof. Harding who weighs 89 pounds.

GREAT STREET CIRCUS.

And Calithumpian parade given by the Northwestern Traveling Men on Tuesday afternoon.

STREET FAIR EXHIBITS.

Every street in the business portion of the city will be lined with Booths in which will be exhibited every product of the farm, factory and home. $5,000 in Premiums and Prizes.

Ladies Fancy Illuminated Parade and Drill.

Given Tuesday evening. 250 Young Ladies in fancy costumes giving intricate military drills and marches.

Beautiful Floats, Flower Carriages, "Yellow Kids" and "Brownie Bands" will also be features of the parade.

Continuous Vaudeville Performances, The Humanascope, the new and wonderful moving living picture machine, Mardi Gras parades, Band Concerts by 6 brass bands will be given on the streets each evening during the Fair.

THE GREATEST EVENT OF ALL

"THE CARNIVAL OF FIRE."

"The Storming and Capture of the Spanish Fortress by Cuban Insurgents." A realistic engagement between land and water forces. Three hundred well trained soldiers with guns, cannon, water bombs and immense batteries, rockets and roman candles will take part in the engagement. The finest pyrotechnical display ever seen in the west. The grandest show of the kind on earth. This will take place Wednesday evening and outgoing trains will be held for it.

Half Fare on all Railroads. Special Excursion Trains on Branch Lines.

Send for Premium List with all information to W. E. McKENZIE, Sec.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 23, 1897 NO 24

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
Historical Society

NEW YORK STORE,

A. CHABOT. Proprietor.

Cloaks, Jackets Etc.

It is a pleasure to show our friends this line as it is the most stylish, cleanest, prettiest lot of garments we ever owned at one time.

We want the ladies to see them now, before the Street Fair rush commences. We are making it an object for those who place orders early.

A FINE DISPLAY

Is that Made by our New line of

Cloaks, Capes and Jackets

Which is Just in.

P. S.—From 7 to 9 o'clock on Saturday evening we will place on sale 25 dozen Ladies' Mccha gloves all colors, new styles of trimming regular $1.50 gloves from 7 to 9 o'clock Saturday evening the price will be **99c.** When you come for a pair of these gloves we want to show you our new line of Dress Goods and Silk waist patterns. That's the reason we sell you $1.50 gloves for 99c.

AN ILLEGAL COMBINE

FEDERAL JUDGE FOSTER MAKES A SWEEPING DECISION.

Kansas City Live Stock Association Declared on Unlawful Organization—Has Controlled the Live Stock Business at Kansas City, but Must Quit.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 21. — United States District Judge Foster made a sweeping decision during the morning when he declared the organization known as the Kansas City Live Stock association illegal under the provisions of the anti-trust law.

The exchange is an organization of commission men who control the sale of live stock in Kansas City. All stock which enters the city must pass through the hands of this organization. Judge Foster enjoins the commission from doing business, and declares it an unlawful combination. The decision declares that the Exchange is clearly a combination whose purpose is to

Restrict, Control and Monopolize

the buying and selling of live stock at the Kansas City yards, and continues: "The methods and aims of many of these Exchanges and boards of trade are not altogether beneficial to the business and commerce of the country. The crying complaint of today and the great menace to the welfare of the people is the tendency of wealth to monopolize and control by trusts and combines the products and industries of the country, and it must be confessed by every thoughtful observer that many of the so-called stock and produce exchanges are among the most potent instrumentalities for the accomplishment of these purchases by speculators and adventurers."

Caused Excitement at the Yards.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 21.—The news of the decision rendered by United States Judge Foster, declaring the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, caused a great deal of suppressed excitement at the stock yards here. Just what effect the decision will have on the methods of business at the yards in the future is

REPUDIATED BY DEBS.

Neither Incendiary Language Nor Actions in Line With Social Democracy.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Eugene V. Debs attended Branch No. 1 of the Social Democracy at Journal hall and lectured the members soundly on incendiary speeches of the preceding Sunday. Mr. Debs told them in plain language he did not favor the use of the dagger or the torch. He said he did not advocate arson and assassination. He repudiated the talk of revolution. He declared that violence and bloodshed had no part in the plans of Social Democracy. He said the hope of Social Democracy lay in peaceful methods, and he pointed to the ballot as the remedy for the evils complained of. He told the anarchistic element in plain terms that it would better withdraw from the organization. The hall was crowded, and Mr. Debs was frequently interrupted with questions. One questioner, who asked if Social Democracy was not virtually anarchy, seemed to be hostile, but, as a rule, the meeting seemed to be in sympathy with Mr. Debs, applauding his repudiation of violence and laughing scornfully at the hostile questioner. Several police officers were present in citizens clothing, but there was no occasion for interference.

SILVER CLIMBING UP.

Eighteen Cases of Yellow Fever Reported at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—The largest number of cases reported on any day since the yellow fever first made its appearance in New Orleans two weeks ago was recorded on the books of the board of health at 6 p. m., although at that hour not a single case had proven fatal during the day. There were eighteen cases in all including nine by Dr. Joseph Holt, all of the latter having been only flagged and been put under quarantine regulations.

At its session during the afternoon the board of health decided to send an appeal to Governor Foster, asking him to supply the board with $20,000 from the surplus fund of the state to assist in prosecuting its fight against the fever.

DISSOLVED THE INJUNCTION.

Judge Jenkins Follows Judge Cox in a Civil Service Case.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—In the federal court Judge Jenkins sustained Postmaster Gordon in his removal of Superintendent Carr of the Englewood branch of the postoffice, known as Station "O," and dissolved the injunction secured by Carr. Judge Jenkins took a similar position to that of Judge Cox of the District of Columbia in the Wood case which was decided a few days ago.

Will Work For Government Ownership

GREAT FALLS, Mon., Sept. 21.—The Cascade county labor organizations passed strong resolutions condemning their treatment by the Great Northern railway on Labor day. The resolutions pledge the laboring to hereafter withhold their patronage from the road and to labor for the government ownership of all railroads.

Stamps Will Not Turn Green.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The attention of the treasury department has been called to the fact that the universal postal congress recently in session here, agreed upon a scheme of colors for postage stamps to be used by all nations in the postal union. The color of the 2-cent United States stamp as agreed upon was carmine, so that the proposed change to green will not be made.

Mobile Situation Improved.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 21.—The hot spell has been broken by a delightful rain which served also to wash out the gutters and improve the city's sanitary condition. The spirits of the people rose rapidly and the gloom seemed gradually to dissipate. At noon the people were almost jubilant over the health report—only one new case, no suspicious cases and no deaths.

No New Cases at Cairo.

CAIRO, Ills., Sept. 21.—There have been no further cases of yellow fever in this district. The cases in the Marine hospital, two in number, pronounced yellow fever in a mild form by Dr. Guiteras, are improving and one of them is convalescent. A strict quarantine is in force around the Marine hospital.

ANXIETY AT COURT

SPANISH OFFICIAL CIRCLES EXCITED BY WOODFORD'S COMMUNICATION.

Said Our Minister Presented an Ultimatum at His Meeting With Tetuan. European Stories Highly Colored, According to Washington Officials.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A dispatch to The Standard from San Sebastian says: The government will take its time to reply to United States Minister Woodford and will probably lay the case before the European powers in the shape of an exhaustive exposition of the whole matter. But last year the foreign office ascertained that the sympathies of the powers were not likely to go beyond platonic censure of the conduct of the United States. Much anxiety is noticeable in court and official circles.

MADRID, Sept. 21.—In official circles here the greatest secrecy is maintained regarding the United States' ultimatum, which is looked upon as bound to cause a great sensation in Europe, and to have the greatest consequences. While not intending it, it is believed the action of the United States has greatly facilitated a solution of the ministerial crisis and that there will be a reorganization of the Conservatives under General Azcarraga, the premier, and Don San Francisco Silvala, the leader of the dissident Conservatives.

DELIVERED NO ULTIMATUM.

Statement Regarding the Meeting of Minister Woodford and Duke of Tetuan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—It can be stated in reference to the Paris publication purporting to give the substance of General Woodford's communication to the Duke of Tetuan that there has been a misapprehension on the part of The Temps correspondent on several important points, notably in respect to an ultimatum, and the setting of a time limit for the conclusion of the war. Instead of fixing the end of October next as the date for the termination of the war, that particular date was mentioned as the time when the Spanish court would return to Madrid from San Sebastian, and when, consequently, it might be in order

To Return an Answer

to the latest representations of the United States government through Mr. Woodford. It is declared at the state department that while Mr. Woodford did, according to the original idea of his instructions, set out the deep interest the United States had in witnessing a cessation of the deplorable conflict in Cuba, he did not deliver himself of an ultimatum, but simply made a statement of our deep interest in a settlement of the Cuban war as a reasonable explanation for intervening in any manner at this time.

Mr. Woodford's telegram regarding his conference with the Duke of Tetuan is now before President McKinley.

THE STORY FROM PARIS.

Said Minister Woodford Presented an Ultimatum to Spain.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—A dispatch from San Sebastian to The Temps of this city says that in his interview with the Duke of Tetuan, the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, the United States minister to Spain, General Stewart L. Woodford, did not present any claim for indemnity, but confined the interview to a moderate phrase in the statement of the great injuries commerce and industry had suffered in the United States through the prolongation of the Cuban war.

General Woodford is said to have added that Secretary Sherman had desired him to declare to the Spanish government that it was evidently impossible to end the rebellion in a reasonable time, and further, that if the war continued Cuba would be devastated and of no utility to Spain or to the Cubans. In conclusion, the United States minister is said to have insisted courteously but firmly upon the necessity of terminating the war, declaring that if it was not terminated by the end of October the United States would feel justified in taking measures to secure the independence of Cuba.

The Duke of Tetuan, still according to the dispatch to The Temps, while protesting against alleged American "pretentions," said he would reply officially to the United States minister when the Spanish court returns to Madrid.

JUNTA HEARS THE NEWS.

Victory at Victoria de las Tunas Expected to Greatly Aid the Cubans.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—General Calixto Garcia's official report of the attack and capture of Victoria de las Tunas on Aug. 29 was received at the Cuban junta during the day. The officials at the junta would not make the report public, but it is pretty well understood that it fully confirms advices already received. Great things are expected by the Cuban patriots as a result of this victory, which, in addition to its moral effect, brought them over 1,000 rifles, 2 cannon, 1,500,000 cartridges and a large quantity of clothing, medicine and provisions.

Guarding Against Yellow Fever.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—M. Barthou, the minister of the interior, has instructed the prefects of the maritime provinces to watch [illegible] arrivals from America with a view of guarding against yellow fever. [illegible]

KING OSCAR'S JUBILEE.

Sweden and Norway Celebrating the 25th Anniversary of His Coronation.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 20.—This being the 25th anniversary of the accession of King Oscar II to the throne, the city is brilliantly decorated and the streets are crowded with sightseers. The royal family and princely personages, the foreign envoys and others were present at a Te Deum, which was chanted at 11 o'clock in the chapel attached to the castle. Bishop A. G. L. Billings, the court chaplain, reviewed the king's life work, and implored the divine blessing upon his majesty, upon the country, and upon the people.

During the singing of the hymn, an artillery salute was fired. At the conclusion of the religious ceremonies, his majesty received deputations from many parts of Sweden and Norway. One of these deputations presented his majesty with the sum of 220,000 crowns, which amount had been raised among the people. The king has decided to devote this money to combatting tubercular diseases.

TWO FREIGHTS CRASH.

Five People Killed and Three Injured in the Wisconsin Central Wreck.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Sept. 18.—Five killed, three injured and one narrow escape is the result of the headend collision which occurred on the Wisconsin Central railway between two freight trains at Howard, Wis., a small place three miles north of here. The dead are: Richard Warren, engineer, Chippewa Falls; Ed J. Smith, engineer, Chippewa Falls; John Smiley, fireman, Fordsville, Wis.; Lester Ryan, stockman, Faribault, Minn., and George Schaeffer, stockman, Faribault, Minn. The injured are: C. H. Miller, brakeman, Chippewa Falls; William Dixon, colored, horseman, and W. F. Miller, horseman.

The freights were Nos. 21, westbound, loaded with general merchandise, and 24, eastbound, loaded chiefly with flour from Minneapolis. Ten cars of freight, together with both locomotives, were derailed and ditched and more or less damaged.

ROAD OVER WHITE PASS.

Cars Will Be Running on the New Line by May 1.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 21.—New York and Seattle men have subscribed the capital necessary to build a narrow guage railway from Skaguay over the White pass to Lake Bennett. In the syndicate are ex-Senator Watson Squire of this city, Senator John P. Jones of Nevada and James A. McNaught, formerly general counsel of the Northern Pacific railroad.

The preliminary survey was made by F. G. Farnham, a mine engineer of San Francisco. He returned from Skaguay a short time ago, went to New York and his report was accepted and the money subscribed. The Western offices of the company will be at Seattle. It is expected to have the road ready for operation by May 1.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Indiana's New Law Said to be Working Very Well Indeed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 18.—Reports from all parts of the state to the superintendent of public instruction regarding the working of the new compulsory education law lead him to believe the measure has already added 25,000 or 30,000 pupils to the schools.

In some cities the the school boards have been compelled to enlarge the school houses and in others new houses have been ordered built to accommodate the increased attendance.

More than 4,000 pupils have been placed in school in this city under the new law.

GEORGIA MARBLE GOES.

Minnesota Capitol Commission Did Not Exceed Its Authority.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 16.—Attorney General Childs, in an exhaustive opinion, upholds the contract of the capitol commissioners for the superstructure of the new state capitol, in which Georgia marble is specified as the material to be used. In closing the opinion the following language is used by the attorney general:

"You are therefore advised that the board has not exceeded its authority in contracting for Georgia marble to be used as an exterior finish for the building in question."

ANOTHER ANDREE MESSAGE.

Carrier Pigeon Captured at Sea With a Message Dated July 13.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 21.—A dispatch received here from Hammerfest, the northernmost town of Europe, in Norway, says that the whaling ship Falk has brought there the third pigeon dispatch from Professor Andree, who left the island of Tromsee in a balloon on July 11 last in an attempt to cross the Polar regions. The message brought by the Falk reads:

"July 13, 12:30 p. m., latitude 82.2 north, longitude 12.5 east. Good voyage eastward. All well."

Mohmunds Begging for Mercy.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The correspondent of The Times at Simla says: General Jeffreys has inflicted such punishment upon the Mahmonds that they are begging for mercy and asking for terms. The valley is swept clear of fighting men. No one is now offering the slightest opposition.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

Sixty-nine persons over 75 years old reside in Hastings.

Auditor Holden of St. Louis county is preparing to test the forfeited tax law.

The Great Northern depot at Garfield was struck by lightning and partly wrecked.

Two men living at Stewartville received notice the same day of large fortunes left them.

While playing with a small rifle in company with other boys, Lloyd Ball of Argyle was fatally shot.

Fire destroyed the Hector corner at Moorhead and several adjacent buildings, causing a loss of $50,000.

Northwestern German Baptists held their 17th annual conference at Minneapolis the latter part of the week.

The mayor of Sauk Center has been suspended by the council pending his trial on the charge of malfeasance.

The next semi-annual meeting of the Southern Minnesota Editorial association will be held at Winona Nov. 12 and 13.

The total mortgages satisfied in Houston county since Jan. 1 were $80,095, over $12,000 more than the average from 1893.

Lignite coal was discovered near Minneota during the process of boring a well. An investigation as to quantity will follow.

The wages of laborers on government works near Hastings have been increased from 75 cents to $1 per day, board included.

Receiver W. E. Lucas of the Duluth Marine National bank reports that he will pay a 10 per cent dividend to depositors in a few days.

A general conference of pastors and delegates from Lutheran churches in Minnesota and adjoining states closed at Lanesboro Monday.

Judge Williston, at Stillwater, has issued an order for the distribution of the assets of Seymour, Sabin & Co. and discharges the assignee.

Hon. S. J. R. McMillan, ex-United States senator and ex-justice of the Minnesota supreme court, is lying very ill at his home in St. Paul.

The supreme lodge Sons of Hermann is in session at New Ulm this week. The dedication of the national monument to Hermann will occur Saturday.

Mayor Truelson has presented a petition to the judges of the district court, asking for the appointment of a commission, under the law, to draft a new charter for the city of Duluth.

The state university football team is to have a full blooded Indian for half back. His name is Leyton and he has played in the Carlisle team. He is now a law student at the "U."

Governor Clough has appointed Dr. John P. Brimhall of St. Paul a member of the state board of medical examiners, vice Dr. John Ohage, who resigned to accept a place in the medical faculty of the university.

Superintendent Morgan of the state fish hatchery at St. Paul has gathered in the sloughs and streams in the vicinity of Hastings some 10,000 bass, croppies and carp for distribution in the inland lakes throughout the state.

The Southern Minnesota Beekeepers association elected these officers: President, E. B. Huffman; vice presidents, John Turnbull, W. K. Bates, W. H. Stohman, Fred Oech and J. W. Gates; secretary, C. A. Gila; treasurer, Mrs. William Berthe.

The state board of charities and corrections, in accordance with the provisions of a joint resolution passed last winter by the state legislature, will begin Thursday, Sept. 30, an inspection of the county insane asylum system as it is conducted in Wisconsin.

Lightning struck the schoolhouse at Delhi, going in at the belfry and tearing away plaster and wainscoting. The pupils in the primary department had just been dismissed and were in the entry and hallway, while the teacher was standing in the doorway, but no one was even stunned.

Captain Dorwin of the Hale mine at Biwabik is missing with $1,500 which was given to him to meet the monthly pay roll. Nothing has been seen of the captain since he received the money. It was advanced by the Thomas Iron company of Cleveland, O. About 80 men employed at the mine are left in the lurch for a month's pay.

The Northern Lumber company, whose head camps are situated just west of Mountain Iron, expects to cut and land at Cloquet 30,000,000 feet of logs this winter. O. H. Murphy expects to cut 5,000,000 feet of timber. Some 60 men will be employed. The Sturgeon River Lumber company intends cutting 10,000,000 feet or more.

The commissioners of Clay county have voted to offer a reward of $300 for the apprehension of the murder of Constantz Grycrsinski, whose body was found buried at Barnesville recently. The murdered man had quite a sum of money, and it was supposed carried it on his person. About a year ago another man was found at Downer with his skull crushed in with a coupling pin. He had been robbed and never regained cons[illegible]

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE JUDGE ABROAD.

Judge Ives Writes An Interesting Letter to His Son Harry.

We clip the following interesting letter from Judge Frank Ives who is now travelling in Europe, from the last issue of the St. Hilaire Spectator:

PERM, RUSSIA, Aug. 22, '97.

MY DEAR HARRY:

We arrived in this city from the Urals at 4 o'clock this morning, and at once had our tea (Ress. "chai") and were transferred to the steamer which takes us down to the Kema and up the Volga to Nijni Novgord. Perm is a city of 43,000 people, engaged in all branches of commerce; there are two large boat-yards where steamboats and other river crafts are constructed. As I write I can see nearly the whole city from the boat, and can see several large iron furnaces, foundries, machine shops, etc., besides here is located the great Vodka distillery of the northern portion of Russia. The Kama at this point is as wide as the Mississippi at LaCrosse but does not carry as much water. It is said to be shallow on account, probably, of its rapid decent to the great Volgian steppe of plain.

Yesterday we rode nearly the whole day down the western slope of the Urals. Soon after crossing the boundary between Europe and Asia we began to descend and by crooks and curves got down 1500 feet in sixteen miles. We all got out of our cars at the boundary line where there are great permanent monuments, and the official photographer took a shot at the lot. I went to the other side of the train and standing in Asia shook hands with Prof. Agullera, the director of the Mexican geological survey, who stood in Europe, while Prof. Ordoniz, a Spanish friend, sat in front of the monument astride the line, and Prof. Talmage of the Utah geological survey took a snap shot of us. I am to have one of the photos when developed.

The trip since leaving Moscow July 30th has been the most ardaous journey I have ever made. We are accustomed to think a journey to the Pacific coast is a hard one yet it takes but three days; on our journey we have spent twenty-two nights in our compartments, have almost daily taken long side trips on foot or in droskies to neighboring mines or mountains; have been basy all the time, having our meals at all unseasonable hours, and since we entered the mountains have been feasted and toasted until the whole party is tired of it, and all seem glad to partake of the luxary of a modern steamboat. It's almost impossible for me to convey to you a correct idea of the hospitality extended to us by the mining companies and scientific associations at Ekatorinbary, Tagail and other lesser points on our route. At one great iron works called the Onst Koassa the owner, a nobleman, called a holiday of his 6000 workmen, and when we passed in carriages down the street near the furnaces, etc., we entered upon a street decorated with flowers and evergreens with a triumphal arch at both ends profusely decorated while the sides of the streets and house-tops swarming with all classes of Russ and Tartar. We passed on and up to the top of Mt. Sinoia—a namesake, not the Sinai where Moses wrote the law—and had a most satisfactory view of the country and surrounding mining villages. At about noon we returned and when we entered the triumphal street were unloaded and conducted to the city park where the managers of the mine had prepared lunch for us. The lunch was an excellent repast and was served by royalty. I, an American, who boasts of political freedom, had all the vanity taken out of me when the wife of the owner of the mine, Princess Dimettri, served me with her own hands as rich and toothsome an omelet as was ever made in any country. Of course I thanked her and from that moment she spoke to me in my own tongue. The feast lasted two hours, the usual time spent in feasting in Russia, and all got away to the train, full of good food with plenty of the finest wine to help digestion. No pains were spared to entertain us and no one went away so long as his physical wants were unsatisfied. In the afternoon it rained, and most of the party visited another mountain, but I visited the great iron works and got back to the train just as the last departing bell rang.

We are wont to flatter ourselves that our own state has the best and most extensive iron mines of the world and I fear that I am doing wrong when I attempt to disabuse the Minnesotan's mind of his folly. We boast of the Messaba and the Vermillion, the Penoke in Wisconsin and the great mines of Michigan but put them all together and they could be dropped like a pebble into the great iron region of the Urals and hardly be noticed. I went to the bottom of the great Hematite mine at Tagail owned by the Demidoff family, an open pit 800 feet deep where I found great beds of disintegrated and decomposed hematite of the finest quality lying in contact with magnetite (magnetic iron.) I traced the bed for miles along the foot-hills and saw where it was lost in the boulder clay. When the great lards of America have exhausted all the mines of the ranges last mentioned and the world comes in need of Bessimer ore we can turn to the land of the Muscovite with assurance that all our wants will be supplied. The mineral resources of Russia, especially iron and copper, are as yet quite unexplored, but vast as they are the present output is but a small fraction of the output of America. The methods of working these mines an American miner or manager would under no circumstances long retain. The methods in use here of carting the ore from the mines by dump carts drawn by a pony, driven by girl or boy, would not satisfy the American manager of a mine. he must raise it to the surface by the most approved machinery and carry it to the furnace automatically. At the Tagail and other great mines the ore is mined by "main strength and awkwardness," and from a depth of three to eight hundred feet carried in small dump carts holding about half a cubic yard by sinuous paths to the surface where it is taken to the furnace miles away by tram cars. I am not prepared to say that American methods and ideas would be beneficial here:—the mountains swarm with people, all live in villages, some work small plots of land which gives ample return, but the greater proportion of the people of all classes are mine workers, the manual or common laborers with small pay—30 to 60 kopecs (15 to 30 cents.) Their living is so cheap that not half of their daily wage is needed for support—all seem happy and contented. With our methods and machinery most of these laborers would be dismissed which would probably produce the same conditions, the same uneasiness and discontent which now exist in our own land. It is true that there is not as much of what we call freedom and liberty here as in America, but there is no question about the Russian's freedom to work for a living, and those in control of the affairs of the nation take especial care that every human being shall have this right. Russia expects every man and woman to work and all are provided to the extent of all their physical wants.

We have just departed from Perm down the Kama and the trembling of the boat prevents writing. Am fairly well, but our living does not agree with me. The excursion will be over in a week more when all our difficulties will be relieved.

Your father,
FRANK IVES.

Noticed a Great Change.

"After an attack of typhus fever my health was broken down. I was exceedingly nervous and very week. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and very soon a change took place. After taking four bottles I had gained wonderfully in strength." Miss Emma Waugerm, Bok 3, Millston, Wisconsin.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache.

"After a great smash like that of 1893 or that of 1873 there is nothing to do but wait and let the business of the world settle itself, carefully keeping meanwhile the medicine men of finance with their feathers and rattles out the way of the sick man. When public confidence is profoundly shaken it must re-establish itself. It has been shaken by causes, and those causes must be removed."—Speaker Reed on the Business Situation.

"Prior to the passage of the Dingley tariff act we had scenes like those which preceded the first day of 1879. The offerers of the patent remedy stood by and jeered. They mocked at us when our fear came. But when the due legislation had been had and there was no farther change to be looked forward to, when business had reached its sound basis and there was a reasonable chance to calculate the future, there came a repetition of the phenomena of 1879."—Speaker Reed in New York World.

"Two years ago I could see the danger which threatened our beloved country. I saw the opportunity for rescue. I thought I saw the man who could avert the danger. I thought I saw what was in the heart of the American people, and so I gave myself to the cause of William McKinley."—Hon. M. A. Hanna.

The largest independent Normal school in the country is the Northwestern Normal college and Business Institute at Grand Forks, N. D. Tuition $1 per week in all departments. Board $2 per week. Fall term opens October 5th. Write for catalogue. [23-26]

COULD NOT EAT.

A Woman's Strong Constitution Wrecked. Effects of a Treacherous Disease. A Wonderful Case.

From the Bulletin, Monroe, La.

Mrs. Stephen Robbins is the wife of a prominent farmer living on a large and well-kept plantation just at the edge of Monroe, La. They have resided in this community but two years, having moved here from Illinois. The change was made for the benefit of Mrs. Robbins' health, her physicians having advised her that it was the only hope of her ever regaining her lost health.

"Three years ago this last winter," said Mrs. Robbins, "I was very sick with that most treacherous disease, the grippe. I had a very severe time with it, but was able to get out after being confined to my home several weeks. I think I went out too soon, for I immediately contracted a cold and had a relapse, which is a common occurrence with that disease. For several more weeks I was confined to the house; and after this I did not fully recover until recently. I was able to get out again, but I was quite a different woman.

"My former strong constitution was wrecked, and I was a dwindling mass of skin and bones. My blood was thin and I had grown pale and sallow. My lungs were so affected that I thought I was going into consumption. During my illness I had lost thirty pounds in weight. I tried to regain my strength and former good health by trying different medicines and physicians, but nothing seemed to help me. My appetite was gone, and when I ate the food it would not stay on my stomach.

"The only thing my physician said for me to do was to take a change of climate, and on his advice I came here. At first I seemed benefited, but to my sorrow it proved to be only temporary, and in a few months I was in my former condition. The color had left my cheeks, I had no energy, and life was a misery. I had become a burden to myself and family. Finally I happened to read in a newspaper of how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People had effected a miraculous cure with the same disease which a neighbor of mine had in Illinois.

"On the strength of this testimonial I decided at once to give the medicine a trial. I accordingly sent for a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and gave the pills a thorough trial. I did not notice any change till I had tried the second box. I was discouraged a little with the result of the first box, but knowing that I should not expect a sudden cure of such a chronic case as mine, I tried the second box with the result that I immediately began getting better. I used five boxes of these pills and was completely cured, as you see me to-day, weighing more than ever before."

As evidence of the truthfulness of her story Mrs. Robbins volunteered to make the following sworn statement:

"I hereby affirm that the above statement is every word exact and true."

"MRS. STEPHEN ROBBINS.

"Monroe, La., March 2, 1897."

"Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for the Parish of Winn, State of Louisiana, this the 2d day of March, 1897. AMOS R. JESSUPS, *Notary Public.*"

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

The French navy ranks next to that of England in numbers, while in efficiency and fighting qualities the French ships are fully equal to their English rivals. In fact, in naval architecture the French early took the lead, and many of the English types of ships were modeled after the French designs, says The Chautauquan. One of the chief differences between the English and the French armored ships today is in the disposition of the armor and the consequent design of the hull. English designers have striven to protect the men working the guns, and to do this they have reduced the length of the ship's armor. French and naval architects, on the other hand, have given little attention to the protection of men and a great deal to the protection of the water line. Therefore they have reduced the breadth of the ship's armor.

It is worthy of note that France is the only great power which levies a tax on such of her citizens as either do not enlist in the standing army or who enlist for a shorter term than three years. Only those who are officially declared "impecunious" are exempt from such a tax. It is payable annually as long as the liability to service lasts, and the revenue from this source amounts to about 30,000,000 francs, or $6,000,000, annually.

The officers of the French army receive a very thorough education at the different military schools. At the head of these (although not exclusively military) stands the Polytechnic school in Paris, which admits 150 pupils annually after a competitive examination. The course occupies nine months in the year for two years.

As it is impossible to keep under arms for three years the entire annual contingent of recruits, the law provides for the discharge of thoroughly trained men at the end of the first or second year of active service in such proportions as to bring down the peace strength of the army to the number annually determined upon by the general assembly. Preferences in this connection are decided by lot. For this purpose every recruit at his enrollment draws a number, and only those having the highest numbers are entitled to consideration.

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	** No 2 for Ada, Barnesville, and St. Paul	9:00 pm
	* No 77 for St. Vincent	8:10 am
	** No 78 Mentor, and Fosston	7:20 pm
	** No 82 Mixed train for Ada and Barnesville	10:30pm
	** No 81 Mixed train for Fisher and Grand Forks	12:45am
	*** No 87 Mixed train for St. Hillare, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Fall	9:00 a m
	*** No 88 Mixed train from St. Hillare, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Falls	
	*** No. 91 Mixed train Halstad and Fargo	8:05 am
	† No 92 for Halstad and Fargo	

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**Daily except Sunday
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE JUDGE ABROAD.

Judge Ives Writes An Interesting Letter to His Son Harry.

We clip the following interesting letter from Judge Frank Ives who is now travelling in Europe, from the last issue of the St. Hilaire Spectator:

PERM, RUSSIA, Aug. 22, '07.

MY DEAR HARRY:

We arrived in this city from the Urals at 4 o'clock this morning, and at once had our tea (Ress. "chai") and were transferred to the steamer which takes us down to the Kemu and up the Volga to Nijni Novgord. Perm is a city of 43 000 people engaged in all branches of commerce; there are two large boat-yards where steamboats and other river crafts are constructed. As I write I can see nearly the whole city from the boat, and can see several large iron furnaces, foundries, machine shops, etc., besides here is located the great Vodka distillery of the northern portion of Russia. The Kama at this point is as wide as the Mississippi at LaCrosse but does not carry as much water. It is said to be shallow on account, probably, of its rapid decent to the great Volgian steppe of plain.

Yesterday we rode nearly the whole day down the western slope of the Urals. Soon after crossing the boundary between Europe and Asia we began to descend and by crooks and curves got down 1500 feet in sixteen miles. We all got out of our cars at the boundary line where there are great permanent monuments, and the official photographer took a shot at the lot. I went to the other side of the train and standing in Asia shook hands with Prof. Agullera, the director of the Mexican geological survey, who stood in Europe, while Prof. Ordoniz, a Spanish friend, sat in front of the monument astride the line, and Prof. Talmage of the Utah geological survey took a snap shot of us. I am to have one of the photos when developed.

The trip since leaving Moscow July 30th has been the most arduous journey I have ever made. We are accustomed to think a journey to the Pacific coast is a hard one yet it takes but three days; on our journey we have spent twenty-two nights in our compartments, have almost daily taken long side trips on foot or in droskies to neighboring mines or mountains; have been busy all the time, having our meals at all unseasonable hours, and since we entered the mountains have been feasted and toasted until the whole party is tired of it, and all seem glad to partake of the luxury of a modern steamboat. It's almost impossible for me to convey to you a correct idea of the hospitality extended to us by the mining companies and scientific associations at Ekatorinbury, Tagull and other lesser points on our route. At one great iron works called the Oust Koussa the owner, a nobleman, called a holiday of his 6000 workmen, and when we passed in carriages down the street near the furnaces, etc., we entered upon a street decorated with flowers and evergreens with a triumphal arch at both ends profusely decorated while the sides of the streets and house-tops swarming with all classes of Russ and Tartar. We passed on and up to the top of Mt. Sinnia—a namesake, not the Sinai where Moses wrote the law—and had a most satisfactory view of the country and surrounding mining villages. At about noon we returned and when we entered the triumphal street were unloaded and conducted to the city park where the managers of the mine had prepared lunch for us. The lunch was an excellent repast and was served by royalty. I, an American, who boasts of political freedom, had all the vanity taken out of me when the wife of the owner of the mine, Princess Dimettri, served me with her own hands as rich and toothsome an omelet as was ever made in any country. Of course I thanked her and from that moment she spoke to me in my own tongue. The feast lasted two hours, the usual time spent in feasting in Russia, and all got away to the train, full of good food with plenty of the finest wine to help digestion. No pains were spared to entertain us and no one went away so long as his physical wants were unsatisfied. In the afternoon it rained, and most of the party visited another mountain, but I visited the great iron works and got back to the train just as the last departing bell rang.

We are wont to flatter ourselves that our own state has the best and most extensive iron mines of the world and I fear that I am doing wrong when I attempt to disabuse the Minnesotan's mind of his folly. We boast of the Messaba and the Vermillion, the Penoke in Wisconsin and the great mines of Michigan but put them all together and they could be dropped like a pebble into the great iron region of the Urals and hardly be noticed. I went to the bottom of the great Hematite mine at Tagull owned by the Demidoff family, an open pit 800 feet deep where I found great beds of disintegrated and decomposed hematite of the finest quality lying in contact with magnetite (magnetic iron.) I traced the bed for miles along the foot-hills and saw where it was lost in the boulder clay. When the great lords of America have exhausted all the mines of the ranges last mentioned and the world comes in need of Bessimer ore we can turn to the land of the Muscovite with assurance that all our wants will be supplied. The mineral resources of Russia, especially iron and copper, are as yet quite unexplored, but vast as they are the present output is but a small fraction of the output of America. The methods of working these mines an American miner or manager would under no circumstances long retain. The methods in use here of carting the ore from the mines by dump carts drawn by a pony, driven by girl or boy, would not satisfy the American manager of a mine, he must raise it to the surface by the most approved machinery and carry it to the furnace automatically. At the Taguil and other great mines the ore is mined by "main strength and awkwardness," and from a depth of three to eight hundred feet carried in small dump carts holding about half a cubic yard by sinuous paths to the surface where it is taken to the furnace miles away by tram cars. I am not prepared to say that American methods and ideas would be beneficial here:—the mountains swarm with people, all live in villages, some work small plots of land which gives ample return, but the greater proportion of the people of all classes are mine workers, the manual or common laborers with small pay—30 to 60 kopecs (15 to 30 cents.) Their living is so cheap that not half of their daily wage is needed for support—all seem happy and contented. With our methods and machinery most of these laborers would be dismissed which would probably produce the same conditions, the same uneasiness and discontent which now exist in our own land. It is true that there is not as much of what we call freedom and liberty here as in America, but there is no question about the Russian's freedom to work for a living, and those in control of the affairs of the nation take especial care that every human being shall have this right. Russia expects every man and woman to work and all are provided to the extent of all their physical wants.

We have just departed from Perm down the Kama and the trembling of the boat prevents writing. Am fairly well, but our living does not agree with me. The excursion will be over in a week more when all our difficulties will be relieved.

Your father,
FRANK IVES.

Noticed a Great Change.

"After an attack of typhus fever my health was broken down. I was exceedingly nervous and very week. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and very soon a change took place. After taking four bottles I had gained wonderfully in strength." Miss Emma Wangerm, Box 3, Millston, Wisconsin.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache.

"After a great smash like that of 1893 or that of 1873 there is nothing to do but wait and let the business of the world settle itself, carefully keeping meanwhile the medicine men of finance with their feathers and rattles out the way of the sick man. When public confidence is profoundly shaken it must re-establish itself. It has been shaken by causes, and those causes must be removed."—Speaker Reed on the Business Situation.

"Prior to the passage of the Dingley tariff act we had scenes like those which preceded the first day of 1879. The offerers of the patent remedy stood by and jeered. They mocked at us when our fear came. But when the due legislation had been had and there was no further change to be looked forward to, when business had reached its sound basis and there was a reasonable chance to calculate the future, there came a repetition of the phenomena of 1879."—Speaker Reed in New York World.

"Two years ago I could see the danger which threatened our beloved country. I saw the opportunity for rescue. I thought I saw the man who could avert the danger. I thought I saw what was in the heart of the American people, and so I gave myself to the cause of William McKinley."—Hon. M. A. Hanna.

The largest independent Normal school in the country is the Northwestern Normal college and Business Institute at Grand Forks, N. D. Tuition $1 per week in all departments. Board $2 per week. Fall term opens October 5th. Write for catalogue. [23-26]

COULD NOT EAT.

A Woman's Strong Constitution Wrecked. Effects of a Treacherous Disease. A Wonderful Case.

From the Bulletin, Monroe, La.

Mrs. Stephen Robbins is the wife of a prominent farmer living on a large and well-kept plantation just at the edge of Monroe, La. They have resided in this community but two years, having moved here from Illinois. The change was made for the benefit of Mrs. Robbins' health, her physicians having advised her that it was the only hope of her ever regaining her lost health.

"Three years ago this last winter," said Mrs. Robbins, "I was very sick with that most treacherous disease, the grippe. I had a very severe time with it, but was able to get out after being confined to my home several weeks. I think I went out too soon, for I immediately contracted a cold and had a relapse, which is a common occurrence with that disease. For several more weeks I was confined to the house; and after this I did not fully recover until recently. I was able to get out again, but I was quite a different woman.

"My former strong constitution was wrecked, and I was a dwindling mass of skin and bones. My blood was thin and I had grown pale and sallow. My lungs were so affected that I thought I was going into consumption. During my illness I had lost thirty pounds in weight. I tried to regain my strength and former good health by trying different medicines and physicians, but nothing seemed to help me. My appetite was gone, and when I ate the food it would not stay on my stomach.

"The only thing my physician said for me to do was to take a change of climate, and on his advice I came here. At first I seemed benefited, but to my sorrow it proved to be only temporary, and in a few months I was in my former condition. The color had left my cheeks, I had no energy, and life was a misery. I had become a burden to myself and family. Finally I happened to read in a newspaper of how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People had effected a miraculous cure with the same disease which a neighbor of mine had in Illinois.

"On the strength of this testimonial I decided at once to give the medicine a trial. I accordingly sent for a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and gave the pills a thorough trial. I did not notice any change till I had tried the second box. I was discouraged a little with the result of the first box, but knowing that I should not expect a sudden cure of such a chronic case as mine, I tried the second box with the result that I immediately began getting better. I used five boxes of these pills and was completely cured, as you see me to-day, weighing more than ever before."

As evidence of the truthfulness of her story Mrs. Robbins volunteered to make the following sworn statement:

"I hereby affirm that the above statement is every word exact and true."

"MRS. STEPHEN ROBBINS.

"Monroe, La., March 2, 1897."

"Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for the Parish of Winn, State of Louisiana, this the 2d day of March, 1897. AMOS R. JESSUPS, *Notary Public.*"

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

The French navy ranks next to that of England in numbers, while in efficiency and fighting qualities the French ships are fully equal to their English rivals. In fact, in naval architecture the French early took the lead, and many of the English types of ships were modeled after the French designs, says The Chautauquan. One of the chief differences between the English and the French armored ships today is in the disposition of the armor and the consequent design of the hull. English designers have striven to protect the men working the guns, and to do this they have reduced the length of the ship's armor. French naval architects, on the other hand, have given little attention to the protection of men and a great deal to the protection of the water line. Therefore they have reduced the breadth of the ship's armor.

It is worthy of note that France is the only great power which levies a tax on such of her citizens as either do not enlist in the standing army or who enlist for a shorter term than three years. Only those who are officially declared "impecunious" are exempt from such a tax. It is payable annually as long as the liability to service lasts, and the revenue from this source amounts to about 30,000,000 francs, or $6,000,000, annually.

The officers of the French army receive a very thorough education at the different military schools. At the head of these (although not exclusively military) stands the Polytechnic school in Paris, which admits 150 pupils annually after a competitive examination. The course occupies nine months in the year for two years.

As it is impossible to keep under arms for three years the entire annual contingent of recruits, the law provides for the discharge of thoroughly trained men at the end of the first or second year of active service in such proportions as to bring down the peace strength of the army to the number annually determined upon by the general assembly. Preferences in this connection are decided by lot. For this purpose every recruit at his enrollment draws a number, and only those having the highest numbers are entitled to consideration.

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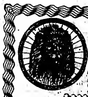

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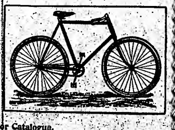

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	** No 81 Mixed train for Fisher and Grand Forks	12;45am
	***No 87 Mixed train for St. Hillare, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Fall	9:00 a m
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

THE TRUE STORY OF THE KLONDIKE.

Told by Joseph Ladue, a Returned Miner.

A LONG BATTLE FOR GOLD.

How the Hardships Have Been Magnified.

PLAIN TALE OF A PROSPECTOR.

The Country, the Weather and the People.

Ladue Tells the New York World of His Fruitless Work—The Founding of Dawson and the Rush of Prospectors to It. Plenty of Claims Left—Wages of Common Laborers.—A Heavy Owner of Claims—But Two Graves In One Large Settlement.

A staff correspondent of the New York World gives the story of Joseph Ladue, a returned miner, who is now in Plattsburg, N. Y., with the following preliminary information:

Ladue is a plain man, an experienced mining prospector, short and rugged in build and type, commonly intelligent, reserved in manner and picturesque in habits and language, after the manner of men who have spent much of their time on the frontier or in the mining camps.

He is 43 years old and for 15 years prospected among the frozen regions of Alaska and the Northwest Territory with only indifferent success. He knew mining before he went to the country of the limitless and unknown Yukon. He has known there hunger and want and cold. There were 15 years of it before he struck it rich.

Ladue frankly says that, knowing the dangers of travel in the Yukon country, he would not this autumn attempt to return to his "home" at Dawson City, which he founded last August. He is going back in March to operate his sawmill and develop the claims which the mining company of which he is president is to operate.

Ladue is not an educated man in the schoolbook sense. He is simple and homely in his speech. He is not imaginative; he does not exaggerate, like, for instance, the genius who started the story that he had brought back $250,000 in gold nuggets and was going to marry the girl he left behind 15 years ago when he went west in search of a fortune. He brought back $5,000 in gold.

He owns the township of Dawson City; his sawmill, where he gets $130 for sawing 1,000 feet of lumber, the tariff for which in this country is $1.50, and his mining claims, which may or may not make him a millionaire. He "reckons" he is worth $75,000.

In his pocket he has 60 nuggets ranging in size from a pea to a silver dollar and worth in the aggregate probably $2,700, and he declared, with a substantial "damn," that he never had any girl and doesn't want to marry any of them. But he didn't explain the reason. He was not asked to do so, because that had nothing to do with his story of the Klondike, which follows this introduction.

This Klondike story isn't a romance. It is the recital of things he actually saw and things he actually learned by living for 15 years amid hardships that would have killed most men before he "struck it rich."

It was after dinner at the Cumberland hotel that he went over to Lawyer Botsford's office, facing the public square of Plattsburg, and, folding himself up in a chair, with his feet on a table, tucked the end of a cigar under his short brown mustache, tinged with gray, and began.

BEGINNING THE SEARCH.

Ladue's Early Experiences In the Country Now Called Klondike.

I was born at Schuyler Falls in 1855. My occupation up to the time I first want west was farming. I went west in 1876, into the Black Hills of Dakota, not far from Deadwood and Central City. I remained there until 1880. I ran a quartz mill there. When I left there, in 1880, I went to Arizona and New Mexico. I prospected there with no success to speak of. I staid there until 1882 and went from there to Alaska.

I started from San Francisco on the steamer State of California of the Goodale & Perkins line. We landed at Juneau and remained there about a week. In the party besides myself were William Moore, John McGraw, John Rogers, H. H. Pitts and Robert Adams. They were not from any one locality, but from all parts of the country. My object in going there was to prospect in the country now called Klondike. I had not heard of it previously, but went there to search for gold.

When we left Juneau, we went to Dyea, where we remained three days getting our packs ready for the Indians. We took in a two years' outfit, which consisted of 80 pound sacks of flour, 1,000 pounds of beans, 1,000 pounds of rice, 1,000 pounds of ham, 1,000 pounds of bacon, and I couldn't tell what else—some canned fruit and other canned goods.

We had the usual miner's kit—blankets, picks, shovels, gold pans, rockers, rocker irons, nails, whipsaws, handsaws, etc.

Chilkat Pass Not Unsafe.

From Dyea we went over the Chilkat pass—which ain't as dangerous as they say it is—30 miles to Lake Lindeman, the headwaters of the Yukon river. We had 82 Indians with us. There was built our boats, two large scows.

We left our Indians there and prospected along down the river—July 12, 1882, our boat was built—and we started down the lake and prospected along the river until we reached Fort Reliance. That was nearly 400 miles from our starting point. We got there in September. We had stopped from point to point along the route, prospecting and finding gold.

We made our winter quarters at Fort Reliance. Before going into winter quarters, however, we crossed over from Fort Reliance to the headwaters of Sixty Mile creek, a tributary of the Yukon. That is about 600 miles north of Juneau. It was at Sixty Mile creek that Mr. Harper had discovered gold a year or two before in paying quantities. We found gold there, as we supposed, in paying quantities, nuggets worth as high as 25 or 30 cents, on the bars of the creek.

We prospected around there for about ten days. Then we went back to Fort Reliance and went into winter quarters after building our houses. The fort consisted of a trading post of the Alaska Commercial Trading company and had two men stationed there—Mr. McQuesten and an Indian interpreter. Mr. McQuesten was trading agent for the Alaska Commercial Trading company and went there in 1875. His life was that of a trader and trapper.

Good Weather In September.

I can't tell why the place was called Fort Reliance. It was established by a Canadian, Francisco Mercier, a native of Montreal, for the A. C. T. company. We went into winter quarters about Sept. 25. The weather was lovely, with not a particle of snow. The wild geese and ducks were just starting back south, but snow came soon, and we were shut in. It was very cold.

During that winter we hauled our supplies with hand sleds and dogs, or by hand, over to the creek where we expected to work the next summer. It was about 50 miles away and in Canadian territory. At that time this district was not known as the Klondike district. It was not really known as anything at that time that I know of. Fort Reliance was the nearest point. There had not been anybody in there to discover any gold except this man Harper. It was simply speculative that the gold did exist in this country. We went there on the presumption that there was some there.

We hauled our supplies over there, and after this was done I went down to this. Francisco Mercier's place, 100 miles, to what is known as Belle Isle Station, where he had a post.

THE FIRST GOOD DIGGING.

Searching the Klondike For Long and Weary Years.

About that time a band of Indians came from Tanana and brought in a piece of rich gold quartz. That was in March, 1883, or about that time. I went out there to see where they got this rock, myself and four other men.

We took Indian guides and want over there to find it. This was on the head of Forty Mile creek. We did not find it, so we went back to the cache we had made the previous winter at the head of Sixty Mile creek, and we put in the balance of the summer prospecting in that locality. We staid there until fall.

At the end of a year we had prospected and found in different streams and various places that there was gold in the country in paying quantities, but not having tools or sufficient supplies we were not able to get much.

We intended to go into mining the next spring on some of the creeks we had already explored, but that summer the A. C. T. company steamer Yukon, the only steamer on the river, broke one of her engines and could not get up the river. In consequence we had to drop down to the mouth of the Tanana river, where we spent the second winter.

The Tanana river is about 800 miles from Dawson City and runs through a mountainous country, which had not been prospected. There we found some very good quartz prospecting, but no placer gold diggings.

Our party were all very healthy men with the exception of two, William Moore and John McGraw, who had a severe attack of scurvy. This was because they lived entirely on bacon and "rusty" ham all winter. I went out and caught rabbits, so that saved us from like attacks. Outside of that we were all in good health.

The second summer we went back on the steamer New Racket, belonging to Harper and McQuesten, on the Stuart river, 900 miles up from the Yukon, and there made the discovery of those rich bars which you may have heard about. They paid as high as $100 to the day.

That locality is about 1,800 miles from the mouth of the Yukon and 350 miles from Juneau. I should say it was about 4,900 miles from San Francisco. Stuart river is about 75 miles above Dawson City.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON Sept. 20 1897.

President McKinley has done a big week's work since his return to Washington. In addition to clearing his desk of the routine business that accumulated during his absense, he has, with the assistance of his cabinet, settled a number of more or less important questions and made a number of appointments. And he has accomplished all this when his time was largely taken up with consultations with prominent Republicans, the largest delegations being from the south, about the Federal patronage in a number of states. He also had an extended conference with Consul General Lee and talked over everything that gentleman learned during his stay in Cuba, but notwithstanding publications to the contrary, he has not been making any preparation for war with Spain, simply because he has no idea that any such preparations are or will become necessary.

The heads of the executive departments of the government have the legal right to remove their subordinates at will for any cause, or for no cause, except that they cannot legally remove a man for refusing to make a political contribution. That is the sum and substances of the decision of Judge Cox, of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, in the injunction suit brought by an official of the Louisville, Kentucky post office against the postmaster general, to prevent his removal from office.

Senator Wellington disappointed many of his friends and well-wishers when he made that odd speech in the senate shortly before the adjournment of congress, and this week he disappointed them again by making another odd speech when he resigned the Chairmanship of the state Republican committee of Maryland. All Republicans who are familiar with the circumstances connected with the Republican triumphs in Maryland last year and the year before know what excellent work Senator Wellington did for the party in both contests, and that knowledge adds to their regret at the peculiar position that Mr. Wellington has placed himself in. His health has been bad for sometime, and that may have something to do with his recent acts.

Secretary Bliss would probably rather be the first Mayor of greater New York than to be secretary of the Interior, but it by no means follows that he will resign and accept the Republican nomination for mayor that it is well understood he can have if he desires it. He might have done so had not the men who are managing the campaign of Hon. Seth Low mixed up matters so by their efforts to secure Republican endorsement for Mr. Low's candidacy. Senator Platt was in Washington this week and he had a talk with President McKinley, Secretary Bliss and other prominent Republicans, and the existing situation in New York was no doubt gone carefully over. It is perfectly well understood that the movement to make Low mayor is but the first step in a movement to try to make him president, although it is difficult to decide which national party he would appeal to for a nomination. He says that he is a Republican, but he supported Cleveland when Mr. Blaine was a candidate against him and again supported Cleveland when Gen. Harrison defeated him. A man who refused to vote for either James G. Blaine or for Benjamin Harrison may succeed in getting Republican support when running as a non-partisan candidate for mayor of New York City, but he could never get enough votes in a Republican national convention to be nominated for president.

No man in this or any other country has a bigger heart than Secretary Russell A. Alger. When the president and cabinet were discussing the undoubted necessity of sending large quantities of provisions into the Alaska gold regions to prevent starvation among the thousands of Americans who will be there this winter and regretting that there was no public fund which could be drawn upon for such a purpose, Secretary Alger solved the problem by announcing that he would send provisions and pay all expenses out of his own pocket, trusting to congress to see that he was repaid. He believes it possible to keep the trail into the Klondike open all winter, and he purposes to endeavor to have his ideas carried out. The cabinet decided to send 100 U. S. soldiers to Alaska to help preserve order.

Two Good Things.

"77" for Grip and Colds; No. 10 for Dyspepsia, indigestion and weak stomach; 25 cents each; at all druggists.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

What Lincoln Advised.

When Abraham Lincoln used to be drifting around the country, practicing law in Fulton and Menard counties, Ills., an old fellow met him going to Lewistown, riding a horse, which, while it was a serviceable enough animal, was not of the kind to be truthfully called a fine saddler. It was a weather beaten nag, patient and plodding, and it toiled along with Lincoln, and his books, tucked away in saddlebags, lay heavy on the horse's flanks.

"Hello, Uncle Tommy!" said Mr. Lincoln.

"Hello, Abe!" responded Uncle Tommy. "I'm powerful glad to see ye Abe, fer I'm gwyne to have sumthin fer ye at Lewistown cote, I reckon."

"How's that, Uncle Tommy?"

"Well, Jim Adams, his land runs long o' mine. He's pesterin me a heap, an I got to git the law on Jim, I reckon."

"Uncle Tommy, you haven't had any fight with Jim, have you?"

"No."

"He's a fair to middling neighbor, isn't he?"

"Only tollable, Abe."

"He's been a neighbor of yours for a long time, hasn't he?"

"Nigh on to 15 year."

"Part of the time you get along all right, don't you?"

"I reckon we do, Abe."

"Well, now, Uncle Tommy, you see this horse of mine? He isn't as good a horse as I could straddle, and I sometimes get out of patience with him, but I know his faults. He does fairly well as horses go, and it might take me a long time to get used to some other horse's faults. For all horses have faults. You and Uncle Jimmy must put up with each other, as I and my horse do with one another."

"I reckon, Abe," said Uncle Tommy as he bit off about four ounces of Missouri plug, "I reckon you're about right."

And Abe Lincoln, with a smile on his gaunt face, rode on toward Lewistown.—Chicago Post.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

Hood's Pills

and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate under Judgment of Foreclosure.

First Publication Aug. 5, 1897,
Last Publication Sept. 16 1897

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss District Court. Fourteenth Judicial District.

The Aultman & Taylor Machine Co., Plaintiff

vs

Erick O. Knutson, Knut Knutson, Ole Knutson, Beret Knutson Andrew Steenerson and Elias Steenerson co-partners as Steenerson Bros, the Merchants National Bank Crookston, and J. P. Foote, A. A. Miller and C. F. Page co-partners under the firm name and style of Citizens' Bank of McIntosh, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 2nd day of August 1897, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said Polk county, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on Friday the 17th day of September, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court house in the city of Crookston in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Polk and said state of Minnesota, described as follows to-wit:

Lots number one, two, three and four in section number thirty of township number one hundred forty-nine, north of range number forty four, west of the fifth principal meridian, containing in all one hundred sixty acres more or less according to the government survey thereof.

Dated August 2nd, 1897

THOMAS LAWRENCE,
Sheriff of Polk County.

A. A. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney. [17-23]

Crookston Normal and Business College

Opens its next school year Oct. 5th 1897. Seven courses, viz: Preparatory, Teachers, Commercial, Elocution, Penmanship, Music, and Shorthand and Typewriting.

ADMISSION:—Students may enter at any time, no examination necessary.

EXPENSES:—Tuition $1.00 per week. Good board and furnished rooms including heat and light, and taken care of, for $2.35 per week.

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MINNESOTA State Normal Schools AT Winona, Mankato, St. Cloud and Moorhead.

These schools are organized for the training of teachers for the public schools of the state.

ORGANIZATION.—Each school comprises two departments—the Normal Department and the Training Department or the Model School.

The Normal Department embraces:

(a) An Elementary course of three years.

(b) An Advance course of five years.

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(d) A Kindergarten training course (at Winona, St. Cloud and Mankato).

ADMISSION.—Graduates of high schools and colleges, and teachers holding county superintendents' first and second grade certificates are admitted without examination.

EXPENSES.—Tuition is free to all who pledge themselves to teach in Minnesota. Text books are furnished at a rental of $1.00 per term. Provision is make at each school for economical living. The average cost of furnished rooms with board is about $3.00 per week. The Ladies' Home at St. Cloud, the new Dormitory at Moorhead, and the Ladies' Home at Winona offer board, furnished room, heat and light, at from $3.00 to $3.50 per week.

DIPLOMAS.—By a recent act of the legislature a diploma becomes a state teachers' certificate of the first grade.

The next school year opens at St. Cloud and Moorhead Aug. 31.

The school at Winona and Mankato will enter upon continuous sessions from and after July 1, 1897. The school year will hereafter be divided into four quarters of 12 weeks each.

For free catalogues and circulars giving full information, address the presidents as follows:

IRWIN SHEPARD, Winona.
EDWARD SEARING, Mankato.
GEO. R. KLEEBERGER, St. Cloud.
LIVINGSTON C. LORD, Moorhead. [6-9

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,

Washington, D. C.

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MOST DISTINGUISHED CONTRIBTORS.

of any paper in the country. It is now publishing

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to which it has the exclusive right. These are intensely interesting. Besides it has contributions on important events of the war from Maj.-Gen. L. A. Grant, of the famous Vermont Brigade; Maj.-Gen. R. W. Johnson, of the army of the Cumberland; Maj.-Gen. H. M. Plaisted, of the armies of the Potomac and the South, and many others of equal note.

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RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

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CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE latest estimates put our wheat crop at over 500,000,000 bushels, and also indicate that the shortge abroad will call for every bushel of it that can be spared.

THE Ohio Senatorial contest is expected to cut an important figure in determining the control of the U. S. Senate during the next two years. As goes Ohio so goes the Senate.

WILL Mr. Bryan please stop over in the cotton States en route to Mexico and "explain" how it is that our cotton crop this year has increased $25,000,000 in value while silver has fallen 20 per cent?

THE farmers of the South are not finding much support for the theory of the close relation between silver and farm products in the increased value of their cotton crop this year in the face of the fall in silver.

SO ARGENTINA proposes a retaliatory duty on our kerosene, pine, and farm implements. Well, as the value of those articles sent her last year amounted to only about one-sixth of the value of the wool and hides she sent us, our farmers will be willing to keep the bars up if she desires.

THE corn crib will have to do its full share of duty this year. Advices from abroad indicate that every bushel of wheat that we can spare will not be sufficient to meet the demand, and that our corn crop will be drawn heavily upon for food supplies. As to silver—but then Mr. Bryan says we must not talk about that.

SECRETARY of Agriculture, Wilson is a busy man these days. Besides looking after the progress of sugar-beet culture, the exportation of American butter, and the introduction of leguminous food plants all over the country, he is now arranging to introduce the camphor tree in the Gulf States. It is evident this is a business administration.

WILL ex-candidate Bryan kindly devote a part of that $1,500 Ohio speech to telling the farmers how it is that Ohio xx wool which sold in New York at 17 cents a pound one year ago, is now selling at 26 cents in that market? Here is an increase of more than 50 per cent. in price when silver was falling 20 per cent, and no "famine" to charge it up to either.

THE theory of a close relation between prices of silver and farm products has received another back-set from the recent statements of the value of the cotton crops. The increase in value in the United States this year compared with two years ago is fully $30,000,000, although the quantity produced is much less. When it is considered that silver has fallen 20% in value meantime, it is hard to imagine how the silver theorists explain this advance. They haven't the cry of "a famine abroad" as an excuse in this case.

THE JOURNAL is in receipt of a few copies of X Rays, a new weekly paper published in Minneapolis, now about three months old, that, for a natural born fault-finder takes the whole bakery. If there is any subject under the canopy that X Rays does not growl about or find fault with we should like to know what it is. Even Doc. Fisk, in his palmiest days couldn't hold a candle this new calamity howler and if the dyspeptic doctor could see a copy of it he would turn green with envy at seeing a paper that could find more fault with everybody and everything than the Great West "used to did."

THE "Iron barometer" is showing some gratifying conditions in business, commerce and manufacture in the U. S. One year ago the average weekly output of pig iron was only a little above 100,000 tons per week, now it is reaching nearly 200,000 tons per week. This shows more about the real business improvement of the country than columns of wailing about "temporary prosperity due to famine abroad." Iron now enters into so vast a number of industries—the fencing and machinery for the farm, the rails and cars and engines for the railroads, the frames for great business building, tin-plate for roofs and for manufactures, ships that sail the seas and rivers, and thousands of other articles—that an increase of nearly 100 per cent. in its output is a striking proof of the general business improvement.

A GOOD deal of worry is wasted by free-trade organs just now over the fact that the Argentine government is contemplating a retaliatory tariff on our yellow pine, farm wagons and other farm implements by placing a duty of 66 per cent. on yellow pine, 125 per cent, on farm wagons, 100 per cent, on other farm implements, and 100 per cent, on kerosene. This would affect about one one-thousandth of our exports. We sent to Argentine last year a little over one million dollars' worth of these articles, out of a total exportation of $1,032,000 worth of product. It would be a matter of regret, of course, that the United States should lose one one-thousandth part of her ex-port trade by the Dingley law, but if she shuts out a hundred millions a year of products which come into competition with those of her own people by this law she can stand a loss of one million in exports. The import of foreign products were under the Wilson law more than a hundred million in excess of the last year of the McKinley law. But it is not at all certain that the Argentine law-makers will take this step. We bought of that country in 1896 $9,313,385 worth of goods, and sold her $5,970,046 worth of goods. Can she afford to cut off a market for nine million dollar's worth of her goods for the sake of shutting out a million dollars' worth of lumber, kerosene and agricultural machinery? During the past ten years the balance of trade has been in her favor. Her statesmen will think several times before they destroy it. Even if the million dollars' worth of our products are shut out of Argentine, our farmers will doubtless think the exchange a fair one when they consider that she sent about five million dollars' worth of wool into our markets last year, and that her "indignation" is due to the fact that she is not to be permitted to continue this.

Klondike.

You don't have to go to the Klondike gold regions in order to be a beneficiary of its unparalleled richness if you invest in the right company. The Chilkat Gold Mining and Transportation Co., whose ad appears elsewhere in this issue has options on valuable claims in Klondike, also does a large and profitable business there in other lines, and now offers JOURNAL readers a chance to get in on the ground floor. It is better than life insurance as it pays a greater return and you don't have to die to realize on it. No better opportunity for investment is offered than this one is. Look it up.

An Old Settler Gone.

A week or so ago the JOURNAL mentioned the fact that one of I. N. Simmons' little greys was not making its usual rounds on the dray. Inquiry elicited the fact that the animal in rolling just outside the stable door had cut its stifle joint severely on a piece of glass. A veterinary was called and all that could be done for the animal was done and it continued in good appetite until inflamation set in, and on Saturday last it seemed to Mr. Simmons that it would be an act of mercy to the suffering animal to kill it. The mare had been so serviceable however that Ike could not summon up courage to shoot her so he employed a stranger to do so and the animal was duly shot and buried. Mr. Simmons brought the mare here when he came from Iowa in the spring of 1878 driving her with a bay horse to a lumber wagon the entire distance. In the fall of '78 Mr. Simmons established the first regular draying business the city had ever had and this mare was one of the team. Two years later he bought a mate to her in color and size and the little grey team has been on the dray ever since never missing a day for illness. The little greys during that long service played an important part in the development of our city, hauling the lumber for many of our business houses and residences and hauling thousands of dollars worth of merchandise from the depots. In the early day they used to be one of the liveliest teams in the business and would run away at the drop of the hat but in all these scrapes they never got hurt and never did much damage, and up to the day she got hurt this animal was ready to run away at any time, but its ante had grown more sedate and wiser and so no runaways have occurred for sometime. Although a light team weighing only about 1100 each, this team has earned more money than any other team ever in Polk county and there is probably no team in the county that was better known than was Simmons' little greys. Sure if there be a future for all good horses the little grey has earned a rich reward. Requiescat in pace.

For Sale Cheap.

The Germania House at Crookston. For terms apply to Knappe & Hartsinck agents, 805 N. Y. Life Bldg, St. Paul Minn. The furniture does not belong to the owners of the building. [21-25]

Wedding Bells.

Of the marriage of Prof. T. A. Hoverstad to Miss Mary Thompson, noted in our last issue, the Minneapolis Daily Times of Thursday says:

"A wedding of more than usual interest was solemnized quietly last evening at the residence of William McVeigh when Miss Mary C. Thompson, of Minneapolis and T. A. Hoverstad, of Crookston, were married. Both bride and bridegroom have been prominent in their public work as educators. Miss Thompson is a graduate of the Boston cooking school conducted by the central W. C. T. U. in the old coffee house. For three years she conducted this school doing considerable outside mission work at the same time. Four years ago she established the Minneapolis cooking school, which she closed last year in order to give more time to her duties as lecturer on domestic science for the farmers' institutes. For several years Miss Thompson assisted Mrs. Emma Ewing in the Chautauqua cooking school. Mr. Hoverstad is a graduate of the university and state agricultural school and was at one time instructor in the agricultural school at St. Anthony park. At present he is the director of the branch experimental station at Crookston.

The marriage was solemnized at 7:30 o'clock last evening, Rev. Matt S. Hughes of Wesley M. E. church performing the ceremony, reading the impressive Episcopal service. There were no attendants and the bride wore her handsome travelling gown of green suiting trimmed with heliotrope velvet and white satin. Palms, ferns and sweet peas were used in trimming the large parlors and halls and sweet peas were arranged about the dining room, drooping their fragrant heads from full vases of cut glass and wide-mouthed jardinieres. During the ceremony the Lohengrin chorus was played softly by Miss Elizabeth McVeigh. Miss Hollaway and Mrs. McVeigh received the guests, among whom were Superintendent Gregg of the farmers' institute, under whose direction Miss Thompson has done her work for the past three years; Mr. and Mrs. Lindsley of Delano; Rev. Mr. Ilsley, of Anoka. Mr. and Mrs. Hoverstad left at once for Crookston, where they will reside."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Try Koeppe for a first-class cigar.

Don't forget the street fair next week.

County Atty. Gossman went over to Grand Forks this week.

Koeppe leads the retail trade in cigars and smokers articles. Try him.

A. A. Glenn was out in the eastern part of the county returning on Wednesday.

Fred Rauch went to St. Paul this week to represent Crookston lodge K. of H. in the grand lodge.

The boys have organized a junior fire company that will take part in the grand street parade next week.

C. H. Sanke was the first on Robert street to commence making a booth. Others are now following.

Don't forget, when you want a good cigar that Koeppe makes them. Try him for anything you need in that line.

Quite a number of teams have been busy hauling lumber out to the experimental farm for the new barn, this week.

A. Barto was in the city this week looking over the state experimental farm in the interest of the state. His report will be a favorable one.

The police were busy yesterday attending to several cases of "sea-sickness" on the streets. They proved light attacks in most cases, soon recovering.

Wheat went off again on Tuesday morning No. 1 Hard opening out at 79 cents. This will have a tendency to check the rush of wheat to the terminal markets.

Andrew Elken has gone to St. Paul to consult a specialist, his health having been very poor for sometime past. He may be obliged to seek a warmer climate for the winter.

As we go to press we note a rise of one cent in wheat—quoted this morning at 80 cents. If our wheat was going to the terminal markets more slowly the price would be better.

Fred Mix expects to start for Brainerd the last of this week or the first of next for an operation rendered necessary by rupture. He expects to be laid up from four to six weeks.

Mr. Woodham has made preparations for the wedding ceremony which he hopes to see take place some time during the fair. As yet no "Isaac" has showed up for the sacrifice.

Crookston is preparing to welcome great crowds next week and she will not be disappointed for they are coming, in flocks and droves from the four points of the compass, and she will be taxed to her utmost capacity.

Fontaine & Anglim, the C. O. D. and the Crookston Furniture Co. commenced work on their booths on Tuesday; others got to work on Wednesday and this morning the sound of the saw and hammer is general on the street.

Bro. Johnson, of the Tidende, and his estimable wife are in great affliction having buried their daughter, a young lady aged about 20 years, this week. Miss Johnson was an estimable young lady who made friends with all who knew her and her early demise will be deplored by all.

When you are in to attend the street fair next week—if you enjoy a good smoke—don't fail to call on Koeppe the Main street cigar maker. He always has the very best of cigars in stock and is always glad to welcome old friends and to make new ones. You will find his goods the best and his prices right.

A son of J. D. Ball, of Argyle, was the victim of an accident on Sunday the result of which is yet in doubt. He was standing with his left arm on his breast, when a gun in the hands of a companion was discharged the charge passing through his hand into his breast. Mr. Ball was a photographer in this city in the early day and is well known by most of the early settlers.

Wm. Norcross, a Crookston old-timer, was in the city on Tuesday on his way home to Detroit from Ada, where he has been employed brick-making all summer. Mr. Norcross established the first brick-yard in Crookston in the early day and made the "Crookston cream brick" famous. He spent the day in the city visiting with Capt. E. C. Davis, A. C. Cowling and other old-timers. "Billy looks hardly a day older than he used to when he was one of us.

Mr. Frank H. Paul, of Seattle, who is secretary of the Alaska gold mining and transportation company in which Dr. Van Dyke is interested, arrived on Wednesday evening and will stay a day or so in the city. He will call on all of Doc's old friends, and if any others wish to take stock in the company they can learn all about it by calling at the JOURNAL office, where Mr. Paul will be pleased to meet them and explain all about his company.

Notwithstanding wheat has been falling off in price for the past week very discouragingly wheat has been rushed in every day and the railroads are taxed to their utmost capacity to ship all that comes. If rainy or windy weather should stop the threshing machines for ten days and thus shut off the supply the price would get back to its level of two weeks ago. The strength of the foreign demand does not warrant this great drop in prices.

T. O. Bangen was up from Wednesday from Nehy. He reports a serious accident that happened on the farm of Hans Koppang on Monday. Mr. Bangen ran a threshing rig, and while threshing on Mr. Koppang's farm the engine boiler suddenly exploded making a complete wreck but fortunately injuring nobody. Mr. B. has bought a new Advance and will go ahead as usual all the same as though nothing had happened. Says all the wheat he has threshed this fall goes from 18 to 20 bushels per acre.

"Hard Bread" Rarely Sent Back.

"Now, if the baker sends us a loaf of stale bread," said the old soldier, "we send it back. But, dear me, we didn't often do anything of that sort in the army. We didn't get very much soft bread anyway—that is, regular bread. What we had mostly was hard bread, sometimes called hard tack—a kind of cracker, like soda cracker in shape, and not unlike it in appearance, but thicker. And hard bread of good quality and not more than a month old wasn't bad. In fact, it was very good. It was only when we got some that was very old, and that had foreign creatures boring in it, so that you had to knock it against something before eating it, that anybody growled, and even then we rarely sent it back. Sometimes if it was very bad the regimental quartermaster would send back the whole lot and draw new if he could. But oftener we kept it, and you could throw it away if you wanted to, but that was all.

"Still, our outdoor life was conducive to good appetites, and after ... one could have a poorer breakfast than moldy, hard bread and coffee. For instance, nothing."—New York Sun.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

NUPKINS AWAKENED.

THE ONLY PLAY EVER WRITTEN BY WILLIAM MORRIS.

It Was a Satire on the Justice Dispensed by Sir Peter Edlin—The Poet Artist Took a Part Himself—A Socialist Benefit Performance.

On the subject of the theater, an enthusiastic young first nighter would probably have given Morris up after the first attempt to gather his opinion of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" as an ordinary citizen who had never formed the habit of playgoing, and neither knew nor cared anything about the theater except as a treat for children once a year during the pantomime season. But Morris would have written for the stage if there had been any stage that a poet and artist could write for. When the Socialist league once proposed to raise the wind by a dramatic entertainment and suggested that he should provide the play, he set to at once and provided it.

And what kind of play was it? Was it a miracle play on the lines of those scenes in the Towneley mysteries between the "shepherds abiding in the field," which he used to quote with great relish as his idea of a good bit of comedy? Not at all. It was a topical extravaganza, entitled "Nupkins Awakened," the chief "character parts" being Sir Peter Edlin, Tennyson and an imaginary archbishop of Canterbury. Sir Peter owed the compliment to his activity at that time in sending socialists to prison on charges of "obstruction," which was always proved by getting a policeman to swear that if any passerby or vehicle had wished to pass over the particular spot in a thoroughfare on which the speaker or his audience happened to be standing their presence would have obstructed him.

This contention, which was regarded as quite sensible and unanswerable by the newspapers of the day, was put into a nutshell in the course of Sir Peter's summing up in the play. "In fact, gentlemen, it is a matter of grave doubt whether we are not all of us continually committing this offense from our cradles to our graves." This speech, which the real Sir Peter of course never made, though he certainly would have done so had he had wit enough to see the absurdity of solemnly sending a man to prison for two months because another man could not walk through him, especially when it would have been so easy to lock him up for three months on some respectable pretext, will probably keep Sir Peter's memory green when all his actual judicial utterances are forgotten.

As to Tennyson, Morris took a socialist who happened to combine the right sort of beard with a melancholy temperament and drilled him in a certain portentous incivility of speech which, taken from the quality of his remarks, threw a light on Morris' opinion of Tennyson which was all the more instructive because he delighted in Tennyson's verse as keenly as Wagner delighted in the music of Mendelssohn, whose credit for qualities of larger scope he nevertheless wrote down and destroyed.

Morris played the ideal Archbishop himself. He made no attempt to make up the part in the ordinary stage fashion. He always contended that no more was necessary for stage illusion than some indistinct conventional symbol, such as a halo for a saint, a crook for a bishop, or, if you liked, a cloak and dagger for the villain and a red wig for the comedian. A pair of clerical hands and black stockings proclaimed the Archbishop. The rest he did by obliterating his humor and intelligence and presenting his own person to the audience like a lantern with the light blown out, with a dull absorption in his own dignity which several minutes of the wildest screaming laughter at him when he entered could not disturb. I laughed immoderately myself, and I can still see quite clearly the long top floor of that warehouse in the Farringdon road as I saw it in glimpses between my paroxysms, with Morris gravely on the stage in his hands at one end; Mrs. Stillman, a tall and beautiful figure, rising like a delicate spire above a sky line of city chimney pots, at the other, and a motley sea of rolling, wallowing, guffawing socialists between.

There has been no other such successful first night within living memory, I believe, but I remember only one dramatic critic who took care to be present—William Archer. Morris was so interested by his experiment in this sort of composition that he for some time talked of trying his hand at a serious drama and would no doubt have done it had there been any practical occasion for it or any means of consummating it by stage representation under proper conditions without spending more time on the job than it was worth. Later, at one of the annual festivities of the Hammersmith Socialist society, he played the old gentleman in the bath chair in a short piece called "The Duchess of Bayswater" (not by himself), which once served its turn at the Haymarket as a curtain raiser. It was impossible for such a born teller and devourer of stories as he was to be indifferent to an art which is nothing more than the most vivid and real of all ways of story telling. No man would more willingly have seen his figures move and heard their voices than he.—Saturday Review.

A Juvenile Taste Explained.

Little Boy—Our cook has gone away, and I'm awfully glad. Now mamma will have to make the cake, and mamma's cake is always heavy.

Guest—Well, I declare! Do you prefer heavy cake?

Little Boy—Yes. You get more chew in in a piece.—London Fan.

Darwin and Tyndall proved what naturalists before their time suspected, that the air is literally full of plant germs and seeds.

WHAT A CHILD WANTS TO BE

Girls Desire to Teach, Boys to Handle Tools, When Grown Up.

Children in their early teens have strange ambitions. From 2,500 replies to the question, "What would you like to do or be when you grow up?" it is recorded in the annual report of the department of instruction in New York that among the girls 38 per cent wanted to be teachers, 24 per cent milliners, 11 per cent clerks and stenographers, 3 per cent housekeepers; storekeepers, nurses and servants, each 2 per cent; artists, 1 per cent; then follow missionaries, musicians, factory hands and those who hope to be wives and mothers, each about three-fourths of 1 per cent. It is indeed a poor showing for the desire for motherhood. What is wrong with our schooling system that most young girls make up their minds that they would like to be teachers, and that only three-fourths of 1 per cent of them express any interest in being a wife and mother?

Among the boys who were questioned the most popular occupations related to the trades. Fourteen per cent had this preference. Next in frequency came the desire to be merchants, 12 per cent; then clerks, 7 per cent; then farmers, 6 per cent; doctors, about 5 per cent; lawyers, about 5 per cent; engineers, nearly 4 per cent; teachers and soldiers, each 3 per cent; railroad men and sailors, each 2½ per cent; business, 2 per cent. The rest named 35 different occupations. It was noticed that the boys thought that an occupation that dealt with tools, plants or animals meant something that conferred power over one's fellows. Only in boys about 7 years old was there a large preference for such occupations as that of policeman, fireman or railroad man. As he grows older the average boy modifies his desire for the perilous, until at 14 he wants to be a bank clerk. There is one interesting exception to this. The ambition to be a sailor appears at 7 and increases slowly, culminating at 14.

Here is the composition of a boy of 14, parents American, his father a laborer: "When I am a man, I will go to sea and be a sailor on the stormy ocean. Then I can see strange and foreign lands and places, where no man but the sailor can go. * * * I can go among the icebergs of the antarctic region, and I can spend a nightly winter in some arctic country. The dark continent holds many joys for the sailor. He can hunt and have adventures without other cost than walking into them. Because I speak in such glowing terms of the sailor does not say that I think he has no discomforts, for what kind of life does not have its full share of the dangers and discomforts? The millionaire frets about the fact that some bank will go under. * * * Even the poorest laborer frets, fearing he and his family will starve to death when he has no work. And now, hurrah for the sailor!"

And here is a little end of the century old maid of 9, of English and American parentage, whose father is a staid minister of the gospel: "I want to marry a man that doesn't smoke, because I don't like the smell of smoke. I want to teach school where they will let me spank the children. For children knead disciplin. I want to wear bloomers all the time. I want to wear a cutaway suit. Because it looks nice with bloomers. I will wear russet shoes and brown stockings. I want to have my hair cut short. Because it will be color."—New York Press.

She Had Two.

A young contralto at a Handel concert which Sir Joseph Barnby was conducting at the end of a solo put in a high note instead of the less effective note usually sung. This innovation shocked the conductor, and he immediately asked whether Miss Singer thought she was right in trying to improve upon Handel. "Well, Sir Joseph," said she, "I've got an E, and I don't see why I shouldn't show it off." "Miss Singer," rejoined Barnby, "I believe you have two knees, but I hope you won't show them off here."—San Francisco Argonaut.

All Styles Supplied.

"I want a poster got out," said the commercial gentleman.

"Certainly," said the artist. "I get them up on three systems—the opium, the lobster and ice cream supper and the Welsh rabbit. Which will you have?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites, can be taken as easily in summer as in winter. Unlike the plain oil it is palatable, and the hypophosphites that are in it aid in digestion and at the same time tone up the system.

For sickly, delicate children, and for those whose lungs are affected, it is a mistake to leave it off in the summer months. The dose may be reduced if necessary.

We recommend the small size especially for summer use, and for children, where a smaller dose is required. It should be kept in a cool place after it is once opened.

For sale by all druggists at 50c. and $1.00

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

Lovely threshing weather so far this week.

Wesley Morris was in from Mentor on Monday.

Hermun Wallis was in from Euclid on Thursday.

Postmaster LePage went down to Fargo on Saturday.

John Knappe returned to his home in St. Paul this week.

C. C. Stramler was out on the Fosston line on Saturday.

The voice of the chimney sweep is again heard in the land.

T. A. Harris has a job of moving a church building down at Nellsville.

Take a trip to China town, at the opera house next Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Jack MacRare goes to West Superior to live with her daughter.

Dept Sheriff M. Losey Jr., went over to East Grand Forks on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. La Liberte lost an infant son on Thursday by cholera infantum.

Fred Hall spent the Sabbath at home and will be on hand for the street fair next week.

The county board closed an important session on Friday and adjourned about 9 p. m.

"The South before the war" will be illustrated at the opera house next Thursday evening.

By Saturday night everything will be in readiness for the street fair so far as our citizens can do it.

Mrs. Layton, of Kansas City, arrived on Tuesday morning to visit with her daughter, Mrs. E. Miller.

M. Losey Jr. moves into his new house in Jerome's addition and Mr. E. Miller goes into the McLean house.

N. Ralph commenced building operations on a lunch stand on Tuesday, adjoining his place on Main street.

Geo. A. Ralph has so far recovered from his illness as to be able to go to Ada to look after his sewer contract.

Everybody come and have a good time next week. This is a sort of a free for all kind of a fair. No gate money.

See the fair—see the fair, see the street fair next week on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 27th, 28th and 29th.

Geo. Ralph goes around with his face tied up, all the same like he had been sick—and that is just what he had been doing.

Dan. McKinnon and Ben Clements commenced work on their joint booth in front of the Rickett block on Second st on Tuesday.

F. T. Haseltine is preparing a fine display of vegetables for the fair next week. The display, as we have seen it will be hard to beat.

W. C. Andrew, Wright, Barrett & Stilwell's genial traveling man, writes that he will be on deck for the street fair in Crookston next week.

Killing frosts, the first of the season, were experienced during the latter part of last week, after the rain. Verily winter is not far away.

Chas. E. Sawyer will take possession of his residence on Broadway and John Gleeson will move into the house recently occupied by Fred Silver.

Five or six bands will lend hilarity to the occasion next week. With so many wind-jammers in town there ought to be no lack of noise anyhow.

Geo. Carpenter escorted his wife and baby to the depot on Saturday morning on her way to Euclid to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Hancock.

Rev. Albert W. Whitcomb, pastor of the Congregational church of Ada, is expected to preach in this city next Sunday on exchange with Rev. Mr. Fisher.

Everybody is interested in the coming street fair next week and is getting ready for it. A good time is assured and everybody cordially invited to attend.

If the hair is falling out or turning gray, requiring a stimulant with nourishing and coloring food, Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is just the specific.

Farmer Hinee is reported to have recovered his reason again, which he lost between a railroad and trying to down a religious sect known as the Hornsrites.

The public schools will have two half holidays next week, on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon, in order to allow the pupils to enjoy the hilarity of the occasion.

That stray team mentioned in our last issue proved to be the property of Charles McElroy, of Larimore, and had been stolen from him. The thief has also been corralled.

The W. R. C. five cent supper was given at the residence of Mrs. Milligan this week. These little entertainments are proving a very interesting feature of W. R. C. work.

Geo. Roberts was up north last week looking after some threshing in which the 1st National bank was interested. Says wheat is turning out from 10 to 14 bushels per acre up that way.

Will Ohls is bossing the bicycle parade and if all interested in bicycles will lend a helping hand he will make it a grand success. The bicycle firm offers a premium for the best turnout.

The carnival of fire, that will occur during the week of the street fair in this city, probably on Wednesday evening, will be one of the grandest events ever witnessed in this city. Be sure to see it.

Some people have not completed their haying operations yet. Well, grass cut after the first heavy frost is not quite as nutritious as before but it will probably all be needed before grass grows again.

A Holmboe opens his new stock to the inspection of the public this week, but he has not got everything quite as he wants it yet. Mr. Holmboe is a hustler and will no doubt make the business a marked success.

Wheat has been going off all the past week in a discouraging manner. The reason alleged is the rush to the terminal markets which has been unprecedented. Later on the price will no doubt be better.

"A trip to China town" is the play booked for Tuesday evening Sept. 28th at the opera house. This is said to be one of the funniest plays now on the boards, and coming in the carnival season should draw a full house and no doubt it will.

Any one expecting to attend school should write the Northwestern Normal College at Grand Forks, N. D., for their new catalogue. Thorough instructions in all departments at the least possible cost. Board $2 per week. [23-26]

The farmers are all interested in the coming street fair and they are coming out in force—and they are going to be liberal exhibitors too. Everybody come and see what Polk county can produce. Free to all and a good time assured.

Court stenographer B. A. Strawbridge received a letter from Judge Ives, written from Sebastopol, on Tuesday morning, saying that he expected to sail for home on the 28th of this month, so he may be expected home early next month.

George Vine returned from his eastern trip this week and reports that he had a large sized time while gone. Says that the eastern states and Canada are very good places—to visit, and very good places—to leave after you have made a short visit.

The agent for the Schubert company, that will appear in this city in Oct., was in the city this week to secure a date. This is one of the best concert troopes on the road, and should receive a full house. We shall speak of it again later on.

Col. Cobham Post will take a prominent part in the big doings next week. If they want that fort captured—and will fill it with live genuine Johnnie Rebs, Col. Cobham Post will gobble it, bi-gosh! And don't you let that fact escape your observation for a little minute.

"That new house of mine in Jerome's addition is nearly ready for occupancy," said Dept. Sheriff Marve Losey to the JOURNAL man on Monday. "Come over and see it and I will show you what I can accomplish at house-building. I planned and built it myself—with the aid of a few carpenters.

C. C. Lawton wrote us from Mentor on Monday to advertise some horses that had come upon his premises and the same mail brought us a notice from George Tripp who had lost the horses. It pays to advertise in the JOURNAL and the farmers all know it and take advantage of the fact.

Next Thursday evening at the Grand will appear an interesting play entitled "The south before the war." This play depicts the existing condition of things before the war and everybody will want to know how that was. The boys in blue know how it was during the war and will be interested in seeing how it was before that interesting period.

Tommy Johnstone was down about Fisher last week fixing up threshing machines as expert for Creamer & Collins. He came home late Saturday evening to get acquainted with his family but had to leave early Sunday morning to look after a refractory machine a few miles north. A sight of Tommy's genial face is enough to knock the hoodoo out of any machine.

T. H. Bjoin broke a casting on his threshing machine on Saturday telegraphed to Fargo for an extra to be sent at once by express. The extra came all right on Sunday morning but by some mistake or other was not delivered to the agent here but was carried along to Grand Forks returning in the evening—and so Bjoin's machine did not run on Sunday.

A. Burnam tells the JOURNAL that he had his wheat all threshed before last week's rain and it averaged 15½ bushels per acre. He had 2000 bushels that graded No. 1 Hard and the balance No. 1 Northern. Some of his wheat went 20 bushels per acre. Mr. B. is one of the most thorough farmers of Polk county and always has good crops as a result of thorough cultivation.

Sunday was a bright, clear day, and the temptation to get to work in the field proved too strong for many a threshing crew and the result was that many machines were humming all day. Last week when it was not raining the wind was blowing too hard to do any threshing, and as a result there were only two or three days that machines could do anything at all, so when Sunday dawned warm, bright and still, the machines—some of them started up lively.

Atty. Geo. H. Palmer went down to Fertile to transact some legal business on Monday, and talk street fair on the side. Says that he finds Fertile one of the most enterprising villages in Polk country and lots of them told him they were coming up to see our street fair next week. He saw also several from Rindal and Garden, out east of Fertile who told him they were coming up to the fair next week and most of them will have something to exhibit.

The murder case from Fosston, wherein a man who is known up there as Shelafoo, was charged with having committed a murder in Becker county a few years since, upon investigation proves to be too gonzy to hold water. A woman of the town, whose ill-will Shelafoo had incurred, charged him with having killed two men a few years ago and even gave the names of the victims. Upon a full investigation it was discovered that the aforesaid "victims" are both alive and healthy so the conclusion is that Bugaboo did not kill them. The woman in the case seems to be a good bit off her mental equilibrium.

Fred Durand received a letter from Frank Hertz last week in which Frank says that the party he went with landed safely at St. Michaels and will not try to reach the Klondike this fall but will prospect around there till spring when they will go on to the Klondike if they don't strike it rich before spring. Says he was awful sea-sick on the journey across the salt water, didn't eat more than one good meal between Seattle and St. Michaels—but felt somewhat better when he wrote. Thinks there are great chances to make money out there even if it is somewhat cold.

Rev. E. P. Savage was in the city on Tuesday with a little five-year old waif—looking for a home for the lad. The little fellow was as bright and cheerful as though he had always had one of the best homes in the land and the best of parents to care for him, instead of always having been a poor little waif with no parents, no home. The society that Mr. Savage represents is doing a noble work in the cause of humanity and have already placed hundreds of poor forlorn little waifs in good homes where they can be properly cared for and well brought up. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these ye have done it onto Me."

Billy Davis undertook to pilot a party consisting of Pat Russell, Atty. Campbell and young Couverette through the Beltrami swamps on Sunday and lost the whole outfit and kept them lost till a farmer found them, whom they hired to bring them back to civilization. Billy says he shot lots of ducks but the boys say that the number brought home does not corroborate the statement. They do say however, that Billy got so much experience on the trip that he ought to be a No. 1 guide in the Beltrami swamp. The boys say they didn't doubt Billy's ability to guard them through the swamps till he began to talk about writing a farewell letter to Doc. Henault, then they began to think he was rattled or lost—or both.

Friday night Cosgrove & Grant's Comedians will be seen at the Grand opera house in the Dazzler. Old name but new in everything else, the famous farce comedy comes this year like a record breaker. All along the line there is but one comment—it is the best Dazzler that we have ever seen. This is due to the fact that unusual care has been taken in the selection of the new interpolations, singing, dancing, specialties and other new features with which the piece abounds. All the old material has been laid aside and its place filled with the brightest, latest and newest material that could be gathered in New York. Some new faces will be in the company, but all of the old favorites remain and are bound to receive a hearty welcome by their many friends.

Cash for Oats.

Highest price paid for the new crop of oats. First to arrive will receive the best prices.

CROOKSTON OAT MEAL MILL.

Don't know whether comrade Nels Olson will join in the storming of the fort next Wednesday or not. If he remembers what happened him in the sham battle at Fergus Falls a few years ago as vividly as Frank Zarracher does, probably Nels will be a bit shy this time. Frank says that Nels came home from Fergus that time with his clothes all torn off him till he looked like one of those roosters that had been fattened on a straw-stack threshed by an Aultman & Taylor machine—that picture that everybody has seen.

The farmers are now busy with the fall plowing and most of them will be able to get their plowing all done before the freeze up. The wise farmer improves every hour that he gets, even in harvest when a rain shower interferes with his harvesting operations to push the plow, well knowing that early fall plowing is the best every time. He does not wait till the last minute and then crowd every nerve to finish before winter catches him and after all leave a large portion of his farm unplowed.

With the many valid and reasonable arguments that a public speaker might bring to bear to support his argument against the use of tobacco, would it not seem to be rather too rough for him to call a man who uses tobacco a "public hog?" Such an expression, it would seem to us, would be calculated to defeat the very object that the speaker aimed to accomplish,—and moreover is a literal untruth for no man can be a hog—if he could be he would not use tobacco for no hog will do that. The great preacher, Talmage, in his little book entitled, "Around the tea-table," says: "I know a Christian man who did something outrageously wrong. Some one said to me: 'Why do you not expose him?' I replied: "That is the Devil's work and it will be thoroughly done. If there is any good thing about him we would rather speak of that."

Nobody who enjoys a good hearty laugh, one of the kind that breaks corset strings and sends vest buttons flying over into the next seat, can afford to miss the Dazzler this year. It will be presented at the opera house Friday evening by Cosgrove & Grant's Comedians. Some of the most welcome faces of last year's company will be seen in this one, and with them some new faces that before the evening is over will make very pleasing impressions. All the songs are new to the piece this year, being the very latest publications in the line of popular music. A number of new, bright and novel dancing effects are introduced, and not to be behind the others the comedians have some new and clever things up their sleeves, which they will spring at opportune moments. The beauty and the charms of the ladies will be enhanced by some elegant new costumes from prominent New York designers. In short, the Dazzler this season is more than full of ginger; it is ginger itself.

Poor and Weak

Catarrh and Bronchial Trouble—Had no Appetite—Now Better in Every Way—A Delicate Child.

"Some time since I took a sudden cold and could not get rid of it. Being subject to catarrh and bronchial trouble I coughed terribly. I lost my appetite and grew poor and weak and I did not feel like work. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time the cough disappeared, I slept well, had a good appetite and I was better in every way. Last spring I was not feeling well, I had no appetite and no strength. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon felt more like work. My little nephew was a delicate child and had a humor which troubled him so he could not rest at night. He has taken a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and now he has a good appetite and is able to sleep." MISS ANNIE J. FREEMAN, South Duxbury, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

CROCKERY

We are now busy unpacking the largest consignment of Fancy and Plain Crockery ever received in this city

Special Drives For Next Week

Watch for Them

Groceries

The best that money can procure at the lowest prices. Remember these goods are not old stale stuff purchased for the purpose of giving "cheap" bargains.

Slocum's Grocery.

HALF FARE on NORTHERN PACIFIC TO Grand Forks Street Fair

Sept. 29-30. Oct. 1, 1897.

Good Attractions

Large Premium

No Entries To Pay

The chief attraction in the way of Amusement is

Dr. Carver's Diving Horses

"Cupid" and "Powder Face," two horses that dive into a tank of water from a platform 32 feet high. Worth your while to see this alone.

For further information call on your N. P. Agent, or write to

CHAS. S FEE, G. P. & T. A.
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PRINTING

Of Every Description done at this Office. City Styles at Lowest Prices.

KLONDIKE GOLD

Chilkat Gold Mining and Transportation Co.

Organized under the laws of West Virginia.

Capital Stock $5,000,000.

Divided in 500,000 shares of $10.00 each, fully paid and non-assessable, of which 200,000 shares are now offered for subscription at 10 per cent. of their face value.

The subscription list of this company will be offered on August 27, 1897 and the right to close same without notice is hereby expressly reserved by the company.

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The chief object of the company is to carry on a general trade and develop the gold fields of British North America and Alaska including especially the Klondike district and others equally as rich.

While other companies are trying to locate claims in the gold regions, the officers of this company, being ahead of them all, has secured options on the most promising properties to be obtained.

The personel of the Board of Directors and officers is such as to warrant beyond question prudent, yet energetic management, which will bring to the company success. All the gentlemen interested are prominent and successful in commercial and manufacturing circles: have had mining and commercial experience and possess well known ability in buying and selling and the appointment of responsible and competent men to act as agents and managers. The officers are all active, successful, selfmade, hard working business men who devote all their time to the success of the company. There is no dead timber in the company—no bank nor railroad president, no useless politicians with high sounding names

A few weeks since we let the contract for five river steamers of about 100 tons each, also two small steamers drawing only 15 inches of water when loaded, for transportation of supplies in small streams.

In addition we have under construction one, and have an option on two other ocean steamers which will ply between Seattle and Alaska points.

Further, it is our intention to fit up and maintain already established stores and build new trading stations for the sale and distribution of supplies that will be required to in part, supply the enormous demand in this region.

It is the intention of the company to engage at least 200 men owning or representing 1000 shares of stock each to be ready to start March 15th 1898 with our first expedition for the gold field of the Northwest These men will receive free transportation, supplies and tools for one year, also a percentage of the findings.

Shares, par value, $10.00 each; For sale for a Limited time at $1.00 each.

Chilkat Gold Mining and Transportation Co.,

Suite 1401-2-3-4 Manhattan Building, Chicago.

Subscription for stock can be taken at the office of this paper

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC

Has made an Excursion rate of

ONE FARE for the Round Trip,

For all Points Between Winnipeg Junction and Grand Forks to

Crookston Street Fair

Which will be Held

SEPT. 27, 28, & 29.

Jugglers, Acrobats, Balloon Ascensions, Fire Carnival, Band Tournament, Parades, Young Ladies' Drills, are a few of the Close of the 19th Century features that will be seen.

A Good Chance for a Good Time

Take it in via The Northern Pacific

Call on our Agents. CHAS. S. FEE, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

THE BIG MILLER'S OPINION.

Wheat Must Stay Around the Dollar Mark—Some Telling Points.

Northwestern Farmer.

Last week, Chas. A. Pillsbury the big Minneapolis miller, paid $1.00 per bushel for wheat in the Minneapolis market, and celebrated of the event, which he had predicted, by giving a dinner to one hundred of his friends and made it the occasion of a talk on the situation bristling with good points. The following are some of the points of special interest to farmer reader:

"I have long been a believer that we could have no genuine prosperity in this country—and especially in this part of it—unless the farmers were liberally rewarded for the fruit of their industry.

"As a miller, I have never failed to make money when wheat was around a dollar a bushel, and I have never succeeded in making any money when wheat was around 50 to 60 cents a bushel.

"People may have their theories about the tariff—about gold or silver—or about circulating mediums. But my main theory is that the prosperity of agriculturists is the basis and foundation of all true prosperity. Give the farmers good, liberal prices for their productions, and their purchasing power will be so increased that the increased demand for all merchandise and manufactured goods will bring prosperity to the merchant, to the manufacturer and through them to the laboring man.

"The forty or fifty million dollars extra, which we expect the farmers of these three states to obtain for their wheat crop, will be represented not only by the forty or fifty million dollars extra which they will pay out but the money will be used over and over again, and will be multiplied to at least four or five hundred million dollars.

"There are many manufacturers and business men who are always looking to Wall street for evidence of prosperity; many who have not known of the actual condition of the farmer. They will always look in vain if they expect to see commencement of prosperity in that direction.

"Let them look to the agricultural and laboring communities. If prosperity and contentment reign there, then it certainly must bring prosperity to capitalist and manufacturer.

"I am particularly glad that the advance in wheat has come at the present time, for several reasons:

"First, it has come before the farmers have parted with any considerable portion of their wheat; and consequently they will receive nearly the full benefit of the advance.

Second, it has been a conspicuous, though costly lesson to the short seller; showing that it is not always safe to sell growing crops at 60 cents per bushel.

"Wheat should have gone to $1.00 last May or June; the legitimate situation warranted it; but, as soon as our new crop showed fair prospects, every bear and speculator began to sell wheat for September delivery at about 65c when cash wheat was worth more. The foreigners naturally would only buy from hand to mouth to satisfy their most pressing wants, under such circumstances; and they bought so sparingly that cash wheat actually declined instead of advancing. The result is a good illustration of the old proverb, that you should not 'count your chickens before they are hatched.' The growing crop did not turn out to be so abundant as expected—it rarely does.

"All Europe was caught with the smallest supplies ever known; while the crop actually harvested the world over is one of the smallest, if not the smallest.

"I have my personal opinion of the men, or set of men, who try to deprecate the value of the crops. Suffice it to say that I believe they are the greatest enemies to our commercial prosperity; and if there were any way to prevent it, I would be most heartly in favor of it.

"I can truthfully say this: That no matter how great the temptation, I was never myself, nor was any company controlled by me, on the side of those who wanted lower prices, to the extent of a single bushel of wheat or any other agricultural product.

"Third, I am especially glad of the advance at this time, because I believe it has come to stay with us for awhile. We doubtless will have reactions. The farmers of the northwest may market their crops so freely as to cause a temporary reaction. Such reactions are natural, and to be expected; but I make the prediction that the average price of choice milling wheat will be above $1.00 in Minneapolis for the year to come; and after the rush of the first farmers' deliveries, there will be plenty of opportunities for every farmer in this state, who has genuine No. 1 northern wheat, to obtain a dollar a bushel for it at his nearest country elevator.

"My reasons are, concisely, these: The crops of all other exporting countries are much smaller than has been generally supposed. The visible and invisible all-over the world, is down to the smallest supply ever known.

"America is expected by all Europe to furnish a larger amount of wheat than she ever did before. This, it is simply impossible for her to do, because, when you take into account our present crops, which is certainly not over 500,000,000 bushels, and the visible and invisible supplies, we cannot export a single bushel more than we did last year, and much less wheat than we have in some previous years.

"We start on this crop with all the accumulations of previous crops exhausted; having been once exhausted we cannot draw upon these supplies again.

"Another thing: I believe these higher prices of wheat will not be confined to this year alone. Our invisible supplies, the world over, have been so drawn upon, that it is going to take more than one large full crop all over the world, to put prices as low as they have been.

"So I look for better times, commencing with the prosperity of the farmer and laboring man, and reaching down even to moneyed magnates of the east. I hope the west will soon begin to hold up its head higher than ever; and instead of following the blind subservience of the dictates of the eastern magnates, will start out with a broad, liberal policy, of its own, which will consider the welfare and prosperity of every section of our common country. We have been fast getting into a more independent position. These improved prices for our crops will help us to make still farther strides in that direction. Shall we not avail ourselves of the opportunities Divine Providence is just throwing in our hands, and make true the prediction of one of the greatest statesmen of the day, that the 'seat of empire of this country would be located not far from where we now are?' to accomplish this, we must be led by men of brains, who have been successful in their own undertakings; by men of action and not of theory, and, above all, by broad-minded men who realize the wants of our whole country, and not of a section only."

Commenting on the above the editor of the Farmer wisely says: "Mr. Pillsbury expresses the opinion that the high prices of wheat will not be confined to this year alone. After crediting the big miller with knowing more about the present situation of the wheat markets of the world than any other man in America, it is only fair to say that his guesses as to the future prices have been right only three or four times in many years, and that a a big crop in all the wheat growing countries of the world would make him wrong for next year and the years following it.

"It it undoubtedly true that Mr. Pillsbury's incorrect forecasts of the prices of wheat were made intelligently with the supply and demand carefully considered, but so far as the farmers' pocketbook is concerned, it makes no difference whether the cause of fifty cent wheat is over production or the present hammering of the bear in speculative markets. He must take the price of wheat as it is, not as it ought to be. Just now the bulls have the market, and a remarkable and rare combination of circumstances supports them. Such a combination may never again occur. What makes dollar wheat this year, is not the short foreign crop of wheat alone, but an immense shortage in wheat, rye and potatoes, the three great food crops of Europe. One big crop of all these in 1898 would reverse conditions, and in all propability drop prices again to around 50 or 60 cents. In other words this an exceptional year. The prices are high on the account of exceptional conditions. It is the part of good sense to thank our stars for the good fortune that has come our way and keep right on getting our forms in order so that we can do business when wheat again drops to its low water mark. To turn back from stock raising, dairying and diversified farming and again try the one-crop system, would be simply inviting disaster. Wheat is and should be a leading and staple crop, but if the Northwest is to prosper, it must not be the only crop."

For Sale Cheap.

A first class farm in the town of Lowell 3 miles from the city, containing 280 acres well stocked, with or without crops.

[16-t-f] F. ROBERT.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

Money Orders and Savings Banks.

Chicago Record.

In the office of the superintendent of the money order system of the general postoffice at Washington is evidence which will convince the most skeptical that there exists, especially in the west, a demand for a government institution where the savings of the people may be deposited.

The money order system was established for the accommodation of the people—those who do not enjoy bank accounts and cannot forward money by checks. While the object of the system was purely to facilitate the transaction of business by offering at a small cost the medium of transmitting money, experience has demonstrated that it is not infrequently used to guard the savings of those who are not within easy reach of banks, or fear to trust their hard-earned dollars in the keeping of banks. Money orders are often obtained by persons who have a few dollars to lay away. This is made evident by the operation of the law, which declares a money order void when not presented for payment within one year. When a money order is retained by the payee beyond that period it can only be renewed by the superintendent of the system in Washington, and the number of cases where money orders have been retained for one, two, three and even more years is surprising. The records show that in most instances where money orders are not presented within the prescribed period the order was purchased by the payee with no other purpose than depositing his money where he knew it would be safe until wanted.

When the original money order has become void a duplicate is issued upon application, by the superintendent of the system, and void duplicates are replaced by warrants upon a fund created by uncalled for money which has accumulated since the system has been in operation. Hundreds of cases could be given where farmers, miners, mechanics and other persons have used the money-order system for a savings bank, among the most striking being the case of a miner at Leadville, Col., who purchased an order for 2,200, payable to himself, and permitted the money to remain on deposit for five years. For the sake of the security afforded by depositing the money with the government he was not only willing to forego the interest which he would have received had the money been placed in a savings bank or otherwise invested but he paid the commission demanded by the government for issuing the order.

The use of the money order system as a savings bank is resorted to as frequently today as at any time in the past. The mails bring to the post office department daily numerous void orders to be renewed, and the officials who have the renewal of the orders in charge understand that the system is being used in the place of savings banks.

"What a striking resemblance there is between 1896 and 1897 and the years of our Lord 1878 and 1879! In 1878 the air was resonant with denunciations of the wicked men who would not issue all the greenbacks which a suffering people demanded. John Sherman was denounced on all hands, Samuel J. Tilden declared that only a vast central reservoir of coin could protect us against the failure of the proposed return to specie payments in 1879. The farmer was at his worst, ruined, destroyed, eaten up by taxes and usury. Down almost to the very day of resumption the croaking came with dismal and damnable iteration. When the 1st of January came no crowds thronged the sub-treasury corridors. Hardly a greenback was presented and we got back to the currency of the world without a movement or a jar. From that moment prosperity began."—Speaker Reed in New York World, September 12th.

"The Republican party is responsible for the prosperity which we have with us. I make the assertion from the standpoint of a business man."—Mark Hanna.

South or East; Which?

When a trip is contemplated it is always well to prepare in advance, in order to avoid little inconveniences which are often annoying. The two fast trains leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul daily via Wisconsin Central Lines for Milwaukee and Chicago make close connections with trains East and South. Being elegantly equipped with sleeping cars, parlor cars and day coaches, they are fully appreciated by the traveling public. Your nearest ticket agent will give you complete information and furnish you folder of the Wisconsin Central Lines.

JAS. C. POND,
General Passenger Agent,
[16-tf] Milwaukee, Wis.

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Jubilee Festivities Being Held at Stockholm This Week—Dr. Sven Hedin's Explorations Exciting Much Interest. Mme. Bjornson Convalescent—Copenhagen Editor Jailed For Slander.

SWEDEN

Stockholm.

Oscar Brostrom, the gymnast, recently departed for the Transvaal, where he will succeed the well known Dr. Lindhlom.

Count von Wallwitz of Berlin has been appointed minister of Germany at Stockholm as successor to Count von Bray Steinburg.

Dr. Sven Hedin is at present engaged in preparing a sketch of his trip through Asia. In 1898 it is possible Dr. Hedin may lecture in America.

Carl Thompson, a young and seemingly prosperous business man of this city, disappeared about Sept. 1 and has not since been heard from.

Eight thousand jubilee pictures of the king and queen have been distributed among the officials of the state railways. The donator is Consul General C. O. Berg.

Herman Billings, juris doctor, has been made a member of the supreme court and will officially assume the discharge of his duties during the latter part of the present month.

Iron ore exports during the first seven months of the present year amounted to 739,492,000 kilograms, (one kilogram is about 2½ pounds) against 629,209,000 kilograms during last year.

The Ankarstrom house, in which the noted murderer of King Gustavus III used to reside, is being torn down. It was in this house that a conspiracy against Gustavus was formed.

The British Dairy Farmers' association, which, in corpore, visited the City of Stockholm and its exposition during the present summer, have made the following gentlemen honorary members of their association: John Bernstrom, Doctors Damfelt and Engstrom.

The well known writer and lecturer, Carl von Bergen, is dead. He was born in Gothenburg in 1838, and graduated from the Upsala university in 1857, and took the degree of doctor of philosophiæ at the same institution in 1863. His first literary attempt was the translation of Schenke's "Character Sketch of Jesus Christ," a subject on which he also delivered a series of lectures in 1866. During the years of 1868–71 he edited the well known "Framtiden," and in 1875 he engaged in lecture tours throughout England and America.

The jubilee festivities begin the 17th and last until the 22d inst. The festivities will be initiated by a sermon by Bishop G. von Scheele, which will be delivered in the Riddarholm's church, in honor and memory of the deceased members of the Bernadotte family, and especially King Charles XV. In the evening a musical soiree will be given in the royal palace by Crown Prince Gustaf and princess. On Sept. 18 a Te Deum will be held in the Slottskyrkan, and on the 19th to the 22d inst. occurs the great singing festival, in which 1,000 voices will participate.

Dr. Sven Hedin's expeditions into the heart of Central Asia are exciting the intensest interest in England and have been very highly commented upon by the London press. In November Dr. Hedin will give a series of lectures before the Geographical society, and they are already being awaited with great interest by London scientists and geologists. Sir Clement Markham, president of the Geographical society of London, has himself met Mr. Hedin and made the necessary arrangements for his lectures in London, and English and American publishers are vigorously competing for the right of publishing Dr. Hedin's sketches.

Gothenburg.

The Vestergotland-Gothenburg railroad, now nearing completion will have nineteen stations and six junctions.

About 20 railroad hands recently departed for New Zeland where they will work on a railway which is to be built from the city of Christ Church into the interior.

Gustaf Adolf Leven, who recently disappeared from this city with 10,000 crowns which he had stolen from his principal, S. Bjerre, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the city jail.

Station Director J. O. Westerlund was partially crushed between two moving freight trains. No hopes are entertained for his recovery.

The Gothenburg Aftenblad has published a series of sensational reports in regard to the fate of Professor Andree and his followers. So far no plausible report has been received, but people in Sweden are anxiously and yet hopefully awaiting results. Captain Ernest Andree, the brother of the daring aeronaut, firmly entertains the opinion that his brother will return, even though the desired point may not have been reached.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

Procurator Hygen died at his villa "...rderkop" aged 90 years.

Hans Sorenson and wife were drowned while rowing in the vicinity of Kal...

Henrik Ibsen, the noted Norwegian author, will spend the coming winter at home.

Gabriel Becker, one of the oldest and most popular citizens of Christiania, is dead, aged 75.

A new brewery will be erected in this city on the Trondhjemsvein, at a cost of ...00,000 crowns. The company in charge, of which Olaf Heinemann is president, controls a capital of 800,000 crowns.

Two Norwegian painters, Sinding and Thanlow, have received second prize at the art exhibit in Venice.

"Hotel "Skandinavien" at Silkeborg has been sold to Contractor Steen of Odense for 40,000 crowns.

Prince Carl has been appointed major general of the Swedish army.

G. C. Naeso, a Norwegian living in Antwerp, has donated 10,000 crowns for a district hospital in Vesterdalen.

Forty Norwegian freight vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 66,726, passed the Suez canal during the year 1896.

A pleasure yacht which will be entirely at the disposal of tourists is at present being built by the proprietors of the Grenmar bath institute.

Rector Horst was recently re-elected as representative of the Tromso district at the legislative assembly. His opponent was Jonas Killengren.

Not less than 200 German and Danish dressmakers and sewing girls are expected to arrive in this city from Berlin and Copenhagen in the near future.

Madame Maren Sars celebrated her 86th birthday Aug. 27, at Hotel Renskons in Drobak. She is one of the most prominent women educators of Norway.

Dr. A. Nielson of Ystad recently departed for Congo, S. A., where he contemplates remaining a period of three years in the practice of the medical profession.

Dr. Groth of this city has been appointed coroner and district physician Walholm, his predecessor, Dr. Wogt, having retired from the medical profession.

At the last session of the storthing, Aug. 9, an allowance of 6,000 crowns was made for an investigation of the financial status of the State bank at Bergen.

Madame Oselio Bjornson is now, to the joy of her friends, convalescent. Mr. Bjornson and wife have, during the past summer, sojourned in Bayern, Germany.

President Nielsen of the storthing, who has been at the Griffen baths for the past few weeks, is now convalescent and will again resume his duties in the assembly.

King Oscar will celebrate his jubilee as king of Norway in this city Sept. 26, when the diplomatic corps of the kingdom and a number of foreign representatives will be present.

A young Japanese by the name of Ahi, professor of geology at the University of Kiota, Japan, is at present touring in Norway. The North is full of points of geological interest.

Rev. Carl Daniels of Horton has tendered his resignation after having served his congregation for 20 years. Rev. Daniels was born in 1819 and is one of the oldest clergymen of Norway.

Trondhjem.

Ojen & Wahl have recently purchased Piene's factory buildings and will erect a nail factory in this locality.

The English man-of-war "Champion" recently arrived in Trondhjem from Iceland. During the stay in Iceland a cannon exploded, killing three English soldiers.

Bergen.

Adjutant J. E. Tarnoe died Aug. 28.

Rev. Ephriam Heffermehl has been chosen pastor of the Ringsaker congregations.

A very severe storm passed over this city and the Bergen valley Aug. 29, when a number of buildings were blown down and great damage done to crops.

A creamery has been erected in the vicinity of Langan at a cost of 2,000 crowns. A telephone cable connecting Langon and Storkuas is also under construction.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

Jens Graesen of Skuder was killed by lightning Aug. 29.

President Faure of France was a recent guest of the Danish king.

Captain Frederick Rasmussen, wife and three children, were drowned while sailing near Korsor.

Jeppe Schmidt, one of the most prominent and successful business men of Copenhagen, is dead.

Attorney W. J. Wedel of Herning is dead. Mr. Wedell was one of the foremost attorneys of Denmark.

The Danish Teachers association held their convention in Fredicin Aug. 26-29, when nearly 200 delegates were present.

Rev. P. Pettersen of Ostre Nykirke and Dr. L. Thompsen of Krogelund have been made members of "Dannebrog."

The estate, "Wegeruesminde," near Holbaeck, has been sold to Real Estate Dealer Hanberg of Copenhagen for 82,500 crowns.

Martin Madsen's estate in Vildso was totally destroyed by fire on the afternoon of Sept. 2. It was insured for 60,000 crowns.

The stock company "Beile Traelasthandel" has sold its estates in Norregad in this city to Manufacturer Hess of Beile for 78,000 crowns.

Johan Dum, editor of the Copenhagen Tiden has been arrested and placed in jail for three months for writing a slanderous article against Assessor Winther.

A monument in memory of "Magnus the Good" will be erected in the vicinity of Skitelnud. When erected a splendid view of this monument can be had from Sonderjylland.

The Kiel-Flensborg railroad during the month of July transported 55,964 persons. The net gains of the company amounted to 77,784 crowns; 2,531 crowns less, however, than last year.

Large subscriptions are at present being made by the ladies of Copenhagen in behalf of the hospital which Queen Louise has recently erected, and which was dedicated during the celebration of her 80th birthday.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President. WM. ANGLIM, Vice President. J. W. WHEELER, Cashier

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A large Assortment always in stock at the

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Carriage, Sign and House Painter.

All Kinds of Transfer Designs in Connection.

Leave orders at Munn's Carriage Shop.

CROOKSTON, -- MINN.

RED RIVER VALLEY IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED

FARMS

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE

E. M. WALSH,

Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block, CROOKSTON, MINN.

GOOD FARMING LAND FOR SALE.

I will sell on easy terms the following described lands at prices set opposite each tract.

Description	Sec	Twp	Rge	per acre
Ne¼	20	148	44	$6.25
Sw¼	22	148	45	7.50
Sw¼	29	150	43	5.00
E½ Se¼ and E½ Ne¼	28	150	42	5.00
S½ Nw¼ and lot 4	4	151	43	5.00
Lot 1	5	151	43	5.00
Nw¼	15	152	44	6.00
E½ Se¼, Sw¼ Se¼ and Se¼ Sw½	34	152	43	5.00
W½ Nw¼ and W½ Sw¼	22	152	45	5.00
E½ Nw¼ and E½ Sw¼	22	152	45	5.00
Se¼	30	152	46	5.00
Sw¼	2	153	45	5.00
Ne¼	10	150	45	10.00
S½ Nw¼ and lots 3 and 4	4	153	48	7.00

For further particulars write to

E. G. HOLMES, Detroit, Minn.

SCANDIA-AMERICAN BANK,

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital $50,000. Surplus and undivided profit $30,000

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E. P. PIERCE, 2d Vice President. L. ELLINGTON, Cashier

1877. 1897.

The Polk County Journal

Established May 1st, 1877,

Is Better than ever For 1897.

Now is the Time To Subscribe

We are adding New Features for 1897 which will make the JOURNAL more valuable than ever before.

Established in the interest of the people of Polk County the JOURNAL will endeavor for the coming year to make itself more of a

Household Necessity

Than Ever Before.

The JOURNAL is read each week in many families, and in order to place it in

Every Family

In Polk County, we are prepared to offer greater inducements than ever.

You Want it, Your Family Wants it, Everybody Wants it.

IT WILL PAY YOU

To call at this Office and and see what we are prepared to do for you.

Polk County Journal,

Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

The ten-year old son of Mr. George Hershberger had a leg broken by a straw stacker on Wednesday evening. While being moved the stacker swung around and struck his leg with the above result. Dr. McKinnon was called out to set the injured limb and the lad is resting easily.

Mr. A. J. Dwyer, of the firm of Dwyer & Long, came up from Minneapolis on Tuesday accompanied by Sam Hunter and a crew of fifteen lumbermen who left immediately for Sand River, which they will clear in readiness for next spring's drive. Dams will be built and logging roads cleared and laid out. All these perliminaries will be in readiness in good season for an extensive winter's cut of logs.

During and after her deposition yesterday "Kitty Almes" was greatly disturbed and about five o'clock in the afternoon Dr. McKinnon was called to her "home" to attend her, she having taken a dose of laudanum evidently intending to end her life, but the dose was not a fatal one and she soon recovered. Fear that some-one will kill her is the reason she gives for attempting this rash act.

Mr. S. C. Bagley returned from Minneapolis last evening and supplies are going out to the Clearwater for the crews who will make roads and build camps for the coming winter's extensive lumbering operations that will be carried on by Mr. Bagley on that river. Never before has the indications been as bright for this locality as they are this fall. Large quantities of timber will be cut along the principal rivers in Beltrami county and hundreds of men will be ingaged in the work.

A mail stage route that will be of considerable importance to both towns will be established in November next between Fosston and Bemidji. Beltrami's county seat. This route will be by way of Popplar, Copley and Moose, stopping at these intermediate offices and making the entire trip one way of '65 miles in two days. The mail will leave both ends of the route on Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning each week, and of course the one who takes the contract will be glad to carry passengers, baggage, express and freight.

Messrs. Wm. O'Brien of St Paul and Otto Staples of Stillwater were at the Commercial last Monday and have since been inspecting their timber possessions along the Clearwater river with a view to furnishing 100-000.000 feet of logs for the Shevlin, Carpenter company, who already have a mill at St. Hilaire.

A Bridge Kept In Repair by Mussels.

The byssus, or silky beard, by which the mussel moors itself to the stone, is a familiar object of our sea rocks. It is in its nature like the silk of the silk-worm and exudes in a glutinous thread from an organ at the base of the foot.

The following is an instance in which the mooring of the mussel was useful to effect a purpose which human skill could not accomplish. A large bridge, with 20 arches, in the town of Biddeford, in Devonshire, crosses the Torridge river near the spot of its junction with the Taw.

The tide flows so very rapidly here that it was found impossible to keep the bridge in repair by means of mortar. The corporation therefore keeps boats employed in bringing mussels to it, and the interstices of the bridge are filled by hand with these mussels.

It is supported from being driven away by the tide entirely by the strong threads which these mussels fix to the stonework, and by an act or grant it is a crime liable to transportation for any person to remove the mussels unless in the presence and by the consent of the corporative trustees.—Scottish Nights.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

Nels Mott was over from Ada Tuesday.

Will Vannet spent Sunday with his parents in Fertile.

A. K. Austin was down from Crookston Monday.

Miss Maggie Vannet spent Sunday with her parents here.

Feleing & Gustafson shipped one of their wind stackers to Lake Park Saturday.

Chris Arneberg caught a twelve pound pickerel in the Sand Hill river Sunday.

The youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Brown Duckstad died Sunday night after a long illness. The funeral services were held Tuesday from the family residence.

The Northern Pacific have ordered four immense Mogul engines to be used on this branch for the purpose of hauling grain.

M. Murphy has moved his family here from Woodside, so that his children can have the benefit of our excellent school facilites.

Knute Sandvig shipped another carload of cattle this weak. Hardly a week passes but from one to three carloads of stock are shipped from this station.

Fletcher Sankey is back from North Dakota where he has been running a threshing machine. He says there is about ten men to one job and the laborers who went there are becoming disgusted and leaving for home.

An Italian laborer on the Northern Pacific while driving spikes near Ulen Monday, had his foot badly hurt, several pieces of iron being driven in it. He was brought to this place but owing to the absence of the company's physician was taken to the hospital at Brainerd on the evening passenger.

GRANT AND CONFEDERATE.

The Commander's Consideration For a Wounded Officer of the Enemy.

The following anecdote is related by General Horace Porter in his "Campaigning With Grant," in The Century: While riding about the field General Grant stopped at a house and expressed a desire to prepare some dispatches. A number of wounded were lying upon the porch and in the rooms. They had made their way there in accordance with the usual custom of wounded men to seek a house. It seems to be a natural instinct, as a house conveys the idea of shelter and of home. I walked with the general into a back room to see whether there was a dry spot which he might take possession of for a short time to write messages and look over the maps.

As we entered there was seen sitting in the only chair a Confederate lieutenant of infantry who had been shot in the left cheek, the ball passing through his mouth and coming out near the right ear. A mass of coagulated blood covered his face and neck, and he presented a shocking appearance. He arose the moment we entered, pushed his chair forward toward the general and said, with a bow and a smile, "Here, take my chair, sir." General Grant looked at him and replied: "Ah, you need that chair much more than I. Keep your seat. I see you are badly hurt." The officer answered good naturedly: "If you folks let me go back to our lines, I think I ought to be able to get a leave to go home and see my girl. But I reckon she wouldn't know me now." The general said, "I will see that one of our surgeons does all in his power for you," and then stepped out of the room. He told one of the surgeons who was dressing the wounds of our men to do what he could for the Confederate. We did not hear what became of him afterward. He probably never knew that he had been talking to the general in chief of the Yankee armies. The dispatches were afterward written in another room.

He Knew a Thing or Two.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, a former premier of the Australian colony of Victoria, was once made the object of a peculiar embarrassment. A man on a public occasion presented himself to Sir Charles, who had been appointed to some petty government office after a campaign in which there had been questionable electoral practices.

"I suppose," said Sir Charles, "that you are one of my supporters?"

"Three of them," answered the man, with a wink that was impossible to misunderstand.—Pearson's Weekly.

From the reports of county superintendents now at hand, State Superintendent Pendergast estimates that the October semi-annual school apportionment will approximate $775,000, which is about $4,000 more than was apportioned a year ago. It is the opinion of the state superintendent, however, that the per capita apportionment will be a trifle smaller than it was a year ago, due to the large increase in the school enrollment. This increase, the superintendent thinks, is largely due to the adoption of free text books by many of the minor cities of the state.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.
ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WHITE HOUSE MINSTRELS.

A Performance That Was Given by Willie and Tad Lincoln.

In St. Nicholas is a paper by Julia Taft Bayne on "Willie and Tad Lincoln," who were playmates of Mrs. Bayne's brother. Mrs. Bayne gives the following picture of one of their pranks: I went to the White House. As I approached I saw that it was standing indeed, but I noticed a strange grin on the face of an orderly holding some horses. Some soldiers lounging near also wore the same grin, which was intensified on the countenance of a negro coming down the walk, and this wild grin rippled and spread like a wave as I went on—orderlies, soldiers, doorkeepers, all wore that peculiar smile. I asked where the boys were. "Up stairs, miss," the man said, and I heard him chuckle as he turned away. As I came along the upper corridor Tad appeared.

"Oh, Julia, come and see our circus!" he cried when he saw me. "We've got a circus in the attic. We're minstrels. I've got to be blacked up, and Willie can't get his dress on; it's too big. Pin it up, will you? Hurry!"

I took a horrified survey and said: "A circus! Does the president know it?"

"Oh, yes, he knows it," said Tad. "He doesn't care. He's got some general or other in there. Come on, hurry!"

Willie was struggling with the full, long skirt and flounces of a lilac silk I had seen Mrs. Lincoln wear at an afternoon reception, while Budd wore a ruffled morning wrapper which he was pinning up in billowy festoons.

When the boys were nearly ready to go before their "audience," Tad began singing at the top of his voice, "Old Abe Lincoln came out of the Wilderness."

"Hush!" said Budd. "The president will hear you."

"I don't care if pa does hear, and he don't care either," said Tad. "We've got to sing that in the show." And I think he did. But some time after, as Tad was singing a campaign song at our house about "Old Abe splitting rails," Willie asked my mother: "Mrs. Taft, ought Tad to sing that song? Isn't it disrespectful to pa?" Tad kicked the chair, as he always did when displeased, and said, "Everybody in this world knows pa used to split rails."

Mamma explained why she thought it in bad taste, and Tad said, "Well, I'll sing about 'John Brown's Body,' then." He always obeyed my mother, though generally so headstrong.

I was at their "circus" only a short time. A curtain of sheets pinned together was stretched across one side of the attic. Their extensive "repertory" was somewhat mixed, and they did not keep very closely to the programme. Tad as the "Black Statue" was a great success. Every one who paid 1 cent went in, I think, though it said "5 cents" on the bill. Servants, orderlies, soldiers, strangers, came and went all day.

THE MARINE ENGINEER.

An Officer With Vast Responsibilities Who Seldom Gets Credit.

From the time, less than 60 years ago, when the first steam vessel crossed the Atlantic the evolution of the marine engineer has been rapid, but he is the one class of marine craftsman that, above all others, has kept pace with the developments of this fast speeding age, and he stands today the most finished product of a century that has created more new types and more new occupations than any that has preceded it. The marine engineer today is more important than any deck officer, but his importance is as little recognized by the nonseafaring man as his identity is concealed from the view of those who travel in ships. Down in the bowels of the vessel, he controls not only the propulsion, but the steering, lighting, pumping, anchoring, ventilation of the modern marine structure, and on the warship he is even responsible for the manipulation of heavy guns. The eyes that steer the ship are those of the officer of the watch, but the brain that guides the ship to her destination and regulates her internal economy is the brain of the marine engineer. His is the real responsibility, and, we are afraid, his is the least share of the honor that is given to those who serve their country or their employers with courage and devotion on the sea.

All the world heard of the gallantry of Captain Kane of the Calliope in working his ship out of the Samoa anchorage in the teeth of a cyclone. Who heard of the struggle of the engineer officers with the machinery down below, and how many know even the names of them?—Pall Mall Gazette.

Quarantined All Mails.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The post-office department has received information that the Mississippi state board of health has quarantined all mails from the [illegible] districts of that state and [illegible] them to be dispatched [illegible]

CARPET PRINTING.

When the First Experiments Were Made by John Bright.

The printing of tapestry and velvet carpets, after being woven in the white, dates back 50 or more years ago. Old carpet men will at once recall the fabric made by John Bright at Rochdale, England, and how he flooded our country with his products. Their introduction, however, was difficult, as they came in conflict with the productions of John Crossley & Sons, then the greatest producers of the original tapestry and velvets in the world. The difference, of course, between the two productions was that the Crossleys had the designs printed, as now, in colors on the warp before weaving, while that made by John Bright (tapestry) had its figures and colors stamped upon the fabric by hand after it was woven. The latter process, however, presented a drugget effect and lacked the style and accurate registration of the Crossley carpets. They had one thing to commend them—they were very durable. Bright's goods were first printed with blocks, and, being durable and cheap, their sale was large in many countries.

Cylinders or rollers were afterward used by Bright, the one being taken from calico and kindred printing, but they varied much in their construction. One of these, used by an English manufacturer, was a very elaborate and expensive affair. The engraving of the design upon the cylinder was very deep, and the colors placed in their proper place to correspond precisely with the fabric itself, a painted design, containing every color to be employed, being used as a guide. In fact, the exact coloring of the carpet was placed upon the cylinder and from it transfered to the plain fabric.—American Carpet and Upholstery Journal.

Amber.

Amber, in the process of hardening, imprisoned the flies and other creatures in its gummy embrace, and there they are today, perfectly preserved and looking very much alive, although imprisoned. I once saw and tried to purchase a beautiful specimen which contained a lizard with five legs, looking as much alive as a living lizard could look in a teaspoonful of sirup, but it had been dead for thousands of years. That specimen is in a private collection, and no amount of money will buy it.

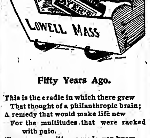
Amber was at one time more valuable than gold, because it was scarcer. In the fourteenth century and previous to that time amber was made into knives and forks with one prong for the use of princes and dignitaries of the church. In those days nobody knew the real amber fields, and a great deal of it was found by the seashores, where it was washed by the waves. It has been discovered, however, that the extinct cone bearing trees flourished in immense forests on the plains of north Germany, and amber is there discovered in large quantities by miners. Large quantities of it are also found in the yellow sandstone along the Baltic shores. There are regularly operated amber mines in east Prussia at Palmicken, and it is also picked from the cliffs, much as placer miners find gold in California pockets. Consequently amber is no longer more valuable than gold, but, on the contrary, it is on the market at from $2 to $50 per pound, according to its quality. It is no longer one of the mysteries of the world, but one of the commodities. But the specimens found in various places in peculiar conditions still find their way into the cabinets of the collectors of curios.—Smith D. Fry in Cincinnatian.

A Limited Monarchy.

Mr. Bluff (host at a little dinner of male friends)—Yes, gentlemen, I hold that every man should be master of his own house. There is no other way. Well, as you are all through, gentlemen, suppose we adjourn to the library for a smoke?

Waggish Guest—Why not smoke here in this grand old dining hall?

"Um! Mrs. Bluff won't let us."—New York Weekly.



Fifty Years Ago.

This is the cradle in which there grew
That thought of a philanthropic brain;
A remedy that would make life new
For the multitudes that were racked with pain.
'Twas sarsaparilla, as made, you know
By Ayer, some 50 years ago.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

was in its infancy half a century ago. To-day it doth "bestride the narrow world like a colossus." What is the secret of its power? Its cures! The number of them! The wonder of them! Imitators have followed it from the beginning of its success. They are still behind it. Wearing the only medal granted to sarsaparilla in the World's Fair of 1893, it points proudly to its record. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record.

50 Years of Cures.

DACOITS OF BURMA.

THOUGH SOMEWHAT CHANGED THEY STILL EXIST TO PLUNDER.

Authorities Are Unable to Stop the Thieving and Do Not Often Capture One of the Dacoits—A Sample Case of the Inefficiency of the Police Officers.

Burma is one of the countries that are changing very fast, and one of the things that have changed in Burma is the dacoit. The sportive gentlemen described by Rudyard Kipling and others who crucified villagers wholesale and filled old ladies with kerosene, were flourishing in full vigor less than ten years ago, but they already belong as completely to the past as Dick Turpin and his colleagues in England. No doubt a fresh war or any event seriously shaking the British power or reputation might produce a recrudescence of the old disease, but in the meantime the dacoits have entirely changed their habits. Instead of living together in bands in the jungle they are scattered through separate villages in the guise of peaceful cultivators. During the day each man attends to his paddy fields just like his neighbors, and it is only at night that they meet together for the dispatch of their more important and lucrative business.

Dacoity as defined by law is simply robbery committed by a band of five men or more, and it is important only because of the Burman's strong natural propensity toward it and the great difficulties which his national character places in the way of his detection. It must always be remembered that, Burma, being in a transition stage and much less settled than India and the government being extremely short handed, an immense amount of various kinds of work falls upon each single English official. Hence it is wholly impossible for him to exercise any close or detailed supervision over any particular part of his district. This of itself renders the detection of criminals a difficult matter. When the dacoits were in the woods it was simply a case of turning out occasionally to hunt them down. At present the matter must necessarily be left chiefly in the hands of natives.

Now, the natives are for the most part honest and tolerably law abiding, and they have no sympathy whatever with a man who goes dacoiting, but the dacoit goes armed, and the supineness and cowardice of the Burman in the presence of arms, more particularly of firearms, are something almost incomprehensible to the western mind. It is quite sufficient for a party of half a dozen men to have a gun among them—effective or useless, loaded or empty, matters little, the mere show is enough—and they may go fearlessly to work in the midst of a crowd. No one will interfere with them. In more than one instance bold robbers have made successful attacks when armed merely with their dahs—the dagger which every Burman carries—and with a pretended rifle made of a stick, with which they frightened off all opposition.

But perhaps the strange workings of the native character are best exhibited in the following case, which occurred quite recently. The facts are vouched for by an English officer: There was a band of five men who were in the habit of practicing dacoity occasionally. Three of them came from the same village—not a common thing, as it makes detection easier—the fourth from another village, and, as for the fifth, no man knows whence he came, for reasons that will appear. One night these five men, armed with nothing but their knives and spears, which are used for fishing in lower Burma, entered a house, tied up the owner and began plundering. Now, this house was in a large village, containing not only a population of some 1,400, but a police post with 15 native policemen armed with sniders. The alarm was given and the house surrounded, and then there was a pause. The robbers continued their work undisturbed within. The villagers, some 200 or 300 ablebodied men, all more or less armed, sat around on the dam which surrounds and protects every house on the delta, looked down on the house and discussed the question. The police stood rather nearer the house and fired shots into it through the bamboo walls, hurting no one.

One solitary policeman after a time volunteered to advance. He crept up quite close to the house and fired in through an opening in the wall. Then he went farther and actually put his head and part of his body through the hole, apparently to see what execution he had done. One of the robbers promptly pinned him to the ground with a fish spear and killed him. By this time they had completed their preparations; so they sallied forth, each man with his pack of plunder on his back. Though the house was surrounded, they appear to have had no difficulty in making their way through, only the police fired after them with buckshot and hit three of them in the back, not seriously wounding them. But one of the band had the misfortune to stumble and fall. Instantly the crowd rushed upon him, and before he could rise literally hacked him to pieces, and so effectively that not the slightest clew to his identity remained. He was absolutely destroyed. No one knows even what was his nationality. The other four got clear away.—Public Opinion.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., Sept. 18, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on November 3, 1897, viz:

Targe Evenson, H. E. No. 14187 for the E½ NE¼, Sec. 14, Town. 148 N., R. 48 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Bjorn Olson, Even Oftelie, Levi Steenerson and John Steenerson all of Climax, Minn.

[24-30] A. F. GEORGE, Receiver.

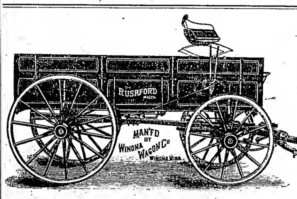
CLEARANCE SALE

To Make Room For our Fall Stock

No shop-worn goods. All seasonable, fashionable and up to date.

Lowest Cash Prices.

EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN. Main Street.



Our specialties for this season of the year are the

Rushford Wagon and The New Deere Gang.

Each one has special merit and is the best of its kind. When you are getting ready to buy a wagon or plow, come and see us and we can suit you we are certain.

"Merits Always Wins."

Larsen & Carpenter, Crookston, Minnesota

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1897. NO 25

Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BREAK WITH SPAIN

UNCLE SAM'S PROGRAMME, ACCORDING TO A MADRID REPORT.

War Most End by a Specified Time or Woodford Will Be Recalled—Unusual Measures Taken to Protect Him on the Trip to Madrid.

MADRID, Sept. 27.—The arrival of United States Minister Woodford from San Sebastian has caused a sensation. The programme of the United States has been ascertained. This does not contemplate a declaration of war if Spain rejects mediation, but, according to report, an "ostentatious" proclamation to the world of disapproval of the Cuban regime by suspending diplomatic relations with Spain and withdrawing the United States minister. General Woodford has declined to be interviewed on the subject further than to say that his conference with the Duke of Tetuan, the foreign minister, was of the most satisfactory character. The

Bitterness of Press and Public

has painfully impressed him, but he hopes this will soon be allayed, as he believes his mission favorable to Spanish interests and cannot comprehend that Spain could reject mediation designed to end an impoverishing war. He has not named a time at which the war must be terminated, but he hopes, as the result of his tenders, that it will be ended quickly. He believes the war is incalculable loss upon the United States and that it is impossible to prevent the organization of filibustering expeditions.

Unusual measures were taken to protect Minister Woodford on his journey from San Sebastian to this city, but the trip was quite uneventful. A party of gendarmes, commanded by a sub-lieutenant, guarded the Southern express on which he was a passenger.

Secret Police Were at the Station,

and the prefect of police was waiting to escort him to his hotel. The drive through the streets was marked by no special incident, though several people saluted him, receiving a bow in return. Some comment has been caused by the fact that Minister Woodford's family did not accompany him, but remained behind the French frontier. General Woodford explained that his party was a large one, requiring a large home. The legation cannot be used as a residence. General Woodford has already engaged a box at the Royal Opera house and has purchased horses.

General Woodford has taken apartments at the Hotel Reine, but received official visits at the legation, where he passed the entire morning.

FIGHTING FORCES COMPARED.

United States Would Win, but Would Undergo Unpleasant Experience.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Morning Post publishes a 2-column article comparing the military and naval forces of Spain and the United States. The writer concludes as follows: "In the event of war, victory would rest with the power having the largest reserve forces. The United States, even with gnashing teeth, could afford to wait, while delay would be fatal to Spain, even if it brought with it a temporary victory. Nevertheless, if war broke out some portions of the American seaboard would undergo unpleasant experiences."

Spanish Squadron for Cuba.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to The Frankfurter Zeitung from Madrid asserts that a powerful Spanish squadron will immediately proceed to Cuba on the pretext of attending the installation of the new floating dock at Havana, but really as an answer to the dispatch of the American flotilla to Florida waters.

HENRY GEORGE FOR MAYOR.

Unanimously Named by the United Democracy of Greater New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The most important development in the Greater New York political situation was the unanimous nomination of Henry George for mayor by the United Democracy, composed of numerous free silver and Bryan clubs which were active in the campaign of last fall. Mr. George's strength, if he should accept, would be drawn principally from the Democratic vote. The United Democracy also adopted a resolution condemning "the action of the state committee in refusing to reaffirm the Chicago platform and in nominating as candidate for chief judge of the court of appeals Alton B. Parker, whose party fealty is so doubtful that he is popularly believed to have voted against the Bryan and Sewall electoral ticket last year."

The Republican Slate.

The Republican assembly district leaders of the borough of Manhattan met last night and after a long caucus decided to place in nomination at the city convention the following names: Mayor, Benjamin F. Tracy; comptroller, Ashbell P. Fitch; president of the council, Rose Appleton.

At a meeting of the executive committee of Tammany Hall the roll of assembly districts for nominations for city and county officers was called with the following results: Mayor, William Sohmer; George B. McClellan, Charles H. Knox; president of the borough, George W. Plunkett, Charles F. Allen; comptroller, Ashbell P. Fitch.

RIFLED THE MAIL CAR.

Masked Robbers Hold Up the Northern Pacific Transcontinental Train.

MOORHEAD, Minn., Sept. 27.—About 1 a. m. No. 1, the Northern Pacific transcontinental passenger train, was held up by masked men between Glyndon, Minn., and this city. Engineer Hooker was in charge of the engine and Conductor Corcoran was at the helm. When about two miles this side of Glyndon the engineer looked up and discovered a masked man covering both him and his fireman. He was ordered to stop the train, and shortly after doing so another robber came along with Conductor Corcoran and a brakeman in tow. The were all ordered to get on the engine at the point of revolvers and Engineer Hooker was ordered to speed on his journey. Not until the engine reached the outskirts of Moorhead and a stop was made was it known that the engine and mail car had been cut from the other section of the train, the robbers evidently intending to take the express car also but failed to do so. After discovering their mistake they went to work on the mail car and secured 14 packages of registered mail, the value of which cannot yet be estimated.

It is the opinion here that the holdup was the work of experts, and the express car was to have been the chief object of the raid, though the robbers ignorantly left this car attached to the main train when they compelled the engineer to proceed some distance further west, when the actual robbery took place. Twenty sticks of dynamite was found on the front end of the mail car after the robbers left, showing that the men were prepared to blow open the safe if necessary to get the money.

Goodly Reward Offered.

MOORHEAD, Minn., Sept. 29.—A reward of $1,500 has been offered for the capture of the Northern Pacific train robbers. The sheriff has a man who can identify them. United States deputy marshals and government detectives are energetically at work on the case.

AGREED ON THE FIFTH MAN.

Umpire Chosen by the Venezuelan-Guiana Commission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—A final decision has been reached by the arbitrators who are to determine the British Guiana-Venezuelan boundary line as to the fifth arbitrator or umpire who is to act with them. His name is for the present withheld. It is not Baron Courcel, whose name has been mentioned in this connection, nor King Oscar of Sweden, who was to name the umpire only in case the arbitrators fail to agree. An agreement was reached without the necessity of calling on the Swedish sovereign. The umpire is an European, but this is said to be without significance, since no question involving the Monroe doctrine is to be submitted to the tribunal. The arbitrators in behalf of Venezuela are Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court.

WOMAN STREET CLEANER.

Mrs. A. E. Paul Given Charge of the Work in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The newly organized street cleaning brigade which has resulted from Mayor Harrison's recent visit to various Eastern cities has been placed in charge of Mrs. A. E. Paul. This is probably the only case in the country where a woman has been given charge of street cleaning. Several years ago Mrs. Paul's only child died of diphtheria. Ever since she has devoted her time to sanitary work and the betterment of the city's physical conditions. Mrs. Paul is to have complete charge of the down town street cleaning and garbage forces.

FOR CANADIAN PROTECTION.

Heavy Field Batteries and Defense Guns to Be Purchased in the Spring.

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Sept. 25.—The organ of Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, the Birmingham Post, says the government of Canada, early in 1898, will make large purchases of heavy field batteries and a number of defense guns, the latter being for a new scheme for the defense of Montreal and the river below that city.

Count Badeni Wounded.

VIENNA, Sept. 27.—A pistol duel was fought between Count Badeni, the Austrian premier, and Dr. Wolff, the German Nationalist leader, arising from insults addressed by the latter to the premier during the session of the unterhaus. Count Badeni was wounded in the right hand.

Ready to Cede Kassala.

ROME, Sept. 28.—All arrangements for the cession of Kassala to Great Britain have been completed and everything is ready for the occupation of that town by British troops.

The jury in the murder case against Ettore Catihini, the Italian who killed an Ely saloonkeeper in June last, has brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The jury was out 20 hours and stood 11 to 1 for murder in the third degree for 12 hours. His sentence was for 30 years.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at Duluth the past week are the largest ever known there. The receipts up to and including Saturday amounted to 3,497,088 bushels; shipments, 3,600,000; against receipts of 1,395,148 and shipments of 2,807,123 bushels last year.

READY FOR THE JAPS

UNUSUAL ACTIVITY IN PACIFIC NAVAL CIRCLES

Accounted for by the Fact That the Government Believes Japan Will Try to Overthrow Dole's Government—Denial That Japan Has Landed Troops in Disguise Evidently Not Believed—Senator Davis on Annexation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—As an aid to expedition in placing the cruiser Baltimore in active service, upon the arrival of the Philadelphia from Hawaii, Acting Secretary Roosevelt has directed that 180 men be transferred from New York to Mare Island. The Philadelphia has on board several short term men, and the men ordered to the Pacific slope will take their places on the Baltimore, which will be placed in commission with a short crew on Oct. 1.

Although the orders to the Philadelphia to return home contain a proviso that she shall not leave Honolulu until Rear Admiral Miller is certain the Japanese cruiser Naniwai has started for Japan, the navy department officials believe the Nanawai has already left Hawaii.

The Wheeling, it is believed, will reach Hawaii in eight or nine days, so that the Philadelphia will be in Californian waters in fifteen days, or about Oct. 8, provided the Naniwai has gone. Twenty-four hours will probably be allowed for the transfer of officers and men to the Baltimore, and six days later, or about Oct. 15, a modern cruiser, in splendid condition, will be at Honolulu, where she can remain for three years if necessary. In the meantime it is proposed to keep the battleship Oregon at San Francisco ready to start for Hawaii the moment danger is reported. The authorities have no doubt from official information that Japan is sending soldiers to the islands who, upon the appearance of a seemingly good opportunity, are to make an attempt to overthrow the Dole government. The instructions to Rear Admiral Miller require him in such an emergency to hoist the American flag and land sailors and marines. One of the vessels would then be immediately dispatched to the United States for further assistance.

DAVIS ON ANNEXATION.

Chairman of Foreign Relations Committee Says It Will Be Accomplished.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 25.—A Pioneer Press special from Duluth says:

In an interview regarding the Associated Press dispatch that the Japanese government has been secretly landing some of the veteran soldiers from the Japanese-Chinese war on the Hawaiian islands to prevent annexation to the United States, forcibly if diplomatic measures fail, Senator C. K. Davis said:

The news contained in the dispatches does not surprise me. I have been apprehensive that the Japanese government has been landing trained and veteran soldiers on the Hawaiian islands under the guise of laborers for several months past, yet that government has been very cautious in the matter, and with her apparently sincere professions of friendship for the United States it would be hard to prove that she is sending these men to the islands. I fully believe, however, that such is the case. There is no doubt in my mind that the senate will adopt the treaty, and that the islands will be part of the United States within a very short time.

CUBAN COLONEL CAPTURED.

Prominent Insurgent Officer Said to Be in the Hands of Spaniards.

HAVANA, Sept. 27.—Colonel Baldamero Acosta, one of the most active insurgent leaders operating in the neighborhood of Havana city, was captured by the Spanish authorities on board the steamer Concho as he was about to sail for Mexico.

Colonel Acosta was ill and came into Havana a couple of days ago. He went aboard in disguise, but just before the departure of the steamer the authorities got wind of his identity and arrested him. He was the leader who only a short time ago raided the city of Mariano, carrying off a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

Operations Against the Tribesmen Proceeding Satisfactorily.

SIMLA, Sept. 27.—The operations against the Mohmunds are proceeding satisfactorily. General Westmacott has completely demolished the headquarters of the Haddah Mullah in the village of Jarohi, blowing up all the fortifications.

General Jeffreys reports that he has arranged an armistice of two days to enable the tribesmen to submit, which they appear anxious to do after the repeated beatings they have received.

Spies report that the Afridis and Orakzeis of the Tirah country, at a council held at Bagh, have decided to resist the British advance. They have sent a message to Gholam Khan, the ameer's frontier general, asking him to help them.

SIMLA, Sept. 28.—General Westmacott attacked the Kudakhel tribes, who had refused to submit. After driving them out of all their positions he razed all their villages and towns and thus forced them to withdraw. The British having now sufficiently punished the Upper Mohmands the expedition will begin the retirement from their country at once.

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Handsome Sum Netted by the Stockholm Exposition—Vardo Harbor Completed After 21 Years of Labor—Abundant Pear Crop in Hardanger—A Stock Raising Enterprise in Norway—Typhoid Fever at Copenhagen.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

Count E. W. Wrede died at his home in Vexio Aug. 25, aged 72 years.

Bishop Rundgren and wife of Karlstad have celebrated their golden wedding Aug. 29.

The Swedish dictionary, which is annually published and revised, has now 3,834 subscribers.

Net receipts of 1,000,000 crowns is the handsome result of the international exposition at Stockholm.

The Svalof community have subscribed a bonus of 50,000 crowns for the Hessleholm-Emmaboda railroad.

King Oscar has been made an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences and Liberal Arts at Berlin.

A jubilee crown, in memory of King Oscar's 25th anniversary as ruler of Sweden and Norway, is being issued from the state mints.

C. O. Lundholm, manager of the largest dynamite factory in the world at Ardeer, Scotland, is visiting the Stockholm exposition.

The queen's chateau at Drottningholm contains nearly 20,000,000 crowns worth of art. It is the summer residence of Queen Sophia.

The monument to be erected over the grave of the deceased Pastor Primarius Fehr will be 14 feet high, the pedestal weighing 9,000 kilograms.

There was a mixed chorus of 1,000 trained voices at the recent singer's festival given in connection with the jubilee festivities in Stockholm.

Hakon Renholm, son of Royal Secretary G. Renholm, recently died at Majunga, Madagascar, aged 33 years. Young Renholm was born and educated in Stockholm and after a few years stay in Paris he emigrated to Madagascar.

Oscar II, king of Sweden and Norway, was born Jan. 21, 1829, ascended the throne Sept. 18, 1872, was crowned king of Sweden May 12 and king of Norway July 18, 1873. Queen Sophia was born June 6, 1837, and was, together with her husband, the king, crowned queen of Sweden and Norway on the above mentioned dates.

A Polish scientist, professor of the experimental physics of the university at Krakau, Herr Bircheameyer, is at present engaged in scientific research in Stockholm, Upsala, Lund and other Swedish cities. He is preparing a biography of Copernicus, which will be presented to the public at the anniversary celebrations in memory of the noted astronomer in Krakau in 1900.

Emil Schiff, the well known writer and traveler, is at present devoting a series of articles on Stockholm and the Stockholmians in the "Neue Freie Presse" of Wien. "Sweden," says the eminent writer, "is a country of lakes, smiling islands, swift flowing rivers and canals, with a happy, brave and intelligent people, whose politeness and refinement astonishes even the most fastidious tourist."

Gotheoborg.

Carl L. Tornberg, a journalist of this city, committed suicide with a revolver. Tornberg was a sufferer of nervous prostration.

The canal steamer "Gota," Captain Emanuel Peterson, sank in 20 feet of water on the night of Sept. 1. Two of the crew, who were asleep in the lower cabin, were drowned before they could be awakened.

Phillipson, the English pickpocket, who was captured in this city, plead not guilty. Evidence is continually being gathered against him, however, and the chances are that he will enjoy long years in the city jail.

Tom Mann, the well known English Socialist, recently delivered a lecture before a large audience in this city. Mr. Mann argued for an international agreement of labor forces and his intentions are to start a movement of this tendency in Sweden.

Dr. Anton Stuxberg, the zoologist, has returned to Odessa from his long excursion in Crimea and Caucasia. When he has arranged all his materials and zoological collections and finished his negatives he will return to Sweden, probably the latter part of October.

Upsala.

Professor K. R. Nyholm receives an annual pension of 4,500 crowns.

Representative P. G. Tamm declines to become a candidate for re-election to the first chamber of the riksdag.

Resolutions of sympathy in behalf of the wife of the late Professor Holmgren have been received by Mrs. Holmgren from the Typographical society of Stockholm.

The attendance at the Upsala university promises to exceed that of 1896. Already over 3,500 students have registered and not all the departments have officially been opened.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

It is rumored that the Norwegian author, Knut Hamsum, is to be married.

The "Larvik" schooner has returned from a voyage to Greenland with a cargo of 56 large whales.

About 35,000 barrels of herring were received at this city during August. Nearly all will be exported.

The Vardo harbor, which has been worked upon during the last 21 years, has been practically completed.

A theosophical magazine, "Balder," will be published in this city under the editorship of Richard Ericksen.

Representative O. Arvesen has declared that he is not a candidate for the legislative assembly from the Hedemarken district this fall.

The Rabbetorp estate near Gudeberg has been sold by the Gaasernd brothers to Attorneys Ramm & Movig and E. L. Ronning for 150,000 crowns.

Five young ladies, three German, one English and one Norwegian, were recently consecrated as nuns in the St. Josephs convent of this city.

The members of Dr. Nansen's polar expedition have again been honored with bronze medals, this time from the Geographical Society of Paris.

There will be 44 tunnels on the Flekkefiords railroad. The railway is 12 kilometers long, being somewhat shorter than the Jaeder railroad.

A new paper by the name of "Anarkiet" will be issued in this city by J. Hansteen and Fredrick Voetzman, formerly editor of the "Aftenposten."

Pears are plentiful in Hardanger. The present season has brought an exceptionally large yield and the fruit has in fact, in some communities, been so abundant that farmers have fed them to their hogs.

"Die Trompete des Nordlandes und andere Gedichte; aus dem Norwegischen uebertragen von L. Passarge," is the title of choice selections of Peter Dass' poems, recently published by Perthe & Co., in this city.

The wedding present which will be tendered to Prince Carl and Princess Thyra by Norwegian women during their visit to Christiania is a large jardiniere made by Jeweler Tostrup of this city after a drawing by Architect Prydtz.

Bergen.

Over 200 children in impoverished condition have daily been fed in the city of Bergen during the present summer.

Peter A. Solberg of Skedsmo was accidentally shot and killed by his comrade, H. G. Holmerud, while hunting partridges.

Nils Poulsen has donated 1,000 crowns for the erection of a chapel in the little village called "Baugs Ostside," in the Jotunheimer "Fjells."

Captain O. H. Sorenson has made not less than 100 trips between North Cape and Hera. He is 75 years old, but made his first trip when he was only 18 years old.

A. Barclap Meidell, manager of the North of Europe Land Company, Limited, contemplates buying a large tract of land which he will chiefly devote to stock raising. Stock raising for market purposes has not hitherto been very general in Norway.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

Admiral Jacobsen, recently appointed kontreadmiral, is dead, aged 65 years.

A harvest festival will be held in Odense during the latter part of October.

Nearly 100,000 Danes have visited Stockholm and its exposition during the present summer.

Judge Liebo and Secretary Bech of Engelsholm have been chosen executors of the Luhr estate, valued at more than half a million crowns.

George C. Gron has accepted the editorship of the "Hver 8de Dag," published in this city. Gustaf Hetsch has been chosen associate editor.

Martin Dessan, formerly manager of the Odense slaughtering establishment, has been chosen mercantile director of the firm of Burmeister & Wain.

Typhoid fever is prevalent to an alarming degree in Copenhagen. Everything is being done, however, to prevent any further spread of the disease.

Werner Alberti, the famous Italian tenor, has been during the last two weeks giving a series of concerts at the Tivoli concert salons and has completely fascinated music loving Copenhagians.

King Christian was nearly thrown from his saddle while enjoying his morning ride along "Strandvejen" by colliding with a careless teamster. The horse, which became wildly frightened, was admirably handled by the 79-year-old king, and the careless driver got out of it by receiving a smart rap from the royal whip.

Copenhagen's latest and probably most wonderful monument, is the one lately erected in front of the "Helligaandskirken," representing David as he stands ready to sling the stone at Goliath. The model, which is a copy of Michael Angelo's famous picture, was obtained in Naples. The original is found in Florence.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

Waseca's new court house has been formally dedicated.

Over 200 rafts of logs and lumber have left Stillwater since April 15.

The Indians are holding their annual picnic near their old village of Kaposia.

State officials have found 20 alien insane patients at the Rochester hospital.

A class of over 300 children was confirmed by Archbishop Ireland at Springfield.

Rush City will probably build a new school house, the present building being inadequate.

A $5,000 wagon bridge is to be constructed at once across Kettle river at Sandstone.

The council between the Mille Lacs Chippewas and Dar Hall failed to settle the trouble.

Fifty men have been put to work at St. Cloud quarrying granite for the state capitol.

The grand lodge, K. of P., and the grand temple, Rathbone Sisters, met Tuesday at the state capitol.

The Winona wooden rim factory at Winona, which was destroyed by fire some time ago, will be rebuilt.

The state board of equalization increased the assessment of St. Paul and Minneapolis merchants 15 per cent.

The J. W. Day saw mill at Minneapolis has been destroyed by fire. The loss was $80,000, with $40,000 insurance.

The stables of the North Star Brewing company were destroyed by fire at St. Paul. Sixteen fine horses were removed without injury.

The laws against truancy and tobacco selling to minors are to be rigidly enforced at Winona. Both have been grievously broken.

It is stated that it will be impossible for the courts of St. Paul to issue "second papers" to all that will need them to vote at the spring election.

A St. Paul firm has been awarded a contract for gasoline street lighting in Chicago. The city saves $35,000 over last year's cost for the same work.

Dividends of 10 per cent in favor of creditors of the Union National bank of Minneapolis and the Marine National bank of Duluth have been declared.

In response to a letter from the attorney for the state game and fish commission Indian Commissioner Jones holds that the Indians must obey the state game laws.

The following Minnesota postoffices will be discontinued Sept. 30: Tonka, Hennepin county, mail to go to Excelsior; Cornell, Faribault county, mail to Winnebago City.

The large barn and granary on J. Box's farm near Campbell burned Sunday, together with 15 of his best work horses and about 15,000 bushels of grain. He had just finished threshing.

The Minnesota Iron company has decided to advance the wages of all its employes 10 per cent on Oct. 1, and it is expected that mining operations will be conducted with a full force all winter.

Frank Birch of Elgin, Ills., and Andrew Brush of St. Louis, returning harvest hands, were held up by three highwaymen west of St. Cloud and robbed of $75. The robbers took everything the men had, even to their shoes.

The postoffice at East Grand Forks will be raised to the presidential class on Oct. 1, with a salary of $1,000. The office at Renville will also be raised to the presidential class on the same date, and the salary of the postmaster will be $1,100.

The postoffice at Huntley was entered by burglars, the safe blown open and about $800 in cash and some stamps were taken. The most of the money taken belonged to Messrs. Williams & Perrigo, grain dealers, who had it there for safe keeping.

Mrs. Nellie Frayer, received at the prison March 10, has given birth to a daughter. Mrs. Frayer is from near Moorhead, and is serving a life sentence for the murder of the son of the man Maxwell, with whom she lived. This is the first child ever born in the Minnesota prison.

A Duluth dispatch says there is little doubt but that a change in the control of the St. Louis river power, owned by Jay Cooke and associates, is imminent, but there is nothing at present beyond rumors. It is said that it will be sold to English capitalists for $1,000,000 in cash and bonds.

An explosion at a kinetoscope entertainment at Belview, caused a fire and a panic, with injury to several persons. Just as the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight commenced the machine exploded, and the fire from the chemicals communicated to the curtains and in a second the whole outfit was in flames.

State Auditor Dunn will advertise for sale early in October 25,000,000 feet of pine stumpage. This is the estimate made by the timber cruisers in the employ of the state of the amount of standing pine which the state would do well to dispose of at once. Some of it has been damaged by fire or storms, and the rest is in a position where it is likely to suffer damage from fire at any time.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. September 27, 1897

Special Correspondence.

Much interest is felt here in the Senatorial contests in the several States, especially Ohio, Maryland, New Jersey, Texas, and Iowa, for portions of the legislatures which are to be chosen in Iowa and New Jersey are to participate in the election of Senators.

While all Senatorial elections are subjects of especial interest here, those this fall, especially in Ohio and Maryland, are particularly so, because the control of the Senate from March 4, 1899, to 1901 may be determined by them. On the Ohio election will depend the complexion of the Senate between this and 1899, provided a Republican is seated from Oregon.

So Ohio is the first to attract attention because she may determine the control of the Senate for the next two years; while she may, with the other States above named, control it for two years more. It is not surprising, then, that every politician from Ohio is eagerly questioned on his arrival here, and those from other States are also the subject of attention when they put in an appearance. On the States above named may depend the control of the Senate during all of President McKinley's term.

There are now 43 Republicans in the Senate 32 silver Democrats, 5 silver Republican, so-called, 5 Populists, and 3 sound-money Democrats. The death of Senator George and the absence of a Senator from Oregon leaves the total number but 88. With a Republican seated from Oregon, and one elected in Ohio, that party would with the co-operation of one Populist, control the Senate. Even if a Democrat were appointed to succeed Senator George, it is considered probable that at least one of the Populists would co-operate with the Republicans, thus leaving that party in control of the Senate with the aid of the Vice-President's vote.

Thirty-one seats in the Senate are to be filled between now and March 4, 1899. Eleven of these are now filled by Republicans, fifteen by silver Democrats, two by Populists, two by silver Republicans, and one by a sound-money Democrat. It is conceded that the Republicans will elect Senators from Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Michigan, and Minnesota; the Democrats in Virginia, Florida, South Carolina, Texas, and probably Missouri and Tennessee; and the silverites in Nevada, Montana, and Utah. With the Ohio Republicans successful this fall, the Republican party is practically sure of 41 votes in the Senate in the last half of McKinley's term, and the silver Democrats 25.

There is reason to believe that the Republicans may be successful in sending members of their own party from Maryland, West Virginia, Indiana, Wisconsin, North Dakota, California, New York, and New Jersey to succeed Democrats now holding seats from these States. Should this happen it would give the party an easy control of the Senate. Should they only win in one-half these States they would be able to control the Senate with the vote of the Vice-President.

It will be seen, then, that there is good reason for the intense interest with which the Ohio election of this fall is being watched. Upon it alone may depend the control of the Senate between this time and March 4th, 1899, while upon Ohio, Maryland, and a few other close States will depend the control after March 4th, 1899, to the end of President McKinley's term.

Therefore all eyes are on Ohio as to her possible control of the Senate during the next 18 month, and on Ohio, Maryland, and a few other close States as to the control of that body during the remainder of President McKinley's term.

Happily, the reports from all of these States are very encouraging to the Republicans. In Ohio there now remains no doubt of success, provided the members of the party in that State do not allow their good prospects to lead to neglect of duty. They have some shrewd men to deal with, and some very unscrupulous ones, too, and between these two they will need to get out every vote. But if they do so, it is conceded that they will win. In Maryland the Republicans are very hopeful. They are all standing now well in line, and when the good round majority by which they carried the State last year is remembered it is apparent that they have good chances of success. Yet they have as shrewd and unscrupulous a man to fight as have the Ohioans, for Arthur P. Gorman is a man who can only be beaten by the most heroic work on the part of the Republicans of Maryland.

Advices from Ohio indicate that the voters there understand pretty clearly the heavy responsibility which rests upon them. A failure to elect a Republican from that State passes the control of the Senate into the hands of those opposed to President McKinley at least until March 4, 1899, perhaps to the end of his term. It is a big responsibility, and it is well that the Ohio Republicans recognize it.

The farmers of the country will have good reason to congratulate themselves upon the promptness with which the Dingley law got upon the statute books.

UNEXAMPLED PROMPTNESS.

That it did become a law more promptly than any tariff measure since Washington has been already explained in this correspondence. Canvass the history of all administrations and all tariff law, and you will find none since the original tariff act which became a law so promptly after the inauguration of a new President.

WHY THE FARMER SHOULD REJOICE.

But the purpose of the opening remarks as to the farmer was to call attention to the raid which was made on him in the closing days of the old law, and the advantages which he gained by the promptness of Republican legislation which put a stop to that raid.

DODGING THE NEW DUTY ON FARM PRODUCTS.

The chief ambition of the importers in the closing months of the Wilson tariff seems to have been to "gouge" the farmer out of the last penny possible by rushing in all the farm products they could rake and scrape the world over.

Take the matter of live animals for instance. The value of the live animals imported in the month of July, 1897, amounted to $354,000,000, while in July, 1896, they amounted to only $73,000,000.

The cattle imported in July, 1897, numbered 27,740, while in July, 1896, they numbered only 3,071. This was the last chance of the importers to gouge the farmers by rushing in Mexican cattle at the low rates of the Wilson law, and by undervaluing them, bringing them in almost free of duty.

The number of sheep imported in July, 1897, was 39,984, against 4,078 in July of the preceding year.

The importation of raw cotton during July, 1897, amounted to 6,595,908 pounds against 1,764,000 in July of the preceding year, this being due doubtless to the expectation that the duty on cotton which was placed in the bill by the Senate would be retained by the Conference Committee.

The duty placed upon hides of course stimulated the importation of this article during the closing days of July, before the new law went into effect. The total imports of hides, other than fur skins during the month of July amounted to 21,434,162 pounds, against 9,209,961 in the corresponding month of 1896. The imports of hides during the entire seven months of the calendar year amounted to 150,558,450 pounds against 78,392,441 pounds in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

The last shot that the wool importers and wool producers of foreign countries could get at the American farmer under the free-wool clause of the Wilson law was shown in the imports of wool during July, 1897, being over 13,000,000 pounds, as against 5,458,000 pounds in the corresponding month of last year. For the seven month of 1897 ending with July the imports of wool amounted to 316,000,000 pounds, as against 107,000,000 pounds in the corresponding month of the preceding year.

The increase in the duty on vegetable fibres, such as flax, hemp, etc, stimulated the dealers in that class of goods to unusual activity, the July imports of this class amounting to $1,400,000, against $900,000 of the corresponding month of last year.

NO OPPORTUNITY NEGLECTED.

The importers neglected no opportunity in that closing month to either put money in their own pocket or take away from the Dingley law its earning capacity during its first few months. The importation into the United States in the month of July, 1897, amounted to $52,700,407, of which a very large proportion was made up of articles which could come in at lower rates under the Wilson law than under the Dingley law, which they knew would go into operation by the close of that month.

FREE RAW MATERIAL.

One special feature of the Wilson law was its effort to bring in free of duty what is usually termed "raw material"—that is, materials in a crude condition for use in manufacturing. The July, 1897, importation of this particular class of articles was double that of July, 1896, while in the seven months ending with July, 1897, the increase in free raw material amounted to $55,000,000, of an increase of over fifty per cent, for the entire seven months of the calender year 1897.

It will thus be seen that while every interest was "raided" by the importers in the last months of the Wilson law, the farmer was the greatest sufferer. That he is already feeling the benefit of the Dingley law, however, is shown by the general advance in prices. Nearly every production of the farm has increased in value, while silver has been as steadily falling in price. The latest farm product to hear from is cotton seed and cotton seed meal, which have advanced very rapidly of late. Southern newspapers reporting high prices and that every consignment is eagerly seized by buyers, and wool which sold in September of 1896 at seventeen cents a pound is selling in September of 1897 at twenty-seven cents, an advance of about sixty per cent; yet silver is falling twenty per cent, or more meantime.

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LIKE A MIRACLE

How a Locomotor Ataxia Sufferer Was Cured.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

James Crocket, a sturdy old Scotchman, living in Detroit, Mich., at 88 Montcalm Street, was asked about his wonderful cure.

"First," he said, "I must tell you something of my life before my almost fatal sickness. I was born in Scotland in 1822, and came to this country in 1848. I am a marine engineer by trade. In 1872 I was in the employ of the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Co., and for fifteen years I was chief engineer on one of their big passenger steamers. My first boat was the R. N. Rice, which was burned at the docks. Then I was transferred to the Ruby, which was chartered to make the run between Detroit and Cleveland.

"I brought out the new steamer the 'City of the Straits,' and for years acted as her chief engineer. It is a great responsibility, the position of chief engineer on those big passenger palaces. Thousands of lives are held in the keeping of the engineer. The anxiety causes a great nervous strain, and the strictest attention is necessary. Not for a moment must be lose his watchfulness.

"For fifteen years I carefully watched the big engines and boilers without a single accident, and only noticed that I was getting nervous. Suddenly without warning I was taken sick, and in less than a week I was prostrated. I had the best of physicians. I grew gradually worse, and at the council of doctors, they said I had nervous prostration, and had destroyed my whole nervous system and would never be able to be up again. They said I had worn myself out by the long nervous strain caused by watching and worrying about the machinery. For three long years I was unable to move from my bed without assistance. The doctor said I had locomotor ataxia, and would never be able to walk again.

"The pains and suffering I experienced during those years are almost indescribable. My wife used to put eight or ten hot water bags around me to stop the pain. Those that came to see me bid me good-bye when they left me, and I was given up. The doctors said nothing more could be done for me.

"We tried every known remedy, and my wife kept reading the articles about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People to me. Finally she said they only cost 50 cents, and she wanted to know if I would try them. To please her I consented, and the first box gave me relief. I continued to use them for about two years before I could get strength enough to walk. It came slow but sure, but what I am to-day is due wholly to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"I am nearly seventy-five years old to-day, and there is not a man in the whole city that can kick higher or walk further than I can to-day. If any one has locomotor ataxia that reads this, let them come and see me to-day. Can you tell me a man to-day in this big city that can do better than that?" said Mr. Crocket, as he kicked the reporter's hat, which was held high above his head.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People made me what I am to-day. I only wish I could persuade others to do as I did, and take them before it is too late."

(Signed) "JAMES CROCKET."

Before me, a Notary Public, personally appeared James Crocket, who signed and swore to the above statement as being true in every particular.

ROBERT E. HULL, JR., *Notary Public.*
Wayne County, Mich.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

South or East; Which?

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	*No 77 for St. Vincent	8:10 am
	** No 78 Mentor, and Fosston	7:20 pm
	** No 82 Mixed train for Ada and Barnesville	10:30pm
	** No 81 Mixed train for Fisher and Grand Forks	12:45am
	***No 87 Mixed train for St. Hilaire, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Falls	9:00 a m
	***No 88 Mixed train from St Hilaire, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Falls	
	***No 91 Mixed train Halstad and Fargo	8:05 am
	†No 92 for Halstad and Fargo	
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THE TRUE STORY OF THE KLONDIKE.

Told by Joseph Ladue, a Returned Miner.

A LONG BATTLE FOR GOLD.

How the Hardships Have Been Magnified.

PLAIN TALE OF A PROSPECTOR.

The Country, the Weather and the People.

[CONTINUED.]

Paid $100 to the Rocker.

There on the Stuart river was our first mining camp. We found very good mining on the river bars. The bars paid all the way from $2 to $5 and as high as $100 a rocker.

"A rocker is built something similar to our baby cradles, with one end out. It has aprons in it and a blanket in the bottom. It is set on an incline. The dirt is put into a hopper and discharged over an apron, then back down on the blanket and from there into the river again. The gold ... blanket, and the dirt does ...

We found gold there ... quantities, but we maint... camp only for two summe... bars were only short lived. Dur... winter of 1885 I ran a trading post wi... Harper and McQuesten at this Belle Isle Station, where Mercier was. That is about 175 miles from Stuart river.

By this time the white people were getting quite thick. We had about 100 in the whole country, scattered all around 1,000 miles, that fall of 1885 that we were on the Stuart river.

A. J. Franklin, J. O'Brien, Lambert and his partner discovered Forty Mile creek. That is about 45 miles from Dawson City. Fort Reliance at that time was the only post in the country and was the zero for estimating distances. We called it Forty Mile creek because it is 40 miles from Fort Reliance. It is 45 miles from Dawson City, or nearly midway between the two points.

All Were Veterans There.

After the discovery of Forty Mile creek the people left Stuart river. At that time there was quite a little town there called Stuart River. There were no women there except Indian women. There were no amusements, nothing but work. Every man was an experienced miner and had all the provisions and supplies he needed. There was not a death at Stuart River that winter.

We had some good digging at Forty Mile. That was really the first of the Klondike camps. The diggings consisted of bar diggings and bench diggings. Bar diggings are those where the gold has been thrown up on the bars by the action of the water. It is drift gold. Where the point was just right the eddies would whirl the gold around and throw it up on the bars. The bench diggings were in deposits made by large flows of gravel in which the gold was carried along.

AT FORTY MILE CREEK.

Canadian Law as to Mining Claims—Staking and Blazing.

From 1885 to the fall of 1891 and in the fall of 1891 Miller, Davis and Glacier creeks were discovered by Frank Dinsmore, James Davis and Joseph Ganslaw, and there they found the first rich diggings of the Klondike country. These creeks are tributaries of Sixty Mile creek, but were reached by the way of Forty Mile creek, being the nearest supply station.

The first death at Forty Mile Creek occurred in the fall of 1886, which shows that a pretty good period elapsed before there were any deaths. The victim was Jack Welch, about 04 years old. When people talk about its being an unhealthy country for strong, healthy men and say that there are 2,000 graves at Forty Mile, It is not so. They're lying.

In the fall of 1890 I quit mining and went into the mercantile business at the mouth of Sixty Mile creek, 40 miles above Dawson, and there I staid with several men who wanted to prospect and had faith in that country—which I did myself—in the vicinity of the Thron Dinck (Klondike) river. Robert Henderson put in three years there. I staid with him. He was prospecting on Indian creek, a tributary of the Yukon, running parallel with Bonanza creek.

In the spring of 1886, on account of the high water, he could not work his claim, so he crossed over on to the headwaters of Gold Bottom creek. George W. McCormack gets the credit for discovering that gold, which he is not entitled to, because this Henderson went from his claim on Indian creek and discovered it. After making the discovery he came back and told me about it, as I had been putting up for him for three years—I mean I had "grub staked" him—and he wanted me to move my sawmill and everything down to the mouth of the Thron Dinck, where Dawson City is now.

I had two American horses, which I bought of Jack Dalton, who was connected in some way with Lieutenant Glave of the Frank Leslie expedition. The four of them went over there and made a location. In the meantime Henderson took his boat and drifted down the river to the mouth of the Thron Dinck, which was the easiest way for him to reach his destination and carry his supplies.

Coaxed McCormack to Go.

At the mouth of the Thron Dinck he met this man McCormack, who was fishing for salmon, and coaxed him to go up with him and make a location, telling him what he had discovered there. McCormack did not want to go at first, but finally went and made his location, he and two Chilkat Indians. The names of these two Indians were Skookum Jack and Dark East Charlie. Coming back, they crossed over from Gold Bottom creek, that being a cut off.

On their way back they struck this Bonanza creek and found gold there in paying quantities. They went to scratching round and made the discovery out of which they got three claims—Nos. 1 and 2, below the Discovery claim, and No. 3 above.

A claim is 500 feet in length along the general course of the valley and across the creek from base to base of the mountains. It may be 300 feet wide and it may be 1,000. The claim must be staked with four stakes with your initials on each stake. Four corner stakes and the cross line must be cut from stake to stake or blazed out on the trees so that it can be seen.

You have 60 days from the date of the location to find gold and record your claim and deposit it for record—that is, under the Canadian law. I believe it has been revised lately, though. No jumping is allowed. According to Mr. Ogilvie's report, there were only two claims made up to the time he made the survey but what were jumpable, as they were not staked according to law.

There were attempts to jump a great many claims, but they were squashed. It requires three consecutive months of work on these claims.

I left Forty Mile creek Sept. 24, 1894, on a trip home and reached here in January. I came back to do business in Frisco connected with my sawmill, etc. I had a store and sawmill, but had no mining claims at that time. My nine years had brought me maybe $7,000 or $8,000. We had no very rich diggings up to that time. I remained here from Sept. 24 until June 21, 1895, when I returned to Forty Mile creek. Nothing new had occurred in the meantime.

THE RUSH TO DAWSON.

Ladue's Story of Profits In Sawing Sluice Boxes.

I made another trip out the next winter. I left there Jan. 26, with the thermometer 60 degrees below zero. I got out with dogs and a sled and had a mighty hard time. I had to sled about 350 miles and connected with the steamer Rustler at Dyea. I arrived in Frisco along about March 1, the trip having taken some two months. I did not come east.

My trip to San Francisco was to purchase machinery for a new saw mill. I had it shipped north by the A. C. T. company to St. Michael's, on the Bering sea, 60 miles north of the Yukon river and then from St. Michael's up the Yukon to Dawson City by the steamer Alice. This was in the spring of 1896.

I was out again in 1800 and went to San Francisco for practically the same purpose and under the same conditions. I left San Francisco about March 10 and went back home after purchasing this mill.

Nothing Grows There.

I had no commission to buy supplies for any one but myself, but had to take everything wanted. Nothing grows there—no provisions. I took in some blankets, tea and trading stuff, freighting over 1,000 pounds of supplies.

I reached my mill on Sixty Mile creek on June 24, I think. Nothing had occurred nor were any new big discoveries made until Aug. 24.

Upon the discovery of Bonanza creek, which is the Klondike, people came from all directions, traveling night and day, some with dogs towing their boats and others coming across the country afoot with packs on their backs, until about 400 claims were located. Many of the people should not have come.

Following the discovery of Bonanza creek, McCormack panned out with the help of his two Indians something like $24 or $25 to the pan. He took this gold and went down to Forty Mile and reported. Then the people began to come there like wildfire. There was no stopping them. The mouth of the Bonanza is 1½ miles from Dawson City.

I got down from Sixty Mile creek the day McCormack came down to Forty Mile to report and get supplies. I located the town site of Dawson and went back and got a raft of lumber to put up a cabin. Dr. A. Robinson, S. S. Ayres, John Whitney and I put up a house in four days. It was the first house in Dawson City, a log cabin, 12 by 14, with one room, only one floor, a door and two windows. The house faced the river, which was on the west.

We left after we got that done and went up to the sawmill. That consisted of a 125 horsepower engine and one 48 inch circular saw and one 52 inch, carriage, planer and matcher, which is a sawmill complete. Six days from the day we got down with the sawmill we had her running.

The first job turned out there by me was sawing lumber for sluice boxes for Bonanza creek. Robert Lowria got the first one. I charged him $130 per 1,000 feet. This was for a 12 by 14 box, 42 feet of lumber to the box. We got out several sets of sluice boxes of the same size, for which I charged the same—$130 per 1,000 feet. The same boxes in Arizona or New Mexico would probably cost $1.50. The lumber came from logs off the Thron Dinck river.

It is really not the Klondike district, but the Bonanza and the Gold Bottom mining districts where the gold is.

Not Called Klondike There.

The popular name here, however, seems to be Klondike, which is not generally known up there. At Dawson City we knew the places as Gold Bottom and Bonanza districts. When we turned out this lumber, there were hardly any people in the town, because the people ... up there at first with only four ... days' supplies, and after running around getting their outfits and getting them placed they were obliged to go back for more supplies and tools. Some of them were in bad shape. You can't get anything up there except what you take.

The first dwelling house in Dawson was erected for myself by me. The second was that of Dan Robinson. The third belonged to Robert Lowrie, the fourth to Theodore Anderson, the fifth to John Moffitt, the sixth to Charles Kimball, the seventh to A. J. Ferguson, the eighth to Charles Olsen.

THE NEW CITY.

Business and Domestic Matters In a Mining Town.

A month after the establishment of Dawson City I should judge there were probably in the vicinity of 500 people there. They had come from all quarters. I think there were 30 houses put up during the winter, which was last winter. Only two streets had been laid out, First avenue and Second avenue. First avenue was given up to business. On it were the stores of the A. C. T company and N. A. T. company of Chicago.

There was only one saloon during the winter, and the bartender was George Westbrook. The stock of the saloon consisted of whisky, beer, ale and about everything that is in other saloons. It was shipped in by the mouth of the river from St. Michael's. Everything was 50 cents a drink, no mixed drinks, and no water for a chaser. The saloon kept open all the time, night and day. I guess it did pretty well.

There was no restaurant during the winter, as there were no supplies in the country to run it. There was no gambling to speak of, but sometimes the men played poker. The bets were small. There was no faro. The men spent the winter on their claims, hauling supplies from all over the country and getting them there.

The thermometer ran down to 64 below, which was the coldest we had. It probably averaged about 20. We had to dress warm in flannels and furs. I cannot say the people suffered. There were no deaths all this time at Dawson City. We had no theater. Second avenue was the residence portion. My house was put upon First avenue. On Second avenue were the cabins of Winfield Ohler, Ed Parks, Dave Richards and Alex McDonald. They were all one room houses.

Mrs. Ferguson, wife of H. H. Ferguson, was the only woman there. She did her own sewing and cooking. She had no children. Mrs. Berry, from Fresno, was up on the creek with her husband on the claim he had located, No. 3 El Dorado. Mrs. Liffey and Mrs. Berry were the only women upon the claims. They picked up nuggets off the dump last winter, about $6,000 apiece as near as we could find out, besides attending to their household duties.

The women in the country who were there with their husbands devoted themselves to their own simple household duties and to looking on the dumps for stray nuggets. They did not, as has been reported, do sewing and cooking for the miners, and I don't believe any miners were given their meals at their houses, as has been stated in the newspapers. I saw these women quite often. They did not come to the town much. Mrs. Ferguson was the only one in the town.

All Swarmed to Dawson.

The character of the town was good. Every one attended to his business. There was no lawlessness. Men were on their claims working. While there were probably, when the winter closed down, 400 or 500 men and 3 women, at the opening of the season this spring every man in the Yukon country was there. The other camps were deserted.

Of the 1,500 men who were in the vicinity of Dawson City when the snow began to go off and left the country fit for operations, nine-tenths were hard working, industrious miners, of good character as far as I know, looking for claims and intent on earning a living. They came from all parts of the surrounding country. Circle City, 30 miles north from Dawson City, was almost deserted. They came up the river with dogs and sledges. From Juneau about the time I left probably 1,500 were coming in.

CLAIMS AND MEN.

A Practical Miner Who Is Many Times a Millionaire.

Reports of the richness of the gold diggings were going out all winter, but people did not believe them. Every mail carrier that went out took these reports with him, but people thought it was a fake or at least greatly exaggerated. They did not believe until people came out and showed the gold at Selvey's smelting office at San Francisco.

When they saw the gold poured out there and miners coming in with all they could carry in sacks on their backs, they realized that there was something back of the reports. Liffey had, I guess, 150 pounds on his back when he walked into the smelting room of Selvey & Co. I suppose that was worth $28,000.

When I left Dawson City on June 28, all was excitement. If you had been there and seen the tents, you would have thought there were 5,000 people encamped. The tents were set as thick as they could stand and leave barely room to walk between them. My mill was working night and day and employed 15 men. I pay these men $10 and $15 a day. Sawyers and engineers got $15, common laborers $10.

I have no trouble in getting men, except that they change almost every day. As soon as a man gets a little money he wants to quit and go prospecting, and we have to break in new men about every day.

Plenty of Room Left.

There are lots and lots of creeks there not prospected on that were not taken at the time I left. There were about 800 claims located in the Bonanza gold mining district.

I think Alexander McDonald was about the heaviest owner of claims. He is from Nova Scotia. I suppose he may be worth $4,000,000 or $5,000,000. He was there himself. He is a man about 45 years old, a practical miner, and has had experience in that country for years.

It was reported by the Montana man, Moss, that there were 2,000 graves in the place. I don't see how that could be, as we never had more than 1,500 men there. The first to die was Bert Stickney, who died on Lake le Barge while on his way in. The second death was C. G. Felch of Oregon, who died of heart disease. They found him dead in bed in the morning. He had sold out and had his money in three sacks under his pillow, which amounted to $12,340.

These are the only two graves in Dawson.

He was buried by the people there, and his money was turned over to the gold commissioner. The commissioner settled his funeral expenses, and I suppose the rest of his money will go to his people in Oregon. When a man dies there, his effects are turned over to the gold commissioner. This commissioner records claims and settles all mining disputes.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Uncle Allen's Advice.

"If you have any tears to shed over the sufferings of the destitute," observed Uncle Allen Sparks, "don't shed them until you have sent a bundle of food and clothing to the sufferers. And then," added Uncle Allen, as the idea grew upon him, "you won't need to shed them."—Chicago Tribune.

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[16-t-f] F. Robert.

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Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., Sept. 18, 1897. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on November 3, 1897, viz: Targe Evenson, H. E. No. 14187 for the E½ NE¼, Sec. 14, Town. 148 N., R. 48 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Bjorn Olson, Even Oftelie, Levi Sieenerson and John Sieenerson all of Climax, Minn.

[24-30] A. F. GEORGE, Receiver.

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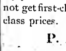

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

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Is there a "famine" in raw hides? There has been an increase of over thirty per cent, in the price of that article since the framing of the Dingley law.

THE JOURNAL acknowledges receipt of a complimentary to the Fosston fair that is to be held on Oct. 6th, 7th and 8th. This is the sixth annual event and promises to excel all previous efforts.

AND now cotton-seed has joined the procesion of the farm products which are advancing in price. Indeed it is pretty hard to find any article of farm production which has not advanced during the time that silver has been falling and the Dingley law going into operation.

SOME curiosity has been expressed to know how it was that ex-candidate Bryan failed to materialize at that Ohio silver camp meeting. The managers of the camp-meeting are not taking the public into their confidence, but there is a suspicion that McLean and Chapman concluded Mr. Bryan's price too high for the result they would get.

THOSE dreary and depressing statements showing the enormous number of business failures all over the country during the four years of the Cleveland administration are rapidly disappearing. The business failures during the second week of the present September were only 169, while those of the corresponding week of 1893 were 346, and they range in that vicinity during the corresponding week in each year of the Cleveland term.

THE Ohio Democrats who are running away from their silver platform have plenty of company now. Chairman Jones has recommended to the New York Democrats that they drop silver, and Senator Gorman is also engaged in the delightful occupation in his State of advising Maryland Democrats to perform the same act. The proposition to make something out of nothing was too thoroughly tested last year to make it a safe one this.

Postal Banks at Washington.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding of the treasury department at Washington was interviewed on the subject of postal-savings banks the other day by a Chicago Record correspondent. He said:

"I do not think the government ought to enter the banking business in competition with private parties, but the postal-savings bank need not do this. As I understand the purpose of the advocates of this system, it is to accommodate certain small depositors who could not in most cases reach banks and who dissipate their small earnings under present conditions. If this system reaches such people it will prove a great benefit to them. Postal savings banks open a way for insignificant deposits to accumulate and become of appreciable value to the depositors. In this way such banks are an incentive for economy and induce thrift. Self-respect accompanies the possession of a little money, and such a system, therefore, tends to better citizenship. It also tends to place considerable money at the disposal of the government which otherwise would be lost both to the government and the citizen. It seems to me that the plan ought to be worked out to great advantage to everybody concerned."

Third Assistant Postmaster-General Merritt said to the same correspondent:

"The people should be encouraged in habits of thrift and economy, and no better way of accomplishing that result can be devised than by offering them a perfectly secure and reliable savings bank, where small deposits can be placed at interest. The habit of economy once formed will rapidly grow and spread, and postal-savings banks will prove a success from the day they are established in this country."

Wise Men Know.

It is folly to build upon a poor foundation, either in architecture or in health. A foundation of sand is insecure, and to deaden symptoms by narcotics or nerve compounds is equally dangerous and deceptive. The true way to build up health is to make your blood pure, rich and nourishing by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

HILL'S NEW PLAN.

Will Change The St. Hilaire Branch Making it Run South to Mentor.

The following dispatch was floating about in the papers during the latter part of last week and the JOURNAL gives it for what it is worth. The man may know just exactly what Mr. Hill intends to do and he may not. The dispatch is as follows:

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 24.—One of the most prominent railroad men in the northwest, known to be close to President James J. Hill, gave out after being assured that his name would not be used.

"Mr. Hill has his plans matured for some very radical changes in the railroad map of Minnesota and it will be impossible for him to much longer keep the public in ignorance of the strategic moves he has planned and is about ready to carry out," he said. "It has been frequently intimated that he has purchased the old Duluth & Winnipeg road, and that he will use that as a link in the Fosston branch extension. I happen to know that he practically controlled this property for more than a year. There is a Duluth railroad man who might confirm this statement if he would. I refer to D. M. Philbin, general superintendent of the road."

"Although Mr. Hill has acquired the Duluth & Winnipeg he will not use that line to gain entrance to Duluth. For his purposes all of the road that will be used in making connection with Fosston will be that portion which lies between Deer river and Cloquet. From the latter point he will build to a connection with the eastern Minnesota and enter Duluth by way of Superior. His object in doing this will be to avoid the heavy grades encountered by the Duluth & Winnipeg on the Minnesota side of the line. The Duluth & Winnipeg tracks this side of Cloquet will be kept up for use when the short line through the corner of Wisconsin is out of order. Had this not been his intention, Mr. Hill would not have made such heavy expenditures in the building of elevated tracks into Duluth over Rice's point.

"Between Fosston and Deer river, the western terminus of the Duluth & Winnipeg in a direct line, lies Bemidji lake. The Fosston branch will start on the southern shores of this lake and here a town will be built. The townsite has been platted and is owned by Sam Hill, son-in-law of J. J. Hill, and a number of friends.

"The building of the Fosston branch line will make necessary some railroad changes out in Polk county too. The Great Northern has a branch running from Shirley, on the main line, to St. Hilaire from whence it extends northward to Thief River Falls and south to Red Lake Falls. With Fosston connected with Duluth, the line from Shirley to St. Hilaire would be useless. It will be taken up and the rails laid from Red Lake Falls to some point on the Fosston road, probably Mentor. Then the branch will be extended north from Thief River Falls through Marshall county, and thus become a valuable feeder to the Duluth line.

The Parades.

Commencing on Monday evening with the bicycle parade, were an interesting feature of the street fair. The bicycle parade formed at 8 o'clock on Main, in front of Hawkins & Co's., shop and was in charge of Will Olds as manager, and Frank Hawkins as marshal. The costumes were attractive in some cases, funny in others and handsome in other cases, and all creditable and adapted to the taste and capacity of the individual. The Misses McIntire wore lovely white costumes, one representing a snow storm being trimmed with silver spangles, the other representing night, being trimmed with little gold stars. Miss Matie Brown, representing Columbia, was attired suitable to the character she represented, and looked queenly in a lovely costume. The wheels were all nicely trimmed and all who participated are entitled to great credit for the way in which they took the part assigned to them.

On Tuesday at 2 o'clock the big parade formed on Ash street, and marched south to the Carman bridge thence along Broadway to Fifth, then to Main, along Main to Loring avenue, thence to Broadway, along Broadway to Fletcher, where it broke up. The parade was led by marshal Frank Creamer, followed by a large platoon of police under the leadership of Chief Gonyea, followed by the Hallock band. Mayor Brown and wife in a carriage, and then the city council in carriages, followed by the juvenile drum corp led by W. L. Palmer; then came Col. Cobham post, with something like seventy-five men in line, making a very imposing appearance, then the G. A. R. float representing a camp scene with a stand of arms on which were hung various and sundry chickens, ducks and geese, while in a wooden frame reposed a live grunter, squealing in a melodious voice nearly all the time, the product of a foraging expedition, a camp kettle, with John Wright acting as company cook, whose chief occupation seemed to be to make the pig squeal and to steal all he could from the suter's tent, that was right handy to him in charge of Judge Holt; who was not sharp enough to prevent John from stealing any amount of bread, tobacco and other stuff, which he passed to Uncle Sargent who sat near by on the ground and hid the stuff as fast as John could steal and hand it to him. Then came the Ada band, and a fine lot of musicians they are. This was followed by the juvenile fire department hauling a model hook and ladder truck, which the boys made themselves for practice, and they made a very creditable appearance. Next came little Trudie Wyatt, driving her pet dog, "Shot," hitched to a neat little dog-cart nicely decorated; then the Crookston Fire department in full force, followed by Hose Cart No. 4, and a hook and ladder truck, the boys made a fine appearance indeed. C. O. Strander mounted on a fine horse led the Halstad band and kept an eye out for trouble on the march—or to prevent it rather. Hirum Lodge, A. O. U. W., in a nicely decorated float; then the float of the Knights of Maccabees elicited many well deserved encomiums; this was followed by the McIntosh band; then came the new famous "Gilmore's Band" in a float armed with all sorts of unheard of instruments of torture supposed to be musical, then a crowd of monkeys on horseback, that some said were commercial travelers in disguise; and this idea was started in the fact that they were followed by a cay in which was seated Frank Gravel with a terribly fierce looking, live—dog—supposed to represent a fierce tiger, while Uncle Sam, in full regalia followed on foot proudly gazing upon the wonderful development of Crookston, as he walked, then three Indians came along in all the finery of war-paint and feathers, mounted on cow boy ponies; two Germans followed, one leading an innocent looking cub bear and the other playing on some wind instrument; then a circus outfit consisting of three women, rode along serenely gazing on the great pageant; two black representatives of some Oriental race, a Roman chariot, a clown on foot then a fierce looking bear in a cage, two country girls, gotten up regardless of expense, who evidently came to town to see the show and were bound to see it, an immigrant family driving a cow, the Crookston band, J. E. O'Brien Hardware Co's., float making a specialty of the celebrated steel range that they handle; the steam laundry, two wagons one containing a sample of their work, and the other containing the young lady operators; the dye works in a wagon, every wheel of which was painted a different color. The Austin-Loken Furniture Co., Larson Carpenter & Co's., display in a wagon that they offered as a premium for the best and largest display of horses, then came a display of the Minneapolis Brewery Co., Hamm's Brewery Co., a wagon hauling one of Brown's selects, a cigar that was eighteen or twenty feet long, Crawford's bakery exhibit; Archie McKinnon with that handsome coal black team of his hitched to a handsomely decorated carriage, and last a large tent on a wagon, containing a number of the early settlers of Crookston in '72.

In the evening the ladies parade of Japs and Uncle Sam's Bachelor girls and various and sundry other companies held the boards—on the streets until it was time to go to the Opera house, for "A Trip to Chinatown." These parades formed a very interesting feature of the week's entertainment and deserve a more minute description than our time and space will warrant, and were highly enjoyed by all who saw them. One man who came all the way from Maine to see them, said that he felt well repaid for the trip.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Card of Thanks.

We hereby wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to our neighbors, friends and acquaintances for the sympathy and many tokens of kindness shown us during the illness of our daughter, Inanda, as well as on her burial day.

H. JOHNSON,
MRS. H. JOHNSON.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Proceedings of the Board at a Special Meeting Held Sept. 15th, '97.

Board met pursuant to call and in the absence of the chairman, Anton Lindem, commissioner McArty was chosen chairman pro tem.

The petition of M. Rubendorf and others in a school matter was rejected, as was also that of Andrew Oberlin, and that of Gunsten Norris suffered the same fate.

Petition of Louisa Brabander in a school matter was granted also that of Iver E. Bjorge to form a new district, which will be No 238.

The following resolution offered by commissioner Thompson was on motion adopted:

Resolved, the auditor be and he is hereby instructed to draw his warrant on the Tabor ditch fund for $260 in favor of A. C. Rhinehart for the construction of a bridge on said ditch as per contract.

The following resolution was offered and on motion was laid over until the next meeting of the county board, pending further information:

Resolved, that the action of the State Board of Corrections and Charities had Sept. 9, 1897, by which the county jail of Polk county, was by said body designated as a district jail in conformity with the provision of section 29, chap. 157, gen. laws of 1893, be and the same is hereby approved by this board.

The petition of M. Guillckson agent for Chas. Anderson, asking for the construction of a bridge at a certain point over the Tabor ditch in the town of Northland, was on motion referred to Com. Thompson for investigation.

The proposal of the Office Specialty Manufacturing Co., of Rochester, N. Y., to furnish three steel cases containing 180 roller book shelves, delivered F. O. B., at Crookston, for the sum of $390, was on motion accepted and agreement entered into accordingly.

On motion the county auditor was instructed to cancel the assessment of a real estate mortgage against Eli Thillon in the town of Gentilly, it having been shown that such mortgage had been satisfied prior to May 1st 1897.

In compliance with the recommendation of assessor J. E. Harris, the assessment of Wm. Beck for 1896, on lot 3, block 2, C. M. Loring's addition to city of Crookston, was on motion reduced $75 said amount having been assessed for structures while there were no structures on said lot.

The petition of F. H. Mineau, et al, for a county ditch through towns Russia and Hammond, was withdrawn by petitioners, the route described therein being deemed impracticable.

In compliance with an application made by M. E. Kirsch, the assessments for the years 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897, on lot 2, block 4, Fletcher and Housten's addition to the city of Crookston, was on motion reduced for the years named to the same amount as lot 1 in the same block, was assessed, and the county auditor was instructed to issue a refunding order proportioned with said reduction.

The application of Louis Heunce for abatement of the taxes for the year 1890, on n½ s¼ and se¼ se¼, sec. 9, T 150, R 41 was on motion referred to Com Fortier for investigation.

The application of Andrew Steenerson, Norman Hanson and John Moore, for correction of 1897 assessment of personal property, were on motion laid over until next meeting of the Board.

ORDER APPOINTING VIEWERS IN DITCH PROCEEDINGS.

An order accepting petition and appointing viewers in the matter of the construction of a county ditch through the towns of Farley and Sandsville was made and adopted as follows:

In the matter of the petition of James Christenson, C. S. Richardson and others for a ditch in the county of Polk, State of Minnesota.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss

Whereas, a petition bearing date the 9th day of August 1897, signed by James Christenson C. S. Richardson, Jane Richardson, C. Wittensten, and John E. Ostrom praying for the establishment of a certain ditch in said county, the route which is more fully described in said petition, and a proper bond accompanying the same, have been filed with the county auditor of said county as by law required.

And whereas, it appears, by satisfactory proof to the board of county commissioners of Polk county, that at least thirty (30) days' notice of the pendency of said petition, and the time and place at which the same would be heard, has been given as required by law.

And whereas, said board has determined that the construction of such a ditch as proposed in said petition will be of public benefit or utility, or conducive to public health convenience or welfare;

Now, therefore, we, the board of county commissioners of said county at a regular session held this day, do hereby accept said petition, do hereby appoint Paul Sorenson, Ole A. Thorson and Adum Thompson, three resident freeholders of said county, not interested in the construction of said work and not kin to any parties interested therein, as viewers, and do specify the 23rd day of September 1897, at the county auditor's office as the time and place for said viewers to meet, preparatory to commencing duties as such viewers, as prescribed by law, and after completing their duties as such viewers to make and file their report with the county auditor of said county, on or before the first day of December 1897.

By the Board,
ANTHON LINDEM,
Chairman Board County Commissioners of Polk County.
Attest:
JOHN GLEASON,
County Auditor.

ORDER APPOINTING VIEWERS IN DITCH PROCEEDINGS.

An order accepting petition and appointing viewers in the matter of the construction of a county ditch through towns of Winger and Knute was made and adopted as follows:

In the Matter of the Petition of Stener S. Tweten, Peter Erikson, and others for a ditch in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss

Whereas, a petition bearing date the 9th day of June 1897, signed by Stener S. Tweten, Peter Erickson, Hans Hanson, Austin Lind, Ole A. Wik, Anders O. Viken, Lars Sjverson Olous Larson and others praying for the establishment of a certain ditch in said county the route of which is more fully described in said petition, and a proper bond accompanying the same have been filed with the county auditor of said county as by law required;

And Whereas, it appears, by satisfactory proof, to the board of county commissioners of Polk county that at least thirty (30) days' notice of the pendency of said petition, and the time and place at which the same would be heard, has been given as required by law;

And whereas, said board has determined the construction of such a ditch as proposed in said petition will be of public benefit or utility, or conducive to the public health, convenience, welfare;

Now, therefore, we, the the board of county commissioners of said county, at a regular session held this day, do hereby accept said petition, do hereby appoint E. E. Abbott, John W. Galloway and Joseph Laframboise, three resident freeholders of said county, and not interested in said proposed work, and not of kin to any parties interested therein, as viewers and do specify the 23rd day of September, 1897, at the county auditor's office as the time and place for said viewers to meet, preparatory to the commencing their duties as such viewers, as ascribed by law, and after completing their duties as such viewers to make and file their report with the county auditor of said county, on or before the first day of December 1897.

By the Board
ANTHON LINDEM,
Chairman Board County Commissioners of Polk County.
Attest:
JOHN GLEASON,
County Auditor.

ORDER APPOINTING VIEWERS IN DITCH PROCEEDINGS.

An order accepting petition and appointing viewers in the matter of the construction of a county ditch through towns of Russia and Hammond was made and adopted as follows:

In the Matter of the Petition of John Sims jr., W. S. Rattray and others for a ditch in the county of Polk, State of Minnesota.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk } ss

Whereas, a petition bearing date the 13th day of August, 1897, signed by John Sims jr., W. S. Rattray, James Dewar, Annie M. Silvester, Alex Dodds, Peter Flo, H. A. Totsly, Ole Nelson, T. J. Vatnedal, N. J. Jorgenson, G. W. Gustafson, Ole Olson jr., Stimus Aagaard, T. Navne, John Husty, Even H. Oftelle and Nels Haye, praying for the establishment of a certain ditch in said county the route of which is more fully described in said petition, and a proper bond accompanying the same, have been filed with the county auditor of said county, as by law required:

And whereas, it appears by satisfactory proof to the county commissioners of Polk county, that at least thirty (30) days' notice of the pendency of said petition, and the time and place at which the same will be heard, has been given as required by law:

And whereas, said board has determined that the construction of such ditch as proposed in such petition will be of public benefit or utility, or conductive to public health, convenience or welfare;

Now, therefore we, the board of county commissioners of said county at a regular session held this day, do hereby accept said petition, do hereby appoint J. D. Knuteson, Hans J. Johanneson and Chris Houston, three resident freeholders of said county, and not interested in the construction of said proposed work, and not of kin to any parties interested therein, as viewers, and do specify the 24th day of September, 1897, at the county auditor's office as the time and place for said viewers to meet, preparatory to commencing their duties as such viewers, as prescribed by law, and after completing their duties as such viewers, to make and file their report with the county auditor of said county, on or before the first day December, 1897.

Dated September 17, 1897.
By the Board,
ANTHON LINDEM,
Chairman Board County Commissioners of Polk county.
Attest:
JOHN GLEASON,
County Auditor.

ORDER APPOINTING VIEWERS IN DITCH PROCEEDINGS.

An order accepting petition and appointing viewers in the matter of the construction of a county ditch through the towns Hammond and Andover was made and adopted as follows:

In the matter of the Petition of H. C. Scribner, Joe. McMahon and others for a ditch in the county of Polk, State of Minnesota.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk } ss

Whereas, a petition bearing date the 10th day of August, 1897, signed by H. C. Scribner, Joe. McMahon, E. B. Scribner, N. B. Soper, G. N. Eastman, Lorenzo Miller, Nelson Miller, H. Galbraith, Alex Dodds, John H. Beroe, H. T. Johnson and others praying for a certain ditch in said county, the route of which is more fully described in said petition and proper bonds accompanying the same, have been filed with the county auditor of said county as by law required;

And whereas, it appears, by satisfactory proof, to the board of county commissioners of Polk county, that at least thirty (30) days' notice of the pendency of said petition and the time and place at which the same would be heard, has been given as required by law;

And whereas, said board has determined that the construction of such ditch as proposed in said petition will be of public benefit or utility, or conducive to the public health convenience or welfare;

Now, therefore, we, the board of county commissioners of said county, at a regular session held this day, do hereby accept said petition, do hereby appoint J. D. Knudson, Hans P. Johanneson and Chris Houston, three resident freeholders of said county, not interested in the construction of said proposed work, and not kin to any parties interested therein, as viewers, and do specify the 24th day of September 1897, at the county auditor's office, as the time and place for said viewers to meet, preparatory to commencing their duties as such viewer, as prescribed by law, and after completing their duties as such viewers to make and file their report with the county auditor of said county, on or before the first day of December, 1897.

Dated September 1897.
By the Board,
ANTHON LINDEM,
Chairman Board County Commissioners of Polk county.
Attest:
JOHN GLEASON,
County Auditor.

ORDER APPOINTING VIEWERS IN DITCH PROCEEDINGS

An order accepting petition and

Continued on page 6.

Keep Up Your Scott's Emulsion in Summer-time

What are your resources for the summer? Have you an abundance of health stowed away for the long, hot, depleting days, or does summer find you low in vitality, run down, losing flesh, and weak? Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil will give you the proper reserve force, because it builds up the system on a solid foundation. A tonic may stimulate; Scott's Emulsion not only "boosts," it sustains.

It is a wise precaution always to have at least a small bottle of Scott's Emulsion in the house. Unopened, it will keep indefinitely. Tightly corked, after using, kept in a cool place, it will remain sweet for weeks.

For sale by all druggists at ...50 Cents and $1.00

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

Rooms to rent. Inquire at the JOURNAL office.

Monday was a busy day with the fair managers,

Rev. H. P. Fisher preached at Ada on Sabbath day.

John Knudson was in from McIntosh on Friday.

The Crookston band for new beginners, are all right.

A. Munn went out Terrebonne way on a business trip Saturday.

The big saw-mill took a holiday for the parade on Tuesday.

The display of swine was not large, but good what there was of it.

James Campbell, an Ada old-timer was up to attend the street fair.

Attorney Street was down from Beltrami county on Saturday.

Wheat took a raise of one cent on Monday afternoon, reaching 80 cents.

W. Lemen was in from Angus to see the sights of the great street fair.

Comrade W. D. Carlton and wife came down from Warren to attend the fair.

E. E. Abbott, the Mentor justice of the peace, was in the city on Thursday last.

Frank Steelman was in from Mentor, viewing the great parade on Tuesday.

Congressman Frank M. Eddy says: "You have a great town here. Crookston has a brilliant future before her."

Hot? Well, if Wednesday was not hot enough for you, you must be hard to suit.

Comrade Gomer Evans was down from Angus to help the G. A. R. boys in the parade.

Wanted: a girl for general housework, apply to Mrs. A. E. McDonald, Jerome's addition.

W. T. Stear, teacher of stenography at the Crookston Normal school, will arrive next week.

The stock display was a large and fine one, showing that Polk county has some very fine stock.

The "Trip to China town" on Tuesday evening drew a big house and was thoroughly enjoyed.

Editor Knappen and wife of Fisher took the "Trip to China Town" with us on Tuesday evening.

Comrade John Wright came up from Ada on Tuesday, to join the boys in the great street parade.

The police force was doubled for the fare—but it was not necessary—everybody was quiet and peaceful.

A five room house, eligibly located for the business portion of the city, to rent. Inquire at the JOURNAL office.

In the art gallery, Miss Jennie Newland, had some fine samples of her own paintings that were awarded premiums.

Louis Fontaine entered two fine samples from his Brown Swiss herd, which attracted much attention from the farmers.

Ed. Lindstrom was up before judge Holt on Wednesday. The judge said $5 or five days. He had more days than dollars.

Louis Morin's display of cats elicited much interest and many encomiums. It showed that there is no lack of cats in the city.

Fred Brosseau did not do a thing on Saturday but to buy a Graphophone to entertain his customers during the street fair.

Jos. Lafrainboise had some very fine sheep on exhibition. W. D. Bailey and E. M. Bivins & Son also contributed in this line.

Among those who attend the street fair at Grand Forks this week is Professor J. C. Sathre, of the Crookston Normal school.

The display of tanned hides, made by the Crookston Tannery Co., was one of the finest in the city and was the center of attraction on Robert st.

L. I. Benoit had his English Hackney on exhibition together with three or four of his colts. They are fine animals, as handsome as pictures.

Ed. Ralston wore the star of a policeman during the street fair and we must admit that he looked awful swell—beat Jake Andrist for pretty.

Gilbert M. Walker, who has been in the city looking after matters in connection with the big lumber mill, left for his home in Minneapolis on Saturday.

The threatening weather all day Monday was enough to give the stoutest heart the blues, but everybody worked faithfully to get ready just the same.

As we go to press, we receive the report that the post office at Fisher had been burglarized last night. We were unable to ascertain the extent of the robbery.

Baldness is, either hereditary or caused by sickness, mental exhaustion, wearing tight-fitting hats, and by over-work and trouble. Hall's Renewer will prevent it.

J. M. and A. J. DeLauce had a fine four months Jersey bull calf in the stock show. This animal is a thoroughbred is eligible to registry, and is an exceptionally fine one.

The large display of honey that was made shows that Polk county's apiary interests are in good hands, and that we can make large quantities of that toothsome delicacy.

Monday morning, everybody who had thus far been unable to do so, was busy as bees fixing up their booths and decorating them and by noon all was ready for the big event,

John Homelvig came up from Twin Valley on Monday morning to act as one of the judges in the street fair and the first thing he did was to come in and set that subscription ahead.

Comrade A. Burnham brought in some fine samples of Scotch Fife, also some Blue Stem wheat, which took premiums. He also had some potatoes, corn, cabbage and onions on exhibition.

Jas. Strobie Jr., was in from Angus to attend the street fair. Says that threshing is nearly over in that vicinity—everybody threshed out of the shock. The yield was from ten to fifteen bushels per acre.

The large display of big pumpkins, squashes, melons, tomatoes, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds shows that Polk county is all right as a place to grow vegetables in. No finer anywhere.

Among the visitors at the street fair this week was George Lipscomb, of Sauk Centre. He was a former resident of the county, and said to our reporter: "Polk county is all right yet."

John McLean officiated at the marriage of F. T. Redmond and Miss Josephine E. Driscoll, on Saturday, Wonder if the genial judge will ever be one of the principal actors in such a contract?

Iver H. Mjoen, of Climax, was one of the judges at the street fair this week: Says that wheat about Climax will average about 16 bushels, and he knows of one crop that yielded 28 bushels per acre.

Jas. E. Greenhalgh was "one of the finest" added to the police force to do duty during the street fair. An evil-doer gazing on Jim's massive form would be quelled in a moment, without tackling him.

Andrew Elken retured from St. Paul very much encouraged after having had a thorough medical examination and being assured that the most he needs is a little extra care to come out all right.

Edward E. Mitchel, music teacher for the Crookston Normal school, arrived on Wednesday morning. He is a graduate of the Valparaiso conservatory of music, one of the leading institutions of the country.

The Great Northern display of grains and grasses, in the building adjoining the Merchant's bank was a subject of great interest during the fair. It was very artistically arranged, many flowers being made from wheat.

After gazing at the fine display of corn made, one could not with truth say that "Polk county is too far north to raise corn." There was a lot of corn fully matured that would be a full and thorough refutation of any such an idea.

Among the displays of corn Joseph Simpson showed a fair sample of corn, that was fully ripe about September 1st., and hard enough to grind. The ears were from nine to ten inches long and well filled. Mr. S. is of the opinion that, one year with another, Polk county is all right for corn.

As we go to press the sad news of the death of E. P. Pierce reaches us, which event occurred at 4 o'clock this morning. Mr. Pierce was one of the oldest members of the Polk county bar association, a genial upright man and a good citizen. A meeting of the bar association has been called to take appropriate action.

Frank H. Paul, whose arrival from Seattle was noted last week, resumed his journey to the east on Saturday morning. He will go to St. Louis to arrange with a steamboat captain to take charge of the new company's boat on the Yukon river, Alaska, then he will go on to Michigan for a visit to his old home.

Rev. Albert Whitcomb, the Congregational minister at Ada, preached two eloquent sermons in the Congregational church in this city on Sunday, in exchange with Rev H. P. Fisher. Mr. Whitcomb is one of those men who make friends with all whom they come in contact and have the knack of retaining them.

O. L. Hamery's boy feels proud to-day, and well he may for his exhibition of crayon work took the premium. The boy is mostly self-taught and will no doubt, develope into a fine artist if he will devote some time to study. This success should encourage him to greater efforts properly directed.

The police force was fully alive to the requirements of the situation and held the crowds in check in fine shape. Wednesday morning five of the light-fingered gentry arrived from Minneapolis, and before two o'clock the police had them all rounded up. They were a slick gang, but our police force was too active for them.

W. C. Andrew, representing the Wright, Barrett & Stilwell Co., of St. Paul, arrived and placed his handsome face on exhibition at the street fair early on Monday morning and was very much disappointed that he did not get first prize for beauty. Well, Andrew is one of the good boys anyhow though he don't wear the ribbon for beauty.

Sheriff Lawrence went to Casselton, N. D., last week after Wm. Todd, who is charged with the crime of rape, returning on Saturday morning with his prisoner who was held in the sum of $500 to the grand jury, A. D. Stephus and H. Steenerson as sureties. Mr. Todd emphatically denies the charge and says that he will be able to prove his innocence.

J. D. Ball came down from Argyle on Wednesday and took in the last day of the great street fair. He was one of the early settlers in this city coming in '78 and was for some years our leading photographer, also served as deputy sheriff under Frank Zurrucher. Mr. Ball sees many changes and improvements since the time he left here.

They tell a good one on Fred Hall. He was in Jerome's addition waiting to see the sham battle commence when the big quaker gun came galloping along, hauled up and "limbered" right forninst Fred. "Where are you going to shoot that gun?" said Fred. "Right here" said the cannoneer calmly. "Well, not much you don't" said Fred and off he rushed to find the police to ask that the wooden gun be not fired so near his house.

All day Monday the displays of stock, vegetables and grain were coming in and being placed on display, and by two o'clock the great street fair was nearly all ready. No one could look at the displays made without being impressed with the great resources of Polk county as the display would be very creditable to many an older county. And it could have been made far greater, if all who could have done so, would have taken hold of the matter and done all they could.

Patrolman Andrew saw two tough looking specimens trying to sell a fine gold watch, on Wednesday afternoon, near the Central house and quietly watched till they had made the sale and took the money then he took the pair into custody—watch and all, and took them to the police station, Upon a thorough search the money could not be found on them, but they could not account for the possession of the watch and were held.

Conspicuous among the gaily decorated stores was that of Fontaine & Anglim. That enterprising firm spared neither pains nor expense to make a great display—and they made it. The threshing machine and engine with a crew of men at work in the grocery window was a unique feature and elicited much attention. The high wind and dust on Monday prevented them carrying out their plan of a great display of goods outside but the big stores were veritable bowers of beauty.

Last week the JOURNAL mentioned the accident that had occurred to Loren, a son of J. D. Ball, formerly of this place, and we see by the Argyle Banner that the lad lived but two days after the sad event. He was a bright young lad and his death will be deeply deplored, and should be a warning to parents not to allow their boys to carry firearms. A boy about Loren's age was shooting at a bird with a rifle and in some unaccountable way hit young Ball, who was at work in the garden, instead of the bird.

Yesterday was a bright, warm lovely day and the street fair closed in a blaze of glory in the carnival of fire. A fort had been constructed in the river above the N. P. railroad bridge, was fully manned and equipped and its capture and reduction was attempted by a large land force divided and placed each side of the river, the force on the south side under command of Gen. Decker, and the force on the north side in Dobson's grove, under commander Gleason, of Col. Colburn Post No. 90, both fully armed with Enfield rifles and supported each by a battery of six pound Parrotts, and these land forces were supported by a fleet of gun boats on the river, under command of commodore Converette. The attack was opened promptly at 8 o'clock by the land forces and the roar of musketry, the booming of cannons and the flash of fire works was terrific and realistic. Soon the fleet moved up the river to the support of the land forces and although the defence was stubborn and spirited the fort soon struck its colors and was evacuated, its troops pluckily setting a fuse to the magazine and and blowing it up before yielding, and the fort took fire and went up in a blaze of glory. Thus ended Crookston's first, successful street fair.

Cash for Oats.

Highest price paid for the new crop of oats. First to arrive will receive the best prices.

CROOKSTON OAT MEAL MILL.

While in the city last week Frank H. Paul secured some subscribers to stock in the Alaska Grub Stake, Trading & Transportation Co., in which company Dr. M. Van Dyke, a former resident of this city, is largely interested. This company is made up of some of the leading business men of Seattle, and they intend to open a trading post at Dawson city early in the spring; they are also building a boat at the cost of $13,000 to run on the Yukon river, between St. Michaels and Dawson, to transport their own goods also do business for others. They intend to to put at least 16 prospectors in the field as early in the spring as men can get in, starting from Seattle in February. The shares in the company will be limited to 2000 at $50 a share which will create a fund of $100,000 to operate upon. The company, being composed of thorough business men and having money enough, will without a doubt do a rattling good business from the start. They have offered to send a Crookston man as one of the prospectors if Crookston takes $2000 worth of stock, and the name of C. P. Cahoon has been suggested as a good man to send. If there is any money to be made in Alaska—and of that, there can be no question, we would bank on this company to make a lot of it as takes capital in a a gold country to make money, as well as push and energy, and they have lots of it. If you want a share in this company, talk with C. P. Cahoon.

An attempt was made on Sunday night to rob a train on the Northern Pacific, between Glyndon and Moorhead. It is thought that the robbers boarded the train at Glyndon, getting on to the blind baggage. Two miles west, near the bridge across the South Buffalo river one of the robbers crawled over the tender and ordered the engineer to stop the train. He promptly complied and when the robber had cut off (as they supposed) the express and mail cars, they ordered him to run along to the next switch, within about three miles from Moorhead when they obliged him to stop, get off the engine and with the conductor and train-men sit down on the grass a few rods away, while the robbers proceeded to go through the express and mail cars, but to their chagrin they found that they had made a mistake and left the express car back with the train. However they went through the mail car finding very little to reward them, however, and then they ordered the train crew to get into the mail car, after relieving them of what money they could find on their persons. They got $25 from the conductor, but he saved his watch by letting it slip down his pantaloons. The engineer had $40, but as soon as he seated himself in the grass after having been ordered off the engine he secreted it in the grass and thus they did not see it and after they had gone he recovered it. The train crew went to Moorhead as soon as possible and the sheriff at once started several posses after the robbers. It is thought they will be overhauled.

A LITTLE SUFFERER

Face, Hands and Arms Covered With Scrofulous Humors—How a Cure Was Effected.

"When five years old my little boy had scrofula on his face, hands and arms. It was worst on his chin, although the sores on his cheeks and hands were very bad. It appeared in the form of red pimples which would fester, break open and run and then scab over. After disappearing they would break out again. They caused intense itching and the little sufferer had to be watched continually to keep him from scratching the sores. We became greatly alarmed at his condition. My wife's mother had had scrofula and the only medicine which had helped her was Hood's Sarsaparilla. We decided to give it to our boy and we noted an improvement in his case very soon. After giving him four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla the humor had all been driven out of his blood and it has never since returned." WILLIAM BARTZ, 416 South Williams St., South Bend, Indiana.

You can buy Hood's Sarsaparilla of all druggists. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills: easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

CROCKERY

We are now busy unpacking the largest consignment of Fancy and Plain Crockery ever received in this city

Special Drives For Next Week

Watch for Them

Groceries

The best that money can procure at the lowest prices. Remember these goods are not old stale stuff purchased for the purpose of giving "cheap" bargains.

Slocum's Grocery.

HALF FARE on NORTHERN PACIFIC TO Grand Forks Street Fair

Sept. 29-30. Oct. 1, 1897.

Good Attractions Large Premium No Entries To Pay

The chief attraction in the way of Amusement is

Dr. Carver's Diving Horses

"Cupid" and "Powder Face," two horses that dive into a tank of water from a platform 32 feet high. Worth your while to see this alone.

For further information call on your N. P. Agent, or write to CHAS. S FEE, G. P. & T. A. St. Paul, Minn.

PRINTING

Of Every Description done at this Office. City Styles at Lowest Prices.

KLONDIKE GOLD

Chilkat Gold Mining and Transportation Co.

Organized under the laws of West Virginia.

Capital Stock $5,000,000.

Divided in 500,000 shares of $10.00 each, fully paid and non-assessable, of which 200,000 shares are now offered for subscription at 10 per cent. of their face value.

The subscription list of this company will be offered on August 27. 1897 and the right to close same without notice is hereby expressly reserved by the company.

OFFICERS

President, F. H. GRISWOLD, President Griswold Storage & Warehouse Co., Chicago.

Vice-Pres., GEO. W. PHALIN, President and Gen'l Mgr. Phalin Warehouse & Furniture Co., Chicago.

Second Vice-Pres., HON. H. J. TONER, Counselor at Law, Chicago.

Sec'y and Treas., F. A WHEELER, Sec'y Colorado Mining Co. Formerly Dawson city, N. W. Ter.

DIRECTNOS.

WM. C. ROSS, Sec'y Interstate Building and Loan Ass'n, Chicago.

S. C. BROWN, Ex-Postmaster, Henry, Ill.

W. C. GRISWOLD, Lumber Merchant, Chicago.

CHAS. H. SEIG, President Chas. H. Seig Mfg. Co., Kenosha, Wis.

M. M. FREEMAN, Hay Commission Merchant, Chicago.

L. W. WESTON, Grain Commission Merchant, Chicago.

R. P. TOBY, with National Bank of Republic.

R. M. BROWN, of Brown, Lewis Cycle Co., Chicago.

MARTIN SIEG, Sec'y Chas. H. Sieg Mfg. Co., Kenosha, Wis.

The chief object of the company is to carry on a general trade and develop the gold fields of British North America and Alaska including especially the Klondike district and others equally as rich.

While other companies are trying to locate claims in the gold regions, the officers of this company, being ahead of them all, has secured options on the most promising properties to be obtained.

The personel of the Board of Directors and officers is such as to warrant beyond question prudent, yet energetic management, which will bring to the company success. All the gentlemen interested are prominent and successful in commercial and manufacturing circles: have had mining and commercial experience and possess well known ability in buying and selling and the appointment of responsible and competent men to act as agents and managers. The officers are all active, successful, selfmade, hard working business men who devote all their time to the success of the company. There is no dead timber in the company—no bank nor railroad president, no useless politicians with high sounding names

A few weeks since we let the contract for five river steamers of about 100 tons each, also two small steamers drawing only 15 inches of water when loaded, for transportation of supplies in small streams.

In addition we have under construction one, and have an option on two other ocean steamers which will ply between Seattle and Alaska points.

Further, it is our intention to fill up and maintain already established stores and build new trading stations for the sale and distribution of supplies that will be required to in part, supply the enormous demand in this region.

It is the intention of the company to engage at least 200 men owning or representing 1000 shares of stock each to be ready to start March 15th 1898 with our first expedition for the gold field of the Northwest. These men will receive free transportation, supplies and tools for one year, also a precentage of the findings.

Shares, par value, $10.00 each; For sale for a Limited time at $1.00 each.

Chilkat Gold Mining and Transportation Co.,

Suite 1401-2-3-4 Manhattan Building, Chicago.

Subscription for stock can be taken at the office of this paper

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC

Has made an Excursion rate of

ONE FARE for the Round Trip,

For all Points Between Winnipeg Junction and Grand Forks to

Crookston Street Fair

Which will be Held

SEPT. 27, 28, & 29.

Jugglers, Acrobats, Balloon Ascensions, Fire Carnival, Band Tournament, Parades, Young Ladies' Drills, are a few of the Close of the 19th Century features that will be seen.

A Good Chance for a Good Time

Take it in via The Northern Pacific

Call on our Agents. CHAS. S. FEE, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Proceedings of the Board at a Special Meeting Held Sept. 15th, '97.

Continued from page 4.

appointing viewers in the matter of the construction of a county ditch through towns of Onstad and Russia was made and adopted as follows:

In the matter of the petition of E. L. Stowe and others for a ditch in the county of Polk State of Minnesota.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk } ss

Whereas, a petition bearing date the 31st day of August 1897, signed by E. L. Stowe, O. S. Johnson, Ben Geroux, John Geroux, Ed. Carvo, T. Derosiers, M. Cornelius, A. Derosiers, Ben Shapins, J. J. Urness, C. O. Haglie, J. Loveland, J. O. Espe, Tom Lee, T. H. Bjoin, and O. Simmons praying for the establishment of a certain ditch in said county, the route of which is morefully described in said petition, and a proper bond accompanying the same, have been filed with the county auditor of said county as by law required;

And whereas, it appears, by satisfactory proof to the board of county commissioners of Polk county, that at least thirty (30) days' notice of the pendency of said petition, and the time and place at which the same would be heard, has been given as required by law;

And whereas, said board has determined that the construction of such ditch as proposed in said petition will be of public benefit or utility, or conducive to the public health, convenience, or welfare;

Now, therefore, we, the board of county commissioners of said county at a regular session held this day, do hereby accept said petition, do hereby appoint J. D. Knudson, Hans P. Johanneson and Chris Houston, three resident freeholders of said county, not interested in the construction of said proposed work and not kin to any parties interested therein, as viewers, and do specify the 24th day of September 1897, at the county auditor's office as the time and place of said viewers to meet, preparatory to commencing their duties as such viewers, as prescribed by law, and after completing their duties as such viewers to make and file their report with the county auditor of said county, on or before the first day of December 1897.

Dated September 16th, 1897.

By the Board,
ANTHON LINDEM.
Chairman board county commissioners of Polk county.

Attest:
JOHN GLEASON,
County Auditor.

On motion board adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m.

Sept. 17th 1897.

Board met pursuant to adjournment with all members present except Com. Thompson.

ORDER APPOINTING VIEWERS IN DITCH PROCEEDINGS.

An order accepting petition and appointing viewers in the matter of the construction of a county ditch through the towns of Russia, Hammond and Fairfax was made and adopted as follows:

In the matter of the petition of P. H. Wermnger, Alex Duval and others for a ditch in the county of Polk, State of Minnesota.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss

Whereas, a petition bearing date the 24th day of July 1897, signed by P. H. Wermager, Alex Duval, Anthony St. George, G. W. Eastman, H. C. Scribner, John Sims, Jr., Lorenzo Miller, Louis Duval, J. E. O'Brien, Telesphore Generoux and others praying for the establishment of a certain ditch in said county, the route of which is morefully described in said petition, and a proper bond accompanying the same, have been filed with the county auditor of said county as by law required;

And whereas, it appears by satisfactory proof to the board of county commissioners of Polk county, that at least thirty (30) days notice of the pendency of said petition, and the time and place at which the same would be heard, has been given as required by law;

And whereas, said board has determined that the construction of such ditch as proposed in said petition will be of public benefit or utility, or conducive to the public health, convenience or welfare;

Now, therefore, we, the board of county commissioners of said county, at a regular session held this day do hereby accept said petition, do hereby appoint Geo. A. Ralph, Joseph Sauve and Frank J. Cernonsek three resident freeholders of said county, and not interested in the construction of said proposed work, and not of kin to any parties interested therein, as viewers, and do specify the 24th day of September, 1897, at the county auditor's office as the time and place for said viewers to meet, preparatory to commencing their duties as such viewers to make and file their report with the county auditor of said county, on or before the first day of December 1896.

Dated September 16, 1867.

By the Board.
ANTHON LINDEM,
Chairman board county commissioners of Polk county.

Attest:
JOHN GLEASON,
County Auditor.

Articles of stipulation in the cases of F. J. Duffy and H. E. Ives vs. the board of commissioners of Polk county, were submitted and approved as follows:

DISTRICT COURT, Polk County. } ss

STATE OF MINNESOTA, Fourteenth Judicial District.

F. J. Duffy, Plaintiff,
vs.
The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Polk, Defendants.

It is hereby stipulated by and between parties to the above entitled action, that the same be and is hereby settled by plaintiff being paid the sum of One Hundred and Twenty-nine Dollars and Eighty-eight cents ($129.88) by defendents. This stipulation being subject to approval by the defendants, the board of county commissioners of Polk county.

Dated August 20, 1897.

DE FORREST BUCKLEN,
A. A. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
WILLIAM WATTS,
Defendants' Attorney.

The foregoing settlement is hereby approved by order of the board of county commissioners of the county of Polk, defendants above named.

Dated Sept. 17, 1897.

ANTHON LINDEM,
Chairman Board of County Commissioners.

Attest:
JOHN GLEASON,
Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT, Polk County } ss

STATE OF MINNESOTA. Fourteenth Judicial District.

H. E. IVES, Plaintiff,
vs.
Board of County Commissioners of the County of Polk, Defendants.

It is hereby stipulated by and between the parties to the above entitled action, that the same be and is hereby settled by plaintiff being paid the sum of One Hundred and Twenty Dollars and Sixty Cents (120.60) by the defendant. This stipulation being subject to approval by the defendant, the board of county commissioners of Polk county.

Dated August 20th, 1897.

A. A. MILLER,
DE FORREST BUCKLEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
WILLIAM WATTS,
Defendants' Attorney.

The foregoing settlement is hereby approved by order of the board of county-commissioners of the County of Polk, defendants above named.

Dated September 17, 1897.

ANTHON LINDEM,
Chairman Board of County Commissioners.

Attest:
JOHN GLEASON,
Clerk.

The application of Miller and Foote, et al, and Archibald McKinnon and Alex McKinnon, for correction of personal property assesment for 1897, was on motion laid over until the next meeting of the County Board.

Moved and carried that the county Auditor be instructed to draw his warrant in favor of J. L. Lusian for (50.50) in payment of claim for papering and kalsomining in sheriff's residence, as per contract.

The following communication from R. J. Montague, city attorney of the city of Crookston, was received and read, and in compliance with the suggestion contained therein, Com. Fortier was on motion appointed a committee of one to confer with the city authorities relative to the case of Pat Connors with full power to act in the matter.

County Commissioners Polk County
Gentlemen:

In the matter of support of Pat Connors, the resolution of the City Council is not full or explicit enough to authorize final action. If you will authorize your attorney or some person to act in the matter we will try and have full authority from the city vested in some one and meet your representative with a view to selling the Pat Connors estate as follows: County to stand what bills it has paid and city to relieve the county of further expense.

Respectfully
R. J. Montague,
City Attorney.

On motion Com. Fortier, as chairman of the committee on jail, was instructed to purchase cots, etc., for use of county jail, as deemed necessary by him.

A petition was presented by H. C. Scribner, asking to be detached with his land, the n w ¼ Sec 34, T 149, R 47, from school district No 26 and attached to district No. 68, and on motion a hearing was granted upon said petition for next meeting of the County Board, Oct. 18th, 1897 all expenses of posting notices, etc., to be borne by petitioner.

The application of E. J. Hodgson, through his attorney, De Forest Bucklen asking for correction of assessment and abatement of taxes for the years of 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896, on the ground of excessive assessment, was considered on motion the said assessments and taxes were reduced and abated 25 per cent from date of sale, if paid within thirty days from the date thereof, subject to the approval of the state auditor.

The following resolution, offered by Commissioner McArty, was on motion adopted:

Resolved, That in compliance with the request of Dr. W. O. Tessier his lease from the commissioners of Polk county, conveying to him the management of the county hospital, be and the same is hereby canceled, and the hospital ordered closed, and Commissioner Fortier, as chairman of the hospital committee, is hereby instructed to take an inventory of all property in the hands of Dr. Tessier under the condition of said lease and receive the same on behalf of Polk County.

The following agreement between school districts Nos. 137 and 237, covering a division of assets between the said districts, was submitted and approved by the board:

Crookston, Minn., Sept. 17, 1897.

It is hereby agreed between Chris Haugen, representative of district No. 137, and John A. Widnes, representative of district No. 237, that the school apparatus formerly belonging to district No. 137 shall be divided between the above mentioned districts as follows: District No. 237 to take the reading chart; district No. 137 to take the maps, globe and text books; the money now on hand to be divided equally between said districts. The apportionment and delinquent taxes also to be equally divided.

Signed:
CHR. HAUGEN,
JOHN A. WIDNESS.

The application of Dr. A. A. Just for correction of personal property assessment was on motion laid over until next meeting of the County board.

The petition of Ole O. Vattendahl, Jr., Herman Schultze, Simon C. O. Skognes and Samuel C. Ormiston, to be detached from certain school districts and attached to others, were on motion laid over until the next meeting of the county board, pending the filing of proof of posting notices of hearing.

The petition of Pouly C. Paulson, et al, for the formation of a school district to be composed of sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, T 149 R 39, was on motion laid over until next meeting of the county board, pending the filing of proof of posting notices of hearing.

The auditing board submitted the following report which on motion was adopted and ordered published:

To the honorable Board of Commissioners of Polk Co.

The undersigned constituting the board of Auditors of Polk county, respectfully report that we have visited the office of the treasurer of Polk county without having given previous notice; that we have examined his books and accounts, and that we have counted the cash and vouchers found in his possession, and also ascertained the amounts deposited in the different county depositories, and found the following as shown at the close of business, Sept. 17th, 1897.

Paper money	$ 295.00
Silver, nickles and pennies	6.30
Township orders	44.00
School	62.50
Expense bills against Co.	8.50
Bank drafts and checks, express and money orders	453.94
School bond and interest	2000.00
Deposit 1st Nat. Bank of Crookston	15,374.13
Merchant's Nat. Bank of Crookston	13,546.84
Deposit Scandia-Am. Bank of Crookston	14,776.35
Deposit 1st Nat Bank of East Grand Forks	6,333.82
Deposit Citizens bank of McIntosh	3,482.03
Deposit Bank of Fisher	4,477.59
" Bank of Fosston	2,152.42
" State Bank of McIntosh	1,577.30
Deposit Fertile State bank	3,127.93
" Polk County bank	1,708.98
To bal	2.60
Total	$69,430.23
Total as shown by treasurer's books	$69,430.23

ANTHON LINDEM,
Chairman Board County Commissioners of Polk County.
JOHN GLEASON,
County Auditor.
JOHN VIG,
Clerk of Court.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

THE LOVE OF THE PRINCE OF GLOTTENBERG

BY ANTHONY HOPE, AUTHOR OF THE PRISONER OF ZENDA, ECT. ECT.

[Copyright, 1897, by the Au:

It was in the spring of the ; Ludwig, prince of Glottenberg, . courting the Princess Osra, for his .. ther had sought the most beautiful lady of a royal house in Europe and had found none to equal Osra. Therefore the prince came to Strelsau with a great retinue and was lodged in the White palace, which stood on the outskirts of the city where the public gardens now are, for the paloce itself was sacked and hurned by the people in the rising of 1848. Here Ludwig staid many doys, coming every day to the king's palace to pay his respects to the king and queen and to make his court to the princess. King Rudolf had received him with the utmost friendship and was, for reosons of state then of great moment, but now of vanished interest, as eager for the match os was the king of Glottenberg himself, ond he grew very impatient with his sister when she hesitated to occept Ludwig's hand, alleging thot sho felt for him no more than a kindly esteem, and, what was as much to the purpose, thot he felt no more for her, for, altbough the prince possessed most coorteous ond winning manners and was very accomplished both in learning and in exercises, yet he was a grave and pensive young man, rathor stately than jovial, and seemed in the princess' eyes (occustomed os they were to cotch ond check ardent glances) to perform his wooing more as a doty of his station than on the impulse of any passion. Finding in herself ulso no such sweet ashamed emotions as had before now crossed her heart on account of lesser men, she grew grave and troubled, and she said to the king:

"Brother, is this love? For I had as lief he wero away as here, and when he is here and kisses my hand as though it were u statue's hand, and—I feel as though it were. They soy you know what lovo is. Is this love?"

"There are many forms of love," smiled the king. "This is such love as a prince and u princess muy most properly feel."

"I do not call it love ot all," said Osra with a pout.

When Prince Ludwig came next day to see her and told her with grave courtesy that his pleasure lay in doing her will, she hroke out:

"I had rather it lay in watching my face," and then, ashamed, she turned away from him.

He seemed grieved and hurt at her words, ond it was with a sigh that he said, "My life shall ho given to giving you joy."

She turned round on him with flushed cheek and tremhling lips.

"Yes, hut I hod rather it were spent in getting joy from me."

He cast down his eyes for a moment and then, taking her hand, kissed it, but she drew it uway sharply, and so thot afternoon they parted, he hack to his palace, she to her chamher, where she sot asking again, "Is this love?" and crying, "He does not know love," and pausing now and again before her mirror to ask her pictured face why it would not unlock the door of love.

On another doy she would he merry or feign merriment, rallying him on his somber air and formal compliments, professing that for her part she soon grew weary of such wooing and loved to be easy and merry, for thus she hoped to sting him, so that he woold either disclose more warmth or forsake altogether his pursuits. But he made many apologies, hlaming nature that had made him grave, hut assuring her of his deep affection and respect.

"Affection and respect!" murmured Osra, with u little toss of her head. "Oh, that I had not been born o princess!" And yet, though she did not love him, she thought him a very noble gentleman and trusted to his honor and sincerity in everything. Therefore when he still persisted and Rudolf and the queen urged her, telling her (the king mockingly, the queen with a touch of sadness) that she must not look to find in this world such love as romantic girls dreamed of, ut last sho yielded, and she told her hrother thut she would marry Prince Ludwig, yet for u little while she would not huve the news proclaimed. So Rudolf went, alone and privately, to the White palace and said to Ludwig:

"Cousin, you hove won the fairest lady in the world. Behold, her brother soys it!"

Prince Ludwig bowed low, and taking the king's hand pressed it, thonking him for his help and opproval and expressing himself as most grateful for the boon of the princess' fovor.

"And will you not come with mo and find her?" cried the king, with a merry look.

"I hove urgent business now," answered Ludwig. "Beg the princess to forgive me. This afternoon I will crave the honor of waiting on her with my humble gratitude."

King Rudolf looked at him, a smile curling on his lips, and he said in one of his gusts of impatience:

"By heaven, is there onother man in the world who would talk of gratitude und business and the afternoon when Osra of Strelsau sat waiting for him?"

"I mean no discoortesy," protested Ludwig, taking the king's arm and glancing at him with most friendly eyes. "Indeed, dear friend, I am rejoiced and honored. But this business of mine will not wait."

So the king, frowning and grumbling and laughing, went hack alone and told the princess that the happy wooer was most grateful and wonld come after his business was transaoted that afternoon. But Osra, having given her hand, wonld now admit no fault in the man she had chosen, and thanked the king for the message with great dignity. Then the king came to her, and, sitting down hy her, stroked her hair, saying softly:

"You, have had many lovers, Sister Osra, and now comes a husband."

"Yes, now o husband," she murmured, catching swiftly ot his hand, and her voice was half caught in a sudden sob.

"So goes the world—our world," soid tho king, knitting his hrows ond seeming to fall for a moment into a sad reverie.

"I am frightened," she whispered. "Should I be frightened if I loved him?"

"I have heeo told so," said the king, smiling again. "But tbe fear has a way of being mastered then." And he dre : her to him and gove her a hearty brother's kiss, telling her to take heart. "You'll thow the fellow oot," said the king, "though I grant yon he is icy enongh," for the king himself had been by no means what he called an icy man.

But Osra was not satisfied and songht to ossuago the pain of her heart hy odorning herself most carefully for the prince's ooming, hoping to fire him to love, for she thought that if he loved she might, although since he did not she could not. And surely he did not, or all the toles of love were false. Thos she came to receivo him very magnificently arrayed. There was a flush on her cheek and an uncertain, expectant, fearful look in her eyes, and thus she stood before him as he fell on his knee and kissed her hand. Then he rose and declared his thanks and promised his devotion, hut as he spoke the flush foded, and the light died from her eyes, and when at last he drew near to her and offered to kiss her cheek her eyes were dead and her face pale and cold as she suffered him to touch it. He was content to touch it hut once and seemed not to know how cold it was, and so, after more talk of his father's pleasure and his pride, he took his leave, promising to come again the next day. She ran to the window when the door was closed on him, and thence watched him mount his horse and ride owoy slowly, with his head bent and his eyes downcast, yet he was a nohle gentleman, stately and handsome, kind and true. The tears came suddenly into her eyes and hlurred her sight as she leaned watching from behind the hanging curtains of the window. Though she dashed them angrily uway, they came again and ran down her pale, cold cheeks, mourning the golden vision that seemed gone without fulfillment.

That evening there oame a gentleman from the Prince of Glottenberg, carrying most humhle excuses from his master, who, so he said, was prevented from waiting on the princess the next day by a very urgent affair that took him from Strelsau and would keep him ahsent from the city all doy long, and the gentleman delivered to Osra a letter from the prince, full of graceful and profound apologies, and pleading an engagement that his honor would not let him hreak, for nothing short of that, said he, should havo kept him from her side. There followed some lover's phrases, scantily worded and frigid in an assumed passion. But Osra smiled grociously and sent hack u message, readily accepting ull that the prince urged in excuse, and she told what had passed to the king with her head high in tho uir and a careless haughtiness, so that even the king did not rally her nor yet venture to comfort her, hut urged her to spend the doy in riding with the queen and him, for they were setting out for Zenda, where the king was to hunt in the forest, and she could ride some part of the way with them and return in tho evening. And she, wishing that she had sent first to the prince to bid him not come, agreed to go with her brother. It was hetter far to go than to wait at home for u lover who would not come.

Thus the next morning they rodo out, the king and queen with their retinue, the princess uttended by one of her guard, named Christian Hantz, who was greatly uttoched to her and most jealous in praiso and odmiration of her. This fellow had taken on himself to be very angry with Prince Ludwig's coldness, but dared say nothing of it, yet, impelled hy his anger, he had set himself to watch the prince very closely, and thos he had, as he conceived, discovered something that hrought u twinkle into his eye and u triumphant smile to his lips as he rode behind the princess. Some 15 miles she accompanied him and her hrother, and then, turning with Christian, took another road hack to the city. Alone she rode, her mind full of sad thoughts, while Christian hehind still wore his malicious smile. But presently, although sho had not commanded him, he quickened his pace and came up to her side, relying on the favor which she always showed him for excuse.

"Well, Christian," said she, "have yon something to say to me?"

For answer he pointed to a small house that stood among the trees some way from the road, and he said:

To Be Continued.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President. WM. ANGLIM, Vice President. J. W. WHEELER, Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

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CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital $100,000.

General Banking Business Transacted.

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N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

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LEGAL BLANKS

A large Assortment always in stock at the

JOURNAL OFFICE.

Aug Gustafson,

Carriage, Sign and House Painter.

All Kinds of Transfer Designs in Connection.

Leave orders at Munn's Carriage Shop.

CROOKSTON, -- MINN.

RED RIVER VALLEY

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED

FARMS

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME

AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE

E. M. WALSH,

Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

GOOD FARMING LAND FOR SALE.

I will sell on easy terms the following described lands at prices set opposite each tract.

Description	Sec	Twp.	Rge	per acre
Ne¼	20	148	44	$6.25
Sw¼	22	148	45	7.50
Sw¼	29	150	43	5.00
E½ Se¼ and E½ Ne¼	28	150	42	5.00
S½ Nw¼ and lot 4	4	151	43	5.00
Lot 1	5	151	43	5.00
Nw¼	15	152	44	6.00
E½ Se¼, Sw¼ Se¼ and Se¼ Sw½	34	152	43	5.00
W½ Nw¼ and W½ Sw¼	22	152	45	5.00
E½ Nw¼ and E½ Sw¼	22	152	45	5.00
Se¼	30	152	46	5.00
Sw¼	2	153	45	5.00
Ne¼	10	150	45	10.00
S½ Nw¼ and lots 3 and 4	4	153	48	7.00

For further particulars write to

E. G, HOLMES, Detroit, Minn.

SCANDIA-AMERICAN BANK,

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital $50,000. Surplus and undivided profit $30,000

Transacts a General Banking Business. Steamship Tickets bought and sold at lowest rates...

Special attention to Collections. County, Town and School Orders bought

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. HENDRICKSON.........President. H. STEENERSON.........Vice President
E. P. PIERCE.........2d Vice President. L. ELLINGTON.........Cashier

1877. 1897.

The Polk County Journal

Established May 1st, 1877,

Is Better than ever For 1897.

Now is the Time To Subscribe

We are adding New Features for 1897 which will make the JOURNAL more valuable than ever before.

Established in the interest of the people of Polk County the JOURNAL will endeavor for the coming year to make itself more of a

Household Necessity

Than Ever Before.

The JOURNAL is read each week in many families, and in order to place it in

Every Family

In Polk County, we are prepared to offer greater inducements than ever.

You Want it,
Your Family Wants it,
Everybody Wants it.

IT WILL PAY YOU

To call at this Office and and see what we are prepared to do for you.

Polk County Journal,

Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.

The N. P. has concluded to maintain a regular ticket office at Freeman and have stationed a permanent agent there in the person of A. Booth. This will be a great accommodation to people traveling on that line.

While assisting in driving fence posts yesterday Donald Bain was struck on the hand by a heavy sledgehammer sustaining a severe compound fracture of the third finger on the left hand. Dr. Leslie was called on to dress the injured member and it is thought he will be able to save the injured digit.

The dedication of the new Norwegian Lutheran church, of Bygland will occur on Sunday, Oct. 3. There will be several clergymen present from different parts of the county. This church was commenced several years ago but owing to hard times was not completed until this year. On Monday, Oct. 4, a mission festival will be held in the same church. many of the clergymen will remain for this event.

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

Messrs. Campbell & Soderberg sent two car loads of fat cattle to the St. Paul stock yards last Tuesday.

Lars H. Kvaslan went down to Crookston this morning to appear at the land office. His valuable Beltrami claim is being contested.

A large herd of Motana bronchos drifted into town Wednesday. This brand of horseflesh does not sell as quickly nowadays as it did a few years ago.

Men are at work filling up the stock-yeard here. It will be raised several feet, and will be high and dry hereafter. Shippers of stock will appreciate this improvement.

Carpenters will be at work on the fair grounds from now until the opening of the fair making repairs in stables, pens, fences, etc. The interior of the exhibition hall will also be greatly improved this year.

Last week Mr. T. P. Hershberger was quoted as saying that $12,000,000 had come down the Yukon. It should have been $1,200,000 according to his letter, although in reality, as later reports proved, it was over two million dollars worth of gold.

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Arneberg, Sunday, a boy.

G. H. Palmer, an attorney of Crookston, was in town Monday.

Dr. A. Nelson and J. C. Johnson transacted business at Crookston Wednesday.

Otto Kankel, Jr., left Monday night for Minneapolis, to take up his second year's studies at the state U.

Chas Stebbins, of Ulen, was in town Monday and received $2000 from the A. O. U. W. Lodge of this place, that being the amount of insurance carried by the late Dr. Stebbins in that order and of which Mr. Chas. Stebbins was named beneficiary.

Mrs. Frank Horton, of Godfrey, died Monday night of child birth. The deceased was 32 years old and leaves behind to mourn her untimely death a loving husband and five small children. The funeral occurred yesterday and was largely attended. The deceased is a sister to Mr. Nels Boylngton.

There is something rotten about our wheat market and there is no use keeping still about it any longer. At the begining when there was but little wheat coming in there was some excuse for the elevators not paying the top notch but now when plenty of wheat is coming in there is no longer any excuse. That there is a combination formed among the elevators here to keep the price down is a well-known fact and the farmers' elevator is in on the deal—the very ones who should be interested in paying what wheat is actually worth. Neighboring towns are also complaining of the same trouble and farmers who are in a position to do so are shipping their own wheat. A truck buyer could do a rushing business here and our business men would be looking to their own welfare by providing one.

Hans Peterson was in Crookston yesterday.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Salesmen Wanted.

We want two or three good men in your county to sell our Minnesota Grown Nursery Stock, Seed Corn, Seed Potatoes and grain for spring delivery. The most liberal terms. Three plans. Write for particulars.

The Jewell Nursery Co.,
Lake City, Minnesota

The New Tenants of the White House.

The first and only picture Mrs. McKinley has had taken in ten years appears in the October number of The Ladies' Home Journal. They form a part of a series of new and unpublished photographs of the new occupants of the White House. Mrs. McKinley wore for her picture her inaugural ball dress of silver and white brocade, at the special request of the president, who thought it particularly becoming. The excellent potrait of Mr. McKinley in his office was taken in June. The other pictures in the series show the many changes in the arrangements and furnishings of the rooms and grounds, made by the president and Mrs. McKinley.

Notice.

A meeting of the Polk County Bar Association is hereby called at the office of the president, H. Steenerson, at 9 o'clock Saturday, to take appropriate action in the matter of the death of the late E. P. Pierce. By order of the President.

G. H. Palmer, Sec.

Reported From Madrid.

Madrid, Sept. 27.—The declaration is made here and is being generally circulated that the Spanish troops in Cuba have recaptured Victoria de las Tunas, which was taken by the insurgents under Calixto Garcia and Jesus Rabi, on Sept. 5.

Weyler Cables for More Help.

Madrid, Sept. 27.—Captain General Weyler has cabled a request to the government to send 113 additional administrative officials to Cuba.

Vexio

Samuel Brink, one of the oldest citizens of Vexio is dead, aged 96 years.

"Lingon" (a delicious berry) are unusually plentiful in this vicinity the present year. These berries are picked during the latter part of August and first part of September.

Work on the Vexio-Tingsryd railroad is now being completed and the last spike will be driven in this city about Oct. 1. The building of this railroad will largely increase traffic and the citizens of Tingsryd are especially benefited by the enterprise.

Beautiful Dismal Swamp.

The Dismal swamp is by no means so dismal as it has been painted, and according to the description of local geographers possesses features which ought to make it an attractive watering place and sanitarium. It is not, as most people imagine, a vast bog sunk low in the ground, into which the drainage of the surrounding country flows. On the contrary, according to accurate surveys, it is above the level ground some 15 or 20 feet, and instead of being the receptacle is, in its immense, spongelike hulk, gathering the waters that descend upon it, the source of rivers, five of which take their origin within it and flow onward to the sea. The swamp is entirely of green timber. There is no decaying wood, the two principal woods that grow there being the juniper and the cypress, which never rot. They fall on the ground like other trees, but instead of decomposing they turn into peat, and in that form remain unchangeable and indissoluble.

There is nothing in the swamp to create miasma; no rising of the tides and decomposition of rank vegetables; no marshes exposed to the burning rays of the sun. All is fresh and sweet, and the air is laden with balmy odors. The water is tinged with the juniper to a faint wine hue and is thought to possess valuable sanitary qualities. It is often used by vessels going on a foreign cruise on account of its healthful properties and also because it keeps fresh and clear for years. Those who live near it are not slow to declare that it is the healthiest place on the continent, and are perhaps not without reason for the faith which is in them.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SITUATION SOMEWHAT IMPROVED

More Cases of Yellow Fever at New Orleans, But the Death Rate Is Lower.

New Orleans, Sept. 28.—Warmer weather in the past two or three days has had the effect of increasing to some extent the number of new cases of the prevailing type of yellow fever, but it has equally had the effect of sending down the death rate. There were 21 new cases during the day but only 2 deaths. Present experience, therefore, proves that warm weather adds to the number of cases but reduces the mortality, while cold weather diminishes the number of cases and enlarges the death rate. Physicians and the authorities generally agree that the situation steadily improving. They believe the chances are growing more remote every day of an epidemic and that there is little likelihood that the disease will assume before cold weather a more virulent form than at present.

At Biloxi there were 17 new cases and one death, and two cases and one death at Scranton, while at Ocean Springs there were no new cases and no deaths.

Eleven Cases at Edwards.

Edwards, Miss., Sept. 28.—Eleven new cases of yellow fever were reported during the day. Late reports from Dr. Champion at Champion Hill are anything but encouraging. Many of the sick in town are so seriously ill as to cause great anxiety to their relatives and friends.

Improving at Mobile.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 28.—The health report for the day has greatly revived the spirits of the people here. The new cases reported at noon for the previous 24 hours number three and there was but one death.

Security and Chance.

The instinct to lay by stores for "a rainy day" is the instinct of self-preservation and of civilization. It has led to the development of life insurance companies and banks and savings institutions of all sorts. It lends the well-to-do to forego high rates of interest in order that the income from their wealth may be as certain and secure as possible. It is this same instinct that leads careful persons of limited means to turn to the government as the only absolutely safe custodian for their small savings.

In establishing postal savings banks a nation carries its people forward a step in civilization, inasmuch as it is giving to them an additional security against misfortune. A person who puts his savings into the postoffice bank will know that when hardship and want overtake him, whether because of misfortune or declining years, his money will be forthcoming. The fact that there is such a safe place of deposit provided will induce many to make provision against future want who otherwise would permit themselves to become charges upon society when misfortune overtakes them or when old age finds them unprepared to earn a support by their labor.

To the persons for whom the postal savings bank is intended the rate of interest paid on deposits is of minor importance. What such persons want above everything else is absolute security against loss. They want to eliminate from life the danger that in their declining years they find themselves without the means of sustaining existence.

Congress should establish a system of postal savings banks for the people of the United States without further unnecessary delay.—Chicago Record.

Labor for Postal Savings Banks.

The state federation of labor in session at Bloomington has added its indorsement to the agitation for the establishment of postal saving banks. Local unions in large numbers have indorsed the movement. Other state and national conventions as they meet should also take action along the same line. Especially should the American federation of labor, which meets in December, take a strong position in favor of postal savings banks. The demand for their establishment should be reiterated so persistently that congress cannot longer ignore the subject. The vote upon the adoption of the postal savings bank resolutions at Bloomington was unanimous, which indicates the general sentiment of workingmen on the subject.—Chicago Record.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington Sept. 27 1897.

No better refutation of the sensational tommyrot cabled from Europe this week about the United States having sent an ultimatum to Spain could have been given the public than the departure of president McKinley, attorney-general McKenna and secretary Alger for Massachusetts, where they intend spending a week or ten days in restful recreation. It must be evident to all that if there was a crisis at hand, or even expected, the president and two members of his cabinet would not leave Washington. These sensational publications are from time to time originated in this country for no other reason than to create a sensation among the readers of some newspapers belonging to the school of "yellow journalism," but those which come from Europe are often inspired by some manipulator of international politics, or speculator in bonds. The latest story caused Spanish bonds to fall in price in all the European financial centers, and it may have been started for that very purpose.

There was a surprise in Washington when news of the unanimous ratification of the annexation treaty by the senate of Hawaii was received. Everybody expected the ratification by the Hawaiian senate, just as everybody expects the annexation treaty to be ratified by the U. S. senate early in the coming session of congress.

It does not happen often that a man is willing to resign a seat in congress, with almost a certainty of being re-elected, to become a postmaster, but that is what representative Francis H. Wilson, who was this week appointed postmaster of Brooklyn, N. Y., will do. Mr. Wilson had just begun his second term in the House and had made an unusually good record for the time he has been in congress.

Acting secretary Roosevelt has given Lieutenant Commander Kimball, who will direct the movements of the flotilla of torpedo boats which will leave New York, October 1, for a trip down the Atlantic coast, his final instructions. This will be the first time that the United States has had a fleet of torpedo boats together and the most will be made of the opportunity to test the usefulness of this class of boats. The fleet will consist of five vessels, the Foote, the Porter, the Dupont, the Ericson and the Cushing, and its evolutions will be clearly watched by naval officers and all who are interested in increasing the effectiveness of our navy.

The opinion of attorney-general McKenna as to the proper construction of the section of the Dingley tariff imposing discriminating duties, rendered at the request of secretary Gage, was made public this week. It is a long and carefully prepared document, taking the ground that importations from other countries which came through Canadian ports are not liable to the discriminating duty; also that the duty should not be paid on importations from countries other than British possessions shipped in British vessels. This construction will be accepted by the treasury department. Senator Elkins, who was instrumental in changing the wording of that section of the tariff bill with the especial purpose in view of diverting the foreign freight brought into the United States over the Canadian Pacific railroad to our own roads, says the matter will not be dropped, but that he will offer a joint resolution in the senate to abolish the bounding privilege, and will also try to put discriminating duties on importations brought through Canada. Senator Proctor says the opinion coincides with his views and that it will be especially pleasing to the business men of New England.

Inasmuch as the report from Ohio indicate that the Republicans will have a walk-over in that state, secretary Sherman may not make any speeches during the campaign. He is perfectly willing to go if the campaign managers regard his presence as needed to insure republican success, although it would be at considerable personal inconvenience and discomfort, but with so many prominent speekers on the stump it is hardly likely that the secretary will be urged to leave Washington. Major Dick paid a flying visit to Washington this week, and he said the Republicans of Ohio never went into a campaign more certain of winning, and even the Democrats concede that the election of the Republican state ticket is certain and say that they are devoting their efforts to the legislature.

The monetary conference authorized by the convention that met in Indianapolis last January met in Washington this week, and organized for business. The object of the conference is to prepare and recommend financial legislation to congress.

Fifty Years Ago.

Who could imagine that this should be
The place where, in eighteen ninety-three
That white world-wonder of arch and dome
Should shadow the nations, polychrome,...
Here at the Fair was the prize conferred
On Ayer's Pills, by the world preferred.
Chicago-like; they a record show,
Since they started—50 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

have, from the time of their preparation, been a continuous success with the public. And that means that Ayer's Pills accomplish what is promised for them; they cure where others fail. It was fitting, therefore, that the world-wide popularity of these pills should be recognized by the World's Fair medal of 1893—a fact which emphasizes the record:

50 Years of Cures.

Ten Dollars a Week For Eight.

It does not seem possible that the table for eight people can be provided for ten dollars a week. But Mrs. Rorer, the most famous cook in America, says it can be done. She proves her case in The Ladies' Home Journal for October. She gives twenty-one menus covering a week's meals, and gives full, practical directions by which any woman can make as attractive meals as Mrs. Rorer explains, for this small sum of ten dollars.

The largest independent Normal school in the country is the Northwestern Normal college and Business Institute at Grand Forks, N. D. Tuition $1 per week in all departments. Board $2 per week. Fall term opens October 5th. Write for catalogue.

[23-26]

October Ladies' Home Journal.

"Inside of a Hundred Homes," the first of a succession of articles picturing interiors of the most artistically-furnished houses in America, is one of the notable features of the October Ladies' Home Journal. Another of special interest introduces "The New Tenants of the White House" through photographs of the McKinley household. The pictures were made expressly for the magazine, and have never before been published. Lillian Bell's chat—bright and witty, it is needless to state—of her preparations and departure for Europe is also an interesting feature. It is the prelude to a series of letters Miss Bell will write to the Journal, giving her impressions of the Old World. In the same issue Mrs. Lyman Abbott begins a series of "Peaceful Valley" papers, in which she will portray the life of an ideal rural community.

Edward W. Bok points out to young men where the best chances of success await them, and counsels young women who object to the word "obey" in the marriage ceremony. William George Jordon tells of the "Wonders of the World's Waste"—the astonishing and profitable uses to which manufacture etc., is put. In a lighter vein are Charles Dana Gibson's Dickens drawing—"Caleb Plummer and His Daughter"; Mary E. Wilkins' sketch of a New England apple-paring bee; the conclusion of "The Spirit of Sweetwater," Hamlin Garland's serial, and a deliciously-reminiscent poem, "Leisurely Lane," which W. L. Taylor has illustrated. Mrs. S. T. Rorer solves the economic problem of feeding a family of eight at an aggregate cost of ten dollars a week. She fully details her plan, and presents daily bills-of-fare. There is a timely article on Halloween games and pastimes, and others touching every phase of woman's work and home life. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar per year; ten cents per copy.

Two Good Things.

"77" for Grip and Colds; No. 10 for Dyspepsia, indigestion and weak stomach; 25 cents each; at all druggists.

Any one expecting to attend school should write the Northwestern Normal College at Grand Forks, N. D., for their new catalogue. Thorough instructions in all departments at the least possible cost. Board $2 per week.

[23-26]

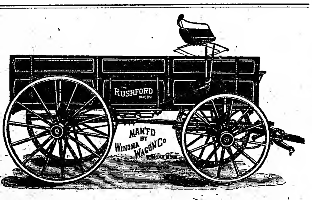
CLEARANCE SALE

To Make Room
For our Fall Stock

No shop-worn goods. All seasonable, fashionable and up to date.

Lowest Cash Prices.

EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN.
Main Street.



Our specialties for this season of the year are the

Rushford Wagon and The New Deere Gang.

Each one has special merit and is the best of its kind. When you are getting ready to buy a wagon or plow, come and see us and we can suit you we are certain.

"Merits Always Wins."

Larsen & Carpenter,
Crookston, Minnesota

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY OCTOBER 7, 1897 NO 26

Historical Society MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

POLICY OF SAGASTA

NEW SPANISH PREMIER OUTLINES HIS COURSE AS TO CUBA.

Weyler Will Be Recalled and the Conservative Campaign Reversed—Offer of the United States as Mediator Cannot Be Accepted, He Says.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—A dispatch to The World from Madrid says: The World correspondent called on Premier Sagasta, who said in response to queries: "You ask me if the Liberal party would assent to mediation by the United States with a view to hastening the pacification of Cuba and inducing the rebels in arms and the exiles to accept autonomy. Why should we need mediation when our intentions—long and often expressed by the Liberal party—aim at realizing all that America could suggest?

"No Spanish party, certainly not the Liberals, could assent to foreign interference in our domestic affairs or with our colonies. No government could hope to induce the nation to accept such interference.

"If America, as we firmly believe and hope, is disposed to be sincerely friendly with us, let her enforce the rules of international law and stop the flow of

Moral and Material Aid

without which the insurrection could not last six months. We shall reverse completely the policy of the last two years in Cuba, beginning, naturally, with the recall of Weyler.

"I informed the queen that the Liberal party would accept the responsibilities of office most willingly if her majesty honored the party with her confidence; that the Liberal party had plans for all the leading questions of the day in Spain, and certainly would grant to Cuba autonomy along the lines traced in the programme of the Cuban autonomists themselves.

"The Liberal party is prepared to grant to Cuba all possible self-government, a broad tariff and every concession compatible with inflexible defense of Spanish rule and sovereignty in the West Indies. We believe this will satisfy the majority of the Cubans and we will act thus spontaneously."

THE CABINET COMPLETE.

New Liberal Ministry Takes the Oath of Office.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—The new Liberal cabinet has been completed, and, after an informal meeting, proceeded to the palace and took the oath of office. The ministry is constituted as follows:

Senor Sagasta, president of the council of ministers.

Senor Gullon, minister of foreign affairs.

Senor Greizard, minister of justice.

General Correa, minister of war.

Admiral Bermejo, minister of marine.

Senor Puigoever, minister of finance.

Senor Capdepon, minister of the interior.

Count Xiguena, minister of public works.

Senor Moret, minister for the colonies.

Considered Fairly Strong.

The cabinet is regarded as fairly strong, although some disappointment is felt that Senor Gamazo, Senor Maura, Senor Armijo and others who had been looked upon as probable members are not included.

It is understood that Senor Maura, who was the author of the first Cuban home rule bill, felt that he could not act satisfactorily with Senor Moret, while Senor Gamazo, who is a relative of Senor Maura, feared that his presence might imply a leaning toward the Maura schemes of reforms. Consequently Senor Sagasta was compelled to take less prominent men.

WILLING TO PAY INDEMNITY.

Cubans, However, Are More Determined Than Ever to Have Independence.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The Herald prints a number of interviews with leading Cubans here on the situation in the island. The Cubans all declare that autonomy for the island is out of the question, but most of them are in favor of paying Spain a reasonable indemnity providing she evacuates the island at once. T. Estrada Palma, representative of the Cuban provisional government, said:

"To the Cuban patriots it makes little difference whether a Liberal or Conservative ministry directs affairs in Spain. A change in government in Spain does not alter the case of the Cubans. They are now

More Firmly Determined Than Ever

to push the fight until the absolute independence of Cuba is acknowledged. I believe the Cubans are willing to pay a reasonable indemnity to Spain provided she withdraw her troops from Cuba before the island is completely ruined."

Enrique J. de Varona said: "I believe autonomy would complicate, rather than solve the Cuban situation. Absolute independence is the aspiration of the immense majority of the Cuban people."

Regarding the plan for the purchase of Cuba from the Spanish government, General Amolio Nunez, who for the past 10 days has been in consultation with the junta leaders in New York, said:

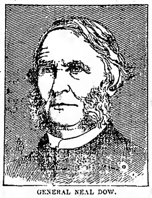
"I cannot see how the plans for the freedom of Cuba on the basis of a guarantee to Spain by the United States of an indemnity of $200,000,000 in cash can be displeasing to any of the parties, except that the amount is greatly in excess of the true values of relics left by

GENERAL NEAL DOW DEAD.

Famous Prohibitionist Passes Peacefully Away at His Maine Home.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 4.—Neal Dow, the famous prohibitionist, died at 3:30 p. m. He has been gradually sinking for the past three or four days, and had for the 24 hours previous to his death been unconscious most of the time.

General Dow was born in Portland in 1804, and in Portland he lived all his life, in the house he built for his bride.



GENERAL NEAL DOW.

He came from Quaker stock and was educated among Friends.

General Dow spent most of his life in the cause of temperance, laboring not only in his own state, but in many others, and at times in England and in Canada. More than 40 years ago, when he was mayor of Portland, he drew up the first prohibition law, and from that time until the day of his death he defended it against efforts to disparage its workings, to repeal it or to weaken it by compromise, and labored to extend its provisions beyond the community where it originated.

General Dow entered the army as colonel of the Thirteenth Maine volunteers. He received two wounds in service and was also a prisoner at Libby prison.

WHEAT AND CORN CROP.

Yield in the Northwest Has Been Somewhat Disappointing.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—The Orange Judd Farmer, in its final estimate of the year's wheat crop, says that figures based on actual threshing returns indicate a total yield of 580,000,000 bushels, of which 373,530,000 bushels is winter and 215,470,000 bushels spring wheat.

The spring wheat yield in Minnesota and the Dakotas has proven a disappointment, the aggregate being only 129,000,000 bushels. The shortage there is in a measure counterbalanced by the good yield in Nebraska, Oregon and Washington. The report says the corn crop is exceedingly disappointing, at an outside estimate of 1,750,000,000 bushels. An average oat yield of 28.7 bushels per acre suggests a crop of 814,000,000 bushels, 100,000,000 more than last year.

FRANCE—RUSSIA—AMERICA.

The Eclair Advocates a Dreibund of These Three Nations.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—The Eclair advocates a Franco-Russian-American dreibund. In doing so that newspaper says it considers America's commercial and agricultural support necessary even in case of a Franco-German war, and expresses the hope that the new French ambassador to the United States, M. Jules Cambon, will do his utmost to bring about the alliance referred to.

Severe Fighting in Brazil.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—According to a dispatch to The Times from Buenos Ayres, telegrams from Brazil to that city report several days' severe fighting at Canudos between the government troops and the rebels. Both sides lost heavily and the government troops failed to capture the stronghold.

Carried No Passengers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—In order to relieve apprehension caused by the notice of the loss of one of their ships bound for the Klondike, the Northwestern Transportation company has telegraphed the war department here that the lost vessel, the schooner Hueneme, did not carry any passengers.

California's Great Grape Crop.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—The vintage of California this year promises to reach 20,000,000 gallons, or 25 per cent more than last year. The growers are now receiving an advance of from $5 to $10 a ton for their grapes, the understanding being that they receive $1 for every cent per gallon the wine brings when sold.

Sheep and Cattle on the Trail.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 5.—J. C. McArthur, Dominion government surveyor, who just returned from the North, says there will be no starvation at Dawson this winter. When he left there were 2,000 head of sheep and 400 head of cattle on the Dalton trail which would reach Dawson between Sept. 15 and 20.

Last Troops Leave Hazleton.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 5.—The battalion of the Sixth regiment and the Governor's Troop broke camp during the day and every soldier has left the town.

New Island on the Map

SINGAPORE, Oct. 2.—Earthquakes are reported to have shaken many places in the northeast coast of Borneo, and a new island has been thrown up near Mempakut.

FATAL PRAIRIE FIRE

DEATH AND DEVASTATION IN THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Seven People Cremated and Scores of Others Narrowly Escaped—Carcasses of Horses and Cattle Dot the Ground All Over the District.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 4.—The prairie fire which raged all over the country Saturday, fanned and driven by a gale of wind, died out during the night and the morning sun dawned upon a terrible scene of death and devastation. Farmhouses, implements, crops and livestock were everywhere consumed and many farmers lost their all.

A most lamentable story comes from Beausejour, 40 miles east of this city, where two women and five children were burned to death. Fire came upon their house, which was in the woods, from two directions simultaneously and shut off all means of escape. Only a few charred remains were found.

There were many narrow escapes. Carcasses of horses, cattle and sheep are lying all over the district and a number of families of foreigners are

Homeless and Utterly Destitute.

At Bagot, 75 miles west, the Canadian Pacific railroad station and seven cars, the Dominion Grain company's elevator with 20,000 bushels of wheat, a number of stores, a cold storage warehouse and Farmer Waldron's farm buildings and crops were totally destroyed. The little town was practically wiped out of existence.

At Stony Mountain fire ran up to the Canadian Pacific railroad platform, where, by desperate efforts, its progress was stayed. Much hay and grain was consumed in this district.

In the Lake Francis district northwest of the city there was also extensive destruction of crops. A young farmer named Markham was terribly burned while

Trying to Save His Property.

At Oakland on the Portage branch of the Northern Pacific railroad, several hundred cords of wood and thousands of tons of hay were licked up. Just southwest of this city there is a large hay marsh and fire was driven over this, consuming everything in its course.

Nearly every farmer lost his hay and many also lost their grain and implements. There were large bands of horses and cattle pasturing on the marsh and the charred carcasses of the animals dot the ground every few paces. Jack rabbits and prairie chickens were also destroyed. The people in this district were anxious for some hours as it was feared that the fire would come into the suburbs where many valuable residences are located. A timely change of the wind averted this impending danger.

FIVE HUNDRED HOMELESS.

Every Building but Five at Austin, Pa., Destroyed by Fire.

AUSTIN, Pa., Oct. 5.—Fire broke out at 2:45 p. m. in Weed's livery barn on Turner street. In five hours every building in town but five was burned to the ground. Turner street was the principal residence street of the town and probably 500 people are homeless. The fire was started by a load of hay being run into a gas jet. In all about 100 buildings were burned, mostly residences. The loss is placed by insurance experts at from $150,000 to $200,000.

Fatal Prairie Fires.

ST. LAWRENCE, S. D., Oct. 5.—A severe prairie fire in the north end of Hand county extended into Faulk county. One man will die from its effects, while four tramps, a woman, three children and a man living here are badly injured, but will recover.

YELLOW FEVER SITUATION.

Twenty-two New Cases at New Orleans but No Deaths.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—For the 24 hours closing at nightfall there had not been a single yellow fever death recorded in the office of the board of health. Twenty-two new cases were reported. There is no indication that the sickness will assume an epidemic form. All fear of that has disappeared, and people who have their families at other points are beginning to make arrangements to bring them back.

The city council held a conference with the local members of the legislature and it was resolved to ask the governor to place $50,000 at the disposal of the state board of health to aid in the fever fight.

Six days have passed since Ocean Springs has had any yellow fever. Ocean Springs was the first to contract the disease and will probably be the first to get rid of it.

Edwards Has Two Deaths.

EDWARDS, Miss., Oct. 5.—The situation here is fairly good, considering the circumstances. There have been reported during the day 18 new cases and 2 deaths.

Seven New Cases, One Death.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 5.—Seven new cases and one death was reported during the day.

New Greek Cabinet.

ATHENS, Oct. 2.—M. Zaimis has consented to form a cabinet. M. Skouloudis, minister of foreign affairs in the Ralli cabinet, will probably retain the foreign office portfolio.

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Foreigners in Stockholm During August. Disposal of Svend Foyn's Millions—Effect of Universal Suffrage on Norway's "Landtmannaklassen" — New Copper Mine Near Mosterhavn.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

Moose hunting is now in full progress in Northern Vestergotland.

There are in Stockholm 2,550 waiters all employed in 57 restaurants.

Daily trains between Stockholm and Christiania will be run after Oct. 1.

Major Stockenstrom, who was seriously injured by falling from a horse, is now improving.

An unknown but liberal citizen of Stockholm has donated 50,000 crowns to King Oscar's jubilee fund.

The north-bound trains during the month transported not less than 1,830,489 persons to and from Stockholm.

The expenses of the Swedish kingdom in behalf of its poor amounted to 12,168,902 crowns during the year 1895.

Not less than 100,000 people have ascended the tower of the Industrial hall at the exposition by means of the electric elevators.

A few days ago 2,000 crowns were stolen in the restaurant at the well known "Strompaterren." The thief or thieves are still at large.

The gunboat Berserk is at present being fitted for naval service. It will be furnished with modern artillery and with four 2-centimetre cannon.

There were 256,595 paupers in Sweden during the year 1895. Of these 170,148 were inhabitants of the country districts and 86,447 of the cities.

Six new locomotives, valued at 300,000 crowns, have recently been finished in the railroad factories at Trollhattan for the Nassjo-Oscarshem railroad.

A dealer in furniture in this city has during the summer received orders from Russia, Finland and Denmark amounting to 100,000 crowns, a direct result of his advertisement at the exposition.

About 50 physicians who have attended the medical congress at Moscow returned to their respective homes via Stockholm. Most of these representatives were Americans, Frenchmen and Englishmen.

The number of foreigners who visited the city of Stockholm during August was 9,409. Of these, 1,815 were from Russia, 1,560 from Germany, 1,210 from Denmark, 1,052 from Finland, 954 from England, 950 from America, 896 from Norway, 344 from Austria, 255 from France, 112 from Hungary, Italy 60, Scotland 45, Holland 39.

Gothenburg.

J. J. Halgren, founder of the firm of J. J. Halgren & Sons, died at his home in this city Sept. 2 aged 74 years.

From Aug. 26 to Sept. 1, lingon berry exports from Sweden amounted to 107,100 kilograms. The entire lingon export of the season amounts to 165,710 kilograms.

Dr. Stuxberg, who is expected to return to his native city in the near future, will during the latter part of November deliver a series of lectures on Krim and Caucasia.

Civil Engineer Ugla and family of Transvaal are at present sojourning at Gothenburg. Mr. Ugla represents an iron firm of Johannesburg and is now, after an absence of seven years, paying a visit to his former home.

Vexio.

A rain storm which passed over this vicinity did great damage to unstacked grain and corn.

Carl Grau of Skeda while returning from a day's trading at Vexio was killed by lightning about a mile from his home.

Erik Jonasson of Bredaryd, recently returned from America, has been arrested, accused of having poisoned his 14-days-old child.

Carlscrona.

The well known musician, Dr. Wintzell, was recently found hanging in the woods near Kaknas.

King Oscar is expected to be present in the city at the unveiling of the monument of Charles XI.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

The new asylum at Vodo will cost 1,100,000 crowns and will accommodate 300 patients.

Albert Patterson, formerly proprietor of the Stalheim hotel, has purchased Hotel Hoiere in Skien.

Ole Rasmussen Aamsland of Finnsland celebrated his 100th birthday Sept. 5. He is still enjoying excellent health.

Consul Ulrik Rosenberg passed away at Madrid after a few weeks illness. He was appointed consul to Spain in 1895.

The well known missionary, Bunokhoidt of Assam, is dead. He was for a number of years at the head of the Santal colony at Assam.

One of the tallest persons who have visited the Stockholm exposition is beyond doubt a Norwegian gardener, Svend Helseth of Ringerike. He measures 7 ft. 4 in., and is said to be an exceptionally handsome fellow.

Norway's oldest district sheriff, O. A. Linna of Vanibls, has tendered his resignation. He was born in 1814 and was appointed sheriff in 1857.

A new copper mine has been discovered and is now being worked in the vicinity of Mosterhavn. The yield has been extraordinarily satisfactory.

The Gjemso Cloister estate will be disposed of at auction. N. A. Anderson & Co. of this city have a mortgage on the property amounting to 800,000 crowns.

A salmon weighing 27 kilograms (about 60 pounds) was recently caught near Sydvanger. It is the largest salmon ever caught in the northern rivers of Norway.

Nearly 4,000 people attended Bjornstjerne Bjornson's lecture at Gloppen a few days ago. It was an enthusiastic meeting and the sentiments of the audience seemed very Bjornsonian.

King Oscar's 25th jubilee anniversary as king of Norway was celebrated in the midst of great pomp and ceremony in Christiania last Saturday. The city was festooned in flowers and thousands of visitors crowded the streets of the capital.

Nilsen, minister of agriculture, will, it is said, tender his resignation in the near future, having accepted an offer to become general manager of the Hovedjern railroad. No one will be appointed in his place before the storthing convenes.

The following Norwegian students have attended the summer courses at Oxford university: Sophie Bakken, Bergen; Carlota Bakke, Christiania; Taerese Berteau, Christiania; D. Grieg, Bergen; Anna Henriksen, Drammen, Agnes Thersen, Nordstrand.

Svend Foyn, who invented revolving cannons, by means of which harpoons were shot for killing whales—an invention which has recently very much facilitated whaling—is said at the time of his death to have left a fortune of 20,000,000 crowns, all of which he has donated to foreign missions.

Of Norway's 225,000 legal voters, 117,000 belong to the so-called "landtmannaklassen," which in Norway at present represents the majority. Should universal suffrage be introduced the number of legal voters would be increased to 400,000 and the "landtmannaklass" would in that case have only 140,000 legal voters, which would place them in a hopeless minority.

Bergen.

Rev. Johan L. Aver of Kongsberg, formerly of this city, died Sept. 5, after a long attack of typhoid fever.

Publisher Anderson of Horten is not a candidate for re-election to the storthing from the Horten district.

The "tyskebryggen" (German Bridge street) will in the near future be torn down and new buildings erected in place of those centuries old. The Finnegardsu and Hanseatic museum, however, are to remain.

The so-called "sjoboder" (places of business near the harbor) belonging to Foester, Kahrs & Co., have recently been sold to Merchant Christian Ottesen for 86,000 crowns. These buildings will now be cleared away and a large furniture factory erected in their place.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

Fire Inspector E. H. Carlsen is dead.

Nearly 200 Danes immigrated to America during the past month.

Hotel Rosenborg at Kolding has been sold to R. Steudernp for 85,000 crowns.

Martin Sache was granted a pardon on the wedding day of Princess Ingeborg.

Herman Ipsen has been appointed director of the Southern Steamship company.

M. J. Hempel contemplates the purchase of the St. Knud's cloister for 235,000 crowns.

Kristian J. Thorup of Vester Hanherred was murdered while traveling between Thorup and Klim.

The United Steamship company has built a new vessel, Kentucky, which will ply between Copenhagen and New Orleans.

The late Madame Ida Suhr of Copenhagen is said to have left a fortune of 6,000,000 crowns, it being evenly divided among her four children.

Unfortunately King George of Greece was hindered from attending his mother's birthday celebration. Prince Carl and Princess Ingeborg were present.

Sophus Michaelis, who was seriously injured at the Gjentofte catastrophe, is now convalescent. The author has already improved sufficiently to be removed to his country residence, a few miles south of Copenhagen.

Count Frederick Lerche, the old chamberlain, very peacefully passed away at his Meulenborg estate at the age of 84 years. Count Lerche was, during his time, one of the political leaders of Denmark.

A Swede, Johan Thornquist, who boarded the Hekla, of the Thingvalla line en route for Copenhagen, died while at sea. The man had taken an overdose of morphine, thinking it a preventative of sea sickness, but which, however, resulted in death. The unfortunate was buried at sea.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

Diphtheria at Randall has closed the public schools.

Hotel Lafayette at Lake Minnetonka has burned to the ground.

The 1897 school apportionment shows 800,000 pupils in the state.

Gold is reported to have been found in the vicinity of Mankato.

The state school of agriculture at St. Anthony Park has opened for the year.

Swift & Co. have leased the South St. Paul packing plant for a term of 99 years.

Duluth saloonkeepers are likely to be brought up sharply for law infringements.

There are 2,081 unsettled estates in Ramsey county, according to probate records.

The Minnesota Methodist conference voted in favor of increased lay representation.

The vacancy in the Second regiment, N. G. S. M., will probably not be filled immediately.

The annual meeting of the American Missionary association will be held at Minneapolis Oct. 19 to 24.

The railroad and warehouse commission has notified elevator companies that they must post their rates as required by law.

A row is on between the mayor and council of Moorhead over the gambling question, and the mayor refuses to sign any more city warrants.

William A. Spencer, clerk of the United States district court at St. Paul since 1863, is dead, aged 73. Charles L. Spencer, his son, will be his successor.

Samuel J. R. McMillan, senator from Minnesota from 1875 to 1887, died Sunday, at the family residence, 496 Portland avenue, St. Paul, after a lingering illness.

Alderman Alexander of Minneapolis has been indicted, charged with tendering a bribe to John De Laittre to vote for Kettle river sandstone for the new capitol.

In the $10,000 damage suit of Daniel Brown vs. I. O. Brown, at Winona, for alleged alienation of his wife's affections, the jury returned a verdict of $3,000 in favor of the plaintiff.

M. J. Dowling has concluded the purchase of John O'Connor's half interest in the Renville state bank, including the building. By this deal Mr. Dowling becomes president. Cashier T. O'Connor will continue in that capacity under the new firm.

The total amount due the state from school districts, counties, towns and villages on account of loans from the permanent school fund is $1,144,460.90. Of this amount there will be due July 1, 1898, on account of principal, $178,219.07, and for interest, $55,426.63, or a total of $232,645.70.

Secretary Bliss has approved the regulations for the sale of dead and fallen timber on the Chippewa Indian reservations in Minnesota. These regulations authorize the Indians on the ceded reservations to contract to sell the timber. They provide that the Indians shall first have 15 per cent of the gross proceeds of the sales and all that is left after the payment of expenses. It is estimated that there are about 100,000,000 feet of the timber. Indians are to be given the preference in the employment of unskilled labor in removing the timber.

No. 2 Spring Not Contract.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—The board of trade voted on a proposed amendment to the rules, which made No. 2 spring wheat deliverable on contract after January next. After a lively fight, the proposition was overwhelmingly defeated, the vote standing 328 for and 696 against.

Water Five Cents a Quart.

OSCEOLA, Ark., Oct. 5.—Owing to the long continued drought in this vicinity wells and springs have gone entirely dry and the people now are compelled to buy water for drinking purposes. Water sells readily at 5 cents per quart, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply.

Lord Douglass Buys Gold Claims.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Oct. 5.—Lord Douglass of Harwick, Eng., has arrived in the city from the Michipicoten gold fields, where he secured an interest in seven valuable claims. He is an enthusiastic believer in the great possibilities of this new mining region.

The Swedish Norwegian boundary disputes continue. The commission has determined that Kat island belongs to Sweden, but the disputes in regard to Grisch islands are not settled.

DANGEROUS TO NAVIGATION.

Lake Captains Report Passing Through Dense Clouds of Smoke.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Captains of incoming vessels reported having passed through vast clouds of smoke from forest fires at the foot of Lake Michigan and the head of Lake Huron. The smoke is so dense that navigation is becoming dangerous, vessels being compelled to pick their way through the channels in the straits with all light houses, lightships and buoys being hid from view by the clouds of smoke.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

"WAKE UP, JONAH!"

By JOAQUIN MILLER.

[Copyright, 1897, by the Author.]

Jonah was and is even now to be seen here snugly housed in one end of his huge old whaleboat by one of our Oakland wharfs, an old Yankee sailor, tall, lean, lank, once as full of old sea stories as an old pincushion is full of old needles. Nearly all of these stories are made up of dreadful shipwrecks, in every one of which he bore a conspicuous part and was each time the worst shipwrecked sailor of the whole crew, and I think this is why the Californians, long, long ago, when it was the habit to call men by queer names, called this man Jonah. Anyhow the name was firmly fastened on him when a few years ago he was set to watch a certain place by the shore and give alarm in case of fire.

Well, in a few days the place took fire, and everything, including old Jonah, as it was thought, was burned to ashes. But as these Californians always rebuild very quickly the workmen, while clearing away for a new foundation, heard a voice away down below, and, opening the mouth of the well that had been covered by falling timbers, there they found poor old Jonah, up to his neck in the water, where he had fallen while running in great haste to give the alarm of fire.

This and other less important incidents in the same line gave the honest old sailor such a reputation for bad luck that few fishermen or pleasure parties were willing to embark with Jonah if other boats were to be had at hand.

But on the 28th of November, 1886, the day on which the California Arbor day was established, the old man had his big boat filled with as bright and lovely a little crowd of country boys and girls as could have been found for miles around, and this was because every other boat had been engaged to go to Yuba Buena island, in the middle of the great and most glorious bay of San Francisco, where the ceremonies were to take place.

This great, big and ugly island in this broad and most beautiful bay on the globe, if we except the bay of Naples perhaps, is a barren and rocky place. It belongs to the government and has a pretty lighthouse on it. There are four other islands in this great bay of San Francisco, but they are not so barren and ugly. One of them is a huge fort, with more than 500 cannon and many soldiers on it. Another one is a great place for building ships.

And so, as this barren island lies almost in the middle of this magnificent bay and is nearly between Oakland and San Francisco, where boats pass by continuously, it was agreed that it would be a good thing to begin our California Arbor day by planting this ugly and barren island with forest trees.

General Howard, the one armed old hero of Gettysburg and many another bloody field of battle, was in command of our armies und armament on this coast at the time, and he headed the work by giving all the ships and all the sailors and all the soldiers to carry the people to the island and help plant trees, and so on.

Mr. Sutro, the great engineer who made the Sutro tunnel into the silver mountains of Nevada, gave us 50,000 trees to plant on the island, and as he was to plant the first tree, and as General Howard was also to plant a tree, and as the governors and senators of California and Nevada were also to plant trees, and as the famous orator, John J. Irish, was to make a speech, why, you see, nearly everybody wanted

They would pass by when they saw it was Jonah's boat.

to be there. Besides that, the 46,000 school children of San Francisco all wanted to plant trees on that particular island on that particular day. So you see clearly that every boat in and about the bay of San Francisco was crowded into the service and loaded to the guards.

But poor old Jonah and his big old whaleboat were left to the very last. He had painted her up—painted her red and white and blue. He had set a row of little 5 cent flags along either gunwale and a big flag at bow and stern to give a gay appearance to his boat and attract attention, but for all that people would pass by when they saw that it was Jonah's boat.

The sun was high and hot, and you could see thousands and thousands of children in red and white and blue clambering up the stony steep of the island away out in the middle of the bay before the old man Jonah could find a customer.

And then suddenly there came a crowd—a crowd that had missed the last boat by the least part of a minute—a crowd of strangers—strangers to one another mostly. They had come down from the country on the cars by twos and threes and fours, and when the plank of the last boat was pulled in this little band of young folks from the country melted in together and wandered along the shore till they found Jonah.

They tumbled into his boat with a shout.. They were so glad. Nearly every one had a brother, sister, cousin or something of that sort along. True, there were two or three young men who did not have their own sisters, but they had some other young men's sisters and so did not complain. There was one pale and plain little girl who seemed quite alone. She was very plainly clad too. Her dress was black. And there was a blond young man, who was all alone. The pale little girl looked up to him and seemed to like him. But he was clearly in love with himself, and did not very graciously accept the seat which Jonah assigned him by the side of the solitary little girl in black. But, still, as everybody else was happy, he, too, must make merry, and as the great boat, with its fluttering flags and living passengers, pushed off and swung about with its head toward the island the blond young man shouted out:

"I say, old duffer, what's your name?"

"Jonah." And the word came up like the growl of a grizzly bear as the old man leaned heavily to his oars.

The name and the manner, too, of the old man seemed to dampen the spirits of the handsome blond boy who sat by the side of the plain little girl in black, and he said no more, but sitting himself over to one side he drew out a bunch of nasty cigarettes, and, without even asking anybody's leave, lighted one and puffed away, as if he had been smoking ever since his mother had left off his long clothes.

The old man pulled hard and steadily. The pretty girls from up in the Sierra Nevada mountains glanced out from under their bonnets and all took in the sunlight and the sea and were silent with joy and admiration. The young men counted the many huge battleships that bore the flag of England, and they marveled at the size of the mighty iron ram that had almost destroyed the navy of Peru and had made Chile the greatest naval power in the Pacific.

Twenty-four bands of martial music loaded the delicious air with melody. It was a stirring scene.

But long before the clumsy big whaleboat, with its one pair of oars in feeble old hands, could make the landing the ladder was drawn up and the ceremonies were well under way.

In this state of affairs all that could be done was to pass on around toward the Golden Gate and get as near to the music and the speakers as possible. This the old man did, and, casting anchor, was soon nodding in his seat, for the sun was hot, and, then, his work had been long and hard for one so old and worn.

The big boat swung about, pointing toward the Golden Gate, which opens into the Pacific ocean some five miles distant. This brought the rope by which the anchor hung close under the arm of the blond young man with the cigarettes, where it creaked and squeaked continuously. The music ceased, and then the speaking began, but the party in the boat could not hear what was said, and some of the less thoughtful began to grow restless and mischievous. A freckle faced boy with small eyes and a sunburned nose tried to tickle the sleeping old Jonah on the neck with a wooden toothpick, but could not quite reach. This inspired the blond young man, and, sticking his burning cigarette on the point of his penknife, he leaned over, and, in the midst of giggles from the whole party, with one exception, perhaps, he held it close under the old man's nose.

Fortunately it did not harm him, and, after coughing slightly from the smoke, old Jonah again doubled up like a pocketknife and soon was sound asleep as before. But the spirit of mischief was now abroad, and the handsome blond boy, with his penknife in his hand, turned his attention to the creaking, squeaking rope that held the anchor. At first he only cut it a little, just for fun. And how they all did giggle! All but one, and that one put out a little brown hand feebly from under a black shawl and laid it reproachfully on the blond boy's arm.

This only angered him, and, setting his teeth, he severed the rope and let the great boat swing loose and drift as it liked.

The giggles burst into laughter, laughter loud and furious, as the old man's head bobbed up and down under the action of the swiftly moving boat, and his hands, from force of habit, held stoutly to the oars.

"I hear the music again, but it seems a good way off," said the eldest of the girls suddenly. She half arose, and, looking in the direction in which the boat was drifting, cried: "And the Golden Gate is close by! And the great ocean! Look! Here is the open ocean! Wake up, Jonah! Wake up, Jonah!"

Blanched faces and silence! No one moved or spoke. But down from over the side of the boat a little white cigarette slid, and falling into the water with a scarcely audible "sizz" was soon left behind and lost sight of. The old sailor opened his eyes slowly as his name was called. Slowly he looked from one terrified face to the other, and slowly but certainly took in the situation. He did not say one word or look right or left. He only held tightly to his oars and kept in the midst of the now roaring current, straight for the open sea.

Let me explain how the Golden Gate, through which so many tons of gold have passed, is at certain times swift as the swiftest river, and at such times you cannot land at all. You must pass right on and out, as if shot from a gun.

And this is the reason: A great river flows into this bay and floods it full as the tide sets in, so that when the tide sets out it goes with fearful force and swiftness through the narrow, rock bound Golden Gate.

Indeed so swift and swirling are the waters here at such times that the Spanish settlers have long held that the

Continued on page 7.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

A Fearful Experience

A POSTMASTER LOSES THE USE OF HIS LEGS AND ARMS.

Edwin R. Tripp, of Middlefield Center, Meets with a Hazardous Encounter Which Renders Him Helpless.

From Otsego Republican, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Mr. Edwin R. Tripp, the postmaster at Middlefield Center, N. Y., recently had a dangerous experience which left him in a helpless state. His system was so much shattered that it was feared he might never recover.

In an interview with a reporter of the *Republican*, regarding this experience which had attracted considerable attention, Mr. Tripp stated:

"In March, 1892, I was taken with what I afterward learned was locomotor ataxia, and was unable to walk, and I kept getting worse until I lost the use of my arms. I doctored with two skillful doctors but received no benefit, and also used a galvanic battery but kept getting worse and the doctors told me they could do no more. This was in May and June, 1892. I gave up all hope of ever having the use of my limbs again, and did not expect to live very long. I was unable to dress or undress myself, and could not get around the house unless I was moved in a chair.

"I think it was in June that I read of the case of a man in Saratoga Co., N. Y., who was taken very much as myself. He had taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People which contained, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves, and had been cured by their use.

"I learned that the pills were prepared by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and only cost 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 at any druggist's, and sent for two boxes. I used the pills faithfully and they gave me an appetite. I then sent for four more boxes, and before I had taken all of them my feet and legs which had been cold began to get warm.

"I was a member of the Town Board that summer and had to be carried and put into a wagon to go to the meetings, and in fact was helpless, as my neighbors know. In August I could walk around the house by pushing a chair. I kept getting better and managed to move around more, until at election time that year, I walked with a cane to the polls, a short distance from my home. I continued to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People until I had taken eighteen boxes. I could then get around, and to-day walk to the post office and back, a distance of one-quarter of a mile, three times a day, and attend to my duties as postmaster.

"In the spring of 1893 I was elected town clerk, which office I held for three years, I had previously been a justice of the peace for thirty-two years. I am now 70 years of age, and have lived in this town for about forty-six years. For nearly fifty years I worked at the blacksmith's trade. I am able to do work in my garden now, and saw some of my wood. I consider that my restoration to health is due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

EDWIN R. TRIPP."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of June, 1897.

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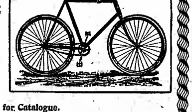

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Told by Joseph Ladue, a Returned Miner.

A LONG BATTLE FOR GOLD.

How the Hardships Have Been Magnified.

PLAIN TALE OF A PROSPECTOR.

The Country, the Weather and the People.

[CONTINUED.]

WOMEN IN THE KLONDIKE.

But They Are Mostly Engaged In Domestic Occupations.

I applied to the Canadian government for 160 acres. The Canadian government did not sell town sites in the Northwest Territory. Mr. Ogilvy had been sent up there on a survey. A town site had been applied for by a man named O'Brien at Forty Mile. Mr. Ogilvy told the government it would not pay them to handle town sites in there. He was sent out to report on this boundary question. After he made the survey he put it in himself as a town site.

Dawson is laid out in a square. Outside of it there are straggling houses around. The 160 acres have been divided into city lots. I bought 18 acres besides this adjoining mine, between it and the government reservation. I filed on that town site along the last of August, 1896. I have not received a patent from the government for it.

After the survey was made I was notified that the survey had been accepted and everything was O. K. so far as I was concerned. I was the only one interested in the property in the town. Among those who have bought lots from me are the Alaska Commercial company, who own an eight lot block, and the North American Transportation company of Chicago, who have a 78 foot frontage on First avenue and 178 feet on Second avenue. Besides these there are individuals who own one lot.

Women Who Own Property.

There are women there who own property. Susie Lamar is one. She is a single woman who came from Germany. She has been cooking for me and my partner. I guess she has done pretty well. I pay her $40 a month right along. She has not found any gold herself. She is a girl perhaps 20 years old. She came there with the Johnson party from Oakland, Cal. She was the only woman in the party.

Lottie Barnes also owns property there. She came over the divide two years ago and settled on Second avenue. She was formerly in Circle City. That is the farthest north of the mining towns. She conducted a place there. I don't know whether she has made any money in mining or not. I could not say whether she kept a boarding house at Circle City. She did not at Dawson. She has bought up claims. She is a woman about 40 years old and came from Seattle.

There is a Mrs. Yeager there who formerly conducted a boarding house at Circle City. She had two or three young ladies who boarded with her. I cannot tell what their names were or whether they made any money. She did not run a boarding house in Dawson. She was there with her husband, who was a packer at Dawson. They had a packing train. She is a woman about 40. She came from Colorado and had been married before she married Yeager, but her first husband died in Colorado—in Boulder, I think.

What Mrs. Wills Has Done.

There is also a Mrs. Wills, who has quite a history. She went in with my party two years ago. In the party were Ellis Turner from Schuyler Falls, William Lamay, George Mulligan and myself. She joined our party at Juneau, where she had been working in the laundry. She is about 45 years old, a blond, stout and rugged. She pulled her own sled, weighing 250 pounds, from Lake Lindeman through to Lake la Barge, about 700 miles.

Before she came there she was stewardess on the steamer Willipaw, when I first met her. She went first to Circle City, where she started a laundry and bakeshop. She did pretty well. I think she got 50 cents a loaf for bread—pound loaves made from wheat flour.

I believe the laundry prices were 25 cents apiece for everything. We had no coin less than a quarter. Towels and blue shirts were 25 cents apiece. She went out two years ago as nurse for the A. C. T. company agent, James Wilson. I think she went as far as San Francisco with him. She returned the next spring. That time she brought in herself, with the aid of two dogs, about 750 pounds, including a sewing machine.

That was not the first sewing machine brought in. Mrs. Behan, wife of a banana trader, brought in the first machine, about 20 years before. Two years ago I suppose there were probably 40 or 50 sewing machines in the country.

There were pianos there. The pianos and organs were principally in the dancehouses and theaters at Circle City.

DAWSON LUXURIES.

Some Pianos, a Few Pictures, a Little Champagne and Fine Bars.

Before the establishment of Dawson there were 1,500 people at Circle City. After that it is pretty hard to tell how many there were. It was practically deserted in a short time. All the things they had there, pianos, pictures, etc., were taken up the river this spring in the A. C. T. company's boats. We have all kinds of pictures there, oil, water color, etc. The saloon people have them mostly.

We have nicer bars there than you have here. One of the bars there cost $750 right in San Francisco. It belongs to Leach & Ashby. Joseph Cooper has a bar, bought in San Francisco last spring, which cost about the same, $750. It is a fine thing, with mirrors and everything.

I bought of a fellow there in San Francisco, two years ago last winter, 25 or 30 pictures. They were water colors. One of them took first prize at the midwinter fair in San Francisco. It was a landscape. I don't know the painter's name. I don't know who painted any of the pictures.

The dance hall was owned by Harry Ash. It is 40 by 80, a frame building covered with white drilling. They have an orchestra at the dance hall. I never was in it myself, but I have heard the music. I should think there were a horn, piano, violin, etc. There may be 15 or 20 women there. There is no admission fee. You just go in and dance and patronize the establishment. Everything is 50 cents a drink.

Champagne at Trading Posts.

They don't keep champagne in the saloons and dance halls, only at the trading posts. The women get a percentage of the receipts for dancing with the miners. Frequently when the miners feel flush they give the women nuggets.

When I left Dawson, there were ten saloons and only three restaurants. One restaurant belonged to a barber, one to an Italian, whose name I don't recollect, and one to an ironmonger. They charge $1.50 for a meal which consists of bacon, beans, bread, coffee, a piece of cheese and dried fruit. The restaurants were well patronized. They sold everything they could rake or scrape.

The trouble was they couldn't get enough supplies to satisfy the demand for meals. Bacon was $1 a pound. Eggs were as high as $5 a dozen in the winter. A man could get just what he was a mind to ask for his outfit when he came up in the spring.

There was trouble in getting help to do anything there. You got a man and kept him a day or two and he would get the general excitement and off he would go.

The A. C. T. company and N. A. T. company both made two trips with their boats there. They both keep general stores. Flour is $12 a hundred pounds; sugar, 20 to 25 cents—20 cents for brown and 25 cents for granulated; rice is 20 cents a pound; oatmeal, 25 cents; condensed milk is 60 cents a can; butter is $1.50 a roll; beans are 12½ cents; salt is 15 cents; dried fruit, 25 to 30 cents; apricots are 35 cents a pound; tobacco sells for $1.50 a pound, chewing and fancy brands for smoking; plug cut is $2 a pound; cigars wholesale there for $90 to $150 per 1,000; a single cigar is 50 cents. It would sell here for 5 cents.

Four Dollar Blankets Cost Thirty Dollars.

Blankets run all the way—for a good blanket which a white man would use—from $10 to $30 a pair. Hudson bay blankets sell for $30, which you would get for about $4 in England. A good linen shirt will cost you $5, a suit of underwear about $10; canvas overalls, from $2 to $2.50; boots, from $10 to $12. The common stogy shoes are worth $5 to $7.50, which would cost about $1 here.

A suit of clothes brings $30 to $50. There are no tailors there yet. These clothes are custom made winter clothes, the same as they keep in the cities. They are largely remnants of clothing dealers' old stocks.

For winter wear the overcoats, if you wear any, are the parkies, which are made out of the Siberian deer skins and have white spots on them. There is no cloth used in their manufacture. The fur side shows.

The effect of seeing a man in one of these spotted coats is peculiar. The parkies have a hood with a fringe of wolf fur around the face. They extend down to the knees. They are put on over the head like a shirt and are very warm and comfortable. The cost of one is anywhere from $20 to $40.

The dress of the people there in the summer is just about what it is here.

KLONDIKE CHILDREN.

Schools, Churches, Lawyers and Doctors on the Ground.

There are lots of children up there now. They are most all strangers to me. The barber, I know, has two sons and one daughter. An immense lot of children came in this spring. There is a school at Circle City, and one is being built in Dawson this year. The teacher in Circle City, which is above the arctic circle and the farthest city north, was an American from Nebraska. I don't know what her name was or what pay she got—probably $75 a month.

There were no churches in Dawson up to the time I left. There will be a Catholic church built this summer. There will probably be also an English church and a Presbyterian church too. Bishop Ruwe of Boston has the latter in charge. Father Judge was there when I came away.

Dawson has no theater yet. They wanted me to saw out 50,000 feet of lumber for one, but I was too busy to do it.

There is a theatrical company in that district. It has been playing at Circle City. The leading actor and manager of it is George Snow. His wife is the leading lady. They are real good. They gave all sorts of plays—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" one night, "Old Kentucky" the next, "Camille" the next, "The Newsboy" the next. It is a repertory company. They will have a theater in Dawson this winter.

We have a graveyard started and two graves in it. One is that of Bert Stickney, who died a natural death on Lake la Barge, and the other is that of C. G. Felch, who died of heart disease in the room over my office. We had service over these men conducted by a church of England man. I don't know his name.

Bishop Bumpers is the head of the English church, and this was one of the clergymen under him. The bishop is at Forty Mile, but will move to Dawson.

$200 to Lose a Finger.

We have Dr. Wills, a Canadian physician; Dr. Chambers, from Yakima, Wash. I think they charge according to the way a man is fixed. I know one man got a finger taken off and was charged $200 for the job. These doctors have complete medicine chests. There is no drug store except what Dr. Wills has.

There was a lawyer's office started just before I left by two Seattle lawyers. There is also Judge Murphy, who is my legal representative there.

I don't remember hearing that any babies were born in Dawson before I left.

Dawson is situated on the north side of the junction of the Klondike and Yukon rivers, right at the angle. The Yukon is 600 yards wide at this point and the Klondike about the same. As I saw the city last it was about a mile and a half long.

Across the Klondike river there is a little Indian village called Louse Town, which is known on the map as Klondike. The Indians are of the tribe of Gens de Fou, or "foolish people."

I cannot recall any city in New York state that the residents of New York would recognize which bears any resemblance to Dawson as I saw it when I came over the mountain trail on June 23 last. You get simply a foggy idea of houses and tents crowded together.

KLONDIKE AMENITIES.

It Is Not All a Desert Waste, and People May Live Comfortably.

The summer opens about May 15. The ice goes down the river, and by June 1 no snow is seen anywhere. You can plant or sow grain there on May 15. I have raised barley and oats there for two years. You can raise potatoes, but they don't mature. Not enough could be raised of any of these crops to support the people, because there are only a few places where you can raise them.

On the highlands of the mainland the frost strikes every month in the year. The only favorite places for farming are on the islands, and near the coast of these. When you get back too far from the water, the frost strikes there.

Mr. McQuesten has a garden at Forty Mile. He raises potatoes, barley and oats, horse feed, turnips, lettuces, radishes and cabbage. He sells them and gets good prices for them. Turnips sell there for 10 cents a pound. Mr. Harper, at Fort Selkirk, has a garden. That is at the head of the Yukon river, where the Pelly and the Lewis rivers meet, 178 miles from Dawson.

The summer lasts from May 15 until Sept. 1. Your crops can grow during that time.

On March 21 and on Sept. 21 we have the sun as you do here. The days lengthen and shorten there at the rate of seven minutes a day. The longest day there is June 22. On that day we have the sun for about 20 hours—a clear, warm sun. It was 93 degrees the day I left there.

Winter Begins Sept. 1.

After the winter sets in, about the first of September, the cold comes gradually. In the months of September and October the climate is fine. The month of October there is about the same as November here. After that everything is closed up. The Yukon river usually closes between the 1st and the 10th of November. It is not navigable after that time until the next spring.

The reason we cannot get provisions there is on account of not having steamers enough in the summer, and in the winter the river is not navigable at all, so that the best way of getting into the country is closed.

The ice in the river freezes 5½ feet thick, according to Mr. Ogilvy, who cut holes for measurement once a month during the winter. From that time until June 15 of the next summer the life the men and women lead is about the same as in any mining camp.

In the winter time the nights are spent in playing cards. Among the gamblers the great game is poker. Among the miners the favorites are whist, pedro, cribbage and checkers.

Dawson is a woman's country. Any woman who can get along in any ordinarily healthy town would be able to take care of herself there.

Russian Baths There Too.

As far as cleanliness goes, we have the Russian bath. The bathhouses are made out of logs. There is an arch built of rock, and this arch is fired until the rock is hot; then the fire is put out, and a barrel of cold water is thrown on the rock until the house is filled full of steam. You can then get up on a shelf or lie on the floor and get any temperature you want. It is a good sweat bath and is all right, too, for cleaning.

There are bathtubs in the country. They are made there out of zinc, the same as you have here. The barber shop is fitted with one. The Russian bathhouses are mostly free. I had a bathhouse myself. At the barber shop a bath cost $1.

The currency there is mostly gold dust, and paying is done by weight. Each establishment has its scales. The man who makes a purchase throws his sack of dust over the counter, and the keeper of the store weighs it out. The basis is $17 to one ounce.

THE MEANS AND THE WAY

A Safe Summer Journey and but One Danger Spot.

The diggings are up the Klondike to the east of Dawson. They begin within two miles of the town site and extend 20 miles at least on both sides of the Klondike river. The district is about 20 miles square—that is, the gold bearing district where the placer mines are. It is on both sides of the river and is composed of two mining districts, known as the Bonanza and Gold Bottom mining districts. The Gold Bottom district is on the south side of the Klondike river and is farther away from Dawson than Bonanza.

The tributaries of the Klondike are small creeks running into it all the way from two to five miles apart. The claims are located along these creeks. There are not less than 40 of these tributaries. It is the same way with the Yukon. The whole country for 20 miles between the Yukon and the Klondike, up to the point where Dawson is situated, is composed of creeks, and all along these claims are staked out.

The people who go there now will have to look for new fields. Pretty nearly all of the Klondike has been monopolized and nearly all the claims taken up. From there they will have to go in an easterly direction to the Stuart river. That is about 100 miles east and is the nearest district in which there is any promise of gold development, and that is uncertain.

The journey from San Francisco to Dawson is not hard in the summer time. When leaving San Francisco, a man does not need to take anything with him. He can get his outfit cheaper and to better advantage—just what he needs—in Juneau, because the traders there have made it a study, and a man can get just what will meet his needs the best.

The Chilkat pass is not dangerous in time. It is a defile in the mountains about 30 miles long, with just an Indian trail leading up to the summit. It is a gradual ascent and descent. In the winter the danger lies in the storms, which are liable to overtake the travelers just as in any other place in the mountains.

Men can cross that pass with as little danger in the summer as they can cross any other mountain pass. You can form some idea of the difficulty of the ascent from the fact that if you turn a horse loose on the trail he will walk over himself.

The journey beyond the pass is fine during the summer. You have to get a boat or build one upon reaching Lake Lindeman, which is 14 miles from the summit. You go through Lake Lindeman, which is 5 miles long. Then there is a portage of a mile along a small river, which is hard to run.

Then you reach Lake Bennett, 28 miles long and a terrible crossing, 4 miles; Tokol lake, 21 miles; then mud and marshy lakes, 24 miles. Then come Link river, 27 miles; Miles canyon, seven-eighths of a mile, and 8 miles of water to White Horse rapids. A sign will be seen on the left bank going down, "Look out!" in big letters a foot square.

I helped to put the sign there. It is the only dangerous place on the route. It is better to skip the canyon and go around. I would not advise any tenderfoot to try it, or any large boats, although I always run it myself with a small boat. The waves comb back and are liable to swamp your boat unless it is very skillfully handled.

That is a mile long. Then there are 30 miles of Link river; then Lake La Barge, 31 miles long. Now we reach Lewis river, 200 miles to Fort Selkirk, which is at the junction of the Pelly and Lewis rivers, which unite and form the Yukon; then 98 miles to White river, 10 miles to Stuart river; Fort Ogilvie, 25 miles; then to Dawson, 40 miles.

None Starving on the Way.

I never heard of anybody starving to death on that route. I have heard of some being lost. I never heard of their dying of hardship. In the winter time the United States station had mail every month.

I would not care to go in this winter and would not advise any one to try this route. I am afraid a man who was not thoroughly familiar with the country or did not have a guide would not be able to get through in the winter, and even if he did he would suffer great hardships.

In the summer he would get along all right.

I don't think Dawson will be provisioned this winter to take care of all those people, because there are not enough boats on the river to take in the provisions.

I don't think the company's boats can bring supplies into Dawson for more than 3,000 men. There are probably 5,000 there now, and more going.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., Sept. 18, 1897. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on November 3, 1897, viz: Turge Evenson, H. E. No. 14187 for the E½ NE¼, Sec. 14, Town. 148 N., R 48 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Bjorn Olson, Even Oftelie, Levi Steenerson and John Steenerson all of Climax, Minn.

[24-30] A. F. GEORGE, Receiver.

ELECTRIC

W. P. Harrison & Co.

MINNESOTA

State Normal Schools

AT

Winona, Mankato, St. Cloud and Moorhead.

These schools are organized for the training of teachers for the public schools of the state.

ORGANIZATION.—Each school comprises two departments—the Normal Department and the Training Department or the Model School.

The Normal Department embraces:
(a) An Elementary course of three years.
(b) An Advance course of five years.
(c) Elementary Professional course of one year, and an Advanced Professional course of two years for high school and college graduates.
(d) A Kindergarten training course (at Winona, St. Cloud and Mankato).

ADMISSION.—Graduates of high schools and colleges, and teachers holding county superintendents' first and second grade certificates are admitted without examination.

EXPENSES.—Tuition is free to all who pledge themselves to teach in Minnesota. Text books are furnished at a rental of $1.00 per term. Provision is made at each school for economical living. The average cost of furnished rooms with board is about $3.00 per week. The Ladies' Home at St. Cloud, the new Dormitory at Moorhead, and the Ladies' Home at Winona offer board, furnished room, heat and light, at from $3.00 to $3.50 per week.

DIPLOMAS.—By a recent act of the legislature a diploma becomes a state teachers' certificate of the first grade.

The next school year opens at St. Cloud and Moorhead Aug. 31.

The school at Winona and Mankato will enter upon continuous sessions from and after July 1, 1897. The school year will hereafter be divided into four quarters of 12 weeks each.

For free catalogues and circulars giving full information, address the presidents as follows:
IRWIN SHEPARD, Winona.
EDWARD SEARING, Mankato.
GEO. R. KLEEBERGER, St. Cloud.
LIVINGSTON C. LORD, Moorhead. [6-9

THE

NATIONAL TRIBUNE,

Washington, D. C.

1897 TWENTIETH PEAR 1897

The People's Great Paper.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is now entering upon the 20th year of unprecedented success. It has won this success by sterling merit. It has demonstrated itself to be a journal of the very highest character. It is always loyal and true; it is absolutely reliable and exact in everything it says: its contents are always on the highest plane of literary and historical merit, and it has the

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Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Vet. Cure Oil and Medicator, $7.00
Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), .60

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Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

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If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully,
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Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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CROOKSTON, : : : : : : MINNESOTA

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE Treasury Department, is now rejecting offers of gold which are coming from San Francisco and other cities. But then this is not a Democratic administration!

THERE is Mr. Bryan making two speeches a day in Iowa and just aching to break into Ohio and New York, but the wily McLean and Sheehan are sternly motioning him away. It's too bad, in view of Mr. Bryan's fondness for public speaking.

A GOOD deal was heard about coercion in the last fall's campaign. The latest case comes from Ohio in the announcement that the manager of the Democratic campaign, Allan O'Myers, has ordered ex-Congressman Towne and other silver orators down off the stump and out of the State.

THE Tribune intimates that congressman Eddy is unfit for the discharge of the duties of his office, and kicks at him. The cause is not hard to find. The Tribune can't control him—ergo Eddy is no good—for the Tribune. The interests of the people are carefully looked after by him, however.

THE Dingley law receipts for the month of September exceed those of the second month of the Wilson law, and the deficit for the month is trifling. The second month of the Wilson law developed a deficit of over $13,000,000, while the second month of the Dingley law was only about one-tenth of that sum.

THE Nebraska banks are complaining that they have more money than they can loan, and the farmers of that State are paying off their debts with unexampled rapidity, thus making Mr. Bryan's home State a rather uncomfortable place for him just now. This may account for his anxiety to break into Ohio and New York.

THE nomination of Henry Single-Tax George for the position of mayor of Greater New York by a large element of the Democratic party in that city is another evidence of the fact that the leaders of the late Popocratic party are in search of a new issue, and are likely to adopt the single-tax as a possible hit, especially among the cities.

THE American "Economist", says; "The spreading of protectionist sentiment in the South, the impartial and wholly national spirit which has determined the provisions of the Dingley law, and the wise and statesmanlike utterances of President McKinley have gone far to destroy the remnants of that sectionalism which years ago threatened to destroy the Union."

CHAIRMAN Jones' views and attitude in regard to the recognition of silver by State platforms are still uncertain. One day he announces that he is opposed to it; the next day he announces that he favors it, and the next day he tries to announce that he has said nothing on the subject. The late Popocratic leader is evidently ashamed of the company he is keeping, but apparently sees no way of breaking loose from it. There are others in the same boat.

RETALIATORY legislation with reference to our tariff is not being heard from, despite the dismal predictions of last June and July. The only place where it is suggested, is in Argentine, and a study of the commercial relations of that country with the United States shows that there is little probability that any action will be taken which would disturb the business relations of the two countries in view of the fact that we buy more from Argentine than she buys from us.

ANYHOW, there is one thing that William Jennings Bryan can still do. He can write letters. He has been bribed to keep out of New York State in person, ejected from Ohio, given the cold shoulder in Maryland and shelved in Kentucky, but this does not prevent his writing letters at long range and injecting his advice where it is not wanted. The United State mails are still open to him and by furnishing to the newspapers advance copies of his letters he still manages to keep himself before the public eye despite the efforts of the leaders of the party to silence him.

THE Ohio Democats are not by any means a happy family. The silver question has not only made a wide breach in the ranks of the party but is making the breach wider every day. Not only are the gold Democrats absolutely divorced from that breach of the party which made free silver the chief plank of the platform, but now candidate McLean and his followers want to abandon free silver and as a result are making another division in the party: Chairman O'Myers, who it is said, ordered ex-Congressman Towne off the stump and out of the State, and even McLean himself, are understood to be urging the absolute abandonment of the silver cause.

MR BRYAN seems to be defying the chairman and political leaders of his own party. Chairman Jones has recommended to the New York Democrats that they ignore the silver question; Senator Gorman has already ignored it in Maryland, and John McLean in Ohio is trying to ignore it, even after the State convention made it the chief featur of its platform. In spite of the attitude of these three leaders, however, Mr. Bryan prances boldly to the front, and in a letter just published, urges the New York Democrats to make silver the leading issue of their fight, saying: "The issue is the life of the party." It now becomes an interesting question to see whether Mr. Bryan is running the Democratic party and whether such experienced, time-honored leaders as Chairman Jones, Senator Gorman, and others of that class are to be relegated to the rear, and the management of party affairs as well as all of its candidacies assumed by Mr Bryan.

Have They Got You on The List?

The following is the list of Grand and petit jurors drawn to serve at the next term of the district court to commence in November.

GRAND JURORS

Peter Noesen, Russia.
Mathias Anderson, Higdem.
J. M. Hartly, Columbia.
Ed. Thomas, Hill River.
John Lindberg, Eden.
Joseph Laframboise, Gentilly.
Chas. Matson, Andover.
Julius Wagner, Fisher.
E. B. Anderson, Emardville.
H. C. Hendricks, Garden.
Adam Thompson, Fisher.
John Stoughton, Fisher.
George Moore, Sullivan.
A. C. Dahl, St. Hilaire.
C. S. Richardson, Farley.
J. E. Sathre, Grand Forks,
John Tagley, Woodside.
Louis Larson, Esther.
E. E. Abbott, Mentor.
C. P. Cahoon, Crookston.
Arne Fleat, Bygland.
Garret Murphy, Rhinehart.
Robert Nesbit, Huntsville.

PETIT JURORS.

B. Erickson, Winger.
Emil Johnson, Woodside.
George Dangerfield, Grand Forks,
E. Perusse, Poplar River.
D. D. Bodahl, Garden.
Knute Qnam, Eden.
Gus. Warden, Bygland.
Andrew Jordahl, Hammond.
A. J. Kelley, Crookston.
T. H. Aakhus, King.
M. J. Berg, Chester.
F. E. Hunt, Red Lake Falls.
Adelard Bolleau, Kertsonville.
Hans Hanson, Knute.
James H. Winn, Fosston.
Peter Tofte, Fisher.
Cameron Anderson, East Grand Forks.
Martin Englestad, Liberty.
J. S. Stadsvold, Crookston.
Gus. Christinnson, Scandia.
Jas. McClinchy, Esther.
Chas. Martell, Gentilly.
Kunte Tedemanson, Godfrey.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portions of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflamation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F J. CHENNY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

South or East; Which?

When a trip is contemplated it is always well to prepare in advance, in order to avoid little inconveniences which are often annoying. The two fast trains leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul daily via Wisconsin Central Lines for Milwaukee and Chicago make close connections with trains East and South. Being elegantly equipped with sleeping cars, parlor cars and day coaches, they are fully appreciated by the traveling public. Your nearest ticket agent will give you complete information and furnish you folder of the Wisconsin Central Lines.

JAS. C. POND,
General Passenger Agent.
[16-tf] Milwaukee, Wis.

Salesmen Wanted.

We want two or three good men in your county to sell our Minnesota Grown Nursery Stock, Seed Corn. Seed Potatoes and grain for spring delivery. The most liberal terms. Three plans. Write for particulars.

The Jewell Nursery Co.,
Lake City, Minnesota

A Good Man Gone.

Last Thursday morning just at the break of day occurred the death of Edgar P. Pierce, who for more than ten years, has been one of the prominent and most respected business men of this city.

Edgar P. Pierce was born in Austinberg, Ohio, and at the time of his death was past fifty years of age. His boyhood was spent at the place of his birth. He received his education at Grand Rivers Institute, Ohio, and his legal education at Cleveland, he being a graduate of of the Cleveland law school. During the latter part of the civil war, Mr. Pierce was connected with the Quarter Masters' Office at Chattanooga, Tennessee. At the close of the war he went from Chattanooga to Memphis, and there engaged in the practice of law for something like eight years and identified himself with the business interests of that city. While living at that place, Mr. Pierce passed through an epidemic of yellow fever. During this time Mr. Pierce's experience decided him to leave the south and make his residence in the north. During the heighth of the epidemic he nursed his closest friend through an attack of the fever, and at the risk of his own life and notwithstanding the protests of the attending physician he staid by his sick friend and nursed him through the disease to returning health.

In 1879 Mr. Pierce came to the state of Minnesota, and has ever since been a resident of the state. For a time he was in the central portion of the state, at or near Mankato. During the session of the legislature in 1881, Mr. Pierce was engrossing clerk in the House of Representatives. Afterwards during the Garfield-Arthur administration he occupied the position of deputy collector of internal revenue at St. Vincent, Minnesota. While holding this position he was married, in the year 1884, to Miss Emma R. Reynolds. Soon after the inauguration of the first Cleveland administration, Mr. Pierce left St. Vincent and settled at Crookston. Here he founded the business of the Northwestern Collection Agency, which since the year 1887, has been conducted by himself and Mr. Kelsey up to the present time. Mr. Pierce was one of the original directors of the Scandia-American Bank of Crookston and at the time of his death was vice president of that institution.

In the management of his business Mr. Pierce has been uniformly successful and for years has been recognized as one of the prominent and substantial business men of Crookston. Always attentive to business, he established a reputation for integrity and honesty in business matters second to nobody in this community.

Of a quiet and unassuming disposition he nevertheless formed many and lasting friendships. His death will prove a severe loss to the business interests of Crookston, and he will be long remembered by those who have been associated with him both in business matters and in social circles.

Mr. Pierce's family consists of his wife who survives him. He also leaves two surviving sisters, one of whom lives in Missouri and the other in Jefferson, Ohio.

His funeral services were held at the house on Houston avenue, last Sunday, the 3rd day of October, and were attended by a large number of citizens of Crookston who filled the house and yard of his late residence and extended to the neighboring premises and upon the sidewalk in front of his house. The religious services were conducted by the Rev. F. L. Frazer, of the Presbyterian church, assisted by Rev. H. P. Fisher pastor of the Congregational church. At the close of the service the casket containing his remains was removed to the lawn in front of his house and taken charge of by the Masons, of whom he was one, and the exercises of their ritual was gone through with in a very impressive manner. Besides the Odd Fellows, of whom Mr. Pierce was a member, attended in a body and took part in the funeral services. The bar association, of Crookston, was present in a body as well as the officers and employees of the Scandia-American bank.

The gifts of flowers by sympathizing friends and business associates surrounded and covered his coffin, and were among the finest and most appropriate that we remember to have seen in Crookston.

Of his friends abroad Mr. W. D. Howells, Jr., of Jefferson, Ohio, his brother-in-law, was present at the funeral.

He will be buried at the place of his birth and his remains were taken by Mr. Howell upon Sunday evening's train for final interment at Austinberg, Ohio.

At a meeting of the Bar Association held in the office of President Steenerson, on Saturday October 2d, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Edgar P. Pierce, having died in the City of Crookston, on September 30th, 1897, and having been for more than ten years a worthy member of the Polk county Bar Association, and a successful, upright and honorable business man of the City of Crookston, having faithfully performed his part as a citizen, both in public and private life, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all persons who knew him, while in a Christian spirit we bow to the will of Almighty God in having called from this life our friend and associate, we deeply deplore his early death, and as a token of our esteem for him as a friend and member of our association:

Resolved, that this Association procure and place a wreath of flowers upon the bier of our deceased friend; that all the members of this association attend his funeral services in a body and march in the funeral procession, and that the president of this association be, and he hereby is directed to move the district court of Polk county, at the opening of its next session, to have these resolutions spread upon the records of the court and that a copy be presented to the widow of the deceased, conveying to her our heart-felt sympathy in her bereavement, in her loss of a husband who prized his home and family circle as the dearest place of earth.

Crookston, Minn., October 2d, 1897.
Bar Association of Polk County Minn.

By A. A. MILLER,
WILLIAM WATTS,
R. J. MONTAGUE,
Committee.

The Premiums.

A large list of premiums, that would fill several columns of the JOURNAL, were awarded, from which we cull the following taken by our farmer friends:

On wheat, Comrade A. Burnham took 1st prize on the best ½ bushel Scotch Fife; O. H. Richardson, 2nd; W. H. Collins 3rd. Best sheaf, Wm. Walsh, 1st; L. Davis, 2nd; H. A. Wyand, 3rd.

Oats.—Best ½ bushel W. H. Collins, 1st; W. D. Bailey, 2nd. Best sheaf, Wm. Walsh.

Flax: Best sample W. D. Bailey, 1st; Wm. A. Marin, 2d.

Barley—L. Davis, 1st; H. B. Twedton, 2d.

Rye and Beans—W. D. Bailey, 1st.

Peas—Jos. La Framboise, 1st.

Corn—Largest dozen ears, E. E. Lommen, 1st. Best exhibition stock; J. B. Van Allen, best collection in ear, Mrs. E. H. Spendley.

Best exhibit of threshed grains—W. D. Bailey.

Turkeys—Best pair W. H. Collins, best two, any breed Harry Roberts.

Among our citizens who took prizes on poultry were, W. F. Bugg, Gus. Paseman, James. McKenzie, John Aase, W. A. Wells, Mrs. Wm. Munch, L. Theurer.

Sheep—Best family of three, Frank Bivins and Son; also for best spring lambs; best ram and ewe, P. H. Wermager; best pen of five ewes over one year old, W. H. Collins.

Jersey cow—Hon. B. Sampson, 1st; W. L. Lawrence, 2d.

G. Boucier took 1st and 2nd prizes on spring calves.

On fat cattle—W. G. Fuller took 1st prize, Otto Huelst: 2d.

Colts—Joseph Laframboise; 1st prize, E. D. Thompson, 2d and 3d.

Driving horses—Wynkoop Leman; 1st.

Two year old colt—L. Davis, 1st prize.

Hackney yearling colt—C. T. Brown; 1st prize, G. M. Fisk, 2d.

Two year old, trotters—B. Capistran 1st.

Two year old mares—L. Duval, 1st, J. P. Moreum 2d.

Best collection of horses—P. E. Keeley, who won the wagon offered by Larson, Carpenter & Co.

Largest and best collection of cucumbers,—Chas. Greenhalgh.

Tobacco—Best sample, Jos. LaPlnut.

Tomatoes—Best peck ripe, J. M. Stephens.

Potatoes—Best half bushel Early Rose—Carl Erickson 1st prize, A. O. Stein 2d. For best collecion W. H. Collins 1st.

On Cheese—The Gentilly factory, the North Star factory, C. T. Barnaas and Rev S. Currie took prizes.

H. Shermer produced the best half bushel of onions and the best Hubbard squash, he also showed the largest yellow onion and the best display of four heads of lettuce.

There were hundreds of prizes on fancy articles in the ladies' department, too numerous to mention in a brief article. The general opinion as we hear it expressed, is that the fair was a grand success and that it will be greater next year.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. Oct: 4, 1897.
Special Correspondence.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, is confident that the result of this year's experiments with sugar beets will add 300 per cent, to the beet-sugar factories of this country.

"I know of people who stand ready," said he, in speaking on this subject, "to establish twenty beet-sugar factories in this country next year."

"That will be a pretty big increase will it not, Mr. Secretary?"

"It will. We have, perhaps, a half dozen beet-sugar factories in the United States now, all told, so that it will be an increase of about 300 per cent, which I think will be very good for the first year of the experiment."

"Your experiments of this year have apparently been successful then?"

"Yes. Beyond question. Of course our analyses have not progressed sufficiently yet to show very definitely what each section has done or is doing, but there is no doubt in my mind of the entire feasibility and practicability of the production of all our sugar in this country. The interest which the farmers of the country have developed in beet-raising, the results of such analyses as have already been made of the beets produced this year and what we know as to the results in former years and as to this year's crop in the sections where beet-growing has already been developed, show beyond question that it is entirely practicable for the people of this country to produce their own sugar."

"That means the retention in the United States of a great deal of money which now goes abroad?"

"Yes. A hundred million is a good deal of money, and especially when it goes out of the country. If we can distribute among our farmers the hundred million dollars which we now send abroad for our sugar it will be a very important thing to them and to the country in general. It will be especially so to labor. People talk about labor and about doing things for labor and for the cause of the workingman. What can be done more to the advantage of the workingman than to put into his pockets a hundred million dollars which we send out of the country every year for a single article? Then add to that the amount which we send to other parts of the world for other classes of farm products which might be kept at home and the total is something enormous. The value of the products of agriculture which are brought into the United States, which we might produce at home if we were to make the proper effort is, in round numbers, $380,000,000 per year. Why not give that to our farmers?"

"What is being done, Mr. Secretary, in the way of learning the result of this year's experiment; with the sugar-beet seed which you sent out last spring?"

"We are gathering the beets produced from the seeds by section, and States into our experiment stations, and testing and analyzing them. These analyses are going on constantly, and will continue for some weeks or perhaps months. It is a comparatively slow process, but one which will give us a thorough practical and scientific knowledge of the capabilities of the various sections of the country for this kind of work, and while the analyses have not yet progressed very far, enough has been done to satisfy me that the result of this year's experiments with sugar beets are going to be very satisfactory and encouraging. I am confident that before the end of another year we shall have twenty-five great beet-sugar establishments in operation in the United States, scattered all the way from New York State to the Pacific coast, and producing large quantities of beet sugar and opening the way to the production by our farmers of at least a large proportion of the sugar for which we now send our money abroad."

Germany's Savings Banks.

William E. Curtis writes from Berlin to the Chicago Record that in Germany the savings-banks system is managed by the municipal government, instead of the national authorities, as in England, France, Belgium, Italy and other European countries. The system dates back for nearly a century and, with the exception of some unimportant details, is uniform throughout the empire. German thrift is proverbial. There are no other people in the world who can do without luxuries and things that they do not actually need with so great a degree of contentment. From the cradle the children are taught economy. It is as much a matter of education as the catechism. In some of the schools the children are instructed to gather during their play hours and on their way to and from their homes all such apparently valueless, objects as old bottles, tin cans, refuse metals, etc., which are sold to the junkshops and the proceeds deposited to the credit of the child in the nearest savings bank. The same spirit that inspires this economy has caused the number of depositors in the savings banks of the empire to exceed the number of households. It is often the case that every child and every servant in a family has his own account at the bank, which, when it amounts to a certain sum, is withdrawn for permanent investment.

The usual rate of interest paid by the municipal savings banks in Germany is 3 per cent and, although their management is intrusted to the municipalities, the banking inspectors of the general government exercise a supervision over them. There is usually a general office, with a director in chief at the city hall, whose principal duty is to receive remittances from branch offices that are established in every ward. These funds he invests in government bonds or in securities of equal value. The latitude of investment is much greater than is allowed the postal savings bank authorities in England and France. The funds may be invested in gilt-edge real-estate mortgages and even in the erection of buildings, but before this is done the proposition must be submitted to the committee, which is composed of practical financiers, bankers, merchants and manufacturers and men who are in the habit of handling money, acts as a certain board of directors for the system.

In Berlin there are seventy-nine branch offices with 483,000 depositors out of a population of 1,800,000 and the total deposits are a little more than $40,000,000. In Dresden the savings banks show a still larger utility proportion to the population. Although the number of people in Dresden is only about one-fifth as many as in Berlin there are half as many depositors in the savings banks and the deposits exceed $22,000,000. In some of the other cities the proportion is much larger. In the town of Aix-la-Chapelle, for example, with only 110,489 population, there are over 106,000 depositors, with credits of more than $20,000,000. In Altona, a city of 149,000 people, there are over 130,000 depositors, with nearly $20,000,000 to their credit.

This illustrates the extent and the value of the service; but there is a great deal of complaint from the agrarians that no provision is made by the government for receiving the savings of the farming population, and an agitation has been going on for some years in favor of a transfer of the municipal system to the postal authorities and the adoption of something like the French system. The Kolnische Zeitung of a recent date contained an interesting article on this subject in which the advantage of such a transfer were set forth at length and the necessity of making provision for the farmers as well as the mechanics in the cities and the larger towns was demonstrated in forcible language.

"It cannot be denied," the writer says, "that hundreds of thousands of people in the empire would gladly loy by a part of their wages every month if they were not prevented by insufficent opportunities. * * * An imperial post savings system would be of the greatest advantage, particularly to the agricultural classes, for there is a postoffice within convenient reach of every farmer, the postal system is everywhere trusted, and would not only furnish a convenient opportunity for deposits but an easy method of payment."

The late Emperor Frederick was a great believer in the postal savings bank system, and if he had lived it is probable that it would have been adopted in Germany long ago.

"The Foot of a Fly"

says an eminent English doctor, "will carry enough poison to infect a household." In summer-time, more especially, disease germs fill the air, multitudes are infected, fall ill, die; multitudes escape. These messengers of mischief do not exist for millions. Why not? Because they are healthy and strong—protected as a crocodile is against gunshot. It is the weak, the wasted, the thin-blooded who fall; those who have no resistive power so that a sudden cough or cold develops into graver disease. We hear of catching disease! Why not catch health? We can do it by always maintaining our healthy weight.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, is condensed nourishment; food for the building up of the system to resist the attacks of disease. It should be taken in reasonable doses all summer long by all those whose weight is below the standard of health. If you are losing ground, try a bottle now.

For sale by all druggists at 50c. and $1.00

WANTEO—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Atty. R. J. Montague went to St. Hilaire on Friday.

Alfred and Axel Aaderson left this week for Portland, Oregon.

Dr. A. Nelson was up from Fertile on Saturday.

Wheat was 77 cents in the market on Saturday.

Appearance all indicates a dry fall. Look out for prairie fires.

Rev. S. Currie went out to McIntosh to conduct services on Suaday.

R. B. Gates has purchased the Magean residence and taken possession.

A. C. Wilkinsoa went to St. Paul last week returning on Friday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Andersoa welcomed the arrival of a son on Saturday.

Will Headrick and wife arrived last week from a visit with the old folks at home.

Atty. Steenerson went to St. Paul this week, to attend to business in the supreme court.

The Columbia club gave a dancing party at their room in the Rickett block last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Palmer came down from Angus on Monday returning in the evening.

John Lester packed up his household goods and departed for Red Lake Falls on Tuesday.

A slight rain, just about a heavy dew, fell during Sunday night. Not enough to lay the dust.

J. K. Quamm leader of the Crookston band, was married last week to Miss Minaie Henderson.

Wheat opened this week at 77 for 1 hard Moaday morning. On Tuesday a gain of one cent was noted.

Mrs. Mitchel, of Minneapolis, arrived on Wednesday morning to inspect Col. Cobham Corps, W. R. C.

Will Peterson come down from St. Hilaire last week, to enjoy the street fair with his old-time friends in the city.

Dr. J. S. Warninger was down from Fosston this week, talking about the fair that is now being held at that place.

Register Peterson visited Ada last week to see how the Norman county fair compared with our street fair. That's fair enough.

J. M. Stephens, the market gardener made a very creditable display at the street fair last week, and took many prizes.

Dr. Tessler, who had been running the county hospital since the county gave it up, has decided to locate at Terrehonne.

Walt Bivins has accepted a situation as collector for a Fosston business firm, and has gone there to enter upon his new duties.

Sam Luslan went down to Neilsville to help put a brick foundation under the church building that Tom Harris went there to move.

C. O. Christianson, who has been a good bit under the weather since he returned from St. Paul, is reported to be feeling better this week.

C. H. Pitkin and C. H. Misner came down from Euclid on Monday, to be present at the annual inspection of Constantine Commandery.

When the hair begins to fall out or turn gray, the scalp needs doctoring, and we know of no better specific than Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Jim Waring was brought before Judge Holt on Tuesday, in the Great Northern box-car case, and bound over to the grand jury in the sum of $200.

On Thursday morning Mrs. I. U. Jennings was pronounced by her physician very much better and her friends now have strong hopes of her ultimate recovery.

The latest advice from Fred Mix shows continued and rapid improvement, and the prospects are that he can very soon return to his home in this city.

A little rain would be appreciated by those farmers who have their fall plowing yet to do. A good soaking rain would also lessen the danger from prairie fires.

C. P. Cahoon now has hopes to see his wife again. Latest advices are that she started from New York early this week, but intends to visit a fortnight in Chicago.

O. O. Christianson was at Ada to attend the county fair last week. Says it was not in it with the Crookston street fair. Says the street fair beats the old style all hollow anyhow.

One load of 60 bushels of potatoes that a farmer brought in on Tuesday, was sold for 35 cents per bushel, and the buyer got a great bargain at that price as the tubers were extra fine.

Pat Filbin lost a quantity of wheat and oats by fire this week. In some way unexplained a fire was started in the stubble destroying many shocks of wheat and oats in its course.

Andrew Elken left for Hot Springs on Monday evening to take a course of treatment there, and rest up. His friends here all hope that he may be benefitted and soon return as sound as a dollar.

Judge Holt had three evil-doers before him, on Monday, to answer for the sins done in the saloon—or words to that affect. The judge imposed the usual fines in such case made and provided.

M'lle Alberti, the only female hypnotist "now in captivity," is holding the boards at the opera house this week, commencing last night. She is said to be way up in her profession.

Rev. and Mrs. Ingraham left last week, for his new field of labor in Wisconsin, accompanied by the best wishes of the many friends they have made while they have been residing in our city.

Albert Oehler, of Dugdale, who has been for sometime a resident of Polk county will remove to Iowa, where he still owns a farm in Fayette county. He has rented his Polk county farm.

Fred Hall, Bob Farr and Joseph Smith went to Roseau county this week, to do missionary work each in his own especial calling. Smith is interested in their future life and Fred in their raiment—wherewithal they shall be clothed.

One of the richest treats of the season is in store for the people of Crookston, on Wednesday evening of next week, Oct. 13th, when the Schubert Symphony Club and Lady Quartette will give one of their entertainments in the First M. E. church.

Joseph Laframboise offers, by public auction, on Thursday, Oct. 28, 1897, at his farm, section 24, Gentilly his entire stock, also his farm implements and household furniture, etc. Terms: $10 and under cash; over $10, twelve months credit on good security. Sale at 11 a. m. [26-28]

The following little item comes from old Steuben Co., New York. The Prattsburgh News says: "Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Chapin and two children, of Crookston, Minn., accompanied by his mother, Mrs. R. S. Chapin, of Penn Yan, are visiting W. C. Pierce and family.

John Lester has had a good offer to move his laundry business to Red Lake Falls, where, for some time there has been no business of the kind established, and goes this week. That should be a good field for him and we trust that he will do well, and see no reason why he should not.

Mrs. I. U. Jennings, who has been quite out of health for the past summer and fall, was taken worse last week and up till Monday, her condition was critical, when she appeared to mend somewhat, and her many friends in the city are hoping for the best. The trouble seems to be of a dyspeptic nature.

The management at the big mill, having sized up the situation and decided that they could not complete the season's cut on time by day work, have added one quarter of a day to the time, quitting at 9 o'clock, instead of 6. They hope in this way to complete the job by the time it freezes up.

Gus. Paseman returned this week from Ada with the trotters he had at the fair. J. H. Peterson's Ham Not has proved a winner in all the events that he has taken part in so far this season. When you find a better horse than he, you will find many not so good.

Chief engineer Stevens, of the Great Northern road came up Sunday and went to Fosston to look after work of extending the line to Duluth. Rumors has it that the road is to be put through at an early day, and this means at least three or four cents per bushel more for the farmers' grain and proportionate reduction on incoming freights.

And it wasn't much of a day for separator fires either—for the wind blew so hard all day Saturday that a wise thresher man would not run a steam thresher that day, howbeit three men attempted it and their machines were burned; one at Gentilly, one on the Pierce & Kelsey farm and one on Peter Berg's farm destroying also some wheat in stacks.

The city of Winnipeg was threatened with destruction by fire last week, owing to extensive prairie fires that have been raging in its vicinity, causing showers of sparks to rain down upon it. Several fires occurred during the siege, but those are said to have been of incendiary origin. It requires a good deal of hard work to prevent serious damage.

The quarter master of Col. Cobham Post was notified by the Adj. Gen., to send in the guns that have been in use by the Post and they were duly boxed and shipped. A number that had been sent here to be used by a company of state militia (that was to have been raised here) shared the same fate. It is said that the guns for the Post will be replaced by better ones.

They give one of the finest concerts of any company traveling, and the fact that they are endorsed by all the leading people where they have been, and by the various Masonic lodges and other similar organizations is sufficient to warrant that they will give you a pleasant evening's entertainment. The nine year old boy violinist is a wonder, and the music both vocal and instrumental, given by the ladies cannot be surpassed.

Miss Addie Dickmann left for St. Paul Sunday evening where she goes to take a course of training at St. Luke's hospital to fit her for the position of a nurse. Miss Dickmann has been a resident of this city ever since her father was register of the land office here, remaining with her sister Mrs. G. H. Palmer when her father moved away. She has made many warm personal friends during her life here who will wish her abundant success in her new venture.

In every exchange that we pick up since the street fair we see words of commendation of that event, that is, in all the papers printed in this and adjoining counties. All unite in saying that Crooktson did herself proud in her street fair. And even in some of our foreign exchanges we see favorable mention made of it, showing that the advertisment we get is far extended and a good one. If the work thus begun shall be carried on in the future, the result to our city will be of inestimable benefit.

Extra care should be observed this fall, as owing to the lack of sufficient rain to keep the grass moist it will burn like tinder if once it gets on fire. All who have hay-stacks should see that they are well protected by fire breaks, and extra care should be exercised in the matter of setting prairie fires. The best way to set a prairie fire this fall is to wait till spring—when the snow has melted, furnishing plenty of moisture. Prairie fires this fall will be extra dangerous.

The latest advice from Fred Mix, who went to the hospital at Brainerd to have a difficult operation performed, made necessary on the account of a rupture, are very encouraging. The operation was a most difficult and dangerous one, complicated by an abscess which had to be taken out and the outcome for a time looked very doubtful, but, being a man of steady habits Fred had a constitution able to bear up under the severe ordeal and bids fair to come out all right in which hope his many friends rest.

Next year the farmers will have ample opportunities to prepare exhibits and thus better prepared to compete at the street fair. By the exercise of greater care in preparing the land, a better sample of grain can be obtained, better vegetables produced and the benefits thus accruing to the land, so thoroughly cultivated will be worth far more to the farmer than any cash premium he may obtain. By that system every farmer will get some benefit out of the street fair, for even should he fail to obtain a prize at the fair his land has received the benefit that thorough cultivation will give it.

W. S. Becker was again brought before a justice and compelled to give bonds to keep the peace on Tuesday, the second time William has been obliged to ante in the same line. His wife is a hard working woman, who does washing to support the family, while William does not seem to have any visible means of support, and it seems he has not been quite satisfied with the amount his wife could spare from her earnings for his "medicine;" the result being that he is constantly terrorizing the woman, her life became too much of a burden and she sought the aid of the law. It is a chronic case of pure cussedness.

Judge S. J. R. McMillan died at his residence in St. Paul on Sunday evening after a lingering illness of some months duration. He had been a resident of the state since 1852 and of St. Paul since 1856. When Minnesota was admitted to the statehood he was appointed judge of the first judicial district, was appointed associate justice in 1864 and was re-elected. In 1874 he was appointed chief justice and in the election that fall was elected to the position by an overwhelming majority. The following winter he was elected U. S. senator, and re-elected in 1881, thus serving two terms. He was a very prominet and influential man in the senate. On his return to St. Paul he resumed practice as a lawyer until his health failed. If he had lived till the 22nd of February he would have been 71 years old.

Cash for Oats.

Highest price paid for the new crop of oats. First to arrive will receive the best prices.

CROOKSTON OAT MEAL MILL.

Quite an extensive wreck occurred in the Great Northern yard a little before six o'clock last evening. The engine for the Fosston train, No. 40, went onto the turn-table to turn, and just at that time the freight train from the south, drawn by engine No. 81 reached the end of the switch, which had not been turned, and of course, follows right onto the turn-table. Seeing the collision inevitable the engineer on No 40 reversed and put on a full head of steam hoping to check the freight train but the momentum was too great and No. 40 was pushed off into the road, between Hamm's brewery office and Morrisey's machine shop and 81 followed closely. Three box cars were dumped into the turn-table pit and demolished with their freight. No lives were lost but the wreck was an expensive one.

What was almost a serious accident occurred at the depot on Sunday evening. One of Collins' hacks, in which was W. E. Howells, Dr. Denniston and G. S. Chesterman drove onto the sidetrack and stopped to wait till a team standing at the depot platform could make room for the hack, meantime a freight engine was switching some box cars on the sidetrack and in the darkness the driver failed to notice the box car coming towards him until the car struck the hack. It was coming slowly and the hack stopped its progress, but the hack was partially wrecked and the inmates rudely awakened to a realizing scene of their danger. G. S. Chesterman sprang out of the hack in time to catch a trunk that was falling off the hack and was considerably bruised up thereby, rendering walking rather tiresome. Had the car been coming rapidly nothing could have saved the hack from a total wreck and the inmates from serious injury or death. Our depot should not be between the tracks then such accidents could not occur. The water tank at that depot, which hides the view from that end of the switch, renders that place doubly dangerous.

A frightful runaway occurred on Saturday that for a time had all of the essential elements of a serious accident in it. About two o'clock a team hitched to a two-seated democrat buggy in which were two men came dashing up Main street from Second street at a break-neck gait. At the corner of Robert street they took the sidewalk, by the Scandia American bank, and tore along regardless of cost, in front of P. L. Renne's restaurant one wheel struck an obstruction throwing the driver out upon the sidewalk on his head, stunning him, and at the corner of Fletcher street the rig collided with a telephone pole wrecking the buggy pole and pitching the other man out upon the sidwalk and freeing the team from the buggy. The team dashed away and the men were taken up and cared for. The driver seemed the worse hurt and was taken into the restaurant, laid out on a stretcher and a doctor hastily summoned, who could find no broken bones and very soon the man roused up a bit when he was taken to the Sherman house. The other man, who appeared to be also badly hurt, was examined and put to bed and when both had slept off the effects of liquor they were able to get around all right. It was a close call.

A. C. Cowling sold his hardware business last week to J. A. Douglas of Grafton. This move was made necessary on account of the fact that Mrs. Cowling, who came home last week from a hospital at Minneapolis has been advised to seek a warmer climate if she would prolong her life. She has been an invalid for some time and the doctors thinks she cannot fully recover her health here, and we are informed that it is Mr. Cowling's intention to take her to California to make their future home. Mr. Cowling started in business in Crookston in 1879 in company with his brother W. H., and on the death of the latter succeeded to the business. By strict economy and good business principles Mr. Cowling has built up a good business, second to none in the city, and has made many friends who will regret the necessity of his removal from our midst. The JOURNAL can heartily commend him to the community in which he will eventually locate. The JOURNAL has not been informed of the intentions of Mr. Douglas, whether he will continue the business here or remove the stock to Grafton. He has, however, secured a good business and would no doubt do well to continue it here.

Those Dreadful Sores

They Continued to Spread in Spite of Treatment but Now They are Healed—A Wonderful Work.

"For many years I have been a great sufferer with varicose veins on one of my limbs. My foot and limb became dreadfully swollen. When I stood up I could feel the blood rushing down the veins of this limb. One day I accidentally hit my foot against some object and a sore broke out which continued to spread and was exceedingly painful. I concluded I needed a blood purifier and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time those dreadful sores which had caused me so much suffering, began to heal. I kept on faithfully with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time my limb was completely healed and the sores gave me no more pain. I cannot be too thankful for the wonderful work Hood's Sarsaparilla, has done for me." MRS. A. E. GILSON, Hartland, Vermont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

THE MUSICAL EVENT

FIRST M. E. CHURCH,

One Night Only

WEDNESDAY, OCT, 13, 1897.

The Celebrated

Schubert Symphony Club and Lady Quartette,

In a delightful program, entirely free from dullness, consisting of

Lady Quartettt, Violin and Vocal Solos, Mandolin and Guitar Club Comic and Serious Readings, Etc., Etc., Etc.

MUSIC AND MIRTH.

A musical entertainment that is enjoyable alike to the musician and the masses.

Don't fail to hear the wonderful 9-year-old artist,

MASTER TOMMIE,

Who plays violin solos, sings songs and recites in the most polished style.

Admission 50 Cts.

Don't Miss This Treat!

SEE OUR PROGRAM It Speaks for itself

CROCKERY

We are now busy unpacking the largest consignment of Fancy and Plain Crockery ever received in this city

Special Drives For Next Week

Watch for Them

Groceries

The best that money can procure at the lowest prices. Remember these goods are not old stale stuff purchased for the purpose of giving "cheap" bargains.

Slocum's Grocery.

KLONDIKE GOLD

Chilkat Gold Mining and Transportation Co.

Organized under the laws of West Virginia.

Capital Stock $5,000,000.

Divided in 500,000 shares of $10.00 each, fully paid and non-assessable, of which 200,000 shares are now offered for subscription at 10 per cent. of their face value.

The subscription list of this company will be offered on August 27, 1897 and the right to close same without notice is hereby expressly reserved by the company.

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The chief object of the company is to carry on a general trade and develop the gold fields of British North America and Alaska including especially the Klondike district and others equally as rich.

While other companies are trying to locate claims in the gold regions, the officers of this company, being ahead of them all, has secured options on the most promising properties to be obtained.

The personel of the Board of Directors and officers is such as to warrant beyond question prudent, yet energetic management, which will bring to the company success. All the gentlemen interested are prominent and successful in commercial and manufacturing circles: have had mining and commercial experience and possess well known ability in buying and selling and the appointment of responsible and competent men to act as agents and managers. The officers are all active, successful, selfmade, hard working business men who devote all their time to the success of the company. There is no dead timber in the company—no bank nor railroad president, no useless politicians with high sounding names

A few weeks since we let the contract for five river steamers of about 100 tons each, also two small steamers drawing only 15 inches of water when loaded, for transportation of supplies in small streams.

In addition we have under construction one, and have an option on two other ocean steamers which will ply between Seattle and Alaska points.

Further, it is our intention to fit up and maintain already established stores and build new trading stations for the sale and distribution of supplies that will be required to in part, supply the enormous demand in this region.

It is the intention of the company to engage at least 200 men owning or representing 1000 shares of stock each to be ready to start March 15th 1898 with our first expedition for the gold field of the Northwest. These men will receive free transportation, supplies and tools for one year, also a percentage of the findings.

Shares, par value, $10.00 each; For sale for a Limited time at $1.00 each.

Chilkat Gold Mining and Transportation Co.,

Suite 1401-2-3-4 Manhattan Building, Chicago.

Subscription for stock can be taken at the office of this paper

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOVE OF THE PRINCE OF GLOTTENBERG

BY ANTHONY HOPE, AUTHOR OF THE PRISONER OF ZENDA, ETC. ETC.

"If I were Ludwig and not Christian, yet I would be here where Christian is and not there, where Ludwig is," and he pointed still at the house.

She faced round on him in anger at his daring to speak to her of the prince, but he was a bold fellow and would not be silenced now that he had begun to speak. He knew also that she would bear much from him. So he leaned over toward her, saying:

"By your bounty, madame, I have money, and he who has money can get knowledge. So I know that the prince is there. For £50 I gained a servant of his, and he told me."

"I do not know why you should spy on the prince," said Osra, "and I do not care to know where the prince is," and she touched her horse with the spur, and he cantered fast forward, leaving the little house behind. But Christian persisted, partly in a foolish grudge against any man who should win what was above his reach, partly in an honest anger that she, whom he worshiped, should be treated lightly by another, and he forced her to hear what he had learned from the gossip of the prince's groom, telling it to her in hints and half spoken sentences, yet so plainly that she could not miss the drift of it. She rode the faster toward Strelsau, at first answering nothing, but at last she turned upon him fiercely, saying that he told a lie, and that she knew it was a lie, since she knew where the prince was and what business had taken him away, and she commanded Christian to be silent and to speak neither to her nor to any one else of his false suspicions, and she bade him very harshly to fall back and ride behind her again, which he did, sullen, yet satisfied, for he knew that his arrow had gone home. On she rode, with her cheeks aflame and her heart beating, until she came to Strelsau, and having arrived at the palace ran to her own bedroom and flung herself on the bed.

Here for an hour she lay; then, it being about 6 o'clock, she sat up, pushing her disordered hair back from her hot, aching brow, for an agony of humiliation came upon her and a fury of resentment against the prince, whose coldness seemed now to need no more explanation. Yet she could hardly believe what she had been told of him, for though she had not loved him she had accorded to him her full trust. Rising, she paced in pain about the room. She could not rest, and she cried out in longing that her brother were there to aid her and find out the truth for her. But he was away, and she had none to whom she could turn. So she strove to master her anger and endure her suspense till the next day, but they were too strong for her, and she cried: "I will go myself. I cannot sleep till I know. But I cannot go alone. Who will go with me?" And she knew of none, for she would not take Christian with her, and she shrank from speaking of the matter to any of the gentlemen of the court. And yet she must know. But at last she sprang up from the chair into which she had sunk despondently, exclaiming:

"He is a gentleman and my friend. He will go with me." And she sent hastily for the bishop of Modenstein, who was then in Strelsau, bidding him come dressed for riding and with a sword and the best horse in his stables. And the bishop came equipped as she bade him and in very great wonder. But when she told him what she wanted and what Christian had made known to her he grew grave, saying that they must wait and consult the king when he returned.

"I will not wait an hour," she cried. "I cannot wait an hour."

"Then I will ride and bring you word. You must not go," he urged.

"Nay, if I go alone I will go," said she. "Yes, I will go, and myself fling his falseness in his teeth."

Finding her thus resolved, the bishop knew that he could not turn her, so,

"Well, Christian," said she, "have you something to say to me?"

leaving her to prepare herself, he sought Christian Hautz and charged him to bring three horses to the most private gate of the palace, that opened in a little bystreet. Here Christian waited for them with the horses, and they came presently, the bishop wearing a great slouched hat and swaggering like a roistering trooper, while Osra was closely veiled. The bishop again imposed secrecy on Christian, and then they both, being mounted, said to Osra, "If you will, then, madame, come," and thus they rode secretly out of the city about 7 o'clock in the evening, the gate wardens opening the gate at sight of royal arms on Osra's ring, which she gave to the bishop in order that he might show it.

In silence they rode a long way, going at a great speed. Osra's face was set and rigid, for she felt now no shame at herself for going or any fear of what she might find, but the injury to her pride swallowed every other feeling, and at last she said in short, sharp words to the bishop of Modenstein, having suddenly thrown the veil back from her face:

"He shall not live if it prove true."

The bishop shook his head. His profession was peace, yet his blood also was hot against the man who had put a slight on Princess Osra.

"The king must know of it," he said.

"The king! The king is not here tonight," said Osra, and she pricked her horse and set him at a gallop. The moon, breaking suddenly in brightness from behind a cloud, showed the bishop her face. Then she put out her hand and caught him by the arm, whispering, "Are you my friend?"

"Yes, madame," said he. She knew well that he was her friend.

"Kill him for me, then! Kill him for me!"

"I cannot kill him," said the bishop. "I pray God it may prove untrue."

"You are not my friend if you will not kill him," said Osra, and she turned her face away and rode yet more quickly.

At last they came in sight of the little house that stood back from the road, and there was a light in one of the upper windows. The bishop heard a short gasp break from Osra's lips, and she pointed with her whip to the window. Now his own breath came quick and fast, and he prayed to God that he might remember his sacred character and his vows, and not be led into great and deadly sin at the bidding of that proud, bitter face, and he clinched his left hand and struck his forehead with it.

Thus when they came to the gate of the avenue of trees that led to the house. Here, having dismounted and tied their horses to the gatepost they stood an instant, and Osra again veiled her face.

"Let me go alone, madame," he implored.

"Give me your sword, and I will go alone," she answered.

"Here, then, is the path," said the bishop, and he led the way by the moonlight that broke fitfully here and there through the trees.

"He swore that all his life should be mine," she whispered. "Yet I know that he did not love me."

The bishop made her no answer. She looked for none and did not know that she spoke the bitterness of her heart in words that he could hear. He bowed his head and prayed again for her and for himself, for he had found his hand gripping the hilt of his sword. And thus, side by side now, they came to the door of the house and saw a gentleman standing in front of the door, still, but watchful. And Osra knew that he was the prince's chamberlain.

When the chamberlain saw them, he started violently and clapped a hand to his sword, but Osra flung her veil on the ground, and the bishop gripped his arm as with a vise. The chamberlain looked at Osra and at the bishop and half drew his sword.

"This matter is too great for you, sir," said the bishop. "It is a quarrel of princes. Stand aside!" And before the chamberlain could make up his mind what to do Osra had passed by him, and the bishop had followed her.

Finding themselves in a narrow passage, they made out by the dim light of a lamp a flight of stairs that rose from the farthest end of it. The bishop tried to pass the princess, but she motioned him back and walked swiftly to the stairs. In silent speed they mounted till they had reached the top of the first stage, and facing them, eight or ten steps farther up, was a door. By the door stood a groom. This was the man who had treacherously told Christian of his master's doings, but when he saw suddenly what had come of his disloyal chattering the fellow went white as a ghost and came tottering in stealthy silence down the stairs, his finger on his lips. Neither of them spoke to him, nor he to them. They gave no thought to him. His only thought was to escape as soon as he might, so he passed them, and, going on, passed also the chamberlain, who stood dazed at the house door, and so disappeared, intent on saving the life that he had justly forfeited. Thus the rogue vanished, and what became of him no one knew or cared. He showed his face no more at Glottenberg or Strelsau.

"Hark! There are voices," whispered Osra to the bishop, raising her hand above her head, as the two stood motionless.

The voices came from the door that faced them, the voice of a man and the voice of a woman. Osra's glance at her companion told him that she knew as well as he whose the man's voice was.

"It is true, then," she breathed from between her teeth. "My God, it is true!"

The woman's voice spoke now, but the words were not audible. Then came the prince's. "Forever, in life or death, apart or together, forever." But the woman's answer came no more in words, but in deep, low, passionate sobs that struck their ears like the distant cry of some brute creature in pain that it cannot understand. Yet Osra's face was stern and cold, and her lips curled scornfully when she saw the bishop's look of pity.

"Come, let us end it," said she, and with a firm step she began to mount the stairs that lay between them and the door.

Yet once again they paused outside the door, for it seemed as though the princess could not choose but listen to the passionate words of love that pierced her ears like knives, yet they were all sad, speaking of renunciation, not happiness. But at last she heard her own name; then with a sudden start she caught the bishop's hands, for she could not listen longer. And she staggered and reeled as she whispered to him: "The door, the door. Open the door."

The bishop, his right hand being across his body and resting on the hilt of his sword, laid his left upon the handle of the door and turned it. Then he flung the door wide open, and at that instant Osra sprang past him, her eyes gleaming like flames from her dead white face. And she stood rigid on the threshold of the room, with the bishop by her side.

In the middle of the room stood the Prince of Glottenberg, and, strained in close embrace, clinging to him, supported by his arms, with head buried in his breast, was a girl of slight and slender figure, graceful, though not tall, and her body was still shaken by continued struggling sobs. The prince held her there as though against the world, but raised his head and looked at the intruders with a grave, sad air. There was no shame on his face and hardly surprise. Presently he took one arm from about the lady, and, raising it, motioned to them to be still. Osra took one step forward toward where the pair stood. The bishop caught her sleeve, but she shook him off. The lady looked up into the prince's face. With a sudden, startled cry she clutched him closer and turned a terrified face over her shoulder. Then she moaned in great fear, and reeling full against the prince would have sunk to the ground if he had not upheld her, and her eyes closed and her lids drooped as she swooned away. But the princess smiled, and drawing herself up to her full height stood watching while Ludwig bore the lady to a couch and laid her there. Then when he came back and faced her she asked coldly and slowly.

"Who is this woman, sir? Or is she one of those that have no names?"

The prince sprang forward, a sudden anger in his eyes. He raised his hand as if he would have pressed it across her scornful mouth and kept back her bitter words. But she did not flinch, and, pointing at him with her finger, she cried to the bishop in a ringing voice:

"Kill him, my lord, kill him!"

And the sword of the bishop of Modenstein was half way out of the scabbard.

"I would to God, my lord," said the prince in low, sad tones, "that God

She stood rigid on the threshold of the room.

would suffer you to kill me and me to take death at your hands. But neither for you nor for me is the blow lawful. Let me speak to the princess."

The bishop still grasped his sword, for Osra's face and hand still commanded him. But at the instant of his hesitation, while the temptation was hot in him, there came from the couch where the lady lay a low moan of great pain. She flung her arms out and turned, groaning, again on her back, and her head lay limply over the side of the couch. The bishop's eyes met Ludwig's, and with a "God forgive me!" he let the sword slip back, and, springing across the room, fell on his knees beside the couch. He broke the gold chain round his neck and grasped the crucifix which it carried in one hand, while with the other he raised the lady's head, praying her to open her eyes, before whose closed lids he held the sacred image, and he, who had come so near to great sin, now prayed softly but fervently for her life and God's pity on her, for the frailty her slight form showed could not withstand the shock of this trial.

"Who is she?" asked the princess.

But Ludwig's eyes had wandered back to the couch, and he answered only:

"My God, it will kill her!"

"I care not," said Osra. But then came another low moan. "I care not," said the princess again. "Ah, she is in great suffering." And her eyes followed the prince's.

There was silence, save for the lady's low moans and the whispered prayers of the bishop of Modenstein. But the lady opened her eyes, and in an instant, answering the summons, the prince was by her side, kneeling and holding her hand very tenderly, and he met a glance from the bishop across her prostrate body. The prince bowed his head, and one sob burst from him.

"Leave me alone with her for a little, sir," said the bishop, and the prince, obeying, rose and withdrew into the bay of the window, while Osra stood alone near the door by which she had entered.

A few minutes passed; then Osra saw the prince return to where the lady was and kneel again beside her, and she saw that the bishop was preparing to perform his most sacred and sublime office. The lady's eyes dwelt on him now in peace and restfulness, and held Prince Ludwig's hand in her small hand. But Osra would not kneel. She stood upright still, and cold as though she neither saw nor heard anything of what passed. She would not pity nor forgive the woman, even if, as they seemed to think, she lay dying. But she spoke once, asking in a harsh voice:

"Is there no physician in the house or near?"

"None, madame," said the prince.

The bishop began the office, and Osra stood, dimly hearing the words of comfort, peace and hope, dimly seeing the smile on the lady's face, for gradually her eyes clouded with tears. Now her ears seemed to hear nothing save the sad and piteous sobs that had shaken the girl as she hung about Ludwig's neck. But she strove to drive away her softer thoughts, fanning her fury when it burned low and telling herself again of the insult that she had suffered. Thus she rested till the bishop had performed the office. But when he had finished it he rose from his knees and came to where Osra was.

"It was your duty," she said. "But it is none of mine."

"She will not live an hour," said he. "For she had an affection of the heart, and this shock has killed her. Indeed, I think she was half dead for grief before we came."

"Who is she?" broke again from Osra's lips.

"Come and hear," and she followed him obediently, yet unwillingly, to the couch and looked down at the lady. The lady looked at her with wondering eyes, and then she smiled faintly, pressing the prince's hand and whispering:

"Yet she is so beautiful," and she seemed now wonderfully happy, so that they three all watched her and were envious, although they were to live and she to die.

"Now, God, pardon her sin," said the Princess Osra suddenly, and she fell on her knees beside the couch, crying, "Surely God has pardoned her."

"Sin she had none, save what clings even to the purest in this world," said the bishop. "For what she has said to me I know to be true."

Osra answered nothing, but gazed in questioning at the prince, and he, still holding the lady's hand, began to speak in a gentle voice:

"Do not ask her name, madame. But from the first hour that we knew the meaning of love we have loved one another. And had the issue rested in my hands I would have thrown to the winds all that kept me from her. I remember when first I met her—ah, my sweet, do you remember? And from that day to this in soul she has been mine and I hers in all my life. But more could not be. Madame, you have asked what love is. Here is love. Yet fate is stronger. Thus I came here to woo, and she, left alone, resolved to give herself to God."

"How comes she here then?" whispered Osra, and she laid one hand timidly on the couch, near the lady, yet so as not to touch even her garments.

"She came here," he began, but suddenly, to their amazement, the lady, who had seemed dead, with an effort raised herself on her elbow and spoke in a quick, eager whisper, as if she feared time and strength would fail.

"He is a great prince," she said. "He must be a great king. God means him for greatness. God forbid that I should be his ruin! Oh, what a sweet dream he painted! But praise be to the blessed saints that kept me strong! Yet at the last I was weak. I could not live without another sight of his face, and so—so I came. Next week I am—I was to take the veil, and I came here to see him once again. God pardon me for it. But I could not help it. Ah, madame, I know you, and I see now your beauty. Have you known love?"

"No," said Osra, and she moved her hand near to the lady's hand.

"And when he found me here he prayed me again to do what he asked, and I was half killed in denying it. But I prevailed, and we were even then parting when you came. Why, why did I come?" And for a moment her voice died away in a low, soft moan. But she made one more effort. Clasping Osra's hand in her delicate fingers, she whispered: "I am going. Be his wife."

"No, no, no," whispered Osra, her face now close to the lady's. "You must live—you must live and be happy." And then she kissed the lady's lips. The lady put out her arms and clasped them round Osra's neck, and again she whispered softly in Osra's ear. Neither Ludwig nor the bishop heard what she said, but they heard only what Osra sobbed. Presently the lady's arms relaxed a little in their hold, and Osra, having kissed her again, rose and signed to Ludwig to come nearer, while she, turning, gave her hand to the bishop, and he led her from the room, and, finding another room near, took her in there, where she sat silent and pale.

Thus half an hour passed. Then the bishop stole softly out and presently returned, saying:

"God has spared her the long, painful path and has taken her straight to his rest."

Osra heard him, half in a trance and as if she did not hear. She did not know whither he went nor what he did nor anything that passed, until, as it seemed after a long while, she looked up and saw Prince Ludwig standing be-

Continued on page 7.

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THE LOVE OF THE PRINCE OF CLOTTENBERG.

Continned from page 6

fore her. He was composed and calm, hut it seemed as if half the life had gone ont of his face. Osra rose slowly to her feet, supporting herself on an arm of the chair on which she had sat, and when she had seen his facs shs suddenly thrsw herself on ths floor at his feet, crying:

"Forgivs me! Forgive me!"

"The guilt is mine," said he, "for I did not trust yon and did by stealth what your nobility woald have suffered openly. The guilt is mine." And hs offered to raiss her. Bnt she rose unaided, asking with choking voice:

"Is shs dead?"

"Sho is dead," said the prince, and Osra, hearing it, covered her face with her hands and blindly groped her way back to tho chair, where sho sot panting and exhansted.

"To her I have said farewell, and now, madame, to you. Yet do not think that I am a man withont eyes for your beanty or a heort to know your worth. I seemed to yon a fool and a chnrl. I grieved most hitterly, and I wronged yoa bitterly. My excuse for all is now known. For thongh you ore more beantifnl than she, yet trne love is no wanderer. It gives a beanty that it does not find and weaves a chain no other charms can break. Madame, farewell."

She looked at him and sow the sad joy in his eyes, on exultation over what had been, thot what was could not destroy, and she knew that the vision waa still with him, thongh his love was dead. Snddenly he seemed to her a man she also might love and for whom she also, if need he, might gladly die. Yet not because sho loved him, for she was asking still in wonder, "What is this love?"

"Madamo, farewell," said he again, and, kneeling beforo her, ho kissed her hand.

"I carry the hody of my love," he went on, "hack with me to my home, there to monrn for her, and I shall come no more to Strelsan."

Osra bent her eyes on his face as he knelt, and presently she said to him in a whisper that was low, for awe, not shame:

"Yon heard what she hade me do?"

"Yes, madome, I know her wish."

"And yon wonld do it?" she asked.

"Madame, my struggle was fought before she died. But now yoa know that my love was not yoars."

"That also I knew before, sir," and a slight bitter smilo camo on her face. But she grew grave again and sat there, seeming to be pondering, and Prince Lndwig waited on his knees. Then she saddenly leaned forward and said:

"If I loved, I wonld wait for yon to love. Now, what is tho love that I cannot feel?"

And then she sat again silent, bnt at last raised her eyes agoin to his, saying in a voice that even in the stillness of the room he hardly heard:

"Now, I do dearly lovo yoa, for I have seen yonr lovo and know that yon con love, and I think that love must hreed love, so that she who loves mnst in God's time be loved. Yet"— Sho paused here, and for a moment hid her face with her hand. "Yet I cannot," she went on. "Is it oar Lord Christ who bids ns take the lower place? I cannot take it."

The prince, though in that honr he could not think of love, was yet very mnch moved hy her new tenderness and felt that what had passed rather drew them together than made any separation hetween them. And it seemed to him thot the dead lady's hlessing was on his suit, so ho said:

"Madame, I wonld most faithfully serve yon, and you wonld ho the nearest and dearest to me of all living women."

She waited awhilo; then she sighed heavily and looked in his face with a air of wistfnl longing, and she knit her brows as though sho were pazzled. Bat at last, ahaking her head, she said:

"It ia not enongh."

And with this she roso and took him hy the hand, and they two went back together to where tho hishop of Modenstein prayed hesido the body of tho lody.

Osra stood on one sido of tho hody and stretched her hand ont to the prince, who stood on tho other.

"See," said she. "She mnst he hetween ns." And having kissed the dead

The prince knelt again by the corpse.

face once she left the prince there by the side of his love, and herself went ont, and, turning her head, saw that the prince knelt agoin by tho corpso of his love.

"He does not think of me," sho said to the hishop.

"His thoughts are still with her, madame," he answered.

It was late night now, and they rode swiftly and silently along the road to Strelsan. And on all the way they spoke to one another only a few words, being both sunk deep in thought. But once Osra spoke, as they were already near to Strelsan. For she turned suddenly to the bishop, saying:

"My lord, what is it? Do you know it?"

"Yes, madame, I have known it," answered the bishop.

"Yet you are n churohman."

"True, madame," said he, and hs smiled sadly.

She seemed to consider, fixing her eyes on his, bnt ho turned his aside.

"Conld you not maks me understand?" she asked.

"Your lover when he comes will do that, madame," said he, and still he kspt his eyes turned away. Yet presently a faint smile curved her lips, and she said:

"It may he yon might feel it if you were not a churchman. Bnt I do not. Many men have said they loved me, and I havo felt something in my heart —hut not this."

"It will come," said ths hishop.

"Does it, then, coms to overy one?"

"To most," he answered.

"Heigho! Will it ever come to me?" she sighed.

And so they were at home. And Osra was for a long timo very sorrowfnl for the fate of tho lady whom the Prince of Glottenberg had loved, hat since she saw Lndwig no more and the joy of yonth conquered her sodness she ceased to monrn, and as she walked along she wonld wonder more and moro what it might he, this great lovo that she did not feel.

"For none will tell me, not even the hishop of Modenstein," said she.

THE END.

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CHURCHGOING IN ICELAND.

Back Country Folk Who Travel Many Miles to Divine Worship.

Jessie Ackerman, in her articles on "Three Women In Iceland," in The Woman's Home Companion, tells how sho attended a country church in the northern part of the island.

"The Sabbath day was full of interest, for we had not ottended service in the rural districts. In the early morning we hetook ourselves to the front of the honse to watch the conntry folk assemhle. In the distance we saw them fording the river in a long line, and in another direction men, women and children rode slowly over the mountains down to the farm. Whot the Sabboth day means to these people few can realize. Some of them never see a face besides those of thomembers of the family from one church day until the other. What wonder, then, that they began to assemble fully two hours hefore church time? A peculiar form of salntation prevails outside of the cities. With this wo had not yet heen made familiar, and our astonishment can well he imagined when we saw the men dismount, embrace and kiss eoch other. I learned later that this is the usual form of salntation among men in the inland districts.

"The honr of service arrived, and, in company with the preacher, who wore a high silk hat, a loose, flowing gown buttoned from chin to hem and o great white Elizabeth ruff around his neck, we entered the chnrch. From the hack seot we had full view of the congregation, and, not heing familiar with the language, the time was passed in meditation on the sitnotion.

"In the pulpit the pastor was assisted into a long white rohe, which fell over the hlack one, and down his back hung a large surplice of bright velvet, upon which a golden cross wos wrought. On the altar two great candles abont a yard long and three inches thick shed a dim light. These wero the especial charge of an official who gave out the hymns and hetween times snuffed the candles with an old time pair of snuffers. After church the worshipers dispersed, and many of them did not reach their homes until night."

HANK WAS ALL RIGHT.

But the Squire Was Doubtful About His Integrity Being Unassailable.

"I never took to a man as I did to Hank Stuffer. He moved in hero withont makin no noise nbont it, and they hain't no better neighbor in th' county."

It was Farmer Waddy that was doing the talking, and the squire of the township only interrupted to ask whether the farmer had ever missed any chickens or shotes before Hank settled in the vicinity.

"No, I never did," admitted Waddy, "hnt I never lost nuthin of th' kind afore you got that new man of yonrs. I'd trust Hank Stuffer with my life, squire."

"Don't be too confidin," insisted the squire. "Many a th' apple I've seen that looked perfec' on th' ontside, hnt was rotten at th' core. Hank seems all right, but I wouldn't he surprised no day to see him fetched np afore me. Things hain't right in this communerty since he jined it."

"That's so, but there's a million things happened oatside of Hank's comin. His folka couldn't eat all th' things what's stole, an he don't sell nuthin."

"Watch him," insisted the squire. And he took his leave with a fine imitation of the man who looks after the morals of the entire neighborhood.

Farmer Waddy did watch, and he hired others to help him watch. If this were fiction, it would be the squire or his new man who was trapped. Bnt truth is an exacting mistress. It was a worthless fellow living in a log hermitage that was doing all the stealing. It hasn't the slightest bearing on the case that he was selling all the plunder to the squire at half price.—Detroit Free Press.

"WAKE UP, JONAH!"

Continued from page 2.

traditional maelstrom off Norway has a counterpart at the Golden Gate. Fremont, who named this the Golden Gate two years before gold was discovered in California, tells ns of some young officers of onr navy who perished here with their hoat and left not even so much as a plank to tell of their fate, and so their names for years and years were carried forward. They were even promoted in their order. But they were never heard from any more.

"Why don't yon land? Why don't yon land?" gasped the hlond boy at last as ths racing and eddying waters of the Golden Gate hegan to lap and leap into ths boat.

"Shnt np, or I'll land yon over the hall!" was all that old Jonah said hetween his set teeth.

Up and down, down and np and away. Oh, but that old hoat was saucy! She seemed to smell the rattling salty woters without the Gate. The snap and the sparkle and the clash and the color of the awfal deep delighted her. And even old Jonoh was wide awake now, wide awake os he had not been since he had retired from the sea and eked out a stint as a landsman. There was a glint in his old eyes, a gleam of gladness, even with all this misery and helplessness at his fect in tho boat, for tho yoang folks were nearly all sick now—fearfally sick.

The handsome blond boy had wilted, foded as fades a sunflower when it is cat down. That last remark from old Jonah had cut him np terribly. His head leaned oat over the boat. The little girl in black at his side held on to him as if she were afraid he wonld fall oat, and he did not resent her kindness this time, hnt seemed to rather like it. She drew him hack closer to her, after he had disposed of his vanity and his bile together, and his comely head gradnolly settled over on to her little hlack and hony shoulder.

"Poor, dear yoang man! It's the cigarettes. Help hold his poor head, please." This is whot tho little girl in black whispered back over her shoulder to another qnict little girl who sat close hy. And so the two together held the wilted blond head hetween them.

Firm as tho rocks that lock the walls of tho Golden Gate was old Jonah all this time. The san was setting low and fast. Fnll and lorge and luminous as a world of flame lay the sun on a sea of blood for a second only, and then it was night on the sarging, heaving hosom of the seo of seos.

Bear in mind thot it was thousands of miles from the spot where Balboa and Cortes first saw this great ocean and named it "the Pacific," hnt it is not pacific here. It is a roaring lion. It is a terrible ocean for an open hoat, from here even to Alaska.

The stars came as the sun went ont, as often happens in this life of change and events, and it was not dark, hnt it was cold—oh, so cold! Yon see, the winds blow down from Alaska with great force all the season here, and ont in the open ocean here you should be olad in fnrs. Indeed, I often see ladies wearing seolskin cloaks in San Francisco all through July and Angast.

The girls thot lay crouched in the boat were hnt thinly clad. They were wet ond crying with pain from the cold. The boys were no hetter. In fact, they shivered harder and made a good deal more complaint than the girls. This hig hlond one, however, had managed to get in hetween the two qniet little girls before spoken of and was comparatively dry and comfortable, hnt the two little girls were so wet and were shivering so hadly that old Jonah hegan to fear for their lives. More than once he lifted

"Is your father anybody?" asked Jonah.

his head and glanced sharply back over his shoulder to see if hy some chonce the party on his hoat had not heen missed and their friends or the government sent a steamer in search, hnt no sign of help.

At last in despair he gasped out: "Do any of yon folk hove friends? I mean, do any of yon amonnt to anything?"

They did not seem to qnite understand, and after a painful silence and feeling that he had not put the proposition qnite as mildly as he might he again hegan, after once more glancing hack toward the Golden Gate: "I mean, is your father anybody—anybody in particular, I mean, miss?"

The old man spoke with effort and desperation. The cold was piercing his old hones to the marrow, and ho knew ho could not hold the oars or steady the hoat much longer.

The eldest girl, the only one who could hold np her head as he spoke, only looked at him blankly and then said "No" in a husky whisper. Then all was still for a long time, and yon could only hear the rattle of the heavy salt water on the side of the great hoat as she slid np and down the deep hollows of the ocean.

"Boy! Big hlond hoy over there! Is yonr father anybody? Who is yonr father, I say? And where is he?"

"Yes, yes," gasped the hlond head from hetween the girls, without rising up, "yes, my father is a great man. He is sheriff of Stanislaus."

"Well, let him stay in Stanislaus," muttered the old man hetween his chattering old teeth.

He again glanced hack over his shoulder, lighthouses and stars, stars and lighthouses, and a great, gleaming wall of white beyond. But that was all.

"My little girl, my qaiet littls girl in black, where is your father?"

The old man's voice was quite broken now. It trembled so that he could hardly speak. His left hand had slipped from the oar. The rowlock rattled heavily, hnt the hand lay helpless.

"Little girl, where is your father?" ho gasped again.

Her two little brown hands clasped together clnmsily, hardly able to hold togetber from the cold and wet, bat holding them, so she raised her pitifnl face to heaven. Her chin qnivered and her lips trembled, hnt she could not speak.

The old man nnderstood. With his one remaining hand he lifted his hat and laid it reverently down as he said in a whisper so soft and low that maybe only He heard it:

"Then we mnst look there for help."

And a long time he looked steadily npward, and the trembling lips and the qnivering little chin were lifted also.

The two rowlocks rattled and rasped and rasped and rattled. The boat was her own master now. She had turned ohout. Her bow was to tho Golden Gate. The tide had turned.

It is strange that somo one on some one of the many ships had not seen this party and its peril, strange that some watcher from some one of the lighthouses had not seen this lone craft in its peril, hnt it is a fact that this boat passed out of the Golden Gate, spent much of the night in the open ocean ond was finally borne hack with all its precious cargo saved and with no other help than the help of him to whom all will cry out for help at least once this side the river of rest.

THE END.

It Tasted Good Still.

Some lively college girl, no doubt from the sunny south, relates in The Wellesley Magazine a novel variation npon the theme, long popular with the "funny man" of the newspapers, especially at Thanksgiving time, of the little boy who wants to eat more than he can. Little Sammy, on the porch of the greot house of the neighborhood, had just inquired insinuatingly, "Didn't ds white folks hove ice cream fo' dinnah, Miss Kate?"

This small negro reminder of happy "'fo' de wah days" had never pleaded with me in vain for goodies, proceeds the narrator. Very soon he had eaten a full saucer of cream, which I had given him, and with the spoon poised on a sticky forefinger was looking at me with eyes that begged for more, and he got it, even to the third saucer.

I watched him till I fell to dreaming again, and my eyes sought the river. Only the clink of the spoon against the saucer and a satisfied sigh now and then broke the stillness of the southern summer day. Presently all was quiet, and I looked round to find the happy Sammy with the most disconsolate expression on his face, his head turned a little on one side and his eye fixed gloomily on about a quarter of a spoonful of cream.

"What is it, Sammy? Isn't it good?"

"Yes'm," in a sad tone.

"Then why don't yoa eat it? Hove yon got enough?"

He looked at me as he straightened up and unbuttoned the little worn jacket. "Yas'm," he sighed, "got 'nough ev'y whar 'cept my monf."

THE EVANGELISTS.

Perhaps It Is For the Best That None of the Original Gospels Exists.

Some of our readers there may be who find it difficult to understand why, since God has revealed to us his will in a book, or rather in a library of inspired books, as the Bible truly is, he has not at the same time given us an infallible text. How much labor would have been saved had we possessed the autographs of four evangelists! To this we answer that, had one such autograph existed, some branch of the Christian church—possibly every branch, ourselves included—would have made an idol of the writer's parchment while neglecting its teaching altogether. We can only seek to comprehend the ways of Providence in one sphere by observing them in another. Man is the heir of all things, yet he is sent into the world to depend for food, clothing and all the comforts and adornments of life on his wits. How greatly is he thereby differentiated from the brutes! How immeasurably is the educated man, and especially the scientific investigator, raised above the savage simply as the result of his own efforts!

Is it not possible that he who gave the word of life designs to quicken our interest in it by arousing afresh in each successive generation of Christians the desire to approach nearer to its sources, to remove the undergrowth of legend and tradition which has sometimes obstructed its free course, and that we are saved from the danger of finding it trite by the feeling that we possess a divine treasure which, though a gift, is not entirely independent of our own exertions for the measure in which it shall minister to our edification?—Agnes Smith Lewis In Century.

Brains Bigger Than Man's.

According to Professor Max Weber of Amsterdam, the only animals which surpass man in the absolute weight of their brains are elephants and whales, but there are several that rank ahead of him in the ratio of the brain weight to the total weight of the body. All of these, however, are comparatively small animals. Among them are many monkeys and certain members of the squirrel and mouse families. No animal of greater bodily size than man has a brain which is relatively as large as his. Upon the whole, it seems that man's mental superiority is due rather to the quality and organization than to the size of his brain.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President. WM. ANGLIM, Vice President J. W. WHEELER, Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

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Capital $100.000.

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Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

CHOICE FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchaser.

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LEGAL BLANKS

A large Assortment always in stock at the

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All Kinds of Transfer Designs in Connection.

Leave orders at Munn's Carriage Shop.

CROOKSTON, -- MINN.

RED RIVER VALLEY

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED

FARMS

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME

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REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE

E. M. WALSH,

Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

GOOD FARMING LAND

FOR SALE.

I will sell on easy terms the following described lands at prices set opposite each tract.

Description	Sec	Twp	Rge	per acre
Ne¼	20	148	44	$6.25
Sw¼	22	148	45	7.50
Sw¼	29	150	43	5.00
E½ Se¼ and E½ Ne¼	28	150	42	5.00
S½ Nw¼ and lot 4	4	151	43	5.00
Lot 1	5	151	43	5.00
Nw¼	15	152	44	6.00
E½ Se¼, Sw¼ Se¼ and Se¼Sw½	34	152	43	5 00
W½ Nw¼ and W½ Sw¼	22	152	45	5.00
E½ Nw¼ and E½ Sw¼	22	152	45	5.00
Se¼	30	152	46	5.00
Sw¼	2	153	45	5.00
Ne¼	10	150	45	10.00
S½ Nw¼ and lots 3 and 4	4	153	48	7.00

For further particulars write to

E. G, HOLMES, Detroit, Minn.

SCANDIA-AMERICAN BANK,

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital $50,000. Surplus and undivided profit $30,000

Transacts a General Banking Business. Steamship Tickets bought and sold at lowest rates.

Special attention to Collections. County, Town and School Orders bought

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. HENDRICKSON, President. H. STEENERSON, Vice President

E. P. PIERCE, 2d Vice President. L. ELLINGTON, Cashier

DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.

Miss Hattie Minkler was taken sick yesterday and the doctors have pronounced it a case of diphtheria. Health officer Warren has quarantined the house.

We see by the Minneapolis Journal that E. C. Teachout well-known here has completed the four years course of study required to enter the Methodist ministry.

Mrs. W. H. Jewell and Miss Rose Kennedy, of Crookston, are in town to-day selling tickets for Bishop McGolrick's lecture.

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

Deputy U. S. Marshal E. L. Warren was out on Red Lake reservation early this week after witnesses for use at the term of U. S. court at Fergus Falls, which convened on Tuesday. The most important case to be tried at this term is that of the Red Laker, George Washington, for the murder of his Canadian brother, Takoo.

Better Every Way.

"My husband had salt rheum or eczema for several years. He took medicines without avail. I persuaded him to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, knowing it to be an excellent medicine. He has taken several bottles and is now cured. He is better every way." Mrs. H. M. Bliss, 1543 22nd Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Hood's Pills cures all liver ills. Mailed for 25c by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

The Weverley Magazine, the weekly Story Paper, announces that it has secured a new series of Short Stories by the most brilliant and popular authors of the day. A. Conan Doyle heads the list, followed by Justin McCarthy, M. P., Gertrude Atherton, Gilbert Parker, Grant Allen, Wm. Le Queux and a score of others. Each of these famous writers has woven his brightest and cleverest idea into a story for this series, one of which will also appear each week in the Waverley. The five October issues will also contain stories by Hezekiah Butterworth, George Waldo Browne, Helen Combes, Mary Lovett Cameron, and many others.

"Push on—Keep moving," is the motto of this old and reliable paper.

The largest independent Normal school in the country is the Northwestern Normal college and Business Institute at Grand Forks, N. D. Tuition $1 per week in all departments. Board $2 per week. Fall term opens October 5th. Write for catalogue. [23-26]

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Eminent Commander B. Farmer was in the city on Monday, as inspector for Constantine Commandery at its annual inspection. During his address he took occasion to refer in complimentary terms to the faithful work of Eminent Commander, C. H. Mix, then said that however faithful he had been, the brethren of Constantine Commandery evidently saw that he would bear watching, and had delegated to him the pleasant duty of presenting a handsome gold watch. The present came as a complete surprise to the major and for once in his life words failed him wherewith to express his feelings—however he made a stagger at it, and the brethren enjoyed his confusion hugely. No wonder the major was confused for it was an elegant and expensive present. Incribed within the case are the words: "C. H. Mix, P. E. C., by Sir Knights of Constantine Commandery, No. 20, K. T. 1897.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

J. P. Foote, the Crookston attorney, was in town Monday.

Andrew Opheim visited the street fair at Crookston Tuesday.

Mrs. E. Wahl went to Crookston Sunday morning for a week's visit.

Ed. Wahl and Wm. Peterson drove to Crookson Tuesday to see the street fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kankel visited the Crookston street fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. H. L. Gaylord was called to Minneapolis last Friday night by the serious sickness of her mother.

Those who attended the Crookston street fair report a good time; the attractions were fine and a large number of people were present to enjoy the fun.

About twenty new residences have been built at Ada this year, which beats Fertile by a few, but we can distance her in the number of business buildings erected.

Geo. Kronschnabel's team ran away last Friday from near his new lumber building and after making things lively on the streets struck for out of town and when found were on the bridge near the slaughter house and not a scratch was found on them, and the wagon escaped with only a broken reach.

Elmer, the 11 year old son of Banker Hanson, had a narrow escape from a violent death Tuesday after school. He, together with some other boys, were playing around a threshing machine that was at work in Aldal's field, near town, and in endeavoring to climb upon the machine missed his footing and got tangled up in some of the machinery and but for timely help would have been killed or maimed for life, as it was he has a badly hurt leg that will keep him in the house for some time.

Young Men's Best Chances.

"Business conditions of the great cities are not favorable to young men," writes Edward W. Bok in the October Ladies' Home Journal, advising young men about to begin their careers against going to the big cities. "It is said," he continues, "that competition develops men. It does, unquestionably. But to cope with present competition as it exists in the centers, calls for a vast amount of experience. That experience a man must have back of him before he can enter the competing arena. 'But how can I better acequire that experience than where there is constant need of it?' How better, my young friend? By serving a long apprenticeship in some city smaller than the greatest. The large cities are to-day poor places in which to learn the rudiments of business competition, for while the young man is learning, the experienced man swallows him up. 'But that is experience,' persists the young man. It is, but a more severe kind than there is need of: a kind which, once indulged in, does not leave a pleasant remembrance. Competition in a smaller city may be just as keen, proportionately, but, what is all-important to the young man starting out, the risks are not so great, the experience is not apt to be so costly should he fail to succeed. It is a true saying that a man before he succeeds in business must expect to measure his height on the ground a time or two. But it is not necessary that in his first knock-down he should be knocked out.

"But there is another and more important fact which the young away from the large cities does not realize. It is that the number of possible positions in the large cities is not increasing, despite the reiterated assertions constantly made to the contrary. The very opposite is the truth. Various causes explain this: higher taxes, higher prices of lots, or lack of building room, labor strikes, and lower cost of production. The manufacturing interests of this country are constantly tending toward the smaller cities and away from the centres. All this means fewer positions, since only in rare instances does the executive branch of a business call for a larger number of employees than does the manufacturing side. Strange as the change of current may seem, it is, nevertheless, a fact that the young man who to-day leaves a good-sized city of actual manufacturing advantages, turns his back on what in a few years will be one of the industrial bee-hives of America.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Moody's Wonderful Power.

"Look in the eager faces of the multitude!" writes Nathaniel P. Babcock, in the October Ladies' Home Journal, graphically describing the first revival meetings by Moody and Sankey in New York City, 1876. "All sorts of conditions of men and women are here. The furs of a lady of fashion brush the shawl of her poorer sister; the merchant stands elbow to elbow with his porter. There are childish faces, and faces creased with the deep markings of Time. 'Let us pray in silence.' At the command all heads bow. The policemen at the back have inclined their heads; the pencils of the reporters are still. Outside, the jingling cars go by, and the hoofs of horses rattle on the stones, but within the Hippodrome it is as though we were on an island swept by a soilless sea. The city seems to have faded away, and it is only the sharp, quick tone of Mr. Moody's voice as he says, 'We will now close the meeting;' which, like a cry in a sleeper's ear, brings us back to the realities.

"And at night the scene is still more wondrous, for then men—old men, young men, earnest men—have taken posession of the auditorium. At these meetings Mr. Moody is at his best. 'Eleven thousand men have been packed in that old Hippodrome at one of these night gatherings in March and April twenty-one years ago. The gas lights shine in their eager faces. No political convention ever presented such a scene. Thousands arise and cry, 'I will! I will!' when asked to enlist; 'Amens!' sweep through the place like the rattling of musketry, and sometimes the ecstasy of religion becomes so manifest that long intervals of silent prayer are necessary in order to keep the sin-stricken within the bounds of needed self-restraint.

"Near the close of the ten weeks' work of the Evangelists there assembled one day an audience of more than four thousand persons, each of whom admitted that he or she was a fruit of these labors. At last the closing night (April 19, 1876) came. The Hippodrome was thronged. What would Mr. Moody say? Would his voice be choked? Would be cry? And this is what he said: 'My friends, I will not say 'good by'; 'good night' I'll meet you in the morning.'"

Two Good Things.

"77" for Grip and Colds; No. 10 for Dyspepsia, indigestion and weak stomach; 25 cents each; at all druggists.

A Misleading Sign.

Whenever the elder Sothern arrived at a town, one of his first means of diversion was to stroll about the streets and have fun with the natives.

He was in Chicago during its early days, and one day he saw a sign over an undertaker's establishment which read, "Everything furnished for first class funerals."

Going inside, he inquired:

"Do you furnish everything for funerals?"

"Yes, sir," replied the clerk.

"Then I want a casket."

He described the kind, and the order was recorded.

"Do you want carriages?"

"Yes; have five carriages ready."

"Yes, sir. Anything else?"

"Three dozen choirs."

"Anything else?"

"You might have a hearse ready."

"Is that all?"

"Why, no; you couldn't have a funeral with only carriages, hearse and casket. Now I would like to look at the corpse."

"Like to look at the corpse? I don't understand."

"I want to see what kind of a corpse you can furnish and know what the price will be."

The clerk was amazed.

"You advertise to furnish everything for a funeral, don't you?" said Sothern. "Well, you can't have a funeral without a corpse."

The sign had been altered when Sothern passed the following day.—Chicago Journal.

Literary Woes.

"Dorothy always begins a novel in the middle."

"What's that for?"

"Why, then she has two problems to get excited over—how the story will end and how it will begin."—Pick Me Up.

SILVER IN OHIO.

A Big Split in the Democratic Party Imminent.

Since the arrival in Washington of ex-Representative Towne some very interesting stories are current in political circles respecting the Democratic political situation in Ohio. There is a foreshadowing of coming events which, it is said, will have important bearing upon the fall elections in that State.

As stated in last Saturday's Star, Mr. Towne denies that it has been intimated to him by the Democratic managers in Ohio that his services as a free-silver talker will not be needed in the Ohio campaign. If such a course was in contemplation on the part of Allen O'Myers and State Chairman McConville, it had not been outlined to him.

FREE SILVER A LOSING INVESTMENT.

It is learned, however, from other sources, that a campaign of education and oratory on the lines of free silver by Mr. Towne or any one else will be discouraged by the Ohio managers. This statement is putting the case mildly. The real fact is that the Democrats in Ohio are on the point of abandoning free silver as an issue altogether in the campaign and exerting their energies in other directions. It is said that Mr. John R. McLean, who in this case is the controlling spirit in the Democratic campaign, has come to the conclusion that under existing circumstances free silver as campaign capital would be a losing investment.

This would be but a passing incident in the campaign, subject to comment, but not worthy of deep consideration, were it not for the fact, it is said, that there are some other Democrats in Ohio besides McLean, and whose political creed comprises more than the mere election of a United States Senator. And here is where Mr. Towne and his friends enter the equation as factors.

A BIG SPLIT IN THE PARTY.

The statement is made that the abandonment of the cause of free silver by the Democratic managers in Ohio will bring about a very big split in the party in the Buckeye State. Those who put forward this assertion explain it by saying that a arge proportion of the Democracy in Ohio at this time consists of men who honestly and earnestly believe in the unlimited free coinage of silver by the United States Government as a financial policy which will bring great good to the people of the country. Some of these men are former Republicans, who left their old political association, and who stand by the Democratic platform on account of this free-silver plank.

This being the case, it is claimed that these people will not submit to the abandonment of free silver just because Mr. McLean may happen to believe that it will advance his interests or the welfare of the Democratic machine in Ohio. It is pointed out that Mr. Towne is the head of the element organized under the term of bimetallists, with whom the advancement of the cause of free silver is the first consideration. In this aggregation are gathered many who were formerly prominent in the Republican party; Senator Teller and his associates, who walked out of the Republican National Convention at St. Louis, for instance. They undoubtedly have a large following throughout the United States, and it is claimed a fair proportion of them are in Ohio.

Our I's and....
....Other Eyes.
Our I's are just as strong as they were fifty years ago, when we have cause to use them. But we have less and less cause to praise ourselves, since others do the praising, and we are more than willing for you to see us through other eyes. This is how we look to S. F. Boyce, wholesale and retail druggist, Duluth, Minn, who after a quarter of a century of observation writes:
"I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla for more than 25 years, both at wholesale and retail, and have never heard anything but words of praise from my customers; not a single complaint has ever reached me. I believe Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier, that has been introduced to the general public." This, from a man who has sold thousands of dozens of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is strong testimony. But it only echoes popular sentiment the world over, which has, "Nothing but words of praise for Ayer's Sarsaparilla."
Any doubt about it? Send for "Curebook". It kills doubts and cures doubters. Address J. C. AYER Co., Lowell, Mass.

McClure's Magazine For October.

The opening article of McClure's Magazine for October describes the rounding up of a great wild elephant herd in Siam, and the choosing out and bringing under control of such members of the herd as are required for the royal elephant stables. It is a spectacle the like of which is to be seen nowhere else in the world, and it attracts great crowds of people from all parts of the kingdom. The article is very interestingly illustrated from photographs taken by the author.

Another notable article in this number is Mr. Bernard P. Grenfell's account of how he and his associate, Mr. A. S. Hunt, found the lately recovered manuscript of the "Sayings" of Christ. Since this is older by at least one hundred and fifty years than any other extant record of the life and words of Christ, everything relating to it is of interest; but even apart from that Mr. Grenfell's article is interesting, for it tells, from the knowledge of an actual explorer, how points for Egyptian archeological excavations are chosen, and just how the excavations are conducted and the recovered papari are perserved and studied. Illustrations from photographs by the author add much to the interest of the article.

More than notable, in this number, is a series of life masks of Jefferson, John Adams, Lafayette, Charles Carroll, and Madison, never before published, and until now scarcely known to exist. In reality and vividness they are truly wonderful; to look upon them is, as if one sat face with the living, speaking man. They were taken about 1825 by the sculptor J. H. I. Browere, who had his own secret process. The story of the circumstances under which they were taken, and of the hiding of them away by the sculptor and their close concealment ever since, is a most curious and romantic one; and it is very well told by Mr. Charles Henry Hart, in connection with the reproduction.

Other features of the number are a description of the process, moral rather than physical, by which, in the late war, bodies of raw troops were made into actual soldiers; a series of picturesque comparisons exhibiting the various points of greatness in "Greater New York;" and some excellent short stories by Octave Thanet, Stephen Crane, and others.

THE S. S. MCCLURE CO.

The editor of the American Monthly Review of Reviews makes some pertinent comments on the recent shooting of striking miners by deputy sheriffs at Lattimer, Pa. He shows that the local prejudice against these foreign-born laborers was intense, that many Americans who had worked in the mines before the foreigners came had drifted into other occupations in the Pennsylvania towns and villages of the coal regions and that the mine owners had brought in more laborers than were needed, which helped to keep wages close to the starvation point. These conditions go far to account for some of the deplorable doings of Lattimer.

The American Monthly Review of Reviews for October has several articles of unusual interest to women readers. Miss Frances Willard tells the story of the World's W. C. T. U. movement; Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, outlines the benefits of these organizations; Mrs. Shelden Amos, of England, writes of a London Women's Club, and Miss Mary Taylor Blauvelt contributes an enlightening article on the opportunities for women at the English universities.

Any one expecting to attend school should write the Northwestern Normal College at Grand Forks, N. D., for their new catalogue. Thorough instructions in all departments at the least possible cost. Board $2 per week. [23-26]

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

Notice of Final Proof

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., Oct. 2, 1897.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in the support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before register or receiver of U. S. Land office at Crookston, Minnesota on November 16th 1897 viz:
John Meslo, H. E. 14654 for the E½ SW¼ and lots 3 and 4 sec. 30, T. 149 N. of R. 47 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Christ Hansel, Ole P. Stakke, Ole Engebretson, Arnt Anderson, all of Crookston, Minn.

A. F. GEORGE, Receiver

[26-31]

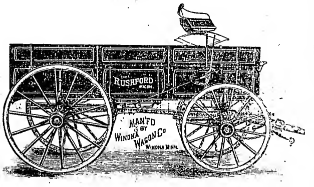
Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office, Crookston, Minn., Oct. 5th, 1897
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on November 29th 1897, viz:
John Kirpash, H. D. No. 14766 for the NW¼ Sec. 32, Twp. 152, R. 46
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Thomas Brown, John Salentine J. Haseltine, Christ Koehler, all of Euclid P. O., Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register

[26-31]

CLEARANCE SALE
To Make Room For our Fall Stock
No shop-worn goods. All seasonable, fashionable and up to date.
Lowest Cash Prices.
EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN. Main Street.



Our specialties for this season of the year are the
Rushford Wagon and
The New Deere Gang.
Each one has special merit and is the best of its kind. When you are getting ready to buy a wagon or plow, come and see us and we can suit you we are certain.
"Merits Always Wins."
Larsen & Carpenter,
Crookston, Minnesota

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY OCTOBER 14, 1897 NO 27

TO SUCCEED WEYLER

BLANCO GOES TO CUBA AS GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE ISLAND.

Will Be Accompanied by Several Officers and 20,000 Troops—New Commander Said to Be the "Softest Hearted Soldier in Spain."

MADRID, Oct. 9.—The cabinet has decided upon the immediate recall of General Weyler from Cuba. A decree was issued appointing Captain General Blanco y Areaas, marquis of Pena-Plata, governor general of the island. The queen regent will sign the decree at once.

According to El Heraldo, 20,000 reinforcements will accompany General Blanco to Cuba.

General Blanco will be accompanied by General Arderius as vice governor of Cuba, by General Gonzals Painals as chief of staff, and Generals Pando, Bernal and Canella.

Captain General Ramon Blanco y Arenas, who will succeed Captain General Valeriano Weyler, as governor general of Cuba, has had his chief administrative experience in the Philippine islands. He succeeded Captain General Despajol as captain general of the Philippines in 1891, and for his services in that capacity was raised to the rank of marshal in May of 1895. In December, '96, after a broad hint from the government that his methods were not sufficiently severe, he tendered his resignation and was succeeded by General Camillo Polavieja, commander of the Sixth army corps, who was sent to the Philippines with instructions virtually identical with those given to Captain General Weyler when the latter succeeded Marshal Martinez Campos in Cuba.

Shortly after this Marshal Blanco was appointed chief of the military household of the queen regent. He has been described as the "softest hearted soldier in Spain," and his whole career indicates his disposition to employ mild rather than violent measures. He enjoys the personal friendship and entire confidence of the queen regent.

DEFEAT FOR SPANIARDS.

Weyler's Recall Celebrated by the Cubans ... by a Couple of Victories.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to The Herald from Tampa, Fla., says: Details of the defeat inflicted on the Spanish under Colonel Rotger by General Castillo on Oct. 5 are just to hand. General Castillo, Major Micares and Colonel Andrec Hernandez, were encamped in the Carmen hills. Colonel Rotger, with 1,800 men, appeared before the rebels' position early in the morning. He was expected and the insurgents had occupied three positions. General Castillo commanded the center. He had two rapid fire guns. Micares' command was the first to open fire as the Spanish charged up the hill. Castillo's guns did great execution and the Spaniards retired in confusion. After rallying his men Rotger ordered another charge. In the second attack Rotger fell wounded and

His Men Lost Heart and Retired.

The Spaniards lost 40 killed and 60 wounded, including their commander and seven officers. General Castillo still holds his position. Rebels under command of Colonel Lazare attacked the town of Gangre, in Pinar del Rio, before sunrise on Oct. 6, and after sacking several stores and setting fire to the place, the insurgents hanged two volunteers and four Cubans who had acted as guides to the Spanish troops. On the approach of a Spanish column the rebels fled.

WOULD END THE WAR.

General Blanco Announces That He Will Act With Great Energy.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—General Damon Blanco, the new captain general of Cuba, announces that he will act with great energy against the insurgents and will employ all political means to restore equality of treatment in the various sections of the community. The captain general adds that he has the greatest desire to end the horrors of war, and to establish peace by the system which he adopted in 1879. The inhabitants of Palma, the birthplace of General Weyler, are preparing to give him an ovation on his return from Cuba.

A cable message has been received from General Weyler saying that he embarks for Spain on Oct. 20, the first steamer sailing on that date. The cabinet ministers at the meeting held during the day discussed the question of finance, the Cuban and Philippine islands military operations, etc.

Buying Horses for Klondike.

PENDLETON, Or., Oct. 11.—J. G. Cameron of Victoria, B. C., is here buying horses for an English syndicate, which contemplates an Alaskan winter expedition. It is said this expedition will consist of 300 horses, 100 oxen, 10 dog teams and 6 packers and that provisions will be carried in over the snow for market at Dawson City. It is not known what route they will take.

Monetary Commission Reconvenes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The monetary commission reconvened at 10 a. m. at the Arlington House. About 100 communications on the general subject of currency reform have so far been received and the meeting was largely taken up in their discussion.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

Ely has put in an electric light plant.

Light snow fell in portions of Minnesota Saturday.

The state board granted four pardons and one parole.

The state Baptist convention is in session at Minneapolis.

Ground has been broken for New Paynesville's 100-barrel flour mill.

Mayor Truelson of Duluth announces that he is determined to stop gambling.

Young bass and croppies will be distributed in lakes in the northern part of the state.

The parole system is said to be less successful at the reformatory than at the state prison.

Senator Davis will deliver a series of lectures on international law at the state university.

The state university defeated Carlton in a game of football at Minneapolis Saturday, 48 to 6.

A postoffice has been established at Arago, Hubbard county, with F. W. Baguhn as postmaster.

It is stated that Judge Russell of Minneapolis will shortly resign to resume the practice of law.

Athletes of the state university are again discussing the advisibility of having a boat crew next year.

An association of St. Paul and Minneapolis deaf mutes was formed Sunday, having 35 ch... members.

The Northern Minnesota Methodist conference adjourned Monday after making ministerial appointments.

Congressman Tawney has just returned from the Sandwich islands, impressed with their many advantages.

It has been decided to advertise for bids for the construction of a steel bridge across Kettle river at Sandstone.

Cass Gilbert of St. Paul has been selected as an expert to pass upon the plans for a library building for Greater New York.

The safe of the Pelican River Milling company at Elizabeth was blown open by burglars. The office was wrecked but little cash was secured.

The general officers of the national W. C. T. U. have requested all local unions to hold memorial services for the late General Neal Dow.

Dr. Evans, the American dentist in Paris, will devote large sums to found educational institutions. St. Paul is among the cities to be favored.

The safe in Morstad Brothers' store at Clitheral was blown open Sunday night. The robbers took over $800. The concussion blew the front of the store out.

Dugan, in the penitentiary for the murder of J. R. Harris of Minneapolis, is said to have confessed, exonerating White, now serving a life sentence for the crime.

The contract has been let for a new Masonic hall at Hutchinson. It is to be built of stone and brick and will include kitchen, reception and dining rooms, besides the lodge rooms proper.

Rush City, as a result of late agitation, will have two milk pasteurizing plants. One will be by a company of St. Paul men and one by Duluth dealers. Many hundred cows have been pledged.

The Minnesota Territorial Pioneers have adopted a design for the seal and badge of the organization. It represents a prairie schooner, drawn by oxen, journeying toward the setting sun. The wagon bears the inscription, "To Minnesota."

Settlers in the western part of Beltrami county complain bitterly of the ravages of the timber wolves, not only among the young cattle, but also among the deer and moose. The deep snows of last winter carried the wolves through in good form, and they were able to bring down any number of deer and keep fat all winter. The result has been a very large increase in the number of the big gray fellows, and a scarcity of deer.

The state dairy commission has resumed the practice of inspecting herds at the request of owners. The purpose is test the cows to determine the productiveness of each animal, and to suggest methods for improving the herd. The returns are certified to the department and sent to the farmer. The certificate is not only a valuable certificate, showing the quality of his herd, but gives him data from which he is able to calculate the annual product of each animal and the profit from each cow, so that he could weed out the least profitable cows.

There will be introduced at the next meeting of the Duluth city council, a resolution providing that the city shall buy in all property, both improved and unimproved, on which city assessments are unpaid and shall then sell, lease or rent the same. This would effectually put a stop to the working of the forfeited tax law, passed at the last legislature, without the cost of time and money in testing its constitutionality in the courts and would also force the large land companies to come to time. The assessments, unpaid, on city property now amount to $1,100,000, and some lots have eight and ten assessments against them.

KLONDIKE RELIEF

TRAMWAY THROUGH CHILKOOT PASS TO BE IN OPERATION BY JAN. 1.

Means a Saving of Thirty Days and Removes Danger of Famine—Returned Klondiker Estimates the Output There at $50 000,000.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 12.—George B. Dodwell of the two Pacific Asiatic steamship lines, and Hugh S. Wallace, vice president of the Washington and Alaska Steamship company, have organized the Chilkoot Railroad and Transportation company, and contracts have been let for the tramway, which is to be in operation by Jan. 1. Construction has been begun on the railroad, which will be eight miles long and will connect with an aerial transport of eight and a half miles in length. The line starts at Dyea and runs to Greater lake and will be broad gauge. The tramway has a capacity of 120 tons of freight daily, and as the line will be completed by January there will be no danger of famine at Dawson this winter. The saving in time to Klondike will be about 30 days.

OUTPUT OF $50,000,000.

Opinion of an Expert on the Richness of the Klondike.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 12.—Pat Galvin, who arrived here Saturday from Dawson City and who is recognized as one of the bonanza kings of the Klondike, where he has been engaged in mining for the past three years, in an interview reviewing the gold regions of the North, estimating their probable output, said:

"There are 461 claims which have been ...ted sufficiently to prove their rich... There are 280 claims also staked out... not developed. By reason of their location near other claims already shown to be very rich, I have no doubt they will prove equal to the other 461. Taking these claims and figuring out their cubic contents and making a conservative estimate, I do not see why the output from these claims alone will fall short of $50,000,000.

FOOD IS VERY SCARCE.

Only Enough at Dawson City for One-third of the Population.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 12.—Harry Roumain, who arrived on the steamer City of Topeka, having just come from Dawson City, reports there is not enough food there for one-third of the population. He says there is no chance of taking relief over the Dalton trail and the only way to get in this winter is on snow over the Dyea trail and down the river on the ice. Roumain met a number of boats with men who got over the Skaguay and Dyea trails, but they had light outfits, which accounts for their success.

GAGE WILL APPEAL.

Courts to Decide When the Dingley Bill Went Into Effect.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—The Post's Washington special says: The treasury department will immediately appeal to the United States courts for a judicial interpretation of the question of when the Dingley tariff bill took effect. The department, acting on the opinion of the attorney general, ruled that all goods taken out of bond or entered any time Saturday, July 24 were subject to the new duties. The board of general appraisers, however, in an opinion by General Appraiser Somerville, took the opposite ground, holding that the act was not effective until 4 p. m. that day. Should the opinion of the general appraisers be upheld, the treasury will be compelled to refund the excess of duties upon all goods entered before the hour mentioned.

By upholding the opinion the courts will also compel the government to refund the 7½ cents rebate on each beer stamp sold on that day. If the law did not go into effect as to customs duties until Saturday afternoon it follows that the internal revenue clause did not become operative until the same hour.

The decision of Judge Somerville, if upheld, will cost the government at least $500,000.

RAISED ITS BID.

Reorganization Committee Will Give $50,000,000 for the Union Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11. — Attorney General McKenna has issued an official statement announcing that the government had decided not to appeal the Union Pacific foreclosure suit but to allow the road to be sold on Nov. 1, in consideration of the Union Pacific reorganization committee raising its guaranteed bid from $45,745,059 to $50,000,000. The road, he added, is to be sold to the highest bidder but with a minimum bid guaranteed as stated.

Clark Will Be President.

OMAHA, Oct. 11.—General Manager Dickinson of the Union Pacific, just back from New York, says that the reorganization committee will buy in the road and that S. H. H. Clark will be president. He adds that the contract which the Oregon Short Line company submitted for traffic has been rejected.

Dominion Floating Debt.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Bank of Montreal has invited tenders for £2,000,000 ($10,000,000) 2½ per cent inscribed stock at not less than 91. Of this amount £1,000,000 will be applied to pay off the floating debt of the Dominion.

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Norwegian Liberals Make Large Gains. Minneapolis Editor Goes to a Stockholm Newspaper—Norwegian Gunboats Named—Valuation of Swedish State Railways—American Horses at Copenhagen—Exposition Attendance.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

The net gain of the Stockholm exposition amounted to 185,000 crowns, Sept. 14.

Queen Sophia has removed to the royal palace from her chateau at Drottningholm.

Over 24,000 children attend the various Sabbath schools of Stockholm. There are 616 teachers.

Sweden has at present 2,518 Mormons and 147 Mormon preachers. Denmark has 1,386 and Norway 1,019.

The distribution of exposition prizes was executed by King Oscar at 11 o'clock a. m., Thursday, Sept. 23.

A new public school house will be erected at the corner of Oden and Dala streets, at a cost of 75,000 crowns.

The per capita expense of children's education amounts to about 12 kroners per year in the public schools of Stockholm.

The present railroad flag, which has been in use by the Swedish railways for a period of 39 years, will now be abandoned.

The valuation of Swedish state railways and property in connection were, at the end of the year 1896, estimated at 321,993,522 crowns.

Several of the best rooms of Grand hotel in Stockholm were rented at from 80 to 100 crowns per day during the jubilee festivities in Stockholm.

The number of members of the so called "Nykterhets armen" (temperance union or army) at present exceeds 40,000 in Sweden, of which 1,500 live in Stockholm.

The industrial hall has been visited by over 1,000,000 people since the opening of the exposition. Sunday, Sept. 12, the attendance at this exhibit was 19,414 people.

General Booth has recently appointed the American Salvationist, Perry, as major lieutenant of the Salvation Army of Sweden as successor to Major Sawton of London.

King Oscar has officially recognized E. D. Winslow as consul of the United States at Stockholm, and G. Richter as French consul at Lysekil. Mr. Winslow will succeed A. O'Neill.

Countess Miranda has signified her intention of paying a second visit to the mother country next summer. The once so famous songstress has now returned to her home in Madrid.

Dr. G. Franzen, the Swedish missionary at Amawarna, India, is now said to be returning to his native land, owing to ill health. Dr. Franzen is a member of the Evangelical Fosterlands union.

Gothenburg.

The city debt of Gothenburg amounts to 250 crowns per capita.

Norwegian brick may now, according to a recent decision of the Gothenburg custom office, be shipped into the country free of duty.

Frederick Bauson, one of the wealthiest men of Sweden, is dead at Skonvik. He was the founder of the well known Skonvik Stock company, and his wealth has been estimated at 20,000,000 crowns.

Seven million crowns worth of stone has been ordered from the Fredrikstad quarries, to be shipped to England. A period of five years will be required to hew the stone, to be used in English vaults.

A few days ago not less than 14 persons left the county via Gothenburg for Utah. The party consisted of nine men and five women who have been induced to abandon their native land for "Mormon land" by a wandering Mormon missionary. A Gothenburg daily contends that it is full time for the Swedish government to put a stop to the further spread of the pernicious doctrine among the peasants of Sweden.

Sundsvall.

Theodore Logercrantz, vice governor of Gestrikland, is dead.

Westermark Rosee, the notorious pickpocket, will, it is said, be released from prison. He has served three years.

P. O. Nylander was accidentally killed by his comrade, J. A. Bergquist, while hunting pheasants in the vicinity of Sattna.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

The Italian Geographical society has presented Dr. Nansen with a gold medal.

Nils M...chensen and Johanna Larsdir of Hosanger recently celebrated their diamond wedding.

Some fishermen of Mjorsen claim to have seen a sea serpent about 35 feet long near that place.

The Baller... are in Ostre Vnerum has recently been sold to a syndicate of this city for 55,000 crowns.

Merchant Arnesen of Christiansand is the Venstre party's candidate for representative to the legislative assembly of that district.

Mr. Tom Mann, the English lecturer has been giving a series of lectures on labor problems in this city.

In the elections to the storthing, the legislative assembly of Norway, the Liberals have already won 15 seats.

Sivert Nielsen, Blehr, Havig and Holm have been elected as representatives to the storthing from Nordland.

The "Gjovik and Opland Kredit" bank recently started business at Gjovik with a capital of 400,000 crowns.

King Oscar has named the three Norwegian gunboats which are at present being built, "Djerv," "Driftig," and "Kviek."

Paul Th. Grenaker has been appointed vice consul of the Netherlands at Fredrickshall. Mr. Grenaker will succeed J. A. Lorango.

A new Venstre paper will be published at Kongsvinger. It will be called the "Inlandsposten," and will be edited by Lars Kleiveland.

Herr Carl Naerup has been engaged as the editor of the Christiania "Folkebladet." Herr Naerup will succeed Editor August Hansen after Jan. 1.

Hjalmar Johansen, one of the noted followers of Dr. Nansen during his north pole expedition, has been appointed lieutenant in the Norwegian army.

The Engrav estate at Hiterdal, has been sold at auction to O. Olsson Tinnes for 121,000 crowns. The estate is one of the largest and most valuable in Norway.

C. Borchgrevink has now fully decided upon his Antarctic expedition, which, according to his own statement, will be ready to leave Christiania in July, 1898.

Halvor P. Begen, an old and well known grocery merchant of this city passed away at his home Sept. 27, aged 70 years. He was a member of the firm of Holter & Borgen.

The marriage of Miss Sophie Nelsen daughter of Chief Justice Nelsen of this city, to Dr. Jon Thorsteinson, an Icelander residing in this city, was formally celebrated Sept. 26.

Attorney Johnson and Consul Bereznikoff recently started for the boundary line between Norway and Russia, whither they have gone in the interest of the Norwegian-Russian fishery disputes.

Christiania's new "kommune" loan consisting of 18,000,000 crowns, is now under the disposal of a consortium, consisting of Credit Lyonnaise of Paris, Stockholm's "Enskilda" bank and a number of other well known bank institutions.

Lieutenant von Hahnke's body has been found. Von Hahnke was the unfortunate young lieutenant who was accidentally killed while riding a bicycle down one of the steep hills in the vicinity of Trondhjem during Kaiser William's visit there this summer. Von Hahnke, it is said, was a great favorite of the kaiser and his majesty has sent for the corpse.

Bergen.

The city of Bergen has three dailies and two weeklies which are all doing a splendid business.

A. M. Naerup, for a number of years principal of the Kampen institute of Christiania, is dead.

A. G. Tannen has sold his Buttsrud estate near Vaerum to Karl Kjaernas of Aas for 15,000 crowns.

Soren Diesen, formerly of this city and for a number of years janitor at the Greenland public schools, is dead, aged 85 years.

Sweden has officially announced that she will participate in the fishery exhibit which will be held in this city next year.

Odin Bakke has resigned from his position as custom inspector of Vodo. Mr. Bakke has successfully served in this capacity during the last 20 years.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

Herr Olivarius recently celebrated his 25th anniversary as governor of Bornholen.

The Citizens bank, with a capital of 75,000 crowns, has been established a Bogense.

Judge F. H. Jorgenson of this city has been appointed custom inspector of the island of Bornholm.

Two hundred and fifty barbers at a recent convention at Odense organized the Danish Barber union.

The "Nationale" establishment at Odense has been sold to J. H. Larsen of Copenhagen for 80,000 crowns.

Lieutenant A. W. Staggemeir is dead. He was 60 years old and was a prominent figure in military circles of this city.

The piano manufacturers, Hornung & Moller, have been awarded first prize at the musical exhibit at the Stockholm exposition.

Sophus Michoelis, the author, who was seriously injured in the recent railway accident at Gjentofte has now almost recovered.

The Ringe-Ryborg railway has been finished and is now open for traffic. This road will be of great advantage to butter dealers in the vicinity of Ryborg.

Johannes Jorgenson has returned with a carload of American horses. These are, as far as is known, the first American horses ever brought to Copenhagen.

SEVEN LIVES LOST

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT PLANKINTON, S. D., BURNS.

Teacher and Six Inmates Unable to Get Out While Twenty-five Others Narrowly Escape the Same Fate—Manitoba Forest Fires Cause Many Deaths.

PLANKINTON, S. D., Oct. 7.—A pall of sorrow hangs over the city as a result of the destruction of the girls' cottage at the industrial school in which seven lives were lost. The dead are: Tillie Hooper, in charge of the sewing department; Nellie Johnson, aged 13, of Grafton, N. D.; Mabel Toberc and Lillian West, aged, respectively, 9 and 11, of Sioux Falls; Bessie Kirby, aged 14, of Hot Springs; Iva Warner, aged 16, of Watertown, and Christina Bergman, aged 11, of Yankton. All others, numbering about 25, succeeded in escaping, but they saved nothing and had no time to dress, getting out in their night robes and with great difficulty.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have caught from the explosion of a lamp. The loss is something like $25,000 and includes the printing office of the institution and the chapel. The loss was total, as all were asleep and the building was enveloped in flames before any one discovered the danger.

EIGHT MORE VICTIMS.

Later Returns From the Forest Fires in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 11—Stories of the awful effects of the late fires still come in at intervals, the report of many fatalities which occurred at a distance having been delayed. The latest tale of horror comes from St. Anne. Mrs. Breanin, a half-breed woman, and her six children met their death on the Dawson road at the edge of the bush. The husband and father was away and it is probable that the poor victims fled panic-stricken from their home only to be overtaken by the destroying element. Another case is that of a man named Teneau, a near neighbor of the Breanins, who was burned to death in his stable while attempting to save his horses.

Five Fatalities at South Indian.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 7.—There have been no further fatalities reported from the scene of the forest fires along the Canada Atlantic railway. The deaths number five: Mrs. Frank Lavillo and her two children, Miss Stilles, and Mrs. Lacroix. Their charred remains were all found in the vicinity of South Indian. Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers are being received, and the destitute are being cared for.

A WEEK OF ORATORY.

Arguments of Counsel in the Luetgert Case Now in Progress.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The Luetgert trial came to a sudden and unexpected close. Witnesses which the defense had called in sur-rebuttal failed to respond when their names were called, and finally ex-Judge Vincent announced to the court that the case of the defense was all in.

"We rest," concluded Luetgert's chief counsel, and a sigh of relief was heard in the court room. After a brief consultation by the counsel in the case it was agreed to begin arguments to the jury in the afternoon. Assistant State Attorney McEwen opened. He will be followed by Attorney Phalen and ex-Judge Vincent will close for the defense and State's Attorney Deneen will close for the prosecution. The case will go to the jury probably next Saturday night.

Before the arguments began, however, the few sur-rebuttal witnesses present were called.

WHOLE SEALING QUESTION.

Japan's Invitation Was Not to Discuss Simply the Paris Award.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—An official telegram received here from Yokohama, says that Japan accepted the invitation to send a representative to the sealing conference soon to be held in Washington, on the understanding that the whole sealing question is to be discussed and not simply the questions which are covered by the Paris award, Japan having no interest in the Pribyloff islands.

TO AID STRIKING ENGINEERS.

Federated Trades of England Will Call Out Its Members.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The secretary of the Federated Trades, comprising 30 important industries, announces that the executive committee has definitely decided to call out all its members in sympathy with the struggle of the engineers against their employers on Friday next, when it is estimated that a total of 400,000 men will be out of work on account of the great labor dispute.

The secretary of the interior has appointed Allison L. Aylesworth of Minnesota secretary of the Dawes Indian commission.

Was in Command at Birch Coulie.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 6.—H. P. Grant, a pioneer of this city, and remembered for his defense at Birch Coulie during the Indian uprising in 1862, died during the morning at St. Joseph's hospital. During the Indian campaign he was captain of Company A, Sixth regiment and was in command of the troops at the Birch Coulie affair.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. Oct: 11, 1897.
Special Correspondence.

The people of Washington are unfortunate in a sense in being outside of the world of strife and removed from the political arena. Even in national elections they have no direct voice or interest in who may or may not be elected to office, and yet on the other hand they have the advantage of living in a city to which there is no counterpart in the land, and one, while not a political center itself, sees the reflections of things political from all over the country. Especially is this so when Congress is in session and representatives from all quarters congregate to make laws for the people and also to engage in ardent and eloquent championships of principles and politics. Even when Congress is not in session, there are of necessity many distinguished and reputable men stopping at the capital, for more or less patronage is being at all times distributed and wires are always being pulled by the initiated and experienced. There is no national campaign this fall, but there are campaigns which are of national importance. The Senate of the United States is now very closely divided, it being considered that it was by only the most consummate generalship that the tariff bill was passed as advantageously as it was, in the face of a direct majority opposed to the Republican party, and now in Maryland and Ohio, senators are to be elected, and it remains with the citizens of those States to say whether the complexion of the upper house of the National Legislature shall be Republican and progressive or Democratic and obstructive. So that considerable interest is felt here in watching the progress which the campaign is making in those States. Interest centers especially in Ohio, the home of the President and in the candidacy there of Senator Hanna the chairman of the Republican National Committee of 1896, who led the party to the greatest victory within the recollection of its members. The party has gotten well together in Ohio and pulling along a good stroke, while on the other hand the Democrats of the State are divided into sections and pulling in various directions. The gold Democrats are working vigorously against the success of the silverites, and Populists have placed a regular ticket in the field and are fighting the Democrats at every point. And last the silver Republicans are sore on the Democrats and refusing to co-operate with them in the election of free-silver, John McLean to the Senate. The free-silver proposition seems to be steadily losing ground and none know it better than does McLean. This would seem to account for his silence as well as that of other Ohioans on the silver subject, nor is this gradual dropping of silver the case in Ohio alone. It is perfectly apparent that the silver issue is a child of hard times and that it cannot thrive under the prosperity which seems to be returning to the country and which it is useless longer to deny. It is the generally expressed opinion among all classes of politicians visiting the capital from various sections of the country that the free-silver sentiment is gradually contracting and losing ground.

"High prices and plenty of work are knocking it out," said a prominent statesman the other day. "I came myself from a rural district and I own a farm myself and I can say that I know lots of old-time Democrats who voted for free silver and Bryan who will never do so again, no matter how 'regular' the ticket is. They never believed in it as a principle and they see the mistake it would have been if Bryan had been elected. They see all the prognostications that he made as to low prices and ruin, etc., in case o McKinley's election have proved false, and that on the contrary the promises of the Republican party have been and are being fulfilled as rapidly as possible and satisfactorily too, and the result is though they may still always be Democrats they will never be free-silver Democrats again. And many of them would vote with the Republicans rather than be forced onto a silver ticket. The silver cause has irrevocably lost its hold upon the agricultural classes of the country, and will in future find no sympathy among them. Last year was the best time the silverites could have selected for the "springing" of their issue. Prices were low, and the people were dissatisfied with the condition of the country, resulting from a low tariff, destructive of American labor, and by a deal of sophistry and laying of the trouble at the hands of the "gold power" they won over many people to their cause. It was the most ingeniously conceived and executed political scheme of many years, and it is startling to think how many honest men it fooled. But free silver has "gone where the woodbine twineth."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON Oct. 12 1897.

President McKinley has said nothing publicly to indicate any preference among the candidates for mayor of greater New York, nor is it likely that he will do so, but there isn't the slightest doubt as to which he would like to see elected, any more than there is as to which should be supported by every man who believes in the success of the Republican party. There is but one regular Republican candidate, ex-secretary Tracy, and to him should be given the votes of all true Republicans. Notwithstanding all the silly tommyrot that is printed and talked about non-partisan reform, usually by men who have failed to have their way in the regular party, party organization—call it "the machine" or what you please—is absolutely necessary in this country. If a little coterie of men could compel the Republicans of New York to accept a Republican whom they had nominated for mayor, there would be nothing to prevent a similar coterie naming the party candidate for governor of any state, or even for president, whenever so disposed. Such proceedings are entirely unrepublican; hence the satisfaction with which the Republicans everywhere receive the refusal of the New York Republicans to allow the nomination of Mr. Seth Low to be forced upon them by men who had no higher object in view than to humiliate senator Platt.

There were an unusual number of Republican senators and representatives in Washington last week, and as there were also an unusual number of appointments made by president McKinley the reason for their presence was not difficult to guess. The appointments made covered about all branches of the government service from foreign ministers to the lowest grade employees in the Congressional Library. All of the latters have now been appointed.

There is such a general misunderstanding as to the relations of this administration with the coming sale under foreclosure, of the Union Pacific railroad, that attorney-general McKenna this week gave out a statement on the subject. He said in substance that the government had not entered into any agreement or understanding with the re-organization committee, or any one else, by which they are to have the road for $45,000,000, or any other sum; that the property would be sold under foreclosure proceedings, to the highest bidder, and that the only connection the government has or has had with the re-organization committee was that the latter guaranteed that, if the government would join in the foreclosure proceedings the committee would see that a bid of not less then $45,000,000 would be made for the government's equities. Under that pledge, the good faith of which was secured by a deposit of $5,000,000, the government under the Cleveland administration, joined in the suit which resulted in an order by the court for the public sale of the property on November 1. Attorney-general McKenna hopes to see some competition in the bidding for the U. P., as there have been numerous enquiries from capitalists, some from Europe.

Secretary Long thinks the U. S. government should be entirely independent of the gunpowder trust, and as a first step towards that object will recommend in his annual report that congress authorize the purchase of machinery and the erection of buildings for the manufacture of gunpowder by the navy department. $75,000,000 is estimated as sufficient for that purpose.

There are reasons for the belief that the board of Naval officers who are investigating as to the best location for a government armor-making plant will recommend that the plant be located in the south, probably either in Tennessee or in Alabama. Of course, nobody knows what congress will do with the recommendation.

Comptroller Eckels, who has just returned from an extended tour of the west, says of his trip: "I visited Montana, Colorado, Utah and Nebraska, and there is no doubt that the conditions of all classes of people in those states has materially improved. The improvement has come rapidly, and permeates all lines of industry. It began with the agricultural class. The farmers have large crops and are getting good prices for them. The cattle raisers are benefited by the substantial increase in the prices of cattle, and the same is true with sheep raisers. The improvement in agricultural interests has had its effect upon the railroads by increasing their earnings. It has put money in circulation, and has enabled people to discharge their debts, and thereby benefits the merchants. In Colorado there are actually more men at work in the mines than ever before in the history of the state, notwithstanding the enforced closing of many silver mines. The gold mining region of Cripple Creek I believe to be the richest section upon the globe."

A Woman's Deed.

A BENEFACTRESS WHO IS DOING INCALCULABLE GOOD.

Devotes Much of Her Time to the Benefits of Children—How She Helps Them.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. John Tansey, of 130 Baker Street, Detroit, Michigan, is one of those women who always know just what to do in all trouble and sickness. One that is a mother to those in distress. To a reporter she said:

"I am the mother of ten children and have raised eight of them. Several years ago we had a serious time with my daughter, which began when she was about sixteen years old. She did not have any serious illness but seemed to gradually waste away. Having never had any consumption in our families, as we come of good old Irish and Scotch descent, we did not think it was that disease. Neither did she have a hacking cough, yet she grew thinner and paler each day. Our doctor called the disease by an odd name which, as I afterward learned, meant lack of blood.

"It is impossible to describe the feelings John and I had as we noticed our daughter slowly passing away from us. As a last resort I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, made by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., which I understood contained in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. Before she had taken half a box, there was a decided change, and after three months' treatment you would not have recognized her, as her health was so greatly improved. She gained in flesh rapidly and soon was in perfect health. I have always kept the pills in the house since and have recommended them to every one I could. I have told many mothers about them and they have made some wonderful cures. One of the girls had a young lady friend that came to the house almost every day, and she was a sight. Honestly, she seemed almost transparent. I did not care to have my daughters associate with her, as I was afraid she would drop dead some day when they were out on the street. I recommended and begged her to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and told her of their sterling qualities and how the cost was slight, being only 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, at any druggist's. Finally I induced her to try them.

"They helped her wonderfully, and undoubtedly saved her life. She now recommends them to other young women.

"Every mother in this land should keep these pills in the house, as they are good for many other ailments. I don't believe in doctoring and never spent much money in medicines, but I can recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to every mother that has a daughter just coming into womanhood."

Crookston Normal and Business College

Opens its next school year Oct. 5th 1897. Seven courses, viz: Preparatory, Teachers, Commercial, Elocution, Penmanship, Music and Shorthand and Typewriting.

ADMISSION:—Students may enter at any time, no examination necessary.

EXPENSES:—Tuition $1.00 per week. Good board and furnished rooms including heat and light, and taken care of, for $2.25 per week.

For catalogue and full particulars address.

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CROOKSTON, . . . MINNESOTA

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Begins it's 20th year September 22nd.

Offering Three Full Courses of Study.

A Faculty of Fourteen Teachers.

Prepares for any American College. Music. Art. Physical Culture, Military Drill. Home for Ladies. Boarding Department open to young men.

Superior Advantages, At Reasonable Rates.

Send for Catalogue.
JAMES W. FORD, Principal,
Owatonna, Minn.

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	***No 87 Mixed train for St. Hillare, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Fall	9:00 a m
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THE TRUE STORY OF THE KLONDIKE.

Told by Joseph Ladue, a Returned Miner.

A LONG BATTLE FOR GOLD.

How the Hardships Have Been Magnified.

PLAIN TALE OF A PROSPECTOR.

The Country, the Weather and the People.

[CONTINUED.]

THE LUCKY MINERS.

Men Who Got Large Amounts of Gold Dust. The Exaggerations.

I first heard of the big discovery in August, 1896. It was made by Robert Henderson. He got it out by his gold pan in Gold Bottom creek, about 20 miles from Dawson. That discovery was in the form of rather flaky gold—float gold—that is, the lighter gold, which is carried along by the water and does not settle to the bottom of the creeks.

Water will keep working the lighter gold down the creek, while the heavier nuggets will hang back and be found near the head. I saw this discovery of Henderson's—what he struck first. He had it in a bottle, about $12 in nuggets, I should think. That was merely from prospecting. It was probably three days after the find that I saw it. That was really the first find which led to the discovery of the district.

Have I really seen gold taken out of this Klondike district? Well, I guess I have. I panned gold on my own dump last spring. I took out of nine pans on claim No. 22, Hunker creek, $17 in nugget gold. I saw two pans panned out by a fellow named Mercier and his partner which paid $620. They took about 20 minutes to pan out the two. I saw Mr. Lippey when he probably had $350 in one pan. I did not see it weighed.

$28,880 In Four Hours.

I guess McDonald turned out the biggest work for a day. With three men shoveling in for about four hours he took out 86 pounds, which was worth between $27,000 and $28,000. I heard of other big discoveries which I know to be correct. I know that Phisicatter cleaned up $92,000 as he claimed.

A claim on Bonanza creek by the hand labor of four men in three months cleaned up $65,000. The claim belonged to Louis Rhodes. Another one cleaned up $100,000 in three months. A claim in the El Dorado district cleaned up $125,000 in the same time. Three men in the months of March and April panned out of 24 feet of dirt $62,000. That mine was owned by Leggett, Gates and Schutes. A fourth interest in each of two other claims cleaned up $40,000 apiece.

I'll tell you where they get all wrong on these things. These diggings have not been exaggerated and cannot be exaggerated. You meet a man, and he will tell you he has brought out $50,000. Another man will tell you he brought out $125,000. Then the steamers come down to Seattle and give another edition of the same thing.

It is a pretty hard matter to get at the exact amount of gold produced in the Klondike region and brought to this country by the steamships which brought the first reports of the big discoveries.

Some of the men have undoubtedly exaggerated reports as to their own discoveries, but it is impossible to go into detail and tell wherein they have falsified.

I am confident that every man who came down on the steamer Portland brought some gold, and some of them large quantities—how large only they themselves know. I don't know Moss of Montana, who said there were 2,000 graves up there. He was never in Dawson.

I would not like to say that any one of the men has lied about the amount of gold that he brought out, but I have no personal knowledge that many of the men brought out what they said they did.

Our steamers brought down about $2,000,000. There was $4,000,000 taken out, as near as we could get at it, in the district last winter. It was taken out, as you might say, in two months' time, by hand labor with pick and shovel.

I don't think there were over 400 men employed in doing this. McDonald got a good lot of that gold. Berry was benefited as much as any. Phisicatter, Mercier, Stanton and son, George Mulligan, Warden brothers, Louis Rowe and several others got large amounts. I guess I got my share.

GAME AND FISH.

Both Abound In Great Variety and Are of Large Size.

There are lots of animals and fish in the Yukon and Klondike districts. The moss and brush country is overrun by mice. They are not rats. There are 40 different kinds of mice. They cause lots of damage in the stores of the settlements.

The fur bearing animals there are marten; silver, black and arctic or white foxes; lynx, otter, land otter, beaver, mink, muskrat. There are no buffalo now, but we find buffalo horns, showing that they have existed there.

We shoot moose and caribou for meat. Caribou are plentiful; moose are not. There are lots of bears, black, brown, grizzly and white. There are no deer except the Siberian deer, which are domestic and from whose fur the "parkies" we wear are made. We have a little ground bird, and swallows are thick.

Geese and wild ducks, which breed on the rocks and rivers in the summer time, are very plentiful. The geese are so thick sometimes that you can't hear yourself talk. During the month of August they come south as the summer ends.

The fishing is good in the Yukon and Klondike rivers. We catch king salmon there that weigh from 80 to 100 pounds, greyling that weigh 1½ pounds, whitefish from 1 to 20 pounds, lake trout from 5 to 48 pounds and ling, a sort of eel without scales, looking a good deal like a snake. Some of these weigh 25 or 30 pounds. We catch most of these by trolling, except the salmon, which we spear and net. In the winter we fish through the ice for whitefish, grayling, pike and ling.

Plenty of Building Timber.

We have spruce, cottonwood and birch timber, all of which is good for building purposes. The hills are quite thickly covered with large trees. The valleys have really the best timber. There are lots of wild flowers in the summer months. The wild roses are most common. They are similar to our single leaf roses here. About the only thing we have there in the line of medical herbs are wild tansy, white sage and juniper. Strawberries, raspberries and cranberries are abundant.

I don't believe there is much outlook for manufacturing, although there is coal enough up there to support a great many factories at once, if there was anything to manufacture. The nearest smelter is at Tacoma, 2,000 miles away. I believe there will be a smelter at Dawson ultimately to treat the silver and copper ores.

There is plenty of silver in that country, but it is of low grade and would not pay for transportation to be smelted. In addition to silver, there is lots of copper. I have picked up chunks of copper weighing eight pounds. It is found in the beds of the streams.

The Indians use copper to make bullets of. Other minerals found in the hills are cinnabar and galena ore. The formation of the rock is limestone, slate and granite.

THE PAY STREAK.

Miners Must Build Fires to Thaw the Frozen Earth.

The first indication of the existence of gold is to be found in the bed of the streams. The way they go at it? A man who has a claim there digs a hole where he thinks it will pay to locate it. He sinks a shaft, as they do inside line and apex mines in the western country. He sinks this shaft to bedrock, which varies from 5 to 17 or 20 feet below the surface of the ground.

The ground is frozen to bedrock in the winter and in the summer also. It never thaws out. If he does not strike pay dirt in that hole, he goes in a straight line across his claim and sinks another hole 30 feet or so from the first until he reaches bedrock. He does this until he locates the pay streak. Then he starts in and drifts.

Drifting is, after you get to your bedrock and get your pay streak located, building a fire along this pay streak and thawing it out, then hoisting the dirt out with a windlass and bucket.

The space is small that you have to start on, but after you work around awhile you make a larger circle, 30 or 40 feet across, which you work around. You fire it every night and then hoist the dirt out. The wood is split up—very fine spruce wood—and is laid around close up to the gravel along the pay streak. Then it is fired in three or four different places. Gravel heats through very quickly. With one fire you can loosen up and hoist as high as 125 buckets of earth, about 125 pounds to the bucket.

Six Pans In a Bucket.

A bucket usually holds six pans of dirt, 20 pounds to the pan. This is hoisted out with the windlass. It is piled up around the shaft on the dump. A man has to keep raising his shaft. He will build his shaft first about four feet above the surface and raise the dirt until it is level with that.

Then he will add more to his curbing, and so on until the shaft is sometimes 30 or 40 feet in depth. The stuff that is dumped is left until spring opens and there is running water in the creek.

Then he sets up his boxes and sluices to wash out the gold. The operation of sluicing out a ton of this takes about 20 minutes, just as rapidly as four or five men can shovel it in, all in a clatter. That is washed through the sluices. The boxes have ripples made out of 2 by 3 inch slabs laid about half an inch apart, leaving a crack between for the gold to settle into. The rock, gravel and other waste wash away.

The refuse goes down the creek and is left to take care of itself. Gold and the black sand remain. Black sand is usually rich in gold, rusty gold. We usually strike the pay streak near the bedrock, and it varies in thickness, being sometimes 6 or 8 feet wide.

There is no gold in the beds of muck and vegetation on top. You strike the pay streak when you strike the gravel, and the gravel is the last—one to eight feet above the bedrock. The gravel runs down in the crevices of the bedrock sometimes.

This gold sinks down to bedrock level from disintegrated quartz veins, stringers, deposits, lodes, veins, etc., all local, and is found in nuggets varying from 1 cent up to $680. They call nuggets dust.

Gold In All the Streams.

All of these tributary streams of the Yukon and Klondike contain gold, although not in paying quantities in some.

Have there been any conspicuous failures to find gold in these streams? Yes. There are a whole lot. Ten Mile creek, a tributary of Sixty Mile creek, is a failure, although practically the same kind of a stream as the others. That is 40 miles from Dawson. You don't naturally hear so much of the failures as you do of the successes.

Boulder creek, a tributary of Sixty Mile, was also a failure; Little Gold creek, another tributary of Sixty Mile, and several others; Indian creek, a tributary of the Yukon, and Quartz creek, a tributary of Indian creek.

Dominion creek, a tributary of Indian river, is the latest rich discovery, according to reports. I see no reason why that should not be as rich relatively as the tributaries of the Yukon.

TOUGH WORK.

And No One Should Go Who Is Not Prepared For It.

Claims have been located, and they have found good prospects, but bedrock has never been reached, as mining up in that country is hard work, for the reason that everything has to be packed to the mines on your back and everything has to be worked in the crudest way—no improved machinery or anything of the kind. Your wood for thawing has to be packed on your back.

Everything connected with mining is up hill business. It is no boy's play. A young man who does not want to work harder than he ever did before in his life does not want to leave a comfortable home to go out there. Any man who has a good home here and a good occupation should not be carried away with the idea that he can pick gold off the bushes in that country.

Gold mining in Alaska and Northwest Territories, aside from the natural hardships of the severe winter, is the toughest kind of work. It compels great personal sacrifices of comfort and constant attention to business. It is no child's play.

There are numerous fortunes still to be made there, but it will take capital and experience to get them out. We have no machinery to work with as yet except of the crudest sort. Machinery will probably be introduced after awhile. I shall take my own machinery in next spring. It will be the kind best adapted to that sort of mining.

That is one of the principal things I came out for—that and to get a little rest. Since I have been here my mail has steadily increased until it is impossible for me to give it proper attention.

I have a number of the most valuable mining claims in the Klondike region, all of which I secured by purchase. Before I left there I made arrangements with my partner to secure options on any new discoveries which might prove valuable.

Will Form a Company.

When I came out here, I had no intention of organizing a stock company to operate my mines, but since my arrival among my old friends and associates I find that there are so many people who desire to invest, rather than to brave the dangers and bear the expense of a trip to the Klondike region themselves, that I am about to place my mining property in a corporation of which I am president and general manager, and which I confidently believe will prove the richest gold mining company in the world.

About the ownership of the Yukon and Klondike districts; I read in the papers that this man Arkell claims to have been the man who fitted out Lieutenant Glave, John Dalton and a whole party of Chilkat Indians—I would not say how many—that he was the man who located these mines, discovered them, in 1891.

Now, the truth of that is that Glave and his party went up the Chilkat river, across the Chilkat pass, and explored the head of the White and Alsack rivers, which empty into Dry bay, a part of the Pacific ocean, a little south of Yakutat. They were probably 500 miles from the mouth of the Thron Dinck, where the gold diggings are, and on the west side of the Yukon river, while the Thron Dinck river is on the east of it.

I don't know what they did. They explored and ran around through that country. They had four horses—that is, three horses and a mule. There was no mining or prospecting done by that party. They were hunting for a place to locate a trading post.

Jack Dalton did locate a trading post in 1893 on the headwaters of the Alsack river, which he is still running and which is supplied by pack animals around by way of Chilkat pass. Mr. Arkell states that Lieutenant Glave died on his way back to his rich gold mines, which he had discovered on the Thron Dinck. It is a well known fact that Lieutenant Glave died in Australia about 1893 or 1894.

No Gold In That Region.

In the region explored by the Arkell expedition no gold has ever been discovered. It is certain that this party did not penetrate the Klondike Yukon region or go anywhere near the Yukon river. The nearest point was probably Fort Selkirk, which was at a distance of about 300 miles. No expedition that went there ever reached the Klondike district or discovered the existence of gold there.

There was not a claim staked out on it until Aug. 24 of last year, and that was located by George McCormack. At the time of the discovery, in the whole of Alaska I would say there were probably 2,500 men scattered over a range of territory of 1,000 miles at least.

The ten years I was there previous to the discovery of the Bonanza and Gold Bottom diggings no great discovery had been made. At least none has ever been recorded, with the exception of those at Circle City, where a few men made from $5,000 to $45,000. No great fortune was ever made there.

HIGH PRICED CLAIMS

And Small Chance For Investors In the Klondike.

I think the future of the Klondike country is bright, provided machinery is got in there and we can obtain supplies and a proper way of mining. I think it shows well for numerous fortunes to be made in there without modern machinery and skilled labor. What we need the most of anything is to get companies to take supplies there, so that we can get our machinery there and handle this property. Under the present conditions the country will not support a very large population.

Men who go in there now and think they are going to buy a claim for $1,000 or $2,000 or even $5,000 or $10,000 will be disappointed. The men who have already filed on claims fully appreciate the value of their holdings quite as much as any one who goes in for speculation can possibly do. They have better means of knowing that a claim will make them rich than the speculators have who are willing to put up one fifth of the value of the property.

There are several men of means there now who have tried to buy claims for the purpose of incorporating companies, but miners would not sell to them unless they could get their price.

I don't think that any of the companies organized to go there and invest in claims or for the purpose of exploration will make any money out of it, because the men who own the property now know they can get all the money they want to work with. The cry is that these men are speculators and want their claims for a song, and they are holding the claims pretty high in consequence.

Claims are held there all the way, for an unprospected claim, from $10,000 to $200,000 and the prospected claims much higher. Very few if any of the claims have been incorporated.

My idea is that men who go in there with $40,000 or $50,000 or $100,000 to buy up claims for the purpose of speculation are going to get left. I am sure that many of the companies that are advertising that they have agents in that country purchasing valuable claims will never be able to buy any that will be profitable.

They may be able to buy them on French creek and Skookum creek, where there is no water to work them in the proper time of the year. The only time there is water there is in the spring, when the snow thaws.

I don't believe I would put any of my own money into a scheme organized for the purpose of taking a chance of buying for a song unprospected property which is expected to yield millions.

The owners of prospected property whose value has been demonstrated will certainly not dispose of their holdings unless they are fully paid for them. Unprospected property is what we call "wild cat."

Old Companies.

I think I have told you about all I know about the Klondike-Yukon district, its history, its people and its future.

About the men who went in there with me? Well, William Moore, who left Arizona with me to go there, is now in Spokane Falls, Wash., as a mining expert. He is going back in the spring. I guess he is doing fairly well. He has written me since I have been here that he is going back with me next spring.

John McGraw, who also went with me from Arizona in 1882, is driving a stage in Montana. I guess he is doing fairly well. He has married since. John Rogers, another member of the party, I have lost track of. I heard he was dead.

H. H. Pitts, who was in the party, is running a trading post for Harper and myself at Fort Selkirk, 187 miles from Dawson. He is the manager of the post. I guess Pitts is well fixed. I think he has made money right along. Robert Adams is working in the Treadwell mill at Juneau. I think he is one of the rock breakers and has been for years.

The six of us remained together for just about a year. We broke up after making one prospecting trip in the spring around to the head of Forty Mile creek and down Sixty Mile creek to the Yukon. Four of them went out of the country.

I stopped there. I broke away from them at Fort Reliance. I staid there waiting for the steamer until she was past due. I had no supplies, so I went down the river and found she had broken down at St. Michael's. I have worked independently and am working independently now.

I am not in any position to control the mines of the Klondike region or any other place. I guess that is all there is to say.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., Sept. 18, 1897.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on November 3, 1897, viz:
Targe Evenson, H. E. No. 14187 for the E½ NE¼, Sec. 14, Town. 148 N., R 48 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Bjorn Olson, Even Oftelie, Levi Steenerson and John Steenerson all of Climax, Minn.
[24-30] A. F. GEORGE, Receiver.

Notice of Final Proof

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., Oct. 2, 1897.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in the support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before register or receiver of U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota on November 16th 1897 viz:
John Mesln, H. E. 14654 for the E½ SW¼ and lots 3 and 4 sec. 30, T. 149 N. of R. 47 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Christ Hansel, Ole P. Stakke, Ole Engebretson, Arnt Anderson, all of Crookston, Minn.
A. F. GEORGE,
[26-31] Receiver

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office, Crookston, Minn., Oct. 5th, 1897
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on November 29th 1897, viz:
John Kirpash, H. D. No. 14766 for the NW¼ Sec. 32, Twp. 152, R. 46.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Thomas Brown, John Salentine J. Haseltine, Christ Koehler, all of Euclid P. O., Minn.
SYLVESTER PETERSON,
[26-31] Register

MINNESOTA

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AT

Winona, Mankato, St. Cloud and Moorhead..

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ADMISSION.—Graduates of high schools and colleges, and teachers holding county superintendents' first and second grade certificates are admitted without examination.
EXPENSES.—Tuition is free to all who pledge themselves to teach in Minnesota. Text books are furnished at a rental of $1.00 per term. Provision is make at each school for economical living. The average cost of furnished rooms with board is about $3.00 per week. The Ladies' Home at St. Cloud, the new Dormitory at Moorhead, and the Ladies' Home at Winona offer board, furnished room, heat and light, at from $3.00 to $3.50 per week.
DIPLOMAS.—By a recent act of the legislature a diploma becomes a state teachers' certificate of the first grade.
The next school year opens at St. Cloud and Moorhead Aug. 31.
The school at Winona and Mankato will enter upon continuous sessions from and after July 1, 1897. The school year will hereafter be divided into four quarters of 12 weeks each.
For free catalogues and circulars giving full information, address the presidents as follows:
IRWIN SHEPARD, Winona.
EDWARD SEARING, Mankato.
GEO. R. KLEEBERGER, St. Cloud.
LIVINGSTON C. LORD, Moorhead. [6-9

THE

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1897 TWENTIETH PEAR 1897

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE silver shouters have evidently concluded that while speech may be silver, silence on the silver question is just now golden.

THE deficit of the second month of the Dingley law was only about one-forth of the deficit of the Wilson law in its second month.

SENATOR HANNA, is surprising the people of Ohio by his abilites as a talker. But then, Mr. Hanna has something to talk about. It is the other fellows who have nothing to say now.

OHIO, Maryland, New York, and all other States where the Democrats think they have any show of success, still keep the bars up against Bryan, Towne, and the other free silver orators.

DURING the last week in September the price of silver dropped over six per cent. It will be difficult for the free-coinage theorists to persuade people that a metal which fluctuates in this manner can be a safe standard of value.

THE Democratic leaders are seriously considering the adoption of the "government by injunction" cry as the chief feature of their campaign of 1898 and 1900, in view of the fact that the free-coinage proposition is being rejected by the people.

LAST year William McKinley said that in his judgment it was better to open the mills of the United States to home labor than to open the mints of this country to the silver of the world. There are many others who didn't think so then but who have since reached the same conclusion.

MR. BRYAN is about to deliver a series of speeches on the silver question in Kentucky. It is suspected that he will select places where the south wind will carry his voice across the river into Ohio, since this seems to be his only way of taking part in the campaign in that State.

EVERY few days bring announcement of another shipment of British gold to the United States, and appeals are made for its acceptance by the Tresury, which now has more of the yellow metal than it needs. Are the Britishers and gold power still scheming against the silver theory even to this extent?

MR. BRYAN has "consented" to appear at an Arkansas county fair and make a short speech for the trifling sum of $500. This is a big drop from the $1,500 figure which he made for the Ohio Democrats, though the fact that they did not close with his proposition may have affected his scale of prices somewhat.

ONE ounce of silver was equal to one bushel of wheat in value on September 1, 1896. On September 1, 1897, it took two ounces of silver to buy a bushel of wheat. No wonder the silver men are now "explaining in low tones" the mistakes which they made last year in claiming that wheat and silver went hand-in-hand.

THE shooting of colored office-holders has been suspended in the South until after the Ohio election, because it might interfere with the party in attempting to capture colored votes in that State at the approaching election. But there was no need of that. The colored men of Ohio are not likely to vote for a party led by John R. McLean.

COLORADO will add $20,000,000 to the gold of the country this year from her own mines. The total gold production of the world in 1897 will, it is now believed, aggregate $250,000,000, a sum vastly greater then is needed to keep pace with the growth of population and business of the world. Is it Mark Hanna or the Gold Power of Europe that is responsible for this?

WHEN the first self-raking harvester appeared in the field, it was thought by many farmers that the perfection in harvesting machinery had been reached. Next came the wire-binder and then the farmer said —"well surely this thing can go no further," but it did when the wire-binder gave place to the twine-binder and now we read of a machine that will bind with hay. If this machine proves a practical success it will be an immense saving to the farmer in twine, which is a very important factor in the annual harvesting expenses.

THE latest reports of industrial activity comes from Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia Press has thoroughly canvassed the State, inquiring as to business conditions factory hands employed, wages being paid, and the amount of work done, and the reports show a large and steady growth in all lines. Every section of the State is reciving increased orders and business, and labor is in demand.

THE bank clearings for September have been enormous. It does not seem possible that they could be so large in view of their shrunken condition of last winter. But according to Bradstreet's the September clearings of 78 important cities in the country amounted to $5,521,933,000, which is fifty per cent, over the corresponding period of last year, when Bryan was stumping the country.

THE slide which the New York Democrats have made from free silver to single tax, in the selection of Henry George, may perhaps be considered an indication of what the whole Democratic party is coming to. It is perfectly evident that if silver won't do for a State campaign' neither will it do for another national issue, and so it is necessary or the Democretic leaders to cast about for some other "principle."

Judge Ives returned from his European tour on Monday morning looking hale and hearty and the trip seems to have given him a new lease of life. His wife, who has been visiting friends in Chicago and Boston, returned with him. All day Monday the judge was busy shaking hands with his many friends and receiving their hearty congratulations upon his safe return.

THE Wilson law found the warehouses and docks of the country filled with foreign goods waiting to come in under it and swell its receipts, and the Dingley law found the country already filled with foreign goods which had paid duty before it came into operation. Yet the Dingley law in its second month came within three million dollars of meeting current expenses, while the Wilson law in its second month fell thirteen millions short of the expenditures.

BISMARCK N. D., is gaining an unenviable reputation. They have one independent editor who has dared to censure the acts of some public officials, who first instituted libel suits against him, then one night severel burly ruffains went into his office and pounded the life out of him leaving him insensible and dead —they thought, but he was an editor and not to be rubbed out by a little thing like that. Upon his recovery more libel suits were instituted and one night a gang raided the composing room, destroying the type and wrecking the presses. He at once stocked up and struck his regular gait, and now to cap the climax some one of his enemies fired five or six shots at him as he was entering the door to his residence on Monday night. The would be murderer stood only about sixty feet from him but was probably so rattled that his aim was not good and though every shot was close none hit him. No matter what errors of judgment he may have committed, the way he has been used is a positive disgrace to the city of Bismarck, for the apparent lack of effort to prevent such outrages.

To Duluth Direct

The rumor that Mr. Hill intends to build a direct road to Duluth from the Red River Valley seems almost too good to be true, but everything now indicates that such is really his intention and it looks as though the wheat crop of '98 could go direct to Duluth via the Fosston line which would be a grand good thing for the farmers of Polk county as it would leave many a dollar in their pockets that now goes out in freight on their wheat out of the country and goods coming in. Ever since the JOURNAL was established in 1877 we have urged the importance of direct connection with the head of the great lakes, have talked for it and worked for it. The Duluth & Winnipeg road always had our earnest sympathy and support and it cost us many a dollar though it never succeeded in reaching this country. Had the country improved the opportunities that it has had to get it here it would have been the means of saving hundreds of dollars to all who have had to pay freights—and almost everybody has had to do that in greater or less degree. Well, they say that "experience is the best teacher" and with the experience that the dwellers of this county have had they ought to be well enough taught by this time to appreciate the advantages we will all derive by the building of this road direct to Duluth, and we should all be prepared to hail it with delight—when it comes, as it now looks as though it would come early next year. Hurrah for the Duluth road.

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest—Personal Mention—Society Doings, Etc.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

W. L. Davies was down from Angus on Monday.

Jas. E. Montague went to St. Paul Tuesday evening.

Hon. J. D. Knudson was in from McIntosh on Tuesday.

Wheat closed this week at 79 cents —and a stronger tendency.

Rev. Frazer is away to attend the meeting of the Presbytery.

Rev. Fr. Guillaume came down from Argyle Monday evening.

Attorney W. S. Rowe busied himself early this week hunting ducks.

After a day of rest, wheat opened out on Monday morning at 79 cents.

F. X. Collins has moved into the new store building of Collins Bros., up stairs.

The Finch-Smith Fruit Co. sent Archie Patterson out on the road to drum up trade last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Creamer entertained an old friend over Sunday, Mr. Jas. Keegan, of Minneapolis.

The weather for the past week makes a fellow wonder how much coal will be worth next winter anyhow.

The white house on Elm street owned by Geo. W. Peake, is having its fall millinery done—with cedar shingles.

Geo. Berthiaume has moved into the house in Jerome's addition, that he recently purchased of Geo. McLean Sr.

John O'Brecht received a check for $167.50 to pay for his loss of three stacks of wheat destroyed by fire not long since.

Rev. J. E. Houlgate attended the meeting of the M. E. conference at Fergus Falls last week, returning Monday morning.

Chris. Loken and Mary Krogan, of Roome, decided hereafter to trot in double harness and were quietly married this week.

Thos. Shevlin, of the Shevlin-Carpenter Lumber Co., arrived from Minneapolis Monday morning, enroute to St. Hilaire.

Rev. T. D. Achison, of East Grand Forks, supplied the pulpit at the Presbyterian church on Sunday morning and evening.

The Crookston Business College commenced its winter term last week with a fair attendance and as soon as the freeze-up comes and the farmers' boys can plow no more they will come in droves.

The arrangement of the buildings at Climax don't seem to suit Tom Harris a whole lot, so he is down there hauling them all across the track.

Secretary of State Albert Berg was in the city on Monday, on his way home from Rainy Lake, where he has been looking after his mining interests.

Geo. H. Reynolds, a prominent attorney of St. Cloud, with his wife spent the Sabbath in the city the guests of his mother, Mrs. Reuben Reynolds.

On Monday, the defence in the Leutgert case rested and the arguments of counsel began. It is thought that the case will go to the jury by Saturday.

Word comes from all quarters that the neatest and most satisfactory dye for coloring the beard a brown or black is Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

Our summer-like fall weather took a sudden cold the latter part of last week, and then there was a lively hustling to get that stove up. Only a reminder that old winter is not far off.

The management of the Red River Valley roller mills contemplates the building of another large elevator near the mill in the near future. They need more storage room to accommodate their big trade.

The firemen deserve a dollar, at least of every property holders' money for their efforts to prevent the destruction of property when a fire occurs, and everybody should have a ticket for the fireman's dance to-night.

The Congregational church was well filled on Sunday evening to listen to an excellent sermon by Rev. Herman P. Fisher. One of the most pleasing features was the fact that there were so many young people in the audience.

The police made several arrests on Wednesday afternoon on the charge of mistaking some other fellow's pockets for their own and appropriating whatever money they chanced to contain.

The prospects for farmers next year seem very bright. The scarcity of wheat this year will effect the prices for next year very materially, and if the Duluth road goes through which it doubtless will, that will make a great difference also.

Cash for Oats.

Highest price paid for the new crop of oats. First to arrive will receive the best prices.

CROOKSTON OAT MEAL MILL.

The Northern Minnesota M. E. Conference, held at Fergus Falls, adjourned on Monday. Among the appointments we note that the Rev. J. E. Houlgate, who has officiated in this city during the past year, is to remain for the coming year.

Judge C. O. Christianson was up town on Friday afternoon, walking about chatting with friends and doing some trading at the stores. The Judge said he was feeling nicely and can see a marked improvement in his condition. He has not recovered the use of his voice yet.

On Monday night the condition of Howard Stevens was very critical and it was doubtful whether he could rally from the severe shock to his system. He was in a stuper for the most of the time and in his lucid intervals seemed to be in much pain, indicating internal injuries.

It was John Patnaude that bought the Laframboise place near Gentilly, and not Joseph, as our informant stated a week ago. Joe. will hold himself in readiness to tackle any job of railroad building, or street grading, or anything in the line of contract work that offers an opportunity.

Joe. Fahey and Charles Holt were made the victims of a hold-up on Main street, right in front of Hawkins & Olds bicycle shop on Monday night, but being somewhat on the muscular order themselves they succeeded in beating off their assailants and preventing a wholesale robbery. They were, however pretty badly used in judging by the bumps on their countenances.

Judge Holt had a case on Saturday, considerably out of the usual run of cases. The State dairy inspectors brought a restaurant keeper of Grand Forks to account for violation of the dairy laws, charged with using oleomargarine without the knowledge of his patrons, who thought they were using butter. The man pleaded guilty and was fined $30 and costs, and will probably serve genuine butter hereafter on his tables.

The farmers are pushing their plowing vigorously and a few more weeks of plow weather will see more land turned over than ever before. With the prospects for next year so bright, all should feel encouraged to make as big a showing for a crop next fall as possible. While the price of wheat this fall has been better than for many years, it looks as though it would be a great deal better next year. The farmers all seem to appreciate this fact and seem to be preparing to meet the emergency.

Jos. Laframboise, whose notice of auction sale appears elsewhere in this issue has sold his farm to Jos. Patnaude and intends to go to the State of Washington to make his future home. Mr. Laframboise is one of the early settlers in Polk county and has made money enough to enable him to go out west and work for nothing for the rest of his life. Several others intend to accompany him. They will find lots of cheap land out there and the only problem they will have to solve will be how to make it pay.

"Did you know that our city banks have more money on deposit this fall than they have ever had before," said a prominent business man in presence of a JOURNAL reporter one day last week. "Well, they have, and it is a matter of great surprise to me and seems one of the best evidences of returning prosperity that I have seen yet." Upon this hint the JOURNAL has taken occasion to inquire extensively and finds that the statement is perfectly true, and that money can be had on good security and fewer seem to need it than for many years.

News of the sudden death of Ida daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Welsh, of Keystone, reaches the JOURNAL. Last Saturday she went into her brother's room to get a handkerchief out of a bureau drawer in which was a loaded revolver. Her mother and sister heard a shot and rushing to the room found the dead body of Ida stretched upon the floor with a bullet hole in her forehead. The coroner was summoned and a verdict of accidental death was found. The girl was about 14 years old and highly respected by all who knew her, and her sad and sudden death has cast a veil of gloom over the neighborhood.

Mrs. I. K. Messelt has been appointed postmistress at Mentor, in the place of Joseph Tagley, who a few years since—like Dave Hill, of New York said: "I am democrat" so, as he was the only democrat in sight up there they made him postmaster. He has enjoyed the distinction of being the only democrat ever since, all by his lonesome and it must be a relief now that he don't have to be so any longer. I. K. Messelt has been one of the prominent Republicans of eastern Polk county and as his time is fully occupied by his mercantile pursuits, his wife gets the appointment.

On Monday evening Jim Conley came very near adding one more to the list of victims of a railroad accident. Just as the train for St. Paul was pulling out, a lady asked a by-stander if the St. Paul train had gone and he told her it had and asked her if he should show her to some hotel. but Jim says to her: "this is your train, madam, just leaving." and seizing her grip he assisted her to get on the train and get a seat, then hurried out to the platform and jumped; by this time the train had reached the bridge and Jim "fetched up standing in front of one of the upright bridge timbers; he had presence of mind enough to realize the situation and grab the timber and hang on otherwise he would have been pitched into the river.

After having seen a number of the cars of wheat that have been shipped out to the terminal markets this year, we are more than ever convinced that farmers, some of them, make a big mistake in shipping so much dirt and foul stuff as they do. On some cars that we have seen go out of the station we believe that a dockage of from eight to ten pounds per bushel would be by no means excessive—and that is by far too great a per centage of waste matter to pay freight on. In the work of threshing and fall plowing the temptation to ship direct from the threshing machine is very great, but if the careful farmer would stop and figure on the costs of such a method a few minutes, we believe that more of them would run their wheat through the fanning mill before they ship it. Much of the foul stuff that they ship and lose entirely —and pay freight on to get rid of—would, if kept on the farm make excellent hog feed and bring a return of pork. Undoubtedly the main reason why so much dirty wheat goes out, is due to the old saying: "Haste makes waste and waste brings want."

Chas. S. Weaver, of Duluth, one of the early settlers of Glyndon, spent Saturday and Sunday in the city. Mr. Weaver was in charge of the work of building and repairing the water works along the St. Vincent extension at the time that J. P. Farley took possession of the old St. Paul and Pacific R. R. He also rebuilt the Headquarters hotel in Fargo, when it was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1874, completing the work, from the ground up in forty-three working days. He was also a prominent muster builder at Medora during the boom times, and took an important part in the up-building of Bismarck, where he was also interested in a lumber yard. He did some work in Seattle in the boom days of that city, built one of the largest elevators in Buffalo and finally took an important hand in the development of New Duluth, at which place his home now is. Since August 1st, he has been at Ada busily engaged in trying to make something out of that town and we guess he is discouraged over the prospects, for he came up to Crookston to see what encouragement he could find to locate here.

What is Scott's Emulsion?

It is a strengthening food and tonic, remarkable in its flesh-forming properties. It contains Cod-Liver Oil emulsified or partially digested, combined with the well-known and highly prized Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, so that their potency is materially increased.

What Will It Do?

It will arrest loss of flesh and restore to a normal condition the infant, the child and the adult. It will enrich the blood of the anemic; will stop the cough, heal the irritation of the throat and lungs, and cure incipient consumption. We make this statement because the experience of twenty-five years has proven it in tens of thousands of cases. *Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion.*

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

BABY'S SMOOTH, FAIR SKIN

A Grateful Mother Writes this Letter—Tells all about Her Troubles when Baby Broke out with Scrofula Sores.

"At the age of two months, my baby began to have sores break out on his right cheek. We used all the external applications that we could think or hear of, to no avail. The sores spread all over one side of his face. We consulted a physician and tried his medicine, and in a week the sore was gone. But to my surprise in two weeks more another scrofulous looking sore appeared on baby's arm. It grew worse and worse, and when he was three months old, I began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla. I also took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before the first bottle was finished, the sores were well and have never returned. He is now four years old, but he has never had any sign of those scrofulous sores since he was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I feel very grateful. My boy owes his good health and smooth, fair skin to this great medicine." MRS. S. S. WROTEN, Farmington, Delaware. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

A Sad Accident.

On Sunday, at about 12 o'clock occurred another sad accident to a brakesman, in the Great Northern yards, that nearly resulted in the instant snuffing out of a young life. Howard Stevens, who has but recently recovered from the results of an accident whereby he lost all but two fingers on his left hand, attempted to get on a box car while his train was rapidly pulling out. Twice he missed but the third time he caught on with his crippled hand, but instead of climbing upon the car he was knocked down by the side of the track with his right wrist on a rail the balance of the train passing over it, and in some way his scalp was nearly torn off. He was taken up and carried to the office of Dr. Dampier where his right arm was amputated and his scalp wound, dressed and sewed up. About five o'clock he was taken home, where he called for a drink of water after taking which he said he could walk up stairs to his room, which he did, supported by George Vine and John Wyatt. He did not appear to realize that his arm was off until Monday morning, being in a somewhat stupified condition all night. If he recovers the future will be to him a very cheerless prospect being almost a helpless cripple.

A Common Experience.

Scene I.—Mr. Johnson is obliged to give up work, remain in the house and take care of himself on account of a dreadful scrofula sore on one of his limbs.

Scene II.—Mr. Johnson reads a testimonial which tells of scrofulous troubles cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. He resolves to try it, sends for a bottle and begins taking it.

Scene III.—Mr. Johnson has taken six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. His scrofula sore is cured. He is feeling stronger, has a good appetite and is able to attend to his work. He writes a testimonial telling of his experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and recommends it to others.

Veterinary Book Free.

Dr. Humphreys' veterinary manual on the treatment of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, dogs and poultry, mailed free upon request. Address the Humphreys' Co., New York.

At a regular meeting of Crookston lodge No. 79 I. O. O. F., held on Friday evening Oct. 8th, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Insomuch as it has been appointed unto man once to die, and in the wisdom of the Supreme Ruler of the universe our well-beloved brother, Edgar E. Pierce, has been removed from our midst by death, we realize that the community has lost an esteemed and honored citizen and the wife a loving and devoted husband who watched with jealous care the welfare of his home and family; and

Whereas, the relation held by our deceased brother to the members of the Order, and especially to those of Crookston Lodge No. 79 I. O. O. F., endeared him to us so we felt deeply and keenly that in his removal we loss one who was ever kind, honest upright and faithful, not to the members of our order only, but to all who knew him; and we hereby extend our sympathy to Mrs. Pierce in her bereavement, and as a Lodge we feel it but proper to place upon the records our appreciation of his merits as a brother and citizen: Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the charter of this lodge be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that these resolutions be spread upon the records of the lodge and published in the city papers. And, it is further

RESOLVED, that as Odd Fellows we extend our condolence and assistance to the bereaved wife and commend her to the care of the All-Wise Father.

In Friendship, Love and Truth,
B. A. STRAWBRIDGE,
JOHN GLEASON,
Committee.

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"One price only—the same to all—and plainly marked on every article."

Screaming Truths!

There is nothing so pleasing as Evidence.

There is nothing so Strong as Fact.

There is nothing so Welcome as Prosperity.

Any business man who pays a newspaper to lie or exaggerate for him is a fool. We want the patronage of every honest person; we want it free, unsolicited. We are a house of "xchange," merchandise for money, value for value, or your money back if you want it.

Let us get better acquainted, you'll profit by it.

Its man to man, a honest trade with an honorable consideration for one another.

That's the issue. That's fair. Don't you think so.

Oil Cloth Remnants

We make it a rule not to keep remnants in stock. Every piece that can be called a remnant will be sacrificed. The prices are of the sort that will convince you that we mean what we print.

One yard, one and a quarter yards, one a half yards and two yards wide, at a special price of 14c, 18c, and 26c a square yard.

Pieces cannot be cut.

Oil Cloth Sqaures

To go under stoves, 6x6 feet, best quality, at 97c each.

Japanned tinned binding in all sizes—to fit.

Rugs at 1-4 Off

We've too many rugs. There is such a thing as having too much of a good thing. Every one is all right—but they don't sell as fast as muslin, for instance. Can't give you any idea in type. It doesn't mean much to say to you 1 rug 6x9 feet, $6.38 which use to be $8.50 but that's the sort we're talking about, and we'll be glad to show them to you.

On Bargainapolis

You know that Bargainapolis is just a series of tables, over our dry goods department, on which we place all of our special priced items. This week and as long as they last, you'll find the following:

Table No. 1

Remnants of 10c and 12½c Outing flannels at 7½c a yard. We do not cut the pieces. They run from 1 to 12 yards each.

Table No 2

Remnants of 10c bleached Canton flannel at 6¼c a yard:

Table No. 3

A miscellaneous assortment of prints, ginghams and fringes at 3c a yard.

Table No. 4

Last season's patterns and remnants of silkolines, Egyptian draperies, etc., at 6½c a yard. Regular values from 10c to 15c a yard. This is a rare opportunity to get coverings for first-class comfortors.

We sell cotton batts, as cheap as 6c each.

Table No. 5

Warm flannels for men's shirts, underclothes and ladies underskirts. In plain, plaids and checked patterns.

Lot 1 at 18c a yard.

Lot 2 at 26c a yard.

Lot 3 at 38c a yard.

In the first place, lest you should think, from the prices, that they're part cotton, we want to tell you that every piece in the lot is guaranteed all wool. That the prices so far under the selling figures elsewhere is due only—to the fact that they were carried over from last fall—and we are going to sell them at a loss to close out the entire line—this season.

Men's Collars

All the new styles in stand-up and turn-down—all sizes. They're full of all the good things good collars should have—Price 10c each.

Cloaks

The advance in material and wages, which in the east is making prices rise more rapidly than ever before, has no effect on the stylish garments just received for your future purchase. They were contracted for long before the trouble between labor and capital reached their crisis. The coats we mention below can't be matched at these prices. You simply can't do it.

At $9.50 Ladies double-breasted, imported Beaver jackets—26 inches long, button trimmed. High storm collars. Three colors, Black, Blue and Green.

At $4.97 Ladies extra heavy double-breasted Boucle cloth jackets—High storm collars—and nicely faced. There is nothing like it in Crookston short of $6.50.

At $12.50 New weave Broucle double-breasted jacket—trimmed with straps of Kersey or with buttons. Some lined throughout. Others only faced. They're an honest $15 value and you'll say so—If you compare them.
Others from $4 to $22.50.

Fall Dress Goods

The new fabrics are here, and the need with them. Today's news is full of color, taste and money-saving

At 33c Just sixteen pieces of wool novelty suitings, in the prevailing fall combinations. Add 17c and you'll have other folks' price.

At 49c and 50c Cheviot, Bouretts and German Tweeds, all in the prettiest fall colorings and every yard a 75c value.

We could give you half a dozen more but they'd only serve to dim the luster of the above items.

Sample Blankets

It didn't hurt them a bit to have a travelling salesman to carry them in his trunk, outside of being slightly soiled on the outer fold. We bought them at ⅓ off, and will sell them to you the same way. About 25 pairs in all, from $2.50 to $7.00 each. Don't misunderstand us, the price you'll find marked on each blanket, is the price they sell for—the discount is taken off.

Boys' Suits

Your boy will need "warming up" this sort of weather. Boys' double-breasted, sailor collar suits, pure wool, stylish mixture, sizes 4 to 8. Others around us get $5 for a suit not a particle better. These are our leaders, hence the price $3.29 a suit.

Lots of others, cheaper and more expensive, for bigger boys and smaller.

Men's Mittens

Here's part of our stock which has been specially reduced in prices, just to get your good will.

Men,s mule skin mittens, wool lined, with long knitted wool wrists at 25c a pair. Only six dozen in all. Don't blame us if you get here too late.

Men's Underwear

Its the time to buy it. We were fortunate in having bought our stock before the recent rise in prices.

Men's extra heavy ribbed, woolen underwear, at 90 cents a suit or 45c a garment.

Two other broken lines (that means not all sizes) that were meant to sell at $1 and $1.50 each, for 59c and $1.

Men's Caps

Here is just one number from our many lines.

Men's extra heavy woolen caps, in two different shapes, and materials, at 50c each. All sizes.

Others at 63c, 75c and up to $1.00 each.

Fur Overcoats

Don't you know friends its the easiest thing in the world to cheat in furs. You may think its strange for us to say this, but it isn't. Not a bit of it. Fur is so deceptive, that an expert can't tell within $5 of a $25 fur value, unless he takes the coat apart. You are altogether in the dark. The average store knows you are, and asks you more than the regular price, then comes down to make you think you are getting a bargain. How can you know that we don't do the same? You can't know to start with, except through general confidence in the store. But Fontaine & Anglim have but one price, and that is plainly marked on every article in their three stores. The price you'll find marked on every coat, is the price the coat must bring. There'll be no reductions—whatever. Our customers are thereby surrounded by good intentions.

We back it up, too, by giving "Your money back if you want it."

Goat coats, $9.50 and $10.50

Dog coats, $13 and $15.

Russian Buffalo $20, $24, $29 and $32.

Wombat, $15.

Coon coats from $25 to $50

We don't let anyone give you quite as much for your money as you get here.

Men's Suits

Why do you suppose we are selling more clothing here in a day than we did a year ago in two days, Because we give you the best goods at prices that are paralyzing to the trade. We do it for a purpose, we want you to know this Clothing store of ours. So much for regular stock—now for these.

Almost 100 men's all wool, small size, suits—bought to sell last fall—from $15 to $25—There're selling, but not fast enough. If you dont want to buy a suit at regular price—perhaps one of these will do as well, for they've been divided into two lots and priced at $4.95 and $9.50 a suit.

The lot at $4.95 includes all suits up to $15. The other includes all suits priced above $15 and up to $25. Some are dark and some are light—but they are all good winter weights—Very few above 40 size.

Boy's Overcoats

It's like buying wheat under the market to find boys' overcoats at our prices.

Here is one number—in size from 4 to 10 years—of satinet material—full deep cape, price $1.38 as long as they last. Of course we have others up to $4.50.

Men's Overcoats

How little the outside of an overcoat tells of the inside. How completely you're at the mercy of clothing men—unless you are a judge, and even then not one in a hundred can tell wool from cotton—when they're adroitly mixed. You're safe here—for you get "Your money back—if you don't like it.

Here's one interesting number—men's all wool Irish Frieze Ulsters—Extra long—very large storm collar—and silk and linen stitched. Our price $13.50. We don't make much profit on this—its a way we have of advertising.

Many others cheaper and better.

Shoes

Values here that we expect you to tell us are better than Crookston has ever shown you before.

Women's shoes, made in calf—hand turned—with patent leather trimmings—laced—All sizes and widths from A to C. You're not startled by the description for we've not claimed a $5 value for them—they're real $2.75 goods selling at $2.75.

Men's shoes from $1.25 to $3. a pair.

Children's from 50c to $2. a pair.

Arctics for men, women and children.

Groceries

Our methods don't cheapen grades—but they do reduce waste. The best groceries are sold most economically here.

Oatmeal—Plump full grains of oats and the poor kind look alike when ground. One is full of nourishment, the other of husks, and makes a fine flour or dust.

The more closely the grain is selected, the better the oatmeal will be.

When oatmeal is properly cooked it is creamy and has a nice toasty flavor. It takes just ten minutes to do it.

Similarity of appearance is the only point of resemblance between it and the cheaper rolled oats. It is free from hulls and black specks and flour.

Ours is the best—Price 2¼c a pound or 11⅓ pounds for 25c.

Windsor Coffee—Have a little ground, then smell it. The clean fragrant aroma it has. Isn't that enough almost without tasting. Widsor Blend is blended from the clean, well-roasted berry of three fine coffees. Its the cheapest good coffee in the city.

35c a pound or three pounds for $1.00.

Rio Coffee—Fine roasted. Whole berries. Regular 20c quality. 13c a pound.

Extracts—Lemon and Vanilla, 10c for 5c.

Bluing—Large bottle 5c.

Free—With one can of Quaker Baking powder at 43c 1 glass pitcher (½ gallon) and three water tumbler.

Matches—Anchor brand parlor, matches. 13c a package containing 12 boxes.

Crockery—12-piece toilet set, decorated, brown or blue, regular price $5.50, this week $4.28.

Laundry Soap—Some soaps are full weight, some are not. Look out when you buy them. Some are clean and neutral, some are not. "Santa Claus" soap has been on the market for a long while. It will stand any test. 9 bars for 25c.

Herring—New imported K. K. K. salted herring, fat and tender, 3 for 10c.

Mackerel—Salted, large size, 10c each.

Price for Produce

We take butter and eggs in exchange for all lines of goods, but we only pay what we can get for them. In other words, your produce is not worth any more than your cash. We've but one price for our goods, hence you are getting cash price for your produce whenever you trade with us.

Its not everybody who knows, that the stores who pay most for produce—must necessarily charge more for their goods. But its a fact. We're not in the conjuring business.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM,

DEPRTMENT STORE, Crookston, Minnesota.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

AN EYE FOR AN EYE.

BY

CHARLES L. HILDRETH.

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CHAPTER I.

Why he should have chosen such a spot for his dwelling no one could imagine. The "Valley of Death," the old Spanish settlers had called it, and it deserved its title, for a more utterly hopeless, desolate, barren region was not to be found in all Arizona. Within 15 minutes' ride from the fort there were half a dozen excellent "sections" supplied with abundance of rich bottom grass, wood and water, any one of which he might have had for the taking, to say nothing of contiguity to the post—no small matter in a country where any day in the year one might be called upon to defend one's life and property against the very worst savages on the globe.

But Omer ignored all such considerations. A deputation, of which I was one, went out from the fort one day to warn him against the folly of his course. He received us with grave courtesy, listened to what we had to urge, but politely declined our advice. The spot he had chosen suited his purpose, he said, and he saw no reason to change.

We argued with him, representing his exposed situation, the absolute certainty, sooner or later, of a visit from the marauding Apaches, which of course meant robbery, arson and murder and the impossibility of timely aid from the fort, but argument, warning and remonstrance were vain. He was inflexible, and we retired in a dudgeon, for he very frankly intimated that he was not at all grateful for our interference and preferred to be left strictly to himself. He had selected a dwelling place which he believed neither whites nor Indians would dispute with him, and all that he asked was to be let alone. So he told us in plain terms.

He had built himself a hut of split cypress logs chinked with clay and thatched with the broad, tough leaves of the sand palm, whose thick, oily fronds shed water like glass. The hut—jacale, the Mexicans call it—was divided into two apartments, the larger occupied by his mustang and the smaller by himself and his setter dog. Other companions he had none.

I caught a glimpse of some books in a rack against the wall. There were an inkstand, pens and paper upon his pine table, under which were carelessly huddled a winchester repeater, an ammunition belt, a hunting knife and a huge revolver. He wore a cheap flannel shirt, rough trousers thrust into common, awkward boots heavily spurred and a cheap slouch felt hat, but I detected a suit of fine black cloth hanging in a corner of the room, and there were other evidences of past refinement about the place, more or less hidden, but still evident to an observant eye.

"Confound the fellow!" growled Lieutenant Reed as we rode homeward discomfited and irritated. "He will lose his scalp one of these days. Serve him right, too, the obstinate beggar! But there is something about the man I like in spite of his airs. I'd give a month's pay to know his past history."

"Perhaps it's the old sordid story," I suggested. "A scrape of some kind. Short in his accounts, a sudden exit, and all the rest of it."

"No," replied Reed positively, "I am sure it's not that. He is no common rascal. I'd stake my commission on that."

I agreed with him, and our rebuff only stimulated my curiosity the more and made me the more determined to penetrate the mystery surrounding the strange man living alone out there in the "Valley of Death." A week later I rode to Omer's jacale by myself. He

"Well, sir, what do you want?"

was at home, engaged in skinning a freshly killed antelope before the door of his hut, while the hungry dog sat by, expectant of his share.

He gave me a cold and frowning reception, but I was prepared for that and seated myself uninvited upon a horsehide stool to wait until he should have finished his work. I uttered some commonplaces as to the weather in the effort to open a conversation, but he vouchsafed no reply, going on methodically with his occupation in scowling silence.

When he had completed his task, he arose, wiped his knife and thrust it into its sheath, then, turning sharp upon me, said in a stern, abrupt tone:

"Well, sir, what do you want?"

I was so disconcerted that for the moment I had no answer ready.

"Why do you come here," he went on, "when I have given it to be understood with sufficient plainness that I desire no visitors?"

"You are hardly courteous, sir," I managed to reply stiffly.

"I have no intention of being so," he said in the same uncompromising tone. "I wish to see nobody. I wish to be left entirely to myself. I established myself in this barren spot hoping that I should escape intrusion upon my privacy, but it seems that I am to be persecuted by every impertinent idler who takes it into his head to force himself upon me."

"You have said quite enough, sir," I retorted contemptuously. "You are upon your own ground here, and I am an intruder, as you intimate, though I trust not an impertinent one. I beg your pardon and bid you good day."

He colored and looked uncomfortable, but said nothing, as I turned and walked quietly to where my horse was fastened. As I was preparing to mount, however, he called to me in an altered tone:

"Wait a moment, sir. I ask your pardon most sincerely. I am conscious that I have treated you very shabbily. There are reasons"—he broke off and added—"but accept my apologies and do me the favor to enter my house, such as it is."

His conciliatory manner backed by my consuming curiosity placated me very readily. I turned back and accepted his offered hand. "Come in," he said. "Your ride must have given you an appetite, and if you can put up with an antelope steak broiled upon the coals join me at dinner. I can offer you no better fare."

I think my frank acceptance of his invitation did more to establish friendly relations between us than any amount of talk would have done. I ate his antelope steak with hearty appreciation. After an hour's conversation, during which I learned no more of his past history than I knew at the beginning, I bade him farewell and rode away.

He invited me to come again, but begged me to keep my visits a secret from my fellow officers at the fort. Otherwise, he added, with a melancholy smile, he would be forced to pull up stakes and seek seclusion still deeper in the heart of the desert.

CHAPTER II.

I kept his counsel and thereafter made a practice of riding out to his jacale once or twice a week.

He always welcomed me as if glad to see me, and I think he really came to like me. But I made no advance in his confidence. The smallest allusion to the past turned him cold and stern in an instant. I gathered from his talk that he had once been well to do, had occupied some station in the world and was not ignorant of the customs of good society. But beyond that I could not lead him by my most cautious and skillful diplomacy.

Once indeed I caught a glimpse of his secret, though so vague that it revealed nothing, through an outbreak of passion which really deepened the mystery.

I had been pressing him to give up his unsocial habits and to visit the post. We had a small contingent of ladies there, I told him, wives and relatives of the officers, who would be pleased to add him to the number of their friends.

He smiled, but shook his head in his obstinate way.

"Come, now," I said persuasively. "You will find yourself a favorite, I assure you. Besides, we have just instituted a tennis club, and you would be exactly the man"—

I stopped short, literally appalled by the change in his features. His face became livid, he started to his feet and stared at me with an expression of mingled rage and misery.

"Tennis!" he rather shrieked than said. "You invite me to take part in that infernal pastime, which has made me what I am, an outcast, a homeless wanderer on the face of the earth, which has deprived me of everything I held dear on earth!"

"But tennis!" I replied in utter amazement. "Surely so innocent and harmless an amusement"—

"Innocent! Harmless!" he repeated. "Man, it has made me a criminal worse than a murderer. It has devoted me while I live to endless, hopeless remorse."

I could do nothing but gaze at him in helpless wonder. He saw the effect of his raving upon me, for he controlled himself with a great effort and sank back into his seat, wiping the drops of sweat from his forehead.

"Pardon me," he said faintly. "I must seem a madman to you, but I have associations of the most painful kind with that amusement." I saw that he could not bring himself to utter the name. "Please forget what I have said and do not mention that—that subject again."

I promised and left him, considerably upset by my experience.

On my return to the fort I found the garrison in a state of unwonted excitement. A runner had brought in the news that Chief Colorado and his Apaches had again broken out from their mountain fastnesses and were burning, destroying and murdering in their customary fashion. Within the hour another courier had arrived from the eastward with the information that our colonel, with his wife and daughter, was on his way to the post.

A messenger on the back of a fleet mustang had been dispatched to warn him of the danger, so that he might not undertake the journey from the station at Guadalupe over a region sure to be infested by the Indians before he could reach the fort. But those of us who knew Colonel Montgomery had little expectation that our warning would affect him, except indeed to confirm him in his determination to make the trip, for in plain truth there was not a more obstinate, pigheaded old fellow in the service. He had but to receive a word of advice, howsoever respectfully worded, from an inferior to decide him immovably against it. Moreover, he knew nothing of Indian warfare, his new appointment to our post being his first command beyond the Mississippi, but for that very reason he would be the more certain to resent suggestions from those whose experience might have taught him something.

"He will be sure to try it," grumbled Reed, "and before tomorrow night that devil Colorado will be in the Skane pass. A little scalping might do the old fool good, but I am thinking of the women."

The result of our council was that I started at daybreak on the following morning with a troop to effect if possible the rescue of the colonel and his party.

"I question if you will get there in time," said Reed. "It will be touch and go anyway. But you can try it. If he loses his hair and the women are carried off, he'll have nobody to blame but himself."

We had ridden hard for four hours without meeting with any disturbing sign, when Sergeant Jennings, who was acting as advance guard and guide, brought us to a sudden halt. He had dismounted and was bending over some object in the short turf. I got out of the saddle and joined him.

"What is it?" I asked.

"A white man has been over this route not two hours ahead of us," he replied. "Who is he?"

"Why not an Indian?" I inquired, studying the deeply indented track. "I

"What is it?" I asked.

see it is a shod hoof, but that is no proof. Two-thirds of the Apaches ride stolen horses."

"True enough," responded the sergeant, leading me a few steps farther on. "But what do you say to this?" And he pointed to the fresh and sharply outlined print of a boot sole. "His horse picked up a stone here, and he got down to dig it out. He broke his jackknife in doing it. See!" He held up a bit of pointed steel. "Then he spurred on again like mad. Look!" There were blood flecks upon the leaves of the hazels in the narrow passage through which the animal had been urged at a furious pace, as was evident from the torn sod and splintered branches.

I thought of Omer at once. He was the only white man not a resident of the fort within many miles. But why should Omer be riding at headlong speed away from the post, the only haven of safety in the whole region, and directly toward the point of utmost danger? I could not make it out, but all the same I was quite satisfied in my own mind that it was Omer.

I gave the word, and we rode on again, pausing at intervals, but only long enough to give the men and animals the rest and refreshment they absolutely required. At every few miles the keen eyes of Sergeant Jennings would detect traces of the mysterious white man who seemed to be acting as our avant courier.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon our tired horses labored to the brow of a hill which gave us a view of the narrow cleft in the mountains known as Skane pass. In the intervening valley no signs of life were visible, but far off among the wooded heights faint spirals of blue smoke were rising in the clear air.

"Indian smokes," pronounced Sergeant Jennings, "signals calling together the scattered gangs of cutthroats. They have sighted the colonel's party; that's sure."

"What is that black smoke down there in the pass?" I asked.

"That is the poor fool colonel's campfire," he replied, with a hopeless shrug of his burly shoulders. "He hasn't sense enough not to use green wood; might just as well get out on a peak with a trumpet and shout: 'Here I am! Come and kill me!' But look—look at that!" He caught my arm in his excitement and pointed to a shape, dwarfed almost to a speck by distance—a man on horseback galloping toward the pass.

"That's our man!" I exclaimed. "Forward, boys. We may not be able to save the colonel and his party, but let us try at least to drop a few of those scoundrels before they get clear away."

CHAPTER III.

We went on again at a rapid trot, and shortly after sunset we were mounting the rugged trail leading to the pass. While we were stumbling up the stony track, guiding our panting horses, here beneath a lofty, overhanging wall and there around the brink of an unfathomable abyss, an uproar of shouts, cries and rifle shots burst out, apparently a few hundred yards beyond.

Forgetting all prudence, I dug spurs into my horse and rode recklessly up the path, followed by my troopers as reckless as myself.

In two minutes we came to an open plateau broadly illuminated by the newly risen moon where, amid the flash of firearms, the glint of waving steel and yells which would have made music for a carnival of fiends, a score of dark figures were struggling and whirling to and fro around a small group, one or two of whom wore the light, fluttering garb of women.

I saw one of the shapes on horseback bend down and drag one of the females to his pommel. Then another figure on foot darted toward him. There was a double stream of red fire, and the shape on horseback threw up a pair of naked brown arms and pitched headforemost to the earth. The figure on foot assisted the female to the ground, then clasping both hands before his face sank in a heap at her feet.

The whole of this picture impressed itself upon my brain in a succession of lightning flashes. Then I was in the midst of the melee. I have no clear memory of what came after. I recall only a confused plunging of infuriated horses, a wheeling and clashing of sabers, the reports of carbines and revolvers, a trooper rearing his charge to make a down blow here, another bending far out of the saddle to deliver a thrust there, myself in the heart of it all, working away, doubtless with zeal commendable in a young officer.

The skirmish was a matter of less than ten minutes. When we had sent those of the Apaches who were not left dead or wounded upon the field scrambling up the heights for their miserable lives, we pulled ourselves together and began to take note of our own condition.

One of my troopers was badly hurt in the side with a lance thrust, another's leg had been broken by a ball, and two or three were grumbling over flesh wounds more painful than dangerous. Altogether we had come off very well.

The colonel had behaved like the obstinate, narrow minded, but heroic old soldier that he was, and now stood leaning upon his saber, waiting to receive my respects, which I paid him in due form.

"You have done well, sir," he condescended to remark, "very well indeed. Not that I needed your help. No, sir, we should have thrashed them all the same"—which was not true—"but I thank you, lieutenant."

A woman's voice crying out in an anguished tone: "Father! Father! He is dead! Come here!" interrupted our conference.

We hurried to where a number of troopers, some bearing torches ignited at the smoldering campfire, had gathered about a prone figure, whose head was supported upon a girl's knee. The man's face was so covered with blood from a wound that I did not recognize him at first. He wore civilian's dress, and his rigid hand still clutched a revolver.

"Hello!" cried the colonel, his generous feelings in the ascendant for once. "That is the brave fellow who gave us warning of the attack! He fought like a paladin. I never saw such utter recklessness gallantry, and I have seen some pretty rough fighting in my time too. A civilian at that! I sincerely hope he is not badly hurt."

"Dead! Dead!" sobbed the girl heartbrokenly. "He saved me at the sacrifice of his own life."

"No, miss," said Sergeant Jennings, who had been examining the insensible figure; "badly wounded, but still alive."

"Oh, thank and bless you for those words!" cried the girl, raising her white face and pushing back her loosened hair.

Then, by the flare of the torches, I saw that she was one of the loveliest beings I had ever beheld; that she would have been well nigh perfect in face, as she was in figure, but for one sad defect—she was blind of one eye.

"The ball struck him just here on the temple," said Jennings. "It's an ugly wound, but there is a good chance for him to pull through."

Murmuring again, "Bless and thank you," the girl bent over him and wiped the blood from his face with her handkerchief.

"It is odd," said the colonel. "I seem to know that young man, but I cannot place him. There was something familiar in his voice, too, as he came rushing in before the skirmish."

"Look, father," replied his daughter, turning the unconscious face more to the light of the torches.

"Henry Omer!" ejaculated the colonel. And at the same instant I recognized my mysterious friend.

"What does it mean?" continued the colonel, with an expression of mingled trouble and perplexity in his grizzled features. "He was thought to be dead."

"And dead he will be," interposed Sergeant Jennings bluntly, "if we don't get him to the fort as soon as possible."

The necessary orders were issued, and half an hour later, with our wounded bestowed upon improvised stretchers, we took up our march for the post. Agnes Montgomery rode close beside the litter upon which Omer, still insensible, was borne. At every halt she dismounted and hung over him until the journey was resumed.

We reached the fort without annoyance from the Apaches, and Omer was installed in the colonel's quarters, under the surgeon's care, with Agnes for nurse. For a week he lay hovering between life and death, then was pronounced out of danger.

One day I was sent for to the colonel's dwelling. Propped upon pillows, looking woefully haggard and weak, with a bandage covering one eye, I found Omer. Standing at his bedside, clasp-

To Be Continued.

1877. 1897.

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Polk County Journal,

Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

County News

From our Exchanges

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.

There is a general skirmishing for cars now-a-days to ship wheat.

Gall Dunlava, of Crookston, is in town to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. DeForest Bucklin and Mrs. Bonson drove over from Crookston to-day.

R. G. Woodham, of Crookston, was in town to-day, looking after the wheat from his Fisher farm.

Dr. Leslie was called to Mallory last evening to attend Hazel the little daughter of Robert Nisbet.

R. Bain Sr., is confined to his bed to-day by illness.

Nellie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bain is on the sick list.

E. C. Mitchell, of Crookston Business College, is in the village to-day endeavoring to get up a clase in voice culture, with fair chance of success.

It has finally been decided by the N. P. Railroad company not to build a station at Merrill's siding, not this fall at least, as the price asked for the site is considered too high. It was the intention of the company to build a depot at that point and move the section house from Freeman to Merrill's.

A young fellow, about 15 years of age who says he lives at Neche, N. D., and who gave his name as Fred Mayo attempted to jump onto the front end of the engine of the passenger train this morning, missed his footing and got three of his toes cut off by the wheels.

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

S. C. Bagley brought a carload of large horses from Minneapolis on Tuesday for use in the woods this winter. They made a fine showing at the fair.

The city of Crookston has reason to be proud of its band that accompanied the excursion yesterday. Although newly organized they are a credit to the city. Fosston appreciates their visit.

Crookston and McIntosh were well represented here yesterday. Almost every second person met upon the grounds came from one of these two places. Over 100 people came from Crookston alone on the special.

Mrs. M. E. Kirsch of Crookston, is the guest of Mrs. E. A. Umland this week.

Ed. Campbell was in town last Saturday on business. He returned to Bemidji on his way home. Ed. has made a large quantity of hay "while the sun shone" this summer and also raised over 400 bushels of fine potatoes on his farm, besides other produce. For both of these articles he will realize a good price from the lumber camps.

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

M. Mossefin was down from Crookston Tuesday looking after his farm.

There are a few cases of typhoid fever around town. Look to your cellars.

H. L. Gaylord was called to Minneapolis Saturday night by the death of Mrs. Gaylord's mother.

The creamery question is again being agitated. J. S. Nichols writes an interesting article on the subject in this week's paper.

The curfew ordinance goes into effect tomorrow night. See that your children are at home at nine o'clock or when the bell taps.

We understand Iver Krohn has rented Mrs. Nelson's building on Wahington avenue and will put in a stock of gents' furnishing goods and boots and shoes.

A new wheat buyer put in an appearance in Fertile last Thursday morning. For the present he will stop with Mr. and Mrs. Jens Rindal and later on will help Gene untle bags. All concerned are doing well.

A hobo endeavoring to swing under the rods of a freight car near the section house Tuesday wile the train was going at good speed missed his grip and fell against the wheels of the car. He had the back of his clothes nearly cut from him and was hurt about the head. He was unconscious when found but soon came to and was taken to a doctor and a couple of stitches in his scalp fixed him all right so that he got out of town on the next train.

Sheriff Lawrence was in towe last night transacting official business.

A week ago Monday a fellow representing himself as a grocery peddler called at Rasmusson & Gregorson's livery barn and hired a team for a week. He was well dressed and nothing was suspicioned but what he was all right. The week passed but no man showed up and no one in the country had ever seen him. Becoming alarmed the firm sent out postal cards giving a description of the team. This was on Monday and the following day a telegram was received saying that they thought they had them at Moorhead. Mr. Rasmusson went down Tuesday night and last night returned with the team. They had been driven to Glyndon from here and were left there a week ago Tuesday night. No trace of the man could be found but if he is apprehended he will be severely dealt with.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

Need of Savings Banks.

C. W. Twining, cashier of the First national bank of Munroe, Wis., has written an article on postal savings banks which is attracting some attention. Mr. Twining says:

"A savings bank pure and simple is an institution found in every community. The ideal way of organizing and managing a pure savings bank would be under private enterprise, with a rigid and effective government supervision. As a private enterprise each community would receive the benefits of the circumstances under which it is situated. Depositros, where rates are high as well as safe, would receive a greater rate of interest for their savings than where rates were low. Under a government scheme the rate would necessarily be level the United States over, probably not to exceed 2 per cent. But the fact that such an institution at this time cannot be made to pay from an investment point of view deprives the citizens of the greater part of the United States of its benefits.

"In a pure savings bank, where the absolute safety of the depositor is the main feature, the expense of management must be reduced to a minimum, as the funds deposited cannot well be used with entire safety at a greater rate than 3 or four per cent and in many cases less than this. Such institutions must be managed by a board of directors, the members of which donate their services, the executive officer or officers and clerks being the only ones paid for their work. If a pure savings bank cannot be made to pay as a business investment, private capital and brains will not be put into it and the result is thousands of men, women and children have no place to put their small savings where they can receive a return for them and at the same time feel their money is absolutely safe.

"The only solution seems to be for the government to establish a postal savings bank under such laws and rules and regulations as will insure the saftey of the funds and a sure if small, return as interest to the depositer. The benefit to the depositor in such a bank cannot be overestimated. It will educate them rapidly to a more economical and thrifty manner of living; it would create an interest in government affairs; it would be of great assistance in all lines of retail trade, where cash payments are desirable, as people would have more available cash to give for necessaries and less incentive to spend it frivolously and for luxuries. The management of such a bank should be absolutly apart from politics, so that confidence in his management would not be shaken by any political excitement or change. If the question of savings bank or no savings bank were to be voted on by the people the majority in its favor would be overwhelming."

General Demand for Postal Banks.

No proposition that has come before the people of late years has received such general and hearty approval from the press of the entire country as the plan for the establishment of postal savings banks. Not only do the big dailies of the cities as a rule approve of the agitation, but the newspapers in the smaller towns almost without exception commend the movement.

While the comments in the newspapers of the north and west are most numerous, the press of the east and south is by no means backward in supporting the agitation. Occasionally an old-time democratic paper of the south opposes the plan on the ground that it is not the function of the government to do anything more than collect the revenues and protect life and property. These are the extreme representatives of the school which holds that that government is best which governs least. But for the most part the papers of the south support the movement for postal banks, and call attention to the especial need for them in that section of the country, where banks of all kinds are scarce and where places of safe deposit for small savings are very far apart.

In examining the many hundreds of exchanges that come into a city newspaper office from all parts of the country one cannot but be impressed with the attention given to the subject of postal banks and the general favorable comment. This discussion of the subject in the press of the whole country must have the effect of preparing the minds of congressmen for speedy action as soon as they shall meet again in Washington. The unanimity of the press is a sure indication that the people desire the establishment of postal savings banks.—Chicago Record.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

CROCKERY

We are now busy unpacking the largest consignment of Fancy and Plain Crockery ever received in this city

Special Drives For Next Week

Watch for Them

Groceries

The best that money can procure at the lowest prices. Remember these goods are not old stale stuff purchased for the purpose of giving "cheap" bargains.

Slocum's Grocery.

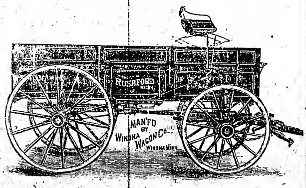
CLEARANCE SALE

To Make Room For our Fall Stock

No shop-worn goods. All seasonable, fashionable and up to date.

Lowest Cash Prices.

EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN. Main Street.



Our specialties for this season of the year are the

Rushford Wagon and The New Deere Gang.

Each one has special merit and is the best of its kind. When you are getting ready to buy a wagon or plow, come and see us and we can suit you we are certain.

"Merits Always Wins."

Larsen & Carpenter, Crookston, Minnesota

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President. WM. ANGLIM, Vice President J. W. WHEELER, Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

—OF—

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital $100,000.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Town and School Orders ught. Money to Loan on Fa.

CHRISTIANSON & STRANDER,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

☞ CHOICE FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchaser. ☜

Office o Robert Street CROOKSTON, MINN

LEGAL BLANKS

A large Assortment always in stock at the

JOURNAL OFFICE.

Aug Gustafson,

Carriage, Sign and House Painter.

All Kinds of Transfer Designs in Connection.

Leave orders at Munn's Carriage Shop.

CROOKSTON, -- MINN.

RED RIVER VALLEY

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED

FARMS

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE

E. M. WALSH,

Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block, CROOKSTON, MINN.

GOOD FARMING LAND FOR SALE.

I will sell on easy terms the following described lands at prices set opposite each tract.

Description	Sec	Twp	Rge	per acre
Ne¼	20	148	44	$6.25
Sw¼	22	148	45	7.50
Sw¼	29	150	43	5.00
E½ Se¼ and E½ Ne¼	28	150	42	5.00
S½ Nw¼ and lot 4	4	151	43	5.00
Lot 1	5	151	43	5.00
Nw¼	15	152	44	6.00
E½ Se¼, Sw¼ Se¼ and Se¼ Sw½	34	152	43	5.00
W½ Nw¼ and W½ Sw¼	22	152	45	5.00
E½ Nw¼ and E½ Sw¼	22	152	45	5.00
Se¼	30	152	46	5.00
Sw¼	2	153	45	5.00
Ne¼	10	150	45	10.00
S½ Nw¼ and lots 3 and 4	4	153	48	7.00

For further particulars write to

E. G. HOLMES, Detroit, Minn.

SCANDIA-AMERICAN BANK,

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital $50,000. Surplus and undivided profit $30,000

Transacts a General Banking Business. Steamship Tickets bought and sold at lowest rates...

Special attention to Collections. County, Town and School Orders bought

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. HENDRICKSON, President. H. STEENERSON, Vice President
E. P. PIERCE, 2d Vice President. L. ELLINGTON, Cashier

DEFECTIVE PAGE

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Hugh Thompson was over from East Grand Forks on Monday.

Judge Montague was over at East Grand Forks this week.

Sheriff Norland was down from Red Lake county on Tuesday.

Mrs. W. E. Rowe returned from her visit to Argyle on Tuesday evening.

The police were pretty busy Wednesday afternoon picking up sea-sick people.

E. D. Childs laid off one of his threshing rigs this week for the season.

Charlie Vine is again ready for business in his meat market on Main street.

Austin Larson is up chatting with old time friends and looking after business matters.

E. O. Porter and Lydia Bocher were united in marriage by Judge Holt on Monday.

Mr. James Lee, of Buffalo, N. Y., arrived last week to look after business interests in this city.

Miss Alma Fontaine went to St. Paul last week to enter upon her labors at school for the winter.

James Eagan was brought over from East Grand Forks on Saturday, for a term in the county bastile.

Sheriff Lawrence went out through the eastern part of the county this week to attend to business in his line.

National Commander Gobin has appointed Judge Eli Torrence to be Judge Advocate General on his staff.

Dr. and Mrs. Chapin came down from Euclid to attend the Schubert concert at the M. E. church last evening.

Final settlement of the estate of Ole P. Renne, of Garden, was made in Judge Hagen's court on Saturday.

Two ordinary drunks appeared in Judge Holt's court on Monday morning to settle up for a Sunday's debauch.

C. H. Moody, one of the prominent citizens of Roseau Co., Minn., was in the city this week on his way to the twin cities.

Mrs. M. Legnee welcomed the arrival of her mother, Mrs. Peck from Pipestone, Minn., last week for an extended visit.

Wednesday morning dawned with promise of a good, wet rain but got bravely over it and was bright and clear by noon.

Dr. Robertson has been somewhat under the weather for a few days, but is able to be about his office again a little.

Guess John Schantzen has got the Alaska fever as he offers to sell his gold mine here—of ice business—at a big discount for cash.

Adolph Rauch was out on the Fosston branch on Saturday. The ducks he got were numerous though he did not go near the water.

One dollar for a good dance is not much and will help the fire laddies a a whole lot. Blow yourself for one dollar for the ball tonight.

Wheat still remained in the same place, 79 cents, this morning notwithstanding an upward tendency in the markets abroad.

In Judge Hagen's court on Monday, Andrew Sands, of Nely, was appointed administrator of the estate of H. C. Sands.

Tuesday morning dawned bright and beautiful—and still no rain—which is very much needed as the ground is very dry and hard to plow.

H. E. Ives came down from St. Hilaire to greet his father on his arrival from his European trip, and enjoyed a good visit with the judge.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Fleckenstein, who live east of the city two or three miles, died on Tuesday morning of some infantile trouble.

George Ralph is gaining slowly and has hopes that the trouble that he has had—an abscess in one ear will not leave him totally deaf in that ear.

It is the universal opinion that Judge Ives looks ten years younger since his return from his European trip and the judge declares that he feels all of that.

There is a prospect that the hospital may be re-opened for hospital purposes soon. It is an institution very much needed and we trust that it will be re-opened.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

A social and business meeting by the Epworth League Friday evening, in the parlors of the Methodist church. A good time and refreshments programed. All are invited.

Howard Stevens who was injured on Sunday, carried an accident policy that will give him the sum of $18 per week for one year. That will help some.

W. G. Andrew dropped in this morning to look after the interests of Wright, Barret & Stilwell Co., of St. Paul. Will make his regular trip through here in ten days.

The local Dramatic talent is busy working up the play entitled "Hans Van Smash." It will be given in college hall Friday evening Oct. 22nd for the benefit of the College Library.

Somebody must be selling wheat judging by the train-loads that daily pass this city on the N. P. road—and the Great Northern road is said to be handling lots of wheat also.

Some of the farmers seem to have their plowing all done, judging by the amount of hay that is being hauled to the city and appears daily on the market.

Joseph Revoir received severe internal injuries by being caught between a traction engine and a separator on Tuesday. At last accounts his condition was considered serious.

Our report from the sick bed of Howard Stevens the unfortunate brakesman on Wednesday morning, was more favorable, and strong hopes were entertained of his ultimate recovery.

A week or ten days ago Tom Young bought a bunch of bronchos —18 or 20 of 'em and they are all sold but two or three. Tom is a hustler and generally gets there with both feet—and his mouth.

The fire laddies will hold their regular annual ball this evening. They always have a large attendance and a jolly good time. Everybody buys a ticket to the firemen's hall whether they dance or not.

The city was full of threshing crews and men enroute for the lumber woods on Wednesday. Some threshing crews have been laid off for the close of the season and some were laid off on account of the high winds that prevailed.

While the dry spell lasts, farmers should be extra careful about burning straw piles. It is always best to be on the safe side, and take no chances with so dangerous an element as fire. It is always best to be on the safe side anyhow.

Dave Huggard's team indulged in a bit of go-as-you please on Tuesday evening. Mr. Huggard was thrown out and hurt slightly and the buggy was wrecked. Mr. Judge acted as short stop for the runaway team and did his part perfectly.

C. P. Cahoon now looks for his wife about Nov. 1st as she wrote him that she should start from New York for Chicago the first of this week and visit her brother in Chicago about two weeks. He has had a long seige of playing bachelor and feels like he can appreciate a housekeeper of his own once more.

A crew for the lumber-woods, under the care of Peter Nelson, arrived on Tuesday morning and took the train for Fosston. On Wednesday morning as many more came up bringing the teams and camp equipage. These men will be employed in cutting logs for the Shevlin Carpenter mill.

J. P. Lundin came down from Stephen with G. R. Roberts to look after him and prevent him from getting into any serious mischief. J. P. is developing wonderful proportions and if he keeps on will soon be rotund enough for a first-class alderman. J. P. is one of the whole-souled jolly good fellows.

To-night the A. O. U. W. will organize a Degree of Honor, an institution for ladies. Mrs. Mantor, of Wilmar, State organizer is here for the purpose of initiating the Degree. They expect to start in with 35 charter members which is a pretty good start.

The board of ditch viewers, consisting of Hon. J. D. Knudson, Chris. Houston and H. Johnson met at the court house on Monday organized for business, and proceeded to take the field. They expect to be employed till snow flies if it don't delay flying too long.

G. H. Horn, one of the progressive farmers of Keystone, was in the city on Tuesday. Says his wheat yielded 15 bushels per acre, which is a good yield for this year. Thinks that a farmer who cannot get his plowing done this fall is no earthly account as a farmer and might as well be in some other line of business.

C. P. Cahoon, who is interested in Alaska gold mining, and who would like to go there himself to represent Crookston interests, can supply applications to any who may wish to

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.
ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

subscribe for stock in the Alaska Grub State and Trading company. If you want some stock see Charlie and talk it over with him. We are confident that that company is bound to make some money in Alaska if anybody does, and there seems to be lots of gold there.

A man was found on Monday afternoon lying in the road about two miles from the city on the Fisher road by Chris. Hanson, who took him to the nearest house where he died during the night. From a card found in one of his pockets it is supposed that his name was John Feelton. Dept. coroner Chesterman was notified and went out and brought the body to his undertaking rooms on Tuesday.

Comrade Nels Olson, the jeweler very seldom opens his mouth to speak in meeting, but when he does it is words of wisdom that he utters. Says he: "I notice that farmers are not selling their wheat very freely: so far they are only selling enough to pay the threshing bills and other little accounts that are pushing them for early settlement and then they quit selling. Wheat may by a better price later on but I am not so sure of that as some seem to be. I think 73 cents is a pretty good price."

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

Secretary Sate Albert Berg remained in the city Monday night and Tuesday till train time. In conversation with a JOURNAL reporter he expressed great confidence in the wealth of the Rainy Lake gold mines, saying that he had made new investments while there on this trip. He is very enthusiastic over the prospects of that country, and thinks that any one having an interest down there, will not need to go to Alaska to get all the gold he needs. Mr. Berg is a man who does not get rattled easily.

Joseph Laframboise offers, by public auction, on Thursday, Oct. 28, 1897, at his farm, section 24, Gentilly his entire stock, also his farm implements and household furniture, etc. Terms: $10 and under cash; over $10, twelve months credit on good security. Sale at 11 a. m. [26-28]

Fred Hall reports having had a thrilling experience while in Roseau county. Together with Bob Farr and Joseph Smith he went out to hunt for some game and ran up against a lively prairie fire that "hunted" for the boys at a 2:40 gait —and they proceeded to hunt for cover. They succeeded in getting upon a piece of ground that had been mowed over and thus, no doubt, escaped the hottest roast that any mortal—except a newspaper man—ever gets, on this earth. Many hay and grain stacks and some buildings were destroyed by the fire, causing very severe losses to the poor settlers in that new country.

The Schubert Symphony Club gave a pleasing entertainment at the M. E. church on Wednesday evening which was very highly enjoyed by all who could find seats in the house and every number was encored heartily. Master Tommy Purcell is an infant prodigy, and if they do not kill him by overwork while he is so young, will make his mark high in the theatrical world in time. As an elocutionist we have never heard him equalled by one so young, and he is full of music too, singing, whistling or playing the violin with perfect correctness and all the easy nonchalance of an old and experienced performer. All around it is a very pleasing entertainment.

The city council met on Tuesday evening to attend to city business. Among other things they authorized repairs on the Carman bridge, some expenses for the better protection against fires in the Fifth ward and gave instructions to the committee on sanitary measures; authorized the appointment of an officer to see that the back yards and alleys of the city were cleaned up; paid their compliments to Joe Patnaude's street grading contract by ordering Joe to get to work on it at once or suffer the penalty for neglect; passed warrants and sundry bills and adjourned —peace and harmony—in large chunks—prevailing.

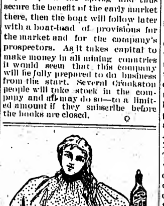
R. A. Wilkinson bought a bunch of thoroughbred cattle of Thomas Harbon, of Hallock, and they were delivered at the farm this week. Mr. W. has tried grain raising till he is perfectly satisfied that some other combination must enter into the deal to keep the balance on the right side of the ledger, so he will try feeding the rough grains to his cattle. His place, the old Truax farm, is nicely adapted for a stock farm, and properly managed will make money for its owner, and Wilk has some good ideas in agricultural matters.

Jay Durand came in from his school in the town of Keystone on Tuesday, the school having been closed for awhile owing to the prevalence of scarlet fever in the neighborhood. He informed a JOURNAL reporter that the young girl, whose sad death by shooting is mentioned elsewhere in this issue was a pupil in his school, a bright, interesting little girl who would have been fifteen on the very day she was buried. He says the revolver was in a coat pocket, instead of in a bureau drawer, as elsewhere stated, and Ida was sent to get a handkerchief from the pocket and no one can imagine just how the accident happened.

Hon. Geo. R. Roberts was down from Stephen on Tuesday, to do some trading and chat with old-time friends. Says that crops in Marshall county this year were fairly good—very much better than last year and the prices very much better. Farmers have no occasion to grumble this year. Speaking of the gubernatorial question he said: "Gov. Clough has made one of the best governors Minnesota has ever had, but if we are going to have a change I believe in the protection of home industry. What is the matter with S. G. Comstock for governor. I believe he could carry the Northwest in the convention without a doubt, and should he be elected governor he would be among the best we have ever had. No better man for governor than S. G. Comstock ever lived in Minnesota."

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

Frank H. Paul, Secretary of the Alaska Grub State and Trading Co., whose visit to this city recently was noticed in these columns writes us from St. Louis that he has secured a captain, and mate and an experienced pilot for their steam boat that is to run on the Yukon river and that they, with their friends have taken $30,000 of stock in the company. This with what had been taken in Seattle before he left leaves less that $20,000 to be taken to secure the limit, $100,000, and he expects to place most of this with his relatives in Michigan. It would seem that if Crookston people desire to have a representative in the company that they will have to begin to get a move on pretty soon. The company intends to send out its prospectors with about $50,000 worth of provision to reach Dawson city early in the spring and thus secure the benefit of the early market there, then the boat will follow later with a boat-load of provisions for the market and for the company's prospectors. As it takes capital to make money in all mining countries it would seem that this company will be fully prepared to do business from the start. Several Crookston people will take stock in the company and all may do so—to a limited amount if they subscribe before the books are closed.



Do You Use It?

It's the best thing for the hair under all circumstances. Just as no man by taking thought can add an inch to his stature, so no preparation can make hair. The utmost that can be done is to promote conditions favorable to growth. This is done by Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, cleanses the scalp, nourishes the soil in which the hair grows, and, just as a desert will blossom under rain, so bald heads grow hair, when the roots are nourished. But the roots must be there. If you wish your hair to retain its normal color, or if you wish to restore the lost tint of gray or faded hair use Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"She is Dead"

Were the sad words that were whispered about from friend to friend at about 2 o'clock on Friday and it meant that the trials and sufferings of Mrs. I. U. Jennings were over for this brief life—that she had entered into that sleep that knows no waking never more to know pain and sickness. For sometime she had been suffering with catarrh of the stomach, but had kept around attending to business in her millinery store and her cheerful face greeted her many friends, who called at her booth in front of her store during the street fair, but the day after, while at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. E. Sawyer, on Houston avenue, she was taken violently ill, went to bed and although all that human skill could devise for her relief was done, she slowly but steadily sank till the end came at 2 o'clock on Friday Oct. 8th.

EUNICE M. HERRON, one of 7 children of Brooks and Margaret Herron, was born on May 11th, 1838, in Camden, Kent. Co., Ont. Her early life was spent in Buffalo, New York and at the age of 18 she removed with her parents to Franklin, Racine Co. Wis. Three years thereafter she was united in marriage to Isaac U. Jennings. When the war broke out Mr. Jennings enlisted and she went with him as far as Alexandria, Va., remaining there during the war and was in Washington during the exciting events attendant upon the murder of President Lincoln. After the grand review in Washington Mr. and Mrs. Jennings returned to Wisconsin, lived awhile in Racine and Kenosha, then moved to Marengo, Ill. In March 1879 they came to Crookston where Mrs. Jennings established a millinery shop on Robert St. and she has been in that line of business ever since. Her utter unselfishness and self abnegation, prompting her to put forth every effort to help the sick and the sorrowing, endeared her to to all who knew and appreciated her true intrinsic worth, and today there are many sincere mourning hearts outside of the family circle who will miss her pleasant, cheerful smile and her gentle ministrations to the sick and afflicted. Well may it be said of her—as was said of one of old "she hath done what she could." She was a member of the Episcopal church society, a member of the Daughters of Rebekah, and an earnest and faithful worker in the Women's Relief Corps, always in her place in the corps room and ever ready to go at the call of distress to aid some poor worthy member of the G. A. R. We have just cause to remember what the sympathy of such true, pure, noble women means in the hour of deep bereavement, and we bless God that such women have lived upon this earth to bless mankind.

During her last illness her many friends sent in hundreds of flowers and in one of her lucid moments her husband said to her: "Here are some flowers that a friend sent you." She smiled sweetly and in a scarcely audible voice said: "Oh, I do so love flowers." The funeral obsequies were observed at 3 o'clock on Sabbath day at the Episcopal church, the Rev. Herman P. Fisher of the Congregational church officiating, the Women's Relief Corps acting as an escort of Honor from the house to the church. The casket was covered with rare and choice flowers, the offerings of friends and of the Relief Corps. The bearers were composed of the early settlers of the city and were, John R. McKinnon, Wm. Anglim, N. P. Stone, Thomas Morris, Maj. C. H. Mix and H. E. Cooke. The grave was beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers and the cold earth hidden in a beautiful dress of lamb's wool, making the burial ceremony seem like laying her gently to rest in a flowery couch. She leaves to mourn her loss a husband and son, Horace, two daughters Mrs. C. E. Sawyer, of this city, and Mrs. Dr. Ferdinand Shoemaker, of Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, one brother and two sisters, one of whom Mrs. W. H. Jennings, of Tacoma, was a former resident of this city, as well as hosts of friends whom, she has made in her business and social life in this city by whom she will be long remembered and greatly missed, and her memory cherished and revered.

Found,

And this is more important than making money. If your blood is impure, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for you. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, rheumatism, catarrh and all other diseases originating in or promoted by impure blood and low state of the system.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache.

Salesmen Wanted.

We want two or three good men in your county to sell our Minnesota Grown Nursery Stock, Seed Corn. Seed Potatoes and grain for spring delivery. The most liberal terms. Three plans. Write for particulars.

The Jewell Nursery Co.,
Lake City, Minnesota

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portions of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflamation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

South or East; Which?

When a trip is contemplated it is always well to prepare in advance, in order to avoid little inconveniences which are often annoying. The two fast trains leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul daily via Wisconsin Central Lines for Milwaukee and Chicago make close connections with trains East and South. Being elegantly equipped with sleeping cars, parlor cars and day coaches, they are fully appreciated by the traveling public. Your nearest ticket agent will give you complete information and furnish you folder of the Wisconsin Central Lines.

JAS. C. POND,
General Passenger Agent.
[16-tf] Milwaukee, Wis.

Two Good Things.

"77" for Grip and Colds; No. 10 for Dyspepsia, indigestion and weak stomach; 25 cents each; at all druggists.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss In Probate Court.

Special term, October 12th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Eunice M. Jennings, deceased:

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Eunice M. Jennings deceased, late of said county, has been delivered to this court;

Whereas I. U. Jennings, the executor named has filed therewith his petition, representing among other things that said Eunice M. Jennings died in said county, on the 8th day of October, 1897, testate, and that said petitioner is the sole executor named in said last will and testament and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate and that letters testamentary be to him issued thereon;

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the probate office in said County, on the 5th day of November A. D., 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons interested may appear for, or contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered that notice of the time and place of hearing be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 12th day of October, A. D. 1896.

By the Court.
OLE E. HAGEN,
Judge of Probate.
[27-30]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss

In Probate Court, Special term October 7th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Henry M. Granger, deceased:

On receiving and filing the petition of Henry F. Granger of White Plains, New York, representing, among other things, that Henry M. Granger late of Hornellsville, N. Y. on the third day of May, A. D. 1897, at Hornellsville, N. Y., died intestate, and being a resident of Steuben county, New York at the time of his death, leaving estate within Polk county, Minnesota, and that said petitioner is a son of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to him granted:

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this court on Saturday the sixth day of November, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office in said county,

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the seventh day October, A. D. 1897.

By the Court,
A. A. MILLER, Attorney for Estate. OLE E. HAGEN, Judge of Probate.
[27-30]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss

In probate court, special term, October 8th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Edgar P. Pierce, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Emma R. Pierce of Crookston, Minnesota, representing, among other things, that Edgar P. Pierce late of Crookston, Minnesota on the 30th day of September A. D. 1897, at Crookston, Minnesota, died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the surviving wife of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to her granted.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this court on Saturday the sixth day of November, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 8th day of October, A.D., 1897.

By the Court,
OLE E. HAGEN,
Judge of Probate.
[27-30]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK } ss

District Court.

Silas I Parker as the administrator of the estate of Ira O. Knapp, deceased, Plaintiff,

Against

J. S. David, Allie P. David and William Hinchman, Defendants.

SUMMONS

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

Your are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, a copy whereof is hereto attached and herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the city of Crookston in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated August 25th, 1897.

A. A. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Crookston, Minn.
Office McKinnon Block.
Residence 60 Houston Ave. [27-33]

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office, Crookston, Minn., October 7 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the United States Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota on November 23rd., 1897, viz:

Tollef L. Lunos, H. E. 14466, for the S½ Nw¼ and lots 3 and 4 Sec 2 Twp. 148 N. R. 48.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Anders C. Wunden, Frank Bladstrom, Peter Halstenson, Iver Lunos, all of Euclid P. O. Polk county Minnesota.

[27-33] A. F. GEORGE, Receiver.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1897. NO 28

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN

PALACE CAR MAGNATE DIES SUDDENLY OF HEART DISEASE.

Retired at His Usual Hour in Apparent Good Health and Was Found Dead in Bed in the Morning—His Wife in New York at the Time.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—George M. Pullmn died suddenly of heart disease at 5 a. m. Mr. Pullman's death occurred in his magnificent brownstone home at the corner of Prairie avenue and Eighteenth street, where he has resided for many years. He was found dead in bed.

Mr. Pullman retired in the evening at his usual hour, which was somewhat

GEORGE M. PULLMAN.

early. He was apparently in his ordinary health and there was no indication of his demise, or indeed any premonition even of illness.

Mr. Pullman was at his office in the Pullman building up to 5 o'clock the previous afternoon attending to business. Nothing unusual was noticed in his appearance. Mrs. Pullman was not at home when her husband passed away, she being absent in New York.

COMPLETELY DEADLOCKED.

All Attempts to Settle the Engineers' Strike Prove Futile.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The engineering dispute is in the stage of complete deadlock. All attempts at reconciliation seem hopeless. The archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, have both declined invitations to mediate. The latter says that Mr. Richie, president of the board of trade, may be trusted to the necessary steps. On the other hand, there is a startling rumor that Mr. Ritchie, disgusted by the rejection of his previous offers, refuses to accept further responsibility for bringing the disputants together and throws the whole affair on the cabinet. The matter will come before the next meeting of the cabinet council.

MORE ARBITRATION TALK.

New Treaty Proposed With Provisions That Meet Previous Objections.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Daily News says: "There is a good prospect of the speedy conclusion of a general arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States. We have reason to believe that President McKinley will propose a clause in the treaty providing that before any subject is finally referred to the court of arbitration such reference shall be approved by the queen on one hand and by the American senate on the other. It is expected that such a provision will induce the senate to ratify the treaty; and it is improbable that any objection will be raised on this side."

THE DOME COLLAPSED.

Three People Killed and Many Injured in a Cincinnati Theater.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—The dome of Robinson's Opera House collapsed during the evening performance and 3 people were killed and nearly 50 injured, several of whom may die. The audience was given warning of the disaster by the falling of plastering and many had made their escape before the dome dropped. Rotten timbers for supports was the cause of the accident.

COURTMARTIAL ORDERED.

Secretary Alger Takes Action in the Lovering Case.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Secretary Alger has directed General Brooke that a courtmartial be ordered for the trial of Captain Lovering in case the captain does not ask for a court of inquiry. Captain Lovering, it is alleged, brutally maltreated a private named Hammond at Fort Sheridan recently.

Killed in a Football Game.

ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 18.—Benjamin Rush, half back of the Tyrone football team, was killed in a football game at Bellwood, near here. In the latter half of the game Rich was tackled and thrown. Eight players fell upon him, and when the mixup was cleared Rich was found to be unconscious, but still holding the ball. He was carried from the field, but died in a few moments, presumably of concussion of the brain.

Another Pugilist Killed.

LANCASTER, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Edward Voll of this village, in a boxing match, knocked out Frank Kazewski with a blow over the heart. Kazewski was rendered unconscious, and did not recover, and shortly after died. Voll has been arrested.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

Royalton's new Catholic church has been duly dedicated.

The state camp of the Modern Woodmen will not meet this year.

Benedict Junie, one of the defenders of Fort Ridgely, is dead at New Ulm.

The fine residence of ex-Senator Buell at Caledonie has been destroyed by fire.

Reports from several counties indicate a marked increase in the sale of farm lands.

Minnesota lumbermen will build a canal from the Lake of the Woods to the Seine river.

The grand jury of Anoka county has severely condemned the condition of the county jail.

The convention of the State Federation of Women's clubs will be held at St. Paul Oct. 27.

Second papers have been issued to 1,702 applicants in the district court at St. Paul since Oct. 1.

Creditors of the Bank of Minnesota at St. Paul object to a dividend because they want to reorganize.

Lamberton & Sykes, former owners of the Lamberton townsite, have donated a block for park purposes.

Three men under arrest in Minneapolis are suspected of being the ones who robbed the Northern Pacific train near Moorhead.

A. R. Merritt has filed an assignment at Duluth. He is one of the Merritt brothers. It is stated all claims will be paid in full.

James Knox Taylor of St. Paul, it is generally believed in Washington, will be appointed supervising architect of the treasury.

Horace J. Johnson of Montana has accepted the position as teacher in charge of the Morris and Clontarf Indian schools in Minnesota.

William Koenig, one of the leading merchants of Plainview, was arrested on the charge of criminal assault, preferred by Barbara Grothe. Koenig is wealthy, and his friends talk blackmail.

The Minnesota national guard is highly commended in the report made to the secretary of war by Lieutenant F. B. McCoy, government inspector. The expenditures for state troops during the fiscal year were $40,000, exclusive of uniforms, which were $10,000.

The supreme court has accepted the resignation of J. G. Williams of Duluth as a member of the state board of law examiners and named Walter Ayers of Duluth as his successor. Weed Munro was appointed to succeed Charles Willard of Minneapolis, whose term had expired.

H. H. Rose, who was recently pardoned from prison at Stillwater after serving 22 years, had, at the time of his release $920 good time earnings to his credit. During the time of his service Rose was credited with 8 to 10 cents a day. A draft for the amount has been sent to him.

Judge Lochren has issued decrees of foreclosure in the cases of the Central Trust company of New York against the Duluth Gas and Water company and the Franklin Trust company of New York against the Duluth Iron and Steel company. Each company is given five days in which to pay its respective indebtedness.

The Duluth and Iron Range will award contracts in a few days for improvements that will cost in the neighborhood of $500,000. The construction of an ore dock at Two Harbors 1,200 feet in length and 18½ miles of track from Waldo to the Cloquet river, are the principal projects under consideration.

At Duluth the jury in the case of Hanson E. Smith as administrator of the estate of the late Cassius C. Merritt against the Aetna Life Insurance company to recover $25,000 on policies held by Mr. Merritt, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount with interest from the spring of 1894.

Minneapolis millers have been defeated in the preliminary round of the fight they have been making to restrain millers from other places from using the name "Minneapolis" on their products. Judge Showalter of the federal court, sitting at Chicago, rendered a decision in the first case of the kind brought to trial. The case will be appealed.

Warden Wolfer of the state prison has received word that a part of the new machinery for the prison binder twine factory has been shipped from New York and will soon arrive here. The last machinery purchased will increase the output of the prison factory to 5,000,000 pounds annually. A number of changes have been made in the twine shops so as to better handle the increased product.

The grand jury at Madelia has returned indictments against directors of the Madelia Farmers' Warehouse company, charging them with removing from the elevator 4,000 bushels of wheat valued at $2,500, belonging to farmers. The men indicted are John McCarthy, L. J. Mitchell, J. E. Johnson, [illegible] Crosby, John Shalleen, A. [illegible] [illegible]

JUSTICE FIELD OUT

QUITS THE SUPREME BENCH AFTER THIRTY-FOUR YEARS' SERVICE.

Resignation Was Sent to the President in April Last, but Has Just Been Accepted. Attorney General McKenna Likely to Be Named as His Successor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Associate Justice Stephen J. Field has formally retired from the supreme court of the United States, after 34 years of service in that tribunal.

The correspondence between Justice Field and the president, which was made public during the day, shows that his resignation was tendered in April last. President McKinley, however, did not respond until Oct. 9. While Justice Field's resignation does not take effect until Dec. 1, he will not, it is understood, again sit in the supreme court.

After adjournment of the court the justices and officers of the court called in a body at Justice Field's house and took official leave of the retiring justice.

The president apparently has not yet decided upon the appointment that Justice Field's retirement will occasion, except that Attorney General McKenna will be nominated for the supreme bench unless some cause intervenes between now and December to prevent it.

TO PUSH RECIPROCITY.

President Takes Steps to Put Into Effect Provisions of the Tariff Act.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The president has decided to appoint a special commissioner with plenary powers to carry into effect the reciprocity provisions of sections 3 and 4 of the new tariff act approved July 24, 1897. It was found upon making an investigation of the matter that the regular force of the department of state is at present so overcrowded with pressing business that serious delay in carrying out this expressed wish of congress would inevitably follow if, in addition to the usual routine work of the department, its officers were required to perform the special examinations and negotiations essential to carry forward the will of congress as expressed in the sections above referred to. In view of these facts, the president has designated

Hon. John A. Kasson of Iowa

as such special commissioner, with Mr. Chapman Coleman of Kentucky as secretary, and Mr. John Ball Osborne of Scranton, Pa., as assistant secretary. Mr. Kasson has had a varied experience in diplomatic negotiations and has shown much ability in all with which he has been connected. He was minister to Austria from 1877 to 1881 and minister to Germany from July 4, 1884, to March, 1885. Preceding his diplomatic services Mr. Kasson was for many years a member of the ways and means committee of the house of representatives, and in that place became thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the tariff question and the debate on that subject.

DEALT A DEATH BLOW.

Believed That England Will Do Nothing to Advance the Cause of Silver.

LONDON, Oct. 99.—The United States monetary commissioners have received no official information regarding the action taken by the British cabinet on Saturday last. Private advices, however, convince them that the cabinet has dealt the death blow to their mission. It is expected the commissioners will shortly be informed that her majesty's government regrets being unable to accede to their proposals, but is willing to listen to any other plan they may suggest. Both parties to the conference know that no other practical scheme can be advanced. In the event of the expected reply being received the United States commissioners will return to the United States.

It is learned that the only thing the cabinet officially discussed in connection with the currency question on Saturday was Sir James Westland's report. Sir James is head of the financial department of India and his voluminous report took the strongest grounds against reopening the mints. The commissioners believe their failure means that no further effort in behalf of bimetallism will be made for many years to come. They attribute their failure to the opposition of the bankers and of the London Times.

ANOTHER SPANISH DEFEAT.

General Garcia Captured Bequita After Hard Fighting.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Journal's Havana correspondent sends the following:

General Calixto Garcia has attacked and captured the city of Bequita, Santiago de Cuba province. His army was operating in the vicinity and learned that a large Spanish convoy had stopped there en route for Bayamo. The Spanish made a stout defense, but were repulsed. Garcia captured the whole convoy of 50 carts of supplies, 150 mules and $7,000 paper money, which is good currency in Eastern Cuba.

The Spanish loss was 500 killed and wounded. The insurgents also lost heavily from the fire from the fort. Garcia has since evacuated the place.

More Amnesty From Weyler.

HAVANA, Oct. 16.—General Weyler [illegible]

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

King Oscar's Jubilee Fund Amounted to Over Two Million Crowns—New Railroad Between Fede and Lyngdal—Large Number of Notable Deaths Reported.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

The well known Langmand fund has now increased to 2,085,759 crowns.

The jubilee fund handed over to King Oscar amounted to 2,200,000 crowns.

Gross receipts of Swedish railways during the month of August were 1,200,000 crowns.

G. W. S. Tham was a delegate to the international agricultural congress held at Brussels Sept. 27-30.

Madame Hedwig Berwald-Sundblad recently donated 15,000 crowns to the Eugenia Home of this city.

King Oscar has received the honorary title of Ph. D. from the universities of St. Petersburg and Bologna.

Considerable interest is manifested as to who will be the next minister from the United States in Stockholm.

Lars Gustaf Stahl, for a number of years manager of the Kristiansand-Hesseholm railroad, is dead, aged 82.

C. O. Bergman has been re-elected representative of the first chamber of the riksdag from the Gillivara district.

A. William Liljonstolphe, for a period of 16 years captain of the Smaland regiment, died at his home in Eksjo, aged 82 years.

J. O. Bergmerk, mayor of Alingsas, has been elected representative of the Elfsborg's lan to the first chamber of the riksdag.

Prince Carl, recently appointed major general of the Swedish army, has also been appointed major general of the Norwegian army.

The Kopparberg's cathedral of Falun is now being renovated at a cost of 10,000 crowns. The cathedral is one of the largest and oldest edifices in Norrland.

A dinner with 67 dishes was served at Queen Josephine's cooking school at Malmo. The bill of fare was three feet long, each one of the lady pupils having prepared two dishes.

A ring formerly worn by King Charles XV of Sweden, was sold at auction for 600 crowns. It was the property of H. Aspengren of the Swedish navy who received it as a present from King Charles.

Carl P. Wastfeldt, former chamberlain, passed away a few days ago in this city, aged 82 years. Another notable death is that of Dr. Carl Rosander, aged 52 years, who was one of the prominent physicians of this city.

About 800,000 crowns constitutes the net gain of the recent Stockholm exposition. The railways have of course come in for the largest share and as these are properties of the state, the government is the real gainer.

E. Grundstrom and Magnus Brattberg, two prominent young business men of this city, have left for the Argentine Republic, where they have contracted to build 500 miles of railway into the interior of the country.

A general market place will be arranged by the citizens of Helsingborg at a cost of 100,000 crowns. The boom which this city has been experiencing is something remarkable, as compared with the advancement of neighboring cities.

King Oscar is in excellent health in spite of the heavy social and business strains of the past summer. His recent outing and hunting excursions in the northern part of Sweden have greatly invigorated him and he seems as untiring as ever.

Ohisen Asahina, a Japanese gentleman, who is the editor-in-chief of a paper published in Tokio bearing the name of "Nichi-Nichi-Shimburn," is sojourning in this city. The little Jap recently paid a visit to Copenhagen where he seemed greatly interested in the journals of that city.

Several of the representatives of the Swedish Evangelical mission in India have been compelled to leave their respective fields of labor and return to their native land on account of illness. Miss Shna Sahlin, daughter of Professor Sahlin of Upsala, and Mrs. Esther Franzen are the latest arrivals. They were both taken sick in Calcutta and reached home with very impaired health.

Gothenburg.

Madam Bertha Gronvall has sold her beautiful estate located at No. 20 Lang street.

Count C. F. Snoilsky is dead. The count was a son of the famous chamberlain, Count G. F. Snoilsky.

A Russian, Joseph [illegible] Panavey, has been [illegible] the technical institute [illegible] and will remain here about [illegible]

[illegible] Stock [illegible] company [illegible] sum of 20,000 [illegible]

NORWAY.

Christiania.

Rev. Jens Krogh of Hamar is dead, aged 78 years.

O. Nicolaisen has been appointed principal of the Tromso seminary.

Alexander Kielland and wife of Stavanger have celebrated their silver wedding.

John Naeses has been appointed manager of Trysil-Mollenback Lumber company of Christiania.

Mayor Rynning of Drammen is not a candidate for re-election to the storthing from the Drammen district.

In the fall elections in the Romsdal district the Venstre party proved victorious, electing 106 "valgmaend" (electoral voters).

The Borgen estate in Vestre Aker, the property of Attorney O. Madsen, has been sold to O. J. Bjarko of Christiania for 80,000 crowns.

Ludvig Larsen, who has for a number of years been connected with the Kristiansands postoffice, has been appointed postmaster at Levangere.

Architect Christie has been employed by King Leopold of Belgium to furnish drawings for the new cathedral which is to be erected at Laeken, Belgium.

Halvor Harstad, a young man of 24, convicted of the murder of Olof Bjornraa, has been sent to the city prison of Kristiansand for a period of 10 years.

The customs receipts at Tromso amounted to 1,168,539 crowns during the month of August. This is nearly 2,000 crowns above the receipts of June and July.

The agricultural department has made a loan of 25,000 crowns for the Ullensakor district. The funds will be used in behalf of the agricultural interests of the district.

A new railroad will be built between Fede and Lyngdal in the near future. The old road, which used to run along Soen, will be torn up and an inland route staked out.

The captain, first and second mates and three passengers of the Solstreif, were recently lost at sea. The vessel was a freight steamer, plying between Trondhjem and Kristianesand.

President Sivert Nielsen's health is said to be continually improving, and his intimate friends claim that he will again be able to assume the discharge of his duties at the next session of the storthing.

Ten polar bears recently captured on the coast of Greenland arrived at Hammerfest with the schooner "Hakon Jarl." The animals will be shipped from Hammerfest to Hamburg, Germany, where they will be on exhibition.

During the reign of King Oscar not less than seventy "stats-ministrar" and "statsrad" have served during longer or shorter periods. The present "stats-ministrar" (corresponding to the United States secretary of state) was appointed in 1895.

Hannah Marie Hanson, the well known Norwegian pianiste who recently graduated from the Paris conservatory of music will not, as announced, return to Norway this fall. She will spend the winter in Paris where she has been scheduled to appear in a series of concerts arranged under the auspices of the Paris conservatory of music.

Carl Glanfluzel, the German tourist of Berlin, who was reported lost this summer, has been heard from. August 8 Glanfluzel started out alone up the mountains near Stuefloaten and, losing his way, wandered about for several days. In an exhausted condition he reached a peasant's hut where he was cared for until he was sufficiently improved to return to Christiania.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

Queen Louise, who was ill some time ago, is now very much better.

The beautiful Andersborg estate, near Haslund Mark, has been totally destroyed by fire.

Copenhagen at present claims a population of 400,000. The last official census gave the city a population of 370,000.

Jonas Pitzner, a baker of Copenhagen, was burned to death while endeavoring to save some of his effects while his bakery was on fire.

Jens Larson, a well known gardener of Risby, met a sudden death a few days ago by falling under the wheels of a wagon heavily laden with brick.

Prince Carl of Sweden and Norway and Princess Thyra will, in all probability be the guests of their royal parents, the king and queen, during the Christmas holidays.

Mariane Sorensen, now 100 years old, recently celebrated her golden wedding with her third husband. She celebrated her silver wedding with her first husband with whom she had been married 26 years.

Madame Elizabeth Riis who not long ago returned from a trip over the continent has been gathering a lot of interesting material for her new book which will be a treatise on folklife in the various countries throughout Europe.

Lieutenant Arthur Lohse, who is supposed to have served in the French Legion at one time, died a few days ago in Copenhagen. Another notable death in the city is that of Mother Placida, prioress of the St. Joseph's convent [illegible]

EDITOR DANA DEAD

OWNER OF THE NEW YORK SUN EXPIRES AT GLEN COVE, L. I.

Had Been Ill for Several Months and His Recovery Considered Impossible. Biographical Sketch of the Last of the Great War-Time Journalists.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, died at his home in Glen Cove, L. I., at 1:20 p. m. Mr. Dana's death had been expected for several hours and his family and physicians were at his bedside when the end came. His condition had been such for several months that the members of his family had kept themselves in readiness to go to his bedside at any moment. On Saturday morning he had a relapse, and it was apparent that recovery was impossible. The cause of Mr. Dana's death was cirrhosis of the liver. On June 9 he was at his office apparently strong and healthy. The next day he was taken ill, and he never afterwards visited New York. He was 75 years old.

EDITOR DANA'S CAREER.

Charles Anderson Dana was born at Hinsdale, N. H., Aug. 8, 1819. His boyhood was spent in Buffalo, N. Y., where he worked in a store until he was 18 years old. He prepared himself for college, entering Harvard in 1839, but after two years a serious trouble with his eyesight compelled him to leave. He was afterwards given his bachelor's and master's degrees by that institution. In 1842 he became a member of the Brook Farm Association for Agricultural and Education.

His earliest newspaper experience was gained in the management of the Harbinger, which was devoted to social reform and general literature. After about two years of editorial work on Elizur Wright's Boston Chronotype, a daily newspaper, Mr. Dana joined the staff of the New York Tribune in 1847. The next year he became one of the proprietors and the managing editor of The Tribune, a post which he held until April 1, 1862. Mr. Dana resigned, after 15 years' service on The Tribune, because of a disagreement with Mr. Greeley in regard to the proper conduct of military operations in the South, was at once employed by Secretary Stanton in special work of importance for the war department, and in 1863 was

CHARLES A. DANA.

appointed assistant secretary of war, which office he held until after the surrender of Lee. He was brought into close personal relations with Mr. Stanton and Mr. Lincoln. At the time when General Grant's character and probable usefulness were unknown quantities, Mr. Dana's confidence in Grant's military ability probably did much to defeat the powerful effort then making to break down the rising commander. For a short time after the war he was editor of the Chicago Republican. Returning to New York, he organized The Sun stock company in 1867. The first number of The Sun appeared Jan. 27, 1868, and from that time to within a few days of his death Mr. Dana was solely responsible for its conduct.

Mr. Dana's first book was a volume of stories translated from the German, entitled "The Black Art." In 1855 he planned and edited, with George Ripley, the "New American Cyclopedia." Several later editions have been issued. With General James H. Wilson he wrote a "Life of General Ulysses S. Grant" in 1868. His "Household Book of Poetry" has passed through many editions. He also edited in 1883 "Fifty Perfect Poems," Rossiter Johnson assisting him in the work.

ADMIRAL WORDEN DEAD.

Commanded the Monitor During the Engagement With the Merrimac.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Admiral John L. Worden, retired, died here during the day. He commanded the Monitor during its engagement with the Merrimac in Hampton Roads during the late war. In 1886 he was retired with full rank and pay of admiral, the only instance of the kind. He also received the thanks of congress for gallantry in war. Pneumonia was the immediate cause of Admiral Worden's death. He was 80 years of age and up to last Saturday was in very good health.

Alleged Train Robber Acquitted.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 18.—John F. Kennedy, who has been on trial in the criminal court for the past week, charged with being the leader of the Chicago and Alton passenger train robbery at Blue Cut in December last, has been acquitted.

Count Tolstoi Seriously Ill.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—The Lokal Anzeiger says that Count Lyof Tolstoi, the Russian author and social reformer, is suffering from an illness which will necessitate the performance of a serious operation.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. Oct: 18, 1897.

Special Correspondence.

Further evidence from Ohio corroborates the statement that the silver question has been absolutely eliminated from the discussions there in the campaign. And silver was practically the only plank of the Democratic platform adopted but three months ago. Mr. Bryan proposed to canvass the State thoroughly in the interests of silver and speak from every stump. Ex-Congressman Towne entered the State with an idea of speaking for free-silver many times, but for some reason Mr. Bryan has not kept faith with his assertions and Mr. Towne has been peremptorily ordered off of the stump by Allan O'Myers, McLean's manager with this action sustained by McLean. Bryan, Towne, and others, who have been for the past two years laboring in the silver trust, view this "turning down" with nothing less than dismay, because it means to them that the Democratic party is abandoning the free-coinage talk in every State where its managers see any real hope of success at the polls this fall. This general programme has been adopted in all the States where there are campaigns, as is shown by the various reports. When it came to a direct clash, as was the the case the other day between Democracy and Bryan. Democracy won and Bryan was snubbed. The New Yorkers were about entering on their campaign and Mr. Bryan wrote urging them to keep free silver to the front in their fight; Chairman Jones, however, advised them to eliminate free silver and Jones' advice was followed. Silver is practically tabooed in this fall's campaigns and the free-silver men are excluded from participation in them. This seems nothing short of wonderful, in view of the fact that only three month have elapsed since the Democratic leaders determined that free silver should be the leading issue of this year where State and local campaigns were to be fought. In Ohio Iowa, and Kentucky, as well as in other States, it was made the chief, and, in some cases, practically the only plank of the platforms. The Marylanders, under Senator Gorman's shrewd leadership, managed to save themselves from being obliged later to run away from the platform, by straddling it at their convention, but in almost every other case free coinage was the watchword of the State and local committees as much as it was of the Democratic National committee of last year. In Massachusetts, the George Fred. Williams element of the Democracy adopted it; in New York a segment of the Democracy declared for it and in Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, and other States it was to be the leading issue of the campaign.

THE CHANGE.

But all this happened within the last three or four months, and all these ratification of free silver by various conventions were before the passage of the Dingley law and the signing of that measure by the President. This occurred later, and what was the effect? Immediately the wheels of industry began to revolve. It is useless for calamity howlers to say they did not or that prosperity has not returned to thousands of homes throughout the land. Immediately with the passage of that law, and in some cases in anticipation of its passage, factories began to resume and to increase their number of employees, and thousands of men who had been looking vainly for work suddenly found it, and at good wages too. The hum of industry was heard on all sides, and the factory smoke began to roll out in black volumes. Employers began paying out money to labor which they had been previously hoarding, afraid to embark in business ventures, and the employees began to demand the necessities of life from the farmers. Farm products rose in price and laborers had the money with which to buy them. Not only wheat went up, in which there is a "shortage" abroad, but all other farm products advanced likewise. And strange to say, simultaneously with these advances the price of silver steadily fell, reaching a low-water mark never dreamed of by the Democrats who were proposing last year to supply the country with 53-cent dollars. Things reached such a state —silver down to nothing, and everything else up and going up—that there remained nothing to do but to drop the silver issue and forget it, although it had been made the leading plank in most of the platforms, and the advices from all the States where there are campaigns being fought show that this plan has been adopted with singular unanimity. As stated Messrs. Bryan and Towne, and others of that school are rigidly excluded from all the important campaigns and only allowed to educate the people in those sections where they can't do any harm, while the Democrats are casting about for other issues, making their campaigns on a variety of misleading and so-called issues, personal abuses, and the like. Such "principles" as the single tax, the "government-by-injunction" ideas socialism, and anarchism are substituted for the semi-fiat-money scheme which was the leading and almost only issue three months ago. Last year the Democracy had to abandon its old and time-honored principle of free trade for the new and attractive one of free silver, and now, all its promises broken, and all its prognostications of a year ago unfulfilled and shown false, it is compelled to abandon that new idol for other "principles." The outlook for the Democracy cannot be a pleasing one.

Ten Dollars A Week For Eight.

In the October Ladies' Home Journal, Mrs. S. T. Rorer tells how a family of eight persons can be fed —and well fed—at the aggregate cost of ten dollars a week. She presents a bill-of-fare for each meal, with suggestions for changing and varying them, and details how to prepare the main dishes that enter her economical plan of supplying the family table. "To carry out the scheme," she says, "articles must be purchased economically, and no waste permitted. A table which is supplied for a family of eight for ten dollars a week must, of necessity, be plain, but it may, at the same time, not lack for variety or wholesomeness. Sweetmeats and rich deserts must be counted only as occasional luxuries, and 'company' dishes must be omitted altogether. Meat, the most expensive food item, may be purchased in a much larger quantity than is needed for a single meal, and utilized French fashion. The poor and middle classes of this country must learn more about the food-value of the legumens, more about the proper preparation of food, and last, but not least, more about the proper combinations of food. Avoid the buying of steaks, roasts and chops each week. It is an expensive household indeed which has no repertoire of cheaper dishes. A beef's heart or a braised calf's liver makes an excellent and economical change. Broiled sheep's kidneys, with a little bacon, give a good breakfast at a cost of ten cents. Smothered beef, which may be made from the tough end of the rump steak, is appetizing, and only costs half the price of an equal food-value of tenderloin steak.

"The housekeeper should go to market early and buy only the best materials. They keep longer and go farther than the inferior ones. Perishable food should be bought in small quantities two or three times a week. Groceries enough to last a month should be laid in. Canned goods and conserved sweets should be bought sparingly. Meat is always a most expensive article, and not a particle of it should be allowed to go to waste."

"For the stability and righteousness of our government we are accustomed to think we must pin our faith on the country people who live 'near to Nature's heart'" writes Mrs. Lyman Abbott in the October Ladies' Home Journal, the first of a series of "Peaceful Valley" papers which picture life in an ideal rural community. "But how many of them," she says, "seems to have learned anything noble from her? Her beauty does not refine them, her honesty does not incite them to thoroughness, her free-handedness does not inspire them to generosity —they become narrow and sordid in the midst of grandeur and liberality. They imagine there can be nothing in life but work or play, toil or rest, and they feel a contempt for those who play and rest. They have never learned to mingle work and play, toil and rest in due proportion, and they cease to find any pleasure in life unless they abandon work altogether. Like the tired woman who wrote her own epitaph, they fancy heaven a place where they can do nothing forever and ever.'

"This view of life makes loafers in the village as it makes them in the cities. When a different spirit has found room to grow a new order of living prevails. Life becomes something more than a slow grinding of the mill, more than a burden to be endured only because it cannot be at will laid down; it becomes a luxury as well as a necessity. Individuals combine, not for their own advantage, but to multiply benefactions, and as strength increases by its right use, the attainment of one worthy and ambitious advantage is only the suggestion and achievement of another."

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Had to Jump.

THE FATE OF A PROMINENT MARINE GROCERYMAN.

P. H. Monahan, one of Detroit's Oldest and Best Known Merchants Meets with a Serious Experience.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

Prominent among the business men of Detroit, Mich., is Patrick H. Monahan, who resides at 199 Baker Street.

He has been actively engaged in the grocery business for the past forty-seven years, of which forty-two years have been in Detroit. Coming here nearly half a century ago he started into business at the corner of Second and Jefferson Avenues, and for years catered to the marine trade. From Duluth to Buffalo his name as an honorable, honest boat supply man was well known to all boatmen.

No matter what time of day or night, the Monahan Marine Grocery was kept open for the convenience of the lake boats. He is the best known and oldest retail grocery dealer in Detroit. He has been successful in business by his square dealings, and is yet to be found behind the counter any day at his large store, corner of Twelfth and Baker Streets. To a reporter, he recently said:

"When we first opened the Jefferson Avenue store we had to work day and night. The vessels that needed supplies, wanted them right off and we had to jump all the time. The reason vesselmen patronized us, was because we filled their orders at once. Every hour counts with them and we had a double set of clerks that worked day and night. I have been hustling all my life. No man can succeed in business without hustling. Some people hustle too much, and I was one of them.

"About four years ago I had to give up on account of my back giving out. It had bothered me for years. For a week I sat around the house and then had to go to bed. The family physician said that I had worn myself out by hard work. I did not do much for nearly two years, and doctored for my kidneys. My friends advised me to try remedies that they had faith in, and I tried nearly all of them. I was ready for any remedy that would relieve me, but I did not receive any benefit.

"I read considerable during my sickness and in my daily paper I noticed frequently articles regarding the wonderful cures made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and how the pills contained, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. One day I read of a case like mine, in which a complete cure had been effected. That convinced me that the pills had merit, and I decided to try them as they cost only 50 cents a box (never in loose form) or six boxes for $2.50, and could be had at any druggist's, or by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y. The next day I asked the druggist regarding them. He said, 'We sell large quantities of the pills and they are well recommended by the purchasers.' They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks, and effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. I bought a box and took it home, and commenced to take the pills. Before I had taken one box that intense pain which for fifteen years had nearly killed me was gone. I continued using the pills until I had taken four boxes, which made me feel as well as I had for years previous to my sickness. My friends noticed the change at once and were more than pleased to see me out again. I continued using the pills, and in less than sixty days I was so much improved that I was able to attend to business."

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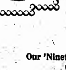

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GILLIAD MOON'S SPECULATION.

By E. S. GRANT.

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The evening sunlight, slanting athwart the waters, glistened like a thousand flakes of silver, but down in the shadow of the mountains, with the beetling orage and the tangled leather wood brakes along the banks, Kanawha river looked but what it was—a wild, rough stream, half muddy and half clear from the nature of its tributaries, the New river and the Granley, which flow into each other about two miles above the falls. Its surface looks smooth enough, but it possesses an undercurrent as swift as a whirlpool. Gilliad Moon brought his small boat down on the muddy side, and when he reached a certain briery landing he pulled ashore and hid his boat among the iron weeds which grew to the water's edge. Then, followed by his dogs, he walked up the path which led to his house under the threatening rocks of the mountain. There was to be a war in his house. One by one his 12 children had scattered about and died. Only Laney was left, and Gilliad was fond of her. She was preparing his meager supper of fried fish and griddle cakes. She was a pretty girl, or would have been pretty if tidy. She wore a short cotton dress turned up over a striped balmoral after the fashion of the Scotch fishwives, only her clothes were dull and shabby in coloring and texture, and there was an utter absence of the picturesque. She was thin and pale, and a frown of discontent, an unusual thing for Laney, darkened her face. Gilliad entered the open door, and, placing his gun across the wooden pegs on the wall, flung down before the girl a huge spotted wildcat. "Thar," he said. "See thet varment, gal? Waal, thet'll fetch u clean two dollar, so git yer stumps clar'ed erway an hope me skin 'im."

"Ewh!" ejaculated Laney. "An thet's her critter I hearn ther dorge arter?"

The slim yellow car and the bob tailed, plug eared bulldog, faithful followers of their master, wagged heads and strutted about as if conscious of a victory.

The man took his knives and whetstone from a box and went to the door stone, where he seated himself to sharpen them.

Laney fried the griddle cakes, and the pungent odor of the bacon rind, with which she greased the skillet, floated out upon the evening air and mingled with the dampness from the dripping rocks above the house.

"Did ye hear anything erbout ther party at Shady?" asked Laney as she set the one cracked plate upon the table and motioned for Gilliad to eat.

"Naw, an I didn' ax nothin erbout et," he replied

"Taddy Green air a-comin fur ter tek me up thar in his dugout," said the girl. "But I kain't go 'thout no shewe."

"Ye kin stay et home 'thout 'em, then," said Gilliad.

Laney flashed an angry glance at him from beneath her frousy hair. She looked up the river and saw the white buildings of the hotel and store gleaming in the evening sun. If she only had some money, she could purchase shoes from the store on her way to Shady in the dugout, and she would be as well equipped for the "shindig" as the city girls were for the gay halls at the hotel. At least she would be satisfied.

Laney watched the cloud of mist float up from the rivers, where they came together and dashed and broke into spray over the falls. She was silent a moment. Then, as she turned to the work of skinning the wildcat, she said firmly:

"I air a-goin ter ther party, an ye ort 'er gin me a par o' shews er money ter git 'em with."

"I ort, ort I?" responded her father as he slashed his long knife through the tough hide which Laney held.

"I dunno why ye kain't, pappy," she said, and the tears gathered in her dull eyes.

She had never been refused before, because she had never made such a request.

"Ye dunno, eh?" sneered the old man.

"Waal, ef ye tell me whar ter git it, I'll gin it ter yer."

"Out o' thet box thar," said Laney boldly.

"It hes got nothin whatsumever in it," snapped the man, "an I warn ye

"Ye she devil!" he hissed.

not ter go rummagin in no box o' mine. D'ye hear?"

"Ef thar ain't nothin in it, what's hekem o' ther mooey that were in them inginearer's puckits?" asked the girl.

"Who sed thar was enny?"

"I do, I seed it with my own eyes es I stud on ther cliff an seed yer drug 'im up 'mongst ther stick weeds, an I seed ye tek ther wallut outin his puckit an count ther money, un then ye kivered it up wit' sand afore ever ye let on thet ye'd fonnd 'im."

There was a startled, wicked gleam in old Gilliad's eyes.

"Ye she devil!" he hissed. "Ye lean faced huzzy!"

He let the dead cat fall to the floor and raised the bloody knife menacingly at her. He glared from his deep set eyes, with their grizzled lashes, like a maniac. Laney crouched at his feet. Her unkempt hair glistened in the firelight. A moment he stood over her with the dripping knife. His stiff white hair and long beard bristled, his humped shoulders were drawn back, and his horny hand threatened her life.

Up in the mountains, deep in its recess of gray rocks, fringed around by lichens and high grass that crinkled and dried in the wind, is an Indian spring. The water is deadly poison. An old story relates that a tribe there paused in their march, in all the glory of savage war paint, bent upon the destruction of a nobler race, and gazed and drank and died. The venom in Gilliad Moon's eyes was as deadly as the waters of the mountain spring. Laney cowered before it and crouched upon her bare feet. While he stood there a thought came to him that of all the poor creatures with whom his life had been linked here was the dearest. He was about to strike down the only living thing that he loved. Gilliad Moon had saved himself from developing into a veritable human vampire by that very love for Laney. Strike her? No! He had never yet laid his rough hand upon her in anger. His arm dropped to his side.

"Ef ye nvver do watch me again," he said with a quavering voice, "ef ye nvver do, I'll lay hands on ye, shore. I'll t'ar ye inter threads o' whit leather an feed ye ter the devil's buntin dorg."

The old man's face settled into its stolid scowl, and he resumed his work. The two dogs stood by, snapping occasionally at each other, and greedy for the blood. The knife glittered as he flashed it before the fire.

"I know'd ye hed money," said Laney sullenly. "Taddy Green sed es how ther inginearer showed a pile o' money ter some un et ther falls ther vurry day he was drowaded."

"Thadeoos Green gut thet money, then, ef he knows so mach erbout it," said Gilliad.

"I seed ye git it," persisted Laney, "an ef ye don' gin me 'nuff fur a par o' shows I'll tell on ye."

"Ye dassent," said Gilliad, with an ugly smile. "What d'ye want wit' shoes ennyhow? Ye nuvver hev hed enny yit. They'll confine yer feet so's ye kain't walk."

She tossed her head and sneered at his arguments. The frown on her face grew darker.

"Yo kin do es ye air a min ter, pappy, but ef yer want me ter stay here et home an dredge fur ye es I hes did sence mammy died ye'll hov ter shew me. I air too big er gal ter be goin bar'foot afore folks."

"Stay at home," said the old man sullenly. "Kain't blame ye ef ye go bar'foot et home."

"I'll leave ye an hire out like n nigger," said Laney. "I nuvver did hev a haight far ter buy close wit', an I air jis' tired o' dredgin fur nothin."

"Ye air got yer head turned ther wrang way, like a whoot owl's, scart out o' his hole in ther daytime. Ye air a thinkin ter pattern orter them hum backed gals what comes ter ther hotel, an ye min me. I say, ef I ketches ye a doin ennythin fur them, er up thar fur enny cause whatsomever in the least, I'll git me a bunch o' rope an larrup ye nvvery step ter this caben. Ye hear? Now ye min me ef ye want a home. Ef ye don' want no home here, jis' light out es soon es ye air a min ter. Ye don' hope me narry haight. Me an ther dorgs kin git on fine 'thout ye."

Gilliad Moon then stalked out of the house.

Laney squatted by the fire where she had held the carcass of the wildcat, rested her chin in her hands and looked out at the evening sky. Her thin face seemed to grow longer in the twilight. Her eyes brightened and brimmed over, and the tears rained down her cheeks. She heard her father's footsteps descend the hardened path and die away in the distance. She shuddered. Then she noiselessly crept toward the greasy old box in the corner.

It was not all stolen money in the box. Since she was a little girl Gilliad had been contributing to its contents. She would not have touched one of those shiny coins or water soaked notes she had seen from the cliff for all the world put together. The top of the box had served in turn as washstand, meat block, bread board and kitchen table. It was now piled with a nondescript heap of rubbish, and the front of it was fastened firmly with a rusty padlock. But, with the opportunity that makes the thief, Laney had cut the leather hinges on the lid, and she now lifted it.

At the bottom of the box she found an old yarn sock—colored blue when her mother lived and set a blue pot—and stowed away in the sock was—money. It was lumpy and heavy. It was but one of the many stuffed socks in the old box, but it was the only one she had seen, and it contained more than she thought she could ever spend. She lifted it from the moldy old ropes and rubbish and weighed it in her hand. She was trembling from head to foot. She went forward into the firelight and, squatting down, poured out the money in her lap.

The fire flickered and crackled. The wind outside whistled through the cleft rocks and stirred among the iron weeds. The river moaned as it beat and lashed itself on the shoals. Laney crouched in the cabin and listened. A crunching step on the path startled her. She caught up her dress and went to the door. She peered out into the now dusky evening. A pallid western light through a break in the mountains showed where the sun had set. No one was near. Only a fearless whippoorwill, perched on the panel of rail fence, swayed himself back and forth and whistled softly, warningly. She had heard the same notes while she stood on the cliff and watched her father rob the bloated corpse. She turned shudderingly into the cabin and took up a handful of the money from her lap. She hoped it was not the same, and the temptation to take it was great.

To Be Continued.

The Girl Who Shams Religion.

Ruth Ashmore, writing of the "Shams of the Modern Girl," in the October Ladies' Home Journal, and of "the sham that is worse than all others—the religious sham," says: She is the one who is most conspicuous in speech and sometimes in work: but in her heart her religion is simply a means to a very earthly end. She is prominent in the Sunday-school, because she thinks she can in that way become acquainted with some people she would like to know. She is ever ready to get up and express her creed at the prayer-meeting, because she thinks her ability will be recognized. She rustles into her pew, kneels for a long time, and then settles herself comfortably—to look at the congregation. She considers it respectable to go to church. Beyond that she gives no thought. She forgets that, unless religion is of the heart, it is of no value. She has never understood that it is not the loud prayer, nor wordy prayer which makes an impression on God, but that it is the sincere cry from the soul appealing to Him to which He listens. The religious sham can usually give you a description of all the costumes worn by 'her set' in church. She can tell you of the amount of money put in by each member as the plate is passed along. She goes to church to observe the outward, visible sign, and never, in any way, troubles herself about the inward, spiritual."

An important feature of The North American Review for October is the opening article from the pen of the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of New York, entitled "Man and the Machine." Prescott F. Hall writes interestingly on "Immigration and the Educational Test," and a timely contribution on "College Discipline" is furnished by David Starr Jordan President of Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Space is devoted to a consideration by Benjamin Micou, former Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, of "Torpedo Boats in Naval Warfare," and John Charlton, M. P., of the Canadian House of Commons, forcibly discusses "Canada and the Dingley Bill." Starr Hoyt Nichols presents "Another view of the Union Label," while Charles H. Cramp, the well-known shipbuilder, treating of "The Coming Sea-Power," describes the phenomenal progress of Japan in the development of her power on the sea. "The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty" receives careful attention from Mayo W. Hazeltine, while in "To Abate the Plague of City Noises," Dr. John H. Girdner pursues the views and suggestions made by him last year in a Review article of similar nature. Under the caption of "The Silver Question" two valuable papers are given dealing with this topic, viz.: "Its Present Status," by the Hon. R. P. Bland, and "India's Case for Silver," A. S. Ghosh, Professor of Economics in Calcutta University. "The Rejuvenation of the Jews" is eloquently dealt with by the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, and a paper of marked significance on "Some Important Results of the Jubilee" is contributed by Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Other subjects considered are: "The Tenure of the Teacher's Office," by E. L. Cowdrick; "Health and Beauty," by Dr. Cyrus Edson, and "Shall We Tax the Human Leg?" by Wm. Everett Hicks.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

The Western Saddle.

Be it known that he who has ridden only on an English pigskin will find that there are things he has no knowledge of when first he throws a leg over the stock saddle of the west, and when he has seen a broncho buster ride a bucking mustang on its native heath he must admit that, although the cowboy may be neither neat nor well mannered, he could yet give points on rough riding to those who follow the foxhounds.

As the cowboy's mode of riding is distinctive, so is his horse furniture, and it is admirably adapted to his particular needs. The stock saddle, for instance, is as different from the English hunting or park saddle as a park drag is from a trotting sulky. Yet each is perfectly suited to the purposes for which it was designed. The stock saddle is of Spanish-American birth and must be heavily built, sometimes 40 pounds in weight, in order to have the requisite strength, for the high horn or pommel is necessary to the cowboy in all the uses of the lariat, or "rope," as it is now almost universally called, and thus it is required to stand the most sudden and severe strains. The rope is a very essential article of the cow puncher's equipment. It is ordinarily about 40 feet long and can be thrown with accuracy perhaps 30 feet by the average puncher, although some use it effectively at a distance of 10 or 15 feet farther if its length is proportionately greater. In catching stock or in hauling anything, be it a mired wagon, a bogged steer or wood for the campfire, the rope is given a double turn around the horn, and the saddle must be strong indeed to endure such work. Moreover, it must be tightly girthed over the heavy saddle blankets, and this calls for the cumbersome cluch rigging, which in most parts of the west is double.—Allan Hendricks in Lippincott's.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. In Probate Court.
County of Polk.

Special term, October 12th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Eunice M. Jennings, deceased:

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Eunice M. Jennings deceased, late of said county, has been delivered to this court;

Whereas I. U. Jennings, the executor named has filed therewith his petition, representing among other things that said Eunice M. Jennings died in said county, on the 8th day of October, 1897, testate, and that said petitioner is the sole executor named in said last will and testament and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate and that letters testamentary be to him issued thereon;

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the probate office in said County, on the 5th day of November A. D., 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons interested may appear for, or contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered that notice of the time and place of hearing be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 12th day of October, A. D. 1896.

By the Court.
OLE E. HAGEN.
[27-30] Judge of Probate

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss
County of Polk.

In Probate Court, Special term October 7th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Henry M. Granger, deceased:

On receiving and filing the petition of Henry F. Granger of White Plains, New York, representing, among other things, that Henry M. Granger late of Hornellsville, N. Y. on the third day of May, A. D. 1897, at Hornellsville, N. Y. died intestate, and being a resident of Steuben county, New York at the time of his death, leaving estate within Polk county, Minnesota, and that said petitioner is a son of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to him granted:

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this court on Saturday the sixth day of November, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office in said county,

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the seventh day October, A. D. 1897.

By the Court,
A. A. MILLER, OLE E. HAGEN,
Attorney for Estate. Judge of Probate.
[27-30]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss
County of Polk.

In probate court, special term, October 7th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Edgar P. Pierce, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Emma R. Pierce of Crookston, Minnesota, representing, among other things, that Edgar P. Pierce late of Crookston, Minnesota on the 30th day of September A. D. 1897, at Crookston, Minnesota, died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the surviving wife of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to her granted.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this court on Saturday the sixth day of November, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office in said county

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 8th day of October, A.D., 1897.

By the Court,
OLE E. HAGEN,
[27-30] Judge of Probate,

STATE OF MINNESOTA } ss
COUNTY OF POLK

District Court.

Sdas I. Parker as the administrator of the estate of Ira O. Knapp, deceased, Plaintiff,

Against

J. S. David, Allie P. David and William Hinchman, Defendants.

SUMMONS

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

Your are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, a copy whereof is hereto attached and herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the city of Crookston in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in in the complaint.

Dated August 25th, 1897.

A. A. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Crookston, Minn.
Office McKinnon Block.
Residence 60 Houston Ave. [27-33]

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office, Crookston, Minn., October 7 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the United States Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota on November 23rd, 1897, viz:

Tollef L. Lunos, H. E. 14460, for the S½ NW¼ and lots 3 and 4 Sec 2 Twp. 148 N. R. 48.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Anders C. Winden, Frank Bladstrom, Peter Halstenson, Iver Lunos, all of Euclid P. O. Polk county, Minnesota.

[27-33] A. F. GEORGE, Receiver.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., Sept. 18, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on November 8, 1897, viz:

Targe Evenson, H. E. No. 14187 for the E½ NE¼, Sec. 14, Town. 148 N., R. 48 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Bjorn Olson, Even Oftelie, Levi Steenerson and John Steenerson all of Climax, Minn.

[24-30] A. F. GEORGE, Receiver.

Notice of Final Proof

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., Oct. 2, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in the support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before register or receiver of U. S. Land office, at Crookston, Minnesota on November 16th 1897 viz:

John Meslo, H. E. 14654 for the E½ SW¼ and lots 8 and 4 sec. 30, T. 149 N. of R. 47 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Christ Hansel, Ole P. Stakke, Ole Engebretson, Arnt Anderson, all of Crookston, Minn.

A. F. GEORGE,
[26-31] Receiver

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office, Crookston, Minn., Oct. 5th, 1897

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on November 20th 1897. viz:

John Kirpash, H. D. No. 14736 for the NW¼ Sec. 32, Twp. 152, R. 46

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Thomas Brown, John Salentine, J. Haseltine, Christ Koehler, all of Euclid P. O., Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON,
[26-31] Register

MINNESOTA

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Winona, Mankato, St. Cloud and Moorhead.

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ORGANIZATION.—Each school comprises two departments—the Normal Department and the Training Department or the Model School.

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DIPLOMAS.—By a recent act of the legislature a diploma becomes a state teachers' certificate of the first grade.

The next school year opens at St. Cloud and Moorhead Aug. 31.

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THE

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CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE gates of the Ohio and Maryland paddocks are still securely locked against Bryan, Towne, and other free-silver grazers.

THE Democratic New York Journal says that "gold is on its way to new York and the tide of domestic manufacturing interests rises higher each day. The railroads are blocked up with the crush of business all along the line.

THE campaign of 1896 was remarkable for the interest shown and the active work done by business men of the country. The blow aimed at business by the free silverites was recognized as a heavy and dangerous one, and the best elements of the business world lined up in opposition. It is now observed that in States where the money question is an issue the business men are again coming to the front and reviving and keeping up their organizations of last year.

GOVERNOR Bushnell and Senators Hanna and Foraker are pulling in the same boat, and pulling to win. This would appear to refute the idea advanced by the Democrats some days ago that Senator Foraker had cancelled his Ohio engagements. After party managers have issued a few such sensational canards in a campaign and they are immediately shown to have been manufactured out of whole cloth, the people naturally begin to lose faith in anything they may say.

THE gold Democrats of the country are attracting a good deal of attention by the vigorous work which they are doing in opposition to that wing of the party which went off on the free-silver tangent. In view of the recent tumbles which silver has taken and the growing disfavor with which the 16-to-1 proposition is viewed alike by all political leaders, it would seem as though the gold men of the party would soon be in a position to dictate terms to the silverites.

THE latest announcement of national importance is that Mr. Bryan, the candidate of the dear people and of "Vote for Bryan and Humanity" fame, is wearing diamonds. It would seem eminently proper and tasteful for any ordinary man and politician to wear diamonds, but the idea that Mr. Bryan, who stumped the country from the rear end of a baggage car in shirt-sleeves, or with a $3 alpaca coat, should now wear diamonds. It all goes to show the return of prosperity.

MR BRYAN is still carefully excluded from the States where this fall's campaign is considered of serious importance. In Ohio Maryland, New York, and other States where there is a real contest he has been given to understand that he is not wanted, and other free-silver shouters are also barred. This is humiliation to Mr. Bryan, but he may comfort himself with the fact that it isn't because the party leaders dislike him personally. It is merely his mistaken views that are unpopular.

WOULD'T it be well for Mr. Bryan, who is longing to get into the campaign of the East, to confer with John L. Sullivan, candidate for Mayor of Boston? If Mr. Bryan is to lead a fight on a "government by injunction" platform in next campaign, he will want the co-operation of just such men as Sullivan and his associates. How would Sullivan and Bryan do for a ticket in 1900? Mr. Bryan carried the ticket down in 1896, but as a Vice-Presidential candidate he might not be so heavy a load.

THE Popocratic captains are beginning to revive their drooping spirits. Wheat has taken a little fall, and they are anxiously watching the market. If wheat would only go down to fifty cents a bushel again, they feel that they could shake their fingers in the farmers' face with great effect. Last year a bushel of wheat and an ounce of silver were equal in value, but this year the wheat is worth just double the silver, and for some reason the Popocrats don't stand in with the farmers as well as they did last year.

THE silver trust is preparing to attack the railroads. It has just occurred to the members of the trust that the cause in the fall in the price of silver is due largely to the fact of cheapness in transportation of silver ore. A ton of ore contains five or six dollars' worth of silver, and it is apparent that transportation cuts an important figure in the price of the white metal. It is therefore evident that the rapid opening up of railroad lines has had much to do with the fall of the "money of the Constitution."

IT is a pity this country should be so completely at the mercy of the "gold power" of England! Gold has been poured into the United State, at San Francisco, New York, and all great ports, until our gold circulation is fifty million more than it was a year ago, while the total increase in circulation is nearly a hundred million. There really seems to be no way to stop these schemers in the old countries from flooding us with their gold and sweeping away the underpinning of the Chicago and other free-coinage platforms.

NO DEMOCRATIC orator in Ohio, Maryland or New York has opened his lips on the silver question, and those who attempted or proposed to do so were promptly silenced by the chairman of the party. When it is considered that the Democratic party and platform only one year ago discussed nothing but silver, the rapidity of the change which has come over the public mind under the prosperity following the enactment of the protective tariff is phenomenal, and justifies the thousands of Democrats who refused to follow this party in this mad proposition for cheap money.

JOHN R. MCLEAN, of Washington D. C., owns the bulk of the stock in the Washington Gaslight Company, capitalized at $5,000,000, also shares in the Capital Traction Company, a street railway monopoly capitalized at $12,000,000. The prices of gas in Washington and the fares which railways may charge the citizens of Washington, and other such details, are regulated by Congress, which acts in the capacity of a "board of aldermen" for the District of Columbia. Nobody has any idea, therefore, why John R. McLean wants to get into the United States Senate.

IT is poor taste and bad politics for the Democrats and the Democratic newspapers to point at the deficit of somthing over three million dollars for the second month of the Dingley law, when the second month of the Wilson law, as everybody knows, ran up a deficit of thirteen and a half million, or about four times as much, notwithstanding the fact that the conditions at that time of the enactment of that low tariff measure were most favorable to it, while the reverse is the case with the Dingley law. According to the Treasury officials, the Dingley law will be making expenses before very long.

THAT the Democracy is substituting for the free-silver issue the single-tax idea and other such is shown by the action of National Committeeman Shanklin, of Indiana, who, in the same day, addressed Mr. Bryan as the next President of the United States and then stated that he would support Henry George if he were in New York. As is well known, George is the original single tax prophet and, in addition to this, is attracting to his support in New York all the socialists, discontentists, and other ists. This brings Bryan, free silver single tax, socialism, red flag, and various other cardinal principles into pretty close touch.

COMPTROLLER Eckels of the Treasury Department says that the conditions through out the country are most satisfactory. The improvement has come rapidly and permeates all lines of industry. It began with the agricultural classes. The farmers have good crops and are getting high prices for them. The cattle-raisers are benefited by a substantial rise in the price of cattle. The same is true with the sheep-raisers. The improvement in agricultural earnings has had its effect on the railroads by increasing their earnings. It has put money into circulation and has enabled people to discharge their debts and thereby benefited the merchants.

NOT even the satisfaction is left to the free trade Democrats of saying that the Wilson law was better for the exporters of American manufactures than the Dingley law. They though they had things dead to rights on this score, and that as soon as the new law went into operation they would be able to point to the decrease in the exportations of American manufactures, but in the very first month of the new law's operations the exportations of manufactured articles were larger than in the corresponding month of any former year. This is disappointing to these gentry, and somewhat amusing, in connection with their walls of regret that such a wicked measure should be enacted as the Dingley law, which would eat off our foreign markets.

ELECTION approaches and yet the free silver heavy weights, Bryan and Towne and numerous smaller fry, are continuing to make themselves scarce in those states where the state chairmen consider that the democratic ticket has any chance of making a successful fight. Mr. Bryan, for instance, was going to speak from every stump in Ohio, but he suddenly changed his mind and told some of his friends in the east that he never interfered in state campaigns, deeming that the state people knew better than he what they wanted, and that he should not speak in Ohio. Now, Mr. Towne didn't hold just those views, and he proceeded to cry silver from the housetops in Ohio, until Colonel Allan O'Myers, the self-constituted "manager for Ohio," sent out a guard and escorted him out of the state.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Joe Beluire was in from Red Lake Falls this week.

Atty. A. J. Hendricks was down from Fosston this week.

Atty. P. H. Konzen was down from Hallock this week.

Atty. E. J. Grover was over from East Grank Forks on Tuesday.

The new grist-mill now stands complete and ready for business.

Rev. Herman P. Fisher went out along the Fosston line this week as far as McIntosh.

C. E. Sawyer has moved his office in the Fournet block so as to be neighbor to Geo. Ralph.

Knud Kundson and his son, who have lived near Fisher for several years left for Norway this week.

J. M. Stephens went out to Fosston on Tuesday, to look up a contract for furnishing supplies for logging camps.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

Atty. C. E. Boughton, of Red Lake Falls, passed through the city on his way to St. Paul on Monday evening.

The ladies of the Congregational church will give a cake sale at the Hotel Crookston from 3 to 5 on Saturday.

T. Wees was sauntering about the city on Wednesday, apparently at peace with himself and all mankind.

Fred Davis had a slight hemorrhage of the lungs on Saturday, but seems better since.

Louis Barrette, of West Superior, Wis., is in the city on a visit to his sister, Mrs. E. M. Walsh and old-time friends.

Ole B. Dahl was over from East Grank Forks this week attending to business matters and chatting with friends at intervals.

And Wednesday was another lowery day with no sunshine to brighten things up. Indications of snow but nothing but indications.

Howard Stevens was out on the streets on Wednesday, greeting his friends again. His rapid improvment seems almost miraculous.

Pete Wermager thinks that the police have the parties who held up Carlson Sunday but, the trouble is to prove it as Carlson can't identify them.

A. R. Fuller and wife went out to Maple Lake to spend the Sabbath and while there the horse sickened and died obliging them to return by rail.

James Simpson, who got into a bit of an argument with J. R. McKinnon one day last summer now asks for damages in the sum of $1,500.

The Crookston Normal and Business College has inaugurated a night school at the small sum of one dollar a week and it is being largely attended.

W. J. Murphy was up from Minneapolis last week to see how business at the power house is flourishing and to consult with manager Peterson.

Carl Bergquist has been very ill with typhoid fever for about two weeks and the fever does not seem to abate in a manner satisfactory to his friends.

W. B. Dawley was married in St. Paul on Tuesday evening to Miss Anna Fink. The happy couple arrived this morning to make their home in this city.

Lack of vitality and color-matter in the bulbs causes the hair to fall out and turn gray. We recommend Hall's Hair Renewer to prevent baldness and grayness.

Judge C. O. Christianson went down to Fertile last week to visit relatives there for a while. The judge does not seem to improve as rapidly as his friends could wish.

Wheat on Monday morning showed a two cent drop from Saturday's closing price, opening at 76 cents for 1 hard. Eastern markets indicated a bearish turn in about the same ratio.

Remember Beach & Bowers' Minstrels will appear at the opera house to-morrow evening. This troupe is well spoken of by our exchanges and is said to be one of the best on the road.

Comrade Levi LeDuc was at Red Lake Falls on Sunday, and coming home in the night got pretty thoroughly soaked. Says it rained good and plenty nearly all the way home.

Monday afternoon it made out to rain quite a good bit and the ground got a fairly good soaking—but could take care of one solid week of the same kind of weather before it was too much.

Peter Stuhr, of Euclid, was in the city on Tuesday evening on his way to Minneapolis to visit a brother who is at the U., then he intends going to Fond du Lac, Wis., for a short visit.

See the new ad. of C. W. Motz elsewhere in this issue and if you need a stove for the coming winter go and see what Motz can do for you. He is making some surprisingly low prices on stoves and no mistake.

The Great Northern road is enlarging the culverts between Felton and Russia to provide greater security against the annual spring washouts. This will keep the carpenters busy for some time.

And Tuesday was another of those wet, rainy days that we need to prepare this country for winter properly. At this rate the ground will soon absorb sufficient moisture to go through the winter in proper shape.

The races last week were not very well attended—everybody too busy just at this season of the year. They were very good, however, and Henry Petersons' Ham Nut showed the mettle that is on him.

Judge Ives and his stenographer, Ben. Strawbridge, went up to Warren on Monday, to naturalize a few citizens and adjourn the October term of court till a more convenient season, returning on the evening train.

Justice McLean had three or four drunks to settle with in his court on Tuesday morning. He assessed the usual damages in such cases made and provided—coupled with a little fatherly advice.

C. J. Kopps, the indefatigable piano hustler, was over from Grand Forks on Wednesday rustling for business. He can sell a piano wherever there is the ghost of a chance. He says his trade is very good this fall.

Another hold-up is reported near Fisher this week: Two men going from Fisher to East Grand Forks were way-laid and robbed of their watches and some $20 in the coin of the realm. This thing is getting monotonous and it is high time to change the deal in some way.

A drop of another cent in wheat was noted on Tuesday in this market—the closing price being 75 cents. Wheat in the eastern markets has been dull and sluggish and no immediate prospect of a change for the better.

News was received this week that Will Van Dyke had struck it rich up in the Klondyke, having one of the best paying mines yet discovered. Will was at one time a clerk in Dr. Van Dyke's drug store in this city and made many friends here who will rejoice to hear of his good fortune in the land of gold.

Some kind of a "wonderful" show was on tap in the vacant store in the opera block last week for a few days. They managed to rake in a few stray dimes that some people had no especial use for. Barnum made several fortunes out of the idea that the American people dearly love to be humbugged.

The brakesman who was accused by D. H. Kelley with having shot a button off his coat one evening at the Great Northern depot, claims that Kelley was coming at him with a wicked looking "razzah" with the intention of kyarving him up good and plenty, and that he shot merely to turn the current of events more in his own favor as it were.

Farmers have been bringing in potatoes quite freely for the past week or ten days. All who were fortunate enough to get an average crop this year find that they have a crop equal to wheat for profit. A side crop like that, when the price is good, helps out the expense account wonderfully. The shortage this year indicates a good price next year also.

K. O. Flakne was up from Edna on Friday to swear out a warrant for the arrest of Henry and Ward Elwood for assault and battery, alleging that they came into his store, and upon his refusal to give them credit for goods proceeded to pound him up good and plenty and against the statute of the state of Minnesota in such case made and provided.

A man named Jack Dempsey committed suicide by hanging himself to a railroad tie under a bridge over a coulie a few miles south of Warren on the St. Vincent branch. The body was found on Monday, the coroner notified who investigated the affair and the body was brought to this city, and on Wednesday buried. It seems that Dempsey had only been in East Grand Forks a few weeks.

The roaring farce, "Hans Von Smash," will be given at the college hall tomorrow evening, October 22, for the benefit of the college library. It has been rendered again and again all over the United States and is always in demand. Hans the fresh Dutchman and Katie an Irish domestic together with Mr. Prettyman too pretty to live, keeps the audience in a roar. Admission 15c.

T. C. Bergland is in a frame of mind because the judges did not award his exhibit of horses the Larsen & Carpenter wagon. He certainly had the largest display of farm horses, and a very creditable one and everybody thought before the award that his display would get the wagon. While Mr. B. is not saying very much he is doing a good deal of earnest thinking.

The entertainment to be given tomorrow evening at college hall should be well patronized as its object is a good one, the play is a good one, ensuring a pleasant evening at a very slight expense as the admission price is only 15 cents. Our people should—and very generally do, take a great pride in aiding every good cause like this and will no doubt give the college fund a good benefit by filling college hall tomorrow evening. Everybody cordially invited.

Judge Ives informs the JOURNAL that his recent tour abroad was the event of his life. Says it makes him feel ten years younger and he certainly looks it. He took especial pains to look up agricultural interests, especially when in wheat countries that are in competition with our Red River Valley wheat and he says he thinks we have nothing to fear from such competition as our facilities are greater and our soil better adopted to raising the best of wheat and more of it. The judge had a grand good time and heartily enjoyed it.

Last year the first snow-fall of the season commenced on October 28th—and the snow did not melt till the spring of '97. This year, because the first snow, that fell last Friday night, disappeared entirely the next day, our weather prophets and old settlers are predicting that we shall have a late fall, some predicting open weather up to December 1st. You can't sometimes most always tell, however, what the weather will do in this country and it may close up as early as it did last year.

The saw mill at St. Hilaire finds it difficult to dispose of its surplus wood—slabs, edgings and mill wood and are pitching cords of it into the river to get rid of it. If they had built their mill at Crookston they could have had a ready market for all such stuff they produce which would reduce sawing expenses very materially. They should take this fact into consideration in locating the other mill which they intend to build and put it in at this point. This is one good reason for building here, and there are others.

Without any warning at all, without even an intimation of coming events that cast their shadows before (sometimes) Oscar C. Lindquist fell off a passing freight train at the N. P. depot on Monday evening and dropped down upon the city all unprepared for so important an event in its history. Oscar is the same genial, good-natured fellow that he was when he was clerking in the probate office in this city, and is now employed in a drug store in Fertile. He will remain in the city till Saturday and take a hand in the circus at college hall tomorrow evening.

Harry Norrie is mourning the loss of one of his hounds—the victim of poison. This was one of his prize-winners at the late street fair and very naturally Harry feels much aggrieved. Every once in a while a dog poisoning epidemic seems to break out and it is generally the most valuable dogs that are the victims, while the ordinary good-for-nothing cur always seems to bear a charmed life.

By the decision of the Supreme Court on Wednesday, the Steenerson rate case will have to be fought over again in the district court. The decision is against the Gt. Northern R. R. and sustains the right of the railroad commission to fix rates and regulate charges. It will be remembered that the ruling of Judge Kerr was different, being in favor of the railroad but this decision reverses his and orders the case back to the district court and for re-trial. The full bench concurs in the opinion handed down by Judge Canty.

On Thursday next, Oct. 28th Joseph Laframboise will offer for sale at his residence a few miles from Gentilly, all of his stock, farming utensils and household furniture without reserve to the highest bidder for cash. Mr. Laframboise is one of the progressive farmers and this opportunity to get some good stock should be improved by all who are in need of anything in that line. On all purchases over $10.00, time will be given on good approved security. Don't forget the date. Thursday Oct. 28th.

The Chicago daily Tribune says of the minstrel show that appears at the opera house to-morrow evening Oct. 22nd. "The Beach and Bowers' Minstrels opened Sunday night with a crowded house, their first visit to Chicago. The impression created by the first performance is a good one, and from present indications there will be no end of attendance during their stay. The house Sunday night was jammed to the doors. It was a demonstrative crowd, too, and all the acts were given hearty applause. The troupe does not make a specialty of a $10,000 wardrobe and a $200 a week middle-man who tries to impress the audience as being the author of all the gags used, but have an earnest hard working company. The edge of the finest razor would lose its edge hunting for the slightest fuzz on anything told. The afterpiece is called "Aunt Hannah's Christening," and sends the people out well pleased."

Was there ever anything going on that Charlie Misner did not take a hand in? He never carries any money about him but always goes loaded with bottles of rheumatism cure, for cases of emergency so one can readily believe his story of the hold up on the Jerome bridge one dark night recently when a foot-pad suddenly ordered him to "t'row up yer 'ands," but what was Charlie's surprise, when he had duly "t'rowed up" his hands to hear the foot-pad say: "Don't be seared, my friend, I knows yer, an' I knows that you haint got no stuff bout yer clothes an' I don't want none off it. I knows that you allers has some of that rheumatiz stuff on yer 'an that's what I wants. I have got the rheumatiz so bad it interferes with my fiz and I want a bottle of it right now, so perduce it an' then git!" It is needless to say that Charlie produced in short order, and skipped for home, glad that his rheumatiz medicine, that had helped others so often had at last saved his own life—[but a tramp was found dead in the road next morning.]

Scrofula Eruptions.

"I was afflicted with scrofula eruptions all over my body. A friend told me he had been cured of eruptions by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and he advised me to try it. I procured six bottles and began taking it and it accomplished a cure. I believe it to be a great blood purifier." R. C. KENNEY, Kimball, Minnesota.

Hood's Pills are the best cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

Two Noted Men Gone.

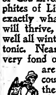
During the past week, two noted figures in the American business world have passed off the scene of action—Chas. A. Dana, for many years the leading journalist of New York city, the man who, next to Horace Greeley made the New York Tribune what it was—a power for good in the land, and later, whose career as the head of the New York Sun is well known by every well informed school boy in the country, and the press of the country had hardly ceased ringing his praises, when another man, scarcely less noted in the railroad world, then was Dana in the newspaper world, suddenly died of heart disease at his palatial home in the city of Chicago. George M. Pullman was the head of the Pullman Palace Car Works which institution required so many men to run it that he built a village of tenement houses for the exclusive use of his employees, which village is known the world over as Pullman. Perhaps no two men were better known throughout the civilized world than Charles A. Dana and George M. Pullman.

Well Children

that are not very robust need a warming, building and fat-forming food—something to be used for two or three months in the fall—that they may not suffer from cold.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda supplies exactly what they want. They will thrive, grow strong and be well all winter on this splendid food tonic. Nearly all of them become very fond of it. For adults who



are not very strong, a course of treatment with the Emulsion for a couple of months in the fall will put them through the winter in first-class condition. Ask your doctor about this.

Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion. See that the man and fish are on the wrapper.

All druggists; 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

J. J. Carey was up from Edna on Saturday.

Peter Stuhr was down from Euclid on Saturday.

E. M. Stunton was down from Argyle last week.

P. Fairweather was in from Euclid on Saturday.

Wheat closed the week at 78 cents for 1 hard—one cent off.

Frank Arries' brother was visiting him one day last week.

T. H. Bjoin went out on the St. Hilaire branch on Monday.

Miss Agnes McLennan went up to Angus for a visit this week.

Jno McKinnon went out along the St. Hilaire branch this week.

Colin Bros. are getting their store building ready for occupancy.

H. L. Gaylord and John Holton were up from Fertile on Saturday.

Chas. Lanman, of the McIntosh Times was in the city on Monday.

Mrs. T. E. Adams returned to her home at Melrose on Saturday evening.

I. B. Welter, one of the prominent farmers near Edna was in the city on Saturday.

Mrs. J. D. McPhee was up from Lockhart visiting friends in the city on Saturday.

J. E. Morrisey went down to Fisher on Monday on business connected with his foundry.

Sheriff Lawrence went out to Erskine on Saturday for an over Sunday visit at the old home.

The county board met on Monday morning to transact such business as may properly come before it.

Mrs. Henry Lewis is on the sick list again this week. She has had a great deal of illness during the past summer.

J. S. Nichols, a prominent farmer near Fertile, is trying to establish a creamery there.

Dept U. S. Marshall, Tim Shehan was in the city last week on business in conection with his office.

August Olson commenced a suit for $1000 damages alleging assault and battery against W. E. Kelsey last week.

Mrs. A. J. Streeter went up to the Keystone farm on Saturday to care for Mrs. Wm. Davidson who is reported very ill.

L. O'Brien informs the JOURNAL that he will soon start for Seattle where he will spend the winter. It looks like a case of "Klondike or bust."

Judge Hagen denied the petition for the removal of W. H. Pringle as administrator of the Nick Hoffman estate. A. A. Miller is the attorney for Pringle.

The Grand Forks people are trying to arrange to have the great evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, in that city for a few nights in the early future.

Prof. Thomas Casey was up from Fisher on Saturday chatting with his many friends in the city. The Prof. is one of the best among Polk County's excellent corps of teachers.

Joseph Patnaude commenced the work of grading on Main street on Saturday having been delayed two days by unfavorable weather. He will finish it now as fast as the weather will permit.

John O'Brecht is one of the lucky farmers who has potatoes to sell this fall. He has been hauling them in this week while it rained too hard to work out of doors.

The rain has not been too hard this week to stop the plow altogether but enough to materially help the plowing by making the land moist enough to plow very much easier than heretofore this fall.

A private letter from the Rev. R. H. Battey, formerly pastor of the Congregational church of this city, assures us of his continued good health. Mr. B. is at present working up life insurance.

Neighbor Johnson, he of feed store fame, has been indulging in new shingles for the roof his feed store—in spots. Looks like a big wind had scattered a big bunch of shingles around regardless of cost.

For 15 cents you can see the play at College hall tomorrow evening and at the same time help a good cause by contributing a small sum to the college library. Two good reasons why you should go and see play.

E. M. Bivens went out to Minot last week to pick up some store sheep, and when he got there he decided to continue his trip to Montana to see if he could do better.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Schraeder welcomed the return of their son, Ed., from Montana on Friday inst. He has been away nearly ten years and concludes that there is no place like home after all.

D. Welsh, of New Westminster, B. C., was a guest of the Wyatts a few days and when he left for home this week Mrs. Wyatt, Mabel and Trudie went with him for a visit till next summer. Mr. Wyatt will be a bachelor forlorn meantime.

The force at the land office is kept pretty busy hearing contest cases and attending to homestead entries, of which there is an unusual number this fall. At this rate Uncle Sam will soon dispose of all his land.

Owing to a sufficient amount of business to warrant the expense, Judge Ives has postponed the Marshall county term of District court till a more convenient season. Must be a lot of honest men in Marshall county.

Jolly Joe Jarvais was up from Fisher on Friday last chatting with old-time friends. Joe announces his intention of visiting his native land—old England sometime in the near future. Here's "bon v'y'ge" and a safe return, Joe.

The Beltrami Eagle says that the settlers along the line between Bemidji and Fosston will be shipping wood to Crookston over the new extension before spring. They will find a good market here for lots of it.

C. E. Sawyer moved out of the Ed. Walsh residence on Houston avenue last week into his own residence on Broadway, just vacated by John Gleason. Ed. Walsh moves in from the farm to occupy his own residence this winter.

It could hardly be called a rain on Monday but was a sort of a wet, nasty drizzle all day that made being out of doors quite unpleasant. The city was well filled with threshing crews that were laid up on account of the wet.

Sunday was a nice warm day but in the night it rained quite hard—the most rain falling of any time, since last summer. Monday morning was cloudy and threatening but did not rain much. However it did not need to as the dust was well laid.

The old vets were getting their valentines from Uncle Sam last week and a happy smile would beam the countenance as he took the precious missive from the postoffice box. It is not very much that the old boys are getting but it is an awful big help to them.

Comrade Ephraim St. Pierre, who lives near the Carman bridge, was reported to be quite sick last week and unable to be about his daily avocation. He seldom misses a meeting of the Post when able to be there.

A number of our local nimrods, prominent among which were Chris. and Will Hoch, Joe Koelmel and A. C. Schmidt went out to Mud lake for geese last week. They were a little too previous for the geese but the ducks were largely in evidence.

M. B. Hayes was down from Mentor over Sunday. Says that it has been quite difficult to obtain cars for shipping wood but Jenks tells him that now there will be plenty cars for the future. Mr. H. talks of cutting 500 cords of wood the coming winter.

Comrade J. J. Ide was married on Saturday to Miss Mary Knudson, Judge Holt officiating and is receiving the congratulations of his many friends. He thinks the fireside altogether too lonely without a comrade to preside over the destinies of the household—and he is quite right about that.

L. W. Clark goes on the Great Northern road to build coal-sheds this week and expects that his job will last all winter. Mrs. Clark expects to spend much of the time he is away with her daughter, who is in a print shop in Lakota.

Just by way of variation—to keep things lively, Mr. A. A. Olds, while working on a step ladder one day last week, fell and sprained one of his nether limbs quite severely—"and he hint done much of anything since" except to grumble. He hopes to be on deck again ready for business this week.

A large number went out to the church fair at Gentilly on Sunday and report that there were a thousand or more people in attendance and that the receipts could not have netted less than $900 for the Gentilly church. Miss Clara Mageau led in the contest for the gold watch by 250 votes or more.

Charlie Misner went out to Gentilly on Sunday to preach—the gospel of rheumotism cure to the natives. He acts upon the theory that it is all right to go about doing good, and that his rheumatism cure is a good thing is amply attested by hundreds who have tried it.

Col. Colham Post had an interesting session at their regular meeting on Friday night. Among other things they discussed the propriety of moving their building up onto their new lot, on Main street, this fall. No definite action was taken, but it is the intention to decide the matter soon.

Howard Stevens, the crippled brakesman, is improving in a wonderfully rapid manner and at this rate could soon go to work again if he only had that right hand again. While in his delirium he said to his father-in-law, Dr. LeGace, "well, dad, I guess it it's a hand organ and a monkey now."

C. E. Sawyer: "I was out through the towns of Fisher and Bygland last week and farmers out that way have their plowing all done or nearly so, but I see that there is a good bit yet to be done in the immediate vicinity of this city. I think the farmers, as a rule are pretty well along with their plowing, however."

Crookston awoke on Saturday morning to find about an inch of the beautiful covering the ground and the juvenile population soon had out their sleds and skates and had great larks for an hour or so. But the snow soon disappeared when old Sol got a fair look at it—and the kids put up their sleds and skates till a more convenient season.

Small favors thankfully received. The slight moisture we have had this week will do lots of good as a preventative of excessive damage from prairie fires but we need lots more to fill up the wells and provide plenty of water for winter, as well as to fit the ground for those who, for various reasons, have some plowing yet to do—and there are some who are in that boat.

Genial Tom Erwin was up from Fisher on Saturday and dropped in to set that subscription ahead a peg. Said that his wheat averaged 15 bushels No. 1 hard this year which is a good yield. He has just returned from a visit below St. Paul a hundred miles or so and says that business up here is as good if not better than any place he saw and our farmers seem to be making more money than southern Minnesota farmers.

A week or so ago the JOURNAL mentioned the sale of Cowing's hardware business to a Mr. Douglas, of Grafton. We learn that A. R. Fuller who has been with Mr. Cowing so long, has been retained by Mr. Douglas to manage the business, which will be indeed good news to Mr. Fuller's many friends who had been informed that Mr. F. contemplated moving away somewhere to go into business for himself. Mr. Cowing will go to California to live on account of his wife's ill-health that demands a change of climate.

If all signs fail not, the lot of the Polk county farmer next year ought to be a happy one—if prosperity can bring happiness, for everything indicates that the prices along the line of country produce next year will be booming. There can be no doubt but that wheat will bring a good price, as well as all other grains that the farmers raise, and if we can add to this the completion of a direct route to Duluth that will mean a gain of three or four cents per bushel on wheat and an incidental gain fully as important on incoming freight.

The Thirteen Towns says that Louis Lohn received a letter from the Hilligoss prospecting party, in Alaska, and they were building a boat to go to Dawson city on the Yukon, and expected to start in a day or so and go as far as possible before the river freezes up. Then they would stop and winter. If they wait for the river to thaw out next spring they will fetch up at Dawson city about June 15th or thereabouts. They report lots of tender-feet hustling to get out of the country as fast as they can, but say that their grit holds out yet.

The Duluth Herald says that a Duluth man received a letter from a prominent citizen of St. Paul saying that the Great Northern road has purchased iron for the extension of the Fosston branch to Duluth and that the work will be rushed to completion as soon as possible. The Fosston paper notes the arrival of men and outfits to go to work on the grading and it does begin to look as though the road would be put through in time to handle the crops of '98. It will be a good thing for this country if it all pans out.

Engineer Geo. Sebastian, one of the oldest engineers on the G. N., was laid off on account of the recent accident in the yard, whereby two engines and three box cars were wrecked in the turn table. Upon the investigation that was held, a brakesman testified that the engineer had told him that he would turn the switch so George was let out. He has been for a long time in the employ of the company, and it seems almost incredible that he could make such a mistake.

There seems to be a sort of an epidemic of highway robbery prevailing and "hold-ups" are getting to be as numerous as free silver speeches were during the last campaign. Almost every night someone is stopped on the streets and invited to produce what coin of the realm he may happen to have about his person. On Saturday evening about 10 o'clock as N. B. Moran, bookkeeper for McKinnon Bros., was passing under the N. P. viaduct in Jerome's addition on his way home he was accosted by two men, a large one and a smaller one, the large one ordering him to "throw yer 'ands." Dropping two large bundles he had under his arms, he struck the big one such a blow full in the face as to knock him off the sidewalk, turning to the little fellow to fix him plenty also, he saw him rapidly making off in the bushes that fringe the river bank near by. The big 'un improved the chance to get up and get away as rapidly as possible and Moran was allowed to continue his journey home undisturbed. It would be a good scheme to have a revolver handy for use on such occasions and use it good and plenty and this will be done if those little matinees continue much longer.

A man named J. P. Clausen, who has been in the employ of P. H. Wermuger, was the victim of road agents on Sunday night. He was going along near Munn's black smith shop when a man stepped in front of him shoving the muzzle of an ugly looking gun in his face and ordered him to "t'row up his hands!" That seeming the wisest course to pursue, up went Clausen's hands, whereupon one or two more men showed up and proceeded to go through his pockets in the latest approved style of the art, relieving him of a pocket-book that contained $53, but overlooking another one that contained $75 also a gold watch that he had on his person. After the men had gone Clausen commenced to run and did not stop till he had reached Mr. Wermager's house out in the country. Mr. W. came to town with him and the case was reported to the police but rather late to enable them to do very much in the case. Men should carry a good gun and be prepared to use it at a moment's notice.

The good effects of the street fair are continually cropping out and the latest result that come to our notice is the acquisition of another family to our city. When our street fair opened, J. D. Ball, (a former resident of our city) was living peacefully and quietly at Argyle with not the slightest idea in his head that be would not always live and die right there. But on the first day of the fair in our city, having read in the JOURNAL the glorious accounts of what we were going to do, an uncontrollable desire to come down and see for himself took possession of him and so great did this desire become that train time saw him at the depot, clad in a large bright smile and a ticket to Crookston. When he arrived, and began to meet up with old-time acquaintances, and saw what a lively progressive city we had become, a large-sized home-sickness seized him which would not be allayed until he should become one of us again. So he began looking about for a "yob" and has at last secured one with P. J. McGuire on the dairy farm of which he will in the future be the manager. He made his first rounds on the milk route on Tuesday morning. His family arrived this week and J. D. now feels like he was all at home again.

Cash for Oats.

Highest price paid for the new crop of oats. First to arrive will receive the best prices.

CROOKSTON OAT MEAL MILL.

Oh, How Thankful

Pain Was Maddening and Hope Had Been Abandoned—Wonderful Results of Purifying the Blood.

"A very severe pain came in my left knee, which grew worse and worse, and finally a sore broke out above the knee. It discharged a great deal and the pain from my thigh down was maddening. Large, hard, purple spots appeared on my leg. I suffered in this way for years, and gave up all hope of ever being cured. My wife was reading of a case like mine cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and she advised me to try it. I began taking it and when I had used a few bottles I found relief from my suffering. Oh, how thankful I am for this relief! I am stronger than I have ever been in my life. I am in the best of health, have a good appetite and am a new man altogether." J. P. MOORS, Lisbon Falls, Maine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

Coal Stoves at Cost?

I am selling Hard Coal Stoves at cost.

See the Monitor

The best Hard Coal Heater made.

All other Hardware sold Reasonably.

Give me a Call and be Convinced.

C. W. MOTZ.

Fournet Block.

Farm Loans.

If you want a loan on your farm I can furnish the money without delay. On long or short time, as you prefer. Call or write.

Chas. E. Sawyer,

Fournet Block. Crookston, Minn.

CROCKERY

We are now busy unpacking the largest consignment of Fancy and Plain Crockery ever received in this city

Special Drives For Next Week

Watch for Them

Groceries

The best that money can procure at the lowest prices. Remember these goods are not old stale stuff purchased for the purpose of giving "cheap" bargains.

Slocum's Grocery.

CLEARANCE SALE

To Make Room For our Fall Stock

No shop-worn goods. All seasonable, fashionable and up to date.

Lowest Cash Prices.

EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN. Main Street.

PRINTING Of Every Description done at this Office. City Styles at Lowest Prices.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

And the Rigor of the Game

By ROBERT BARR.

[Copyright, 1897, by the Author.]

Old Mr. Saunders went home with bowed head and angry brow. He had not known that Dick was in the habit of coming in late, but he had now no doubt of the fact. He himself went to bed early and slept soundly, as a man with a good conscience is entitled to do. But the boy's mother must have known the hours he kept, yet she had said nothing. This made the matter all the blacker. The father felt that mother and son were leagued against him. He had been too lenient. Now he would go to the root of things. The young man would speedily change his ways or take the consequences. There would be no half measures.

Poor old Mrs. Saunders saw the moment her husband came in that there was a storm brewing, and a wild fear arose in her heart that her boy was the cause. The first words of the old man settled the question.

"What time did Richard come in last night?"

"I—I don't know," she hesitated. "Shuffling," her husband always called it. She had been a buffer between father and son since Dick was a child.

"Why don't you know? Who let him in?"

She sighed. The secret had long weighed upon her, and she felt it would come at some hapless moment.

"He has a key," she said at last.

The old man glared in speechless amazement. In his angriest mood he had never suspected anything so bad as this.

"A key! How long has he had a key?"

"About six months. He did not want to disturb us."

"He is very thoughtful. Where does he spend his nights?"

"I don't know. He tells me he belongs to a club, where he takes some kind of exercise."

"Did he tell you he exercised with cards? Did he say it was a gambling club?"

"I don't believe it is. I am sure Dick doesn't gamble. Dick is a good boy, father."

"A precious lot you know about it evidently. Do you think his employer, Banker Hammond, has any idea his clerk belongs to a gambling club?"

"I am sure I don't know. Is there anything wrong? Has any one been speaking to you about Dick?"

"Yes, and not to his credit."

"Oh, dear!" cried the mother in anguish. "Was it Mr. Hammond?"

"I have never spoken to Hammond in my life," said the old man, relenting a little when he saw how troubled his wife was. "No; I propose to stop this club business before it gets to the banker's ears that one of his clerks is a nightly attendant there. You will see Robert when he comes home this evening. Tell him I wish to have a word or two with him tonight. He is to wait for me here. I will be in shortly after he has his supper."

"You will not be harsh with him, father. Remember, he is a young man now, so please, please advise and do not threaten. Angry words can do no good."

"I will do my duty," said the old man uncompromisingly.

Gentle Mrs. Saunders sighed, for she well knew the phrase about duty. It was a sure prelude to domestic trouble. When the old gentleman undertook to do his duty, he nailed his flag to the mast.

"See that he waits for me tonight," was the parting shot as the old man closed the door behind him.

Mrs. Saunders had had her share of trouble in the world, as every woman must who lives with a cantankerous man. When she could save her son a harsh word, or even a blow, she was content to take either uncomplainingly. The old man's severity had put him out of touch with his son. Dick sullenly resented his boyhood of continual fear. During recent years, when fear had gradually diminished and finally disappeared, he was somewhat troubled to find that the natural affection which a son should have for his father had vanished with it. He had, on several occasions, made half hearted attempts at a better understanding, but these attempts had unfortunately fallen on inopportune moments, when the old man was not particularly gracious toward the world in general, and latterly there had been silence between the two. The young man avoided his father as much as possible. He would not have remained at home had it not been for his mother. Her steady, unwavering affection for him, her belief in him, and the remembrance of how she had stood up for him, especially when he was in the wrong, had bound her to him with bonds soft as silk and strong as steel. He often felt it would be a pleasure to go wrong, merely to refute his father's ideas regarding the way a child should be brought up. Yet Dick had a sort of admiration for the old man, whose many good qualities were somewhat overshadowed by his brutal temper.

When Richard came home that evening, he had his supper alone, as was usual with him. Mrs. Saunders drew her chair near the table, and while the meal went on she talked of many things, but avoided the subject uppermost in her mind, which she postponed until the last moment. Perhaps after all she would not need to ask him to stay. He might remain of his own accord. She watched him narrowly as she talked and saw with alarm that there was anxiety in his face. Some care was worrying him, and she yearned to have him confide his trouble to her. And yet she talked and talked of other things. She noticed that he made but a poor pretense of eating, and that he allowed her to talk while he made few replies, and those absentmindedly. At last he pushed back his chair with a laugh that sounded forced.

"Well, mother," he said, "what is it? Is there a row on, or is it merely looming in the horizon? Has the lord of creation"—

"Hush, Dick! You mustn't talk in that way. There is nothing much the matter, I hope. I want to speak with you about your club."

Dick looked sharply at his mother for a moment; then he said: "Well, what does father want to know about the club? Does he wish to join?"

"I didn't say your father"—

"No, you didn't say it; but, my dear mother, you are as transparent as glass. I can see right through you and away beyond. Now, somebody has been talking to father about the club, and he is on the warpath. Well, what does he want to know?"

"He said it was a gambling club."

"Right for once."

"Oh, Dick, is it?"

"Certainly it is. Most clubs are gambling clubs and drinking clubs. I don't suppose the True Blues gamble more than others, but I'll bet they don't gamble any less."

"Oh, Dick, Dick, I'm sorry to hear that. And Dick, my darling boy, do you"—

"Do I gamble, mother? No, I don't. I know you'll believe me, though the old man won't. But it's true, neverthe-

"Where's Richard?"

less. I can't afford it, for it takes money to gamble, and I'm not as rich as old Hammond yet."

"Oh, yes, Dick, dear, and that reminds me. Another thing your father feared was that Mr. Hammond might come to know you were a member of the club. It might hurt your prospects in the bank," she added, not wishing to frighten the boy with the threat of the dismissal she felt sure would follow the revelation.

Dick threw back his head and roared. For the first time that evening the lines of care left his brow. Then seeing his mother's look of incomprehension he sobered down, repressing his mirth with some difficulty.

"Mother," he said at last, "things have changed since father was a boy. I'm afraid he hardly appreciates how much. The old terrifying relations between employer and employee do not exist now—at least, that is my experience."

"Still if Mr. Hammond came to know that you spent your evenings at"—

"Mother, listen to me a moment. Julius Hammond proposed me for membership in the club—my employer. I should never have thought of joining if it hadn't been for him. You remember my last raise in salary? You thought it was for merit, of course, and father thought it was luck. Well, it was neither—or both, perhaps. Now, this is confidential and to yourself only. I wouldn't tell it to any one else. Hammond called me into his private office one afternoon when the bank was closed and said: 'Saunders, I want you to join the Athletic club. I'll propose you.' I was amazed and told him I couldn't afford it. 'Yes, you can,' he answered. 'I'm going to raise your salary double the amount of entrance fee and annual. If you don't join, I'll cut it down.' So I joined. I think I should have been a fool if I hadn't."

"Dick, I never heard of such a thing. What in the world did he want you to join for?"

"Well, mother," said Dick, looking at his watch, "that's a long story. I'll tell it to you some other evening. I haven't time tonight. I must be off."

"Oh, Dick, don't go tonight. Please stay at home for my sake."

Dick smoothed his mother's gray hair and kissed her on the forehead. Then he said: "Won't tomorrow night do as well, mother? I can't stay tonight. I have an appointment at the club."

"Telegraph to them and put it off. Stay for my sake tonight, Dick. I never asked you before."

The look of anxiety came into his face again.

"Mother, it is impossible; really it is. Please don't ask me again. Anyhow, I know it is father who wants me to stay, not you. I presume he's on the duty tack. I think what he has to say will keep till tomorrow night. If he must work off some of his sentiments on gambling, let him place his efforts where they are needed—let him tackle Jule Hammond, but not during business hours."

"You surely don't mean to say that a respected business man—a banker like Mr. Hammond—gambles?"

"Don't I? Why, Hammond's a plunger from Plungerville, if you know what that means. From 9 to 3 he is the strictest and best business man in the city. If you spoke to him then of the True Blue Athletic club, he wouldn't know what you were talking about, but after 8 o'clock he'll take any odds you like to offer, from matching pennies to backing an unknown horse."

Mrs. Saunders sighed. It was a wicked world into which her boy had to go to earn his living, evidently.

"And now, mother, I must really be off. I'll stay at home tomorrow night and take my scolding like a man. Good night."

He kissed her and hurried away before she could say anything more, leaving her sitting there with folded hands to await, with her customary patience and just a trifle of apprehension, the coming of her husband. There was no mistaking the heavy footfall. Mrs. Saunders smiled sadly as she heard it, remembering that Dick had said once that, even if he were safe within the gates of paradise, the sound of his father's footsteps would make the chills run up his backbone. She had reproved the levity of the remark at the time, but she often thought of it, especially when she knew there was trouble ahead—as there usually was.

"Where's Richard? Isn't he home yet?" were the old man's first words.

"He has been home, but he had to go out again. He had an appointment."

"Did you tell him I wanted to speak with him?"

"Yes, and he said he would stay home tomorrow night."

"Did he know that I said tonight?"

"I'm sure that I told him you"—

"Don't shuffle, now. He either knew or did not. Which is it?"

"Yes, he knew, but he thought it might not be urgent and he"—

"That will do. Where is his appointment?"

"At the club, I think."

"Ah-h-h!" The old man dwelt on the exclamation as if he had at last drawn out the reluctant worst.

"Did he say when he would be home?"

"No."

"Very well. I will wait half an hour for him, and if he is not in by that time I will go to his club and have my talk with him there."

Old Mr. Saunders sat grimly down with his hat still on and crossed his hands over the knob of his stout walking stick, watching the clock that ticked slowly against the wall. Under these distressing circumstances the old woman lost her presence of mind and did the very thing she should not have done. She should have agreed with him, but instead of that she opposed the plan and so made it inevitable. It would be a cruel thing, she said, to shame their son before his friends, to make him a laughing stock among his acquaintances. Whatever was to be said could be said as well tomorrow night as tonight, and that in their own home, where, at least, no stranger would overhear. As the old man made no answer, but silently watched the clock, she became almost indignant with him. She felt she was culpable in entertaining even the suspicion of such a feeling against her lawful husband, but it did seem to her that he was not acting judiciously toward Dick. She hoped she might turn his resentment from their son to herself and would have welcomed any outburst that would be directed against her alone. In this excited state, being brought, as it were, to bay, she had the temerity to say:

"You were wrong about one thing, and you may also be wrong in thinking Dick—in—in what you think about Dick."

The old man darted one lowering look at her, and though she trembled she welcomed the glance as indicating the success of her red herring.

"What was I wrong about?"

"You were wrong—Mr. Hammond knows Dick is a member of the club. He is a member himself, and he insisted that Dick join. That's why he raised his salary."

"A likely story! Who told you that?"

"Dick told me himself."

"And you believe it, of course." Saunders laughed in a sneering, cynical sort of way and resumed his scrutiny of the clock. The old woman gave up the fight and began to weep silently, hoping, but in vain, to hear the light step of her son approaching the door. The clock struck the hour. The old man rose without a word, drew his hat farther over his brow and left the house.

Up to the last moment Mrs. Saunders hardly believed her husband would carry out his threat. Now, when she realized he was determined, she had one wild thought of flying to the club and warning her son. A moment's consideration put that idea out of the question. She called the serving maid, who came, as it seemed to the anxious woman, with exasperating deliberation.

"Jane," she cried, "do you know where the Athletic club is? Do you know where Center street is?"

Jane knew neither club nor locality.

"I want a message taken there to Dick, and it must go quickly. Don't you think you could run there"—

"It would be quicker to telegraph, ma'am," said Jane, who was not anxious to run anywhere. "There's telegraph paper in Mr. Richard's room, and the office is just round the corner."

"That's it, Jane. I'm glad you thought of it. Get me a telegraph form. Do make haste."

She wrote with a trembling hand as plainly as she could, so that her son might have no difficulty in reading:

> Richard Saunders, Athletic Club, Center Street:
>
> Your father is coming to see you. He will be at the club before half an hour.

"There is no need to sign it; he will know his mother's writing," said Mrs. Saunders as she handed the message and the money to Jane, and Jane made no comment, for she knew as little of telegraphing as did her mistress. Then the old woman, having done her best, prayed that the telegram might arrive before her husband, and her prayer was answered, for electricity is more speedy than an old man's legs.

Meanwhile Mr. Saunders strode along from the suburb to the city. His stout stick struck the stone pavement with a sharp click that sounded in the still, frosty night air almost like a pistol shot. He would show both his wife and his son that he was not too old to be master in his own house. He talked angrily to himself as he went along and was wroth to find his anger lessening as he neared his destination. Anger must be very just to hold its own during a brisk walk in evening air that is cool and sweet.

Mr. Saunders was somewhat abashed to find the club building a much more imposing edifice than he had expected. There was no low, groggy appearance about the True Blue Athletic edifice. It was brilliantly lit from basement to attic. A group of men, with hands in pockets, stood on the curb as if waiting for something. There was an air of occasion about the place. The old man inquired of one of the loafers if that was the Athletic club.

"Yes, it is," was the answer. "Are you going in?"

"I intend to."

"Are you a member?"

"No."

"Got an invitation?"

"No."

"Then I suspect you won't go in. We've tried every dodge ourselves."

The possibility of not getting in had never occurred to the old gentleman, and the thought that his son, safe within the sacred precincts of a club, might defy him flogged his flagging anger and aroused his dogged determination.

"I'll try, at least," he said, going up the stone steps.

The men watched him with a smile on their lips. They saw him push the electric button, whereupon the door opened slightly. There was a brief, unheard parley; then the door swung wide open, and when Mr. Saunders entered it shut again.

"Well, I'm blessed!" said the man on the curb. "I wonder how the old duffer worked it. I wish I had asked him." None of the rest made any comment. They were struck dumb with amazement at the success of the old gentleman who had even to ask if that were the club.

When the porter opened the door, he repeated one of the questions asked a moment before by the man on the curb.

"Have you an invitation, sir?"

"No," answered the old man, deftly placing his stick so that the barely opened door could not be closed until it was withdrawn. "No. I want to see my son, Richard Saunders. Is he inside?"

The porter instantly threw open the door.

"Yes, sir," he said. "They're expecting you, sir. Kindly come this way, sir."

The old man followed, wondering at the cordiality of his reception. There must be some mistake. Expecting him? How could that be? He was led into a most sumptuous parlor where a cluster of electric lamps in the ceiling threw a soft radiance around the room.

"Be seated, sir. I shall tell Mr. Hammond that you are here."

"But—stop a moment—I don't want to see Mr. Hammond. I have nothing to do with Mr. Hammond. I want to see my son. Is it Mr. Hammond the banker?"

"Yes, sir. He told me to bring you in here when you came and to let him know at once."

The old man drew his hand across his brow, and ere he could reply the porter had disappeared. He sat down in one of the exceedingly easy leather chairs and gazed in bewilderment around the room. The fine pictures on the walls related exclusively to sporting subjects. A trim yacht, with its tall, slim masts and towering cloud of canvas at an apparently dangerous angle, seemed sailing directly at the spectator. Pugilists naked to the waists held their clinched fists in menacing attitudes. Race horses in states of activity and at rest were interspersed here and there. In the center of the room stood a pedestal of black marble, and upon it rested a huge silver vase incrusted with ornamentation. The old man did not know that this elaborate specimen of the silversmith's art was referred to as the "cup." Some one had hung a placard on it bearing in crudely scrawled letters the words:

> Fare thee well, and if forever
> Still forever fare thee well!

While the old man was wondering what all this meant the curtains suddenly parted and there entered an elderly gentleman somewhat jauntily attired in evening dress with a rose at his buttonhole. Saunders instantly recognized him as the banker, and he felt a resentment at what he considered his foppish appearance, realizing almost at the same moment the rustiness of his own clothes, an everyday suit, not too expensive even when new.

"How are you, Mr. Saunders?" cried the banker, cordially extending his hand. "I am very pleased indeed to meet you. We got your telegram, but thought it best not to give it to Dick. I took the liberty of opening it myself. You see we can't be too careful about

"He's been going from bad to worse."

these little details. I told the porter to look after you and let me know the moment you came. Of course you are anxious about your boy."

"I am," said the old man firmly. "That's why I'm here."

"Certainly, certainly. So are we all, and I presume I'm the most anxious man of the lot. Now what you want to know is how he is getting along?"

"Yes, I want to know the truth."

"Well, unfortunately, the truth is about as gloomy as it can be. He's been going from bad to worse, and no man is more sorry than I am."

"Do you mean to tell me so?"

Continued on page 7.

1877. 1897.

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The Rigor of the Game

Continued from page 6

"Yes. There is no use delnding ourselves. Frankly I have no hope for him. There is not one chance in 10,000 of his recovering his lost ground."

The old man caught his breath and leaned on his cane for support. He realized now the hollowness of his previous anger. He had never for a moment believed the boy was going to the bad. Down underneath his crustiness were a deep love for his son and a strong faith in him. He had allowed his old habit of domineering to get the better of him, and now in searching after a phantom he had suddenly come upon a ghastly reality.

"Look here," said the banker, noticing his agitation, "have a drink of our special Scotch with me. It is the best there is to be had for money. We always take off our hats when we speak of the special in this club. Then we'll go and see how things are moving."

As he turned to order the liquor he noticed for the first time the placard on the cup.

"Now, who the dickens put that there?" he cried angrily. "There is no use in giving up before you're threshed." Saying which he took off the placard, tore it up and threw it into the wastebasket.

"Does Richard drink?" asked the old man huskily, remembering the eulogy on the special.

"Bless you, no, nor smoke either; no, nor gamble, which is more extraordinary. No, it's all right for old fellows like you and me to indulge in the special—bless it!—but a young man who needs to keep his nerves in order has to live like a monk. I imagine it's a love affair. Of course there's no use asking you. You would be the last one to know. When he came in tonight, I saw he was worried over something. I asked him what it was, but he declared there was nothing wrong. Here's the liquor. You'll find that it reaches the spot."

The old man gulped down some of the celebrated special; then he said:

"It is true that you induced my son to join this club?"

"Certainly. I heard what he could do from a man I had confidence in, and I said to myself, 'We must have young Saunders for a member.'"

"Then don't you think you are largely to blame?"

"Oh, if you like to put it that way, yes. Still, I'm the chief loser. I lose $10,000 by him."

"Good God!" cried the stricken father.

The banker looked at the old man a little nervously, as if he feared his head was not exactly right. Then he said: "Of course you will be anxious to see how the thing ends. Come in with me, but be careful the boy doesn't catch a sight of you. It might rattle him. I'll get you a place at the back, where you can see without being seen."

They rose, and the banker led the way on tiptoe through between the curtains into a large room filled with silent men earnestly watching a player at a billiard table in the center of the apartment. Temporary seats had been built around the walls, tier above tier, and every place was taken. Saunders noticed his son standing near the table in his shirt sleeves, with his cue butt downward on the ground. His face was pale and his lips compressed as he watched his opponent's play like a man fascinated. Evidently his back was against the wall, and he was fighting a hopeless fight, but was grit to the last.

Old Saunders only faintly understood the situation, but his whole sympathy went out to his boy, and he felt an instinctive hatred of the confident opponent who was knocking the balls about with a reckless accuracy which was evidently bringing dismay to the hearts of at least half of the onlookers.

All at once there was a burst of applause, and the player stood up straight with a laugh.

"By Jove!" cried the banker. "He's missed. Didn't put enough stick behind it. That comes of being too blamed sure. Shouldn't wonder but there is going to be a turn of luck. Perhaps you'll prove a mascot, Mr. Saunders."

He placed the old man on an elevated seat at the back. There was a buzz of talk as young Saunders stood there chalking his cue, apparently loath to begin.

Hammond mixed among the crowd and spoke eagerly now to one, now to another. Old Saunders said to the man next him:

"What is it all about? Is this an important match?"

"Important! You bet it is. I suppose there's more money on this game than was ever up on a billiard match before. Why, Jule Hammond alone has $10,000 on Saunders."

The old man gave a quivering sigh of relief. He was beginning to understand. The $10,000, then, was not the figure of a defalcation.

"Yes," continued the other, "it's the great match for the cup. There's been a series of games, and this is the culminating one. Prognor has won one and Saunders one. Now this game settles it. Prognor is the man of the High Fliers' club. He's a good one. Saunders won the cup for this club last year, so they can't kick much if they lose it now. They've never had a man to touch Saunders in this club since it began. I doubt if there's another amateur like him in this country. He's a man to be proud of, although he seemed to go to pieces tonight. They'll all be down on him tomorrow if they lose their money, although he doesn't make anything one way or another. I believe it's the high betting that's made him so anxious and spoiled his play."

"Hush, hush!" was whispered around the room. Young Saunders had begun to play. Prognor stood by with a superior smile on his lips. He was certain to go out when his turn came again.

Saunders played very carefully, taking no [illegible], and his father watched him with absorbed, breathless interest. Though he knew nothing of the game, he soon began to see how points were made. The boy never looked up from the green cloth and the balls. He stepped around the table to his different positions without hurry, and yet without undue tardiness. All eyes were fastened on his play, and there was not a sound in the large room but the ever recurring click clack of the balls. The father marveled at the almost magical command the player had over the ivory spheres. They came and went, rebounded and struck, seemingly because he willed this result or that. There were a dexterity of touch, an accurate measurement of force, a correct estimate of angles, a truth of the eye and a muscular control that left the old man amazed that the combination of all these delicate niceties was concentrated in one person, and that person his own son.

At last two of the balls lay close together, and the young man, playing very deftly, appeared to be able to keep them in that position as if he might go on scoring indefinitely. He went on in this way for some time, when suddenly the silence was broken by Prognor crying out:

"I don't call that billiards. It's baby play."

Instantly there was an uproar. Saunders grounded his cue on the floor and

"Your father had his eye on you all the time."

stood calmly amid the storm, his eyes fixed on the green cloth. There were shouts of, "You were not interrupted!" "That's for the umpire to decide," "Play your game, Saunders!" "Don't be bluffed!" The old man stood up with the rest, and his natural combativeness urged him to take part in the fray and call for fair play. The umpire rose and demanded order. When the tumult had subsided, he sat down. Some of the high fliers, however, cried: "Decision! Decision!"

"There is nothing to decide," said the umpire severely. "Go on with your play, Mr. Saunders."

Then young Saunders did a thing that took away the breath of his friends. He deliberately struck the balls with his cue ball and scattered them far and wide. A simultaneous sigh seemed to rise from the breasts of the True Blues.

"That is magnificent, but it is not war," said the man beside old Saunders. "He has no right to throw away a single chance when he is so far behind."

"Oh, he's not so far behind! Look at the score," put in a man on the right.

Saunders carefully nursed the balls up together once more, scored off them for awhile, and again he struck them far apart. This he did three times. He apparently seemed bent on showing how completely he had the table under control. Suddenly a great cheer broke out, and young Saunders rested as before without taking his eyes from the cloth.

"What does that mean?" cried the old man excitedly, with dry lips.

"Why, don't you see? He's tied the score. I imagine this is an almost unprecedented run. I believe he's got Prognor on toast, if you ask me."

Hammond came up with flushed face and grasped the old man by the arm with a vigor that made him wince.

"Did you ever see anything grander than that?" he said, under cover of the momentary applause. "I'm willing to lose my $10,000 now without a murmur. You see you are a mascot after all."

The old man was too much excited to speak, but he hoped the boy would take no more chances. Again came the click clack of the balls. The father was pleased to see that Dick played now with all the care and caution he had observed at first. The silence became intense, almost painful. Every man leaned forward and scarcely breathed.

All at once Prognor strode down to the billiard table and stretched his hand across it. A cheer shook the ceiling. The cup would remain on the black marble pedestal. Saunders had won. He took the outstretched hand of his defeated opponent, and the building rang again.

Banker Hammond pushed his way through the congratulating crowd and smote the winner cordially on the shoulder.

"That was a great run, Dick, my boy. The old man was your mascot. Your luck changed the moment he came in. Your father had his eye on you all the time."

"What!" cried Dick, with a jump.

"I'm very proud of you, my son," said his father when at last he reached him. "It takes skill and pluck and nerve to win a contest like that. I'm off now. I went to tell your mother about it."

"Wait a moment, father, and we'll walk home together," said Dick.

THE END.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the well-known Norwegian politician and writer, contemplates a visit to Denmark. Mr. Bjornson will recite his own translations of Victor Hugo, and his daughter, Madam Bergliot Ibsen, once the star of the Scandinavian colony in Paris, will sing. Their tour in Denmark will commence in Copenhagen, where the first lecture will be given in the latter part of October.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON Oct. 18 1897.

President McKinley has found time this week to make quite a batch of appointments, including a number which had been hung up by factional fights among republicans besides listening to a statement from both sides of the republican controversy in Virginia, and hearing what some New York republicans had to say in defence of their opposing the regular republican ticket.

If ever any member of the U. S. supreme court was entitled to retire with honor, Justice Stephen J. Field is. He has served longer than any other man ever did, and has for eleven years past been eligible to retirement by reason of his having passed the age limit, seventy years. While no official announcement has been made and none is looked for before the nomination is made, the impression is general among public men that Attorney General McKenna will succeed Justice Field.

If Lord Salisbury's skin isn't as tough as that of an elephant, Secretary Sherman's note concerning the change of mind on the part of the British government about taking part in the sealing conference will give him a bad hour. The note isn't quite as plain spoken as the one sent several months ago, accusing Salisbury of having acted in bad faith, but its meaning is quite as plain.

Representatives of the Civil Service League were heard by Attorney General McKenna today, on the legal status of deputy marshals and collectors under the civil service law and rules, their object being to convince the attorney general that he should not approve an opinion written by Assistant Attorney General Boyd, taking the ground that marshal and collectors have the right to dismiss deputies and fill their places without asking the civil service commission for an eligible list.

Attorney General Taylor, of Kentucky, now visiting Washington, thinks republican prospects in that state are bright. Of the present situations he said: "The democrats are split into two factions mutually embittered, and each bent on downing the other. The populists who voted for Bryan to a man last year have a ticket of their own, and do not propose to give the free silver democratic nominee a vote, claiming that in return for their allegiance to Bryan in '96 it is only fair for the democrats to support the populist candidate this year. Mr. Bryan, himself, who has been imported into Kentucky to aid his party, is making no inroads on the populist vote. My belief is that the republicans will carry the state. Bryanism will be beaten good and hard, but it will not put the gold democrats in a position to get control of the state. They can never win over the adherents of the Chicago platform for these men rather than return under the domination of Carlisle, Watterson, and Buckner will tumble over each other in a rush to populism."

The nature of the reply made by the new Spanish ministry to the suggestion of President McKinley that the war in Cuba be brought to a speedy close caused no surprise. It is just about what it was expected to be—a politic, diplomatic plea for this government to keep its hands off until the new ministry has had a chance to put its new policy in effect in Cuba, and the expression of the belief that peace will soon result. President McKinley may believe, as do many others, that the answer is nothing more substantial than an evasive attempt to gain time, but he will be compelled by the diplomatic usage of nations to accept the answer for what it purports to be, and to give the new ministry a reasonable amount of time to try its policy, before again pressing it on the subject of an immediate peace in Cuba. But President McKinley intends to keep himself fully informed as to what is done in trying to carry out the new Spanish policy. As one of the various ways of doing that he has directed Consul General Lee to return to Cuba not later than the 20th inst, and to closely observe the conduct of the new Spanish officers on the island. President McKinley doesn't wish to take any step that will look to the rest of the world like bullying Spain, but he is none the less fully determined that the interests of the U. S. demand peace in Cuba, and if Spain fails to bring it about, he will do it himself.

National Committeeman Dawes, of Illinois, was in Washington this week and had a talk with the president. Mr. Dawes has been studying the Ohio campaign, and says that while the campaign is somewhat quieter than some he has known, he hasn't a doubt of the success of the republicans on both the state and legislative tickets and the return of Chairman Hanna to the senate. His opinion is in line with all the advices received from Ohio by the president and other Ohio republicans in Washington.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, terpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

AN EYE FOR AN EYE.

[CONTINUED.]

ing one of his thin hands in both of hers, was Agnes Montgomery, looking wan and worn, too, but I thought there was something of quiet happiness mingled with the divine pity of her expression. I noted that she wore glasses, so that the defective eye was scarcely observable.

Omer smiled faintly as I approached him and held out his other hand. I uttered some words of sympathy for his misfortune and congratulated him upon his escape from a worse fate.

"You may well congratulate me," he said, "for I am the happiest man on

"But you do not know," added Agnes.

earth, I fully believe. The doctor tells me I shall lose the sight of one eye."

"But that, it seems to me"—I began dubiously.

"The very reason," he interrupted. "Yes, the loss of this eye is a reparation"—

"Oh, Henry!" the girl exclaimed in a pained voice.

"It is so, Agnes," he said, with a tender smile. "I feel that Providence has dealt not only justly, but kindly, with me. I have paid 'an eye for an eye,' and I am only too happy that the price has been accepted." Turning to me, he continued: "I am still very weak and must confine my explanation to a very few words, leaving you to guess the rest. It was at a game of tennis"—his features contracted as he uttered the word—"that, by an unlucky blow, clumsy brute that I was—I—I injured the eye of the woman I loved more than life. When I learned that the sight of it was gone forever, I became mad for a time, I think. I fled far and fast. I traveled I know not where, until at length I found a place in the desert where I meant to drag out the remainder of my miserable existence. You wondered why I would not take your well meant warning about the Apaches. Well, in my secret heart I welcomed the idea that a savage's lance might put a period to my wretchedness. When I learned from one of your fort messengers who stopped to water his horse at my place of the Apache outbreak and the coming of Colonel Montgomery and his family, I was filled with terror and delight—terror for their peril and delight at the hope that I might perhaps sacrifice myself in the effort for their rescue. I did not join your troop, because I knew your movements must necessarily be slower than mine. I counted upon warning the colonel's party and holding the Indians in check until you could come up. You know what happened."

"But you do not know," added Agnes, blushing, yet proudly, "that I loved him always; that I felt more sorrow for him than I did for myself, and that the bitterest hour of my life was when the report reached me that he was dead, as the happiest was"—she hid her face upon his pillow—"when I knew that he had not perished in my defense, but would live to be my own by a double tie."

"An eye for an eye," murmured the patient, with a fond smile.

Then I discreetly withdrew.

THE END.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

South or East; Which?

When a trip is contemplated it is always well to prepare in advance, in order to avoid little inconveniences which are often annoying. The two fast trains leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul daily via Wisconsin Central Lines for Milwaukee and Chicago make close connections with trains East and South. Being elegantly equipped with sleeping cars, parlor cars and day coaches, they are fully appreciated by the travelling public. Your nearest ticket agent will give you complete information and furnish you folder of the Wisconsin Central Lines.

JAS. C. POND,
General Passenger Agent,
[illegible] Milwaukee, Wis.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, PRESIDENT. WM. ANGLIM, VICE PRESIDENT. J. W. WHEELER, CASHIER.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

—OF—

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital $100,000.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Town and School Orders [illegible]ught. Money to Loan on Fa[illegible]

CHRISTIANSON & STRANDER,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

CHOICE FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchaser. Office o[illegible] Robert Street CROOKSTON, MINN

LEGAL BLANKS

A large Assortment always in stock at the

JOURNAL OFFICE.

Aug Gustafson,

Carriage, Sign and House Painter.

All Kinds of Transfer Designs in Connection.

Leave orders at Munn's Carriage Shop.

CROOKSTON, -- MINN.

RED RIVER VALLEY

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED

FARMS

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME

AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE

E. M. WALSH,

Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

GOOD FARMING LAND FOR SALE.

I will sell on easy terms the following described lands at prices set opposite each tract.

Description	Sec	Twp	Rge	per acre
Ne¼	20	148	44	$6.25
Sw¼	22	148	45	7.50
Sw¼	29	150	43	5.00
E½ Se¼ and E½ Ne¼	28	150	42	5.00
S½ Nw¼ and lot 4	4	151	43	5.00
Lot 1	5	151	43	5.00
Nw¼	15	152	44	6.00
E½ Se¼, Sw¼ Se¼ and Se¼ Sw½	34	152	43	5.00
W½ Nw¼ and W½ Sw¼	22	152	45	5.00
E½ Nw¼ and E½ Sw¼	22	152	45	5.00
Se¼	30	152	46	5.00
Sw¼	2	153	45	5.00
Ne¼	10	150	45	10.00
S½ Nw¼ and lots 3 and 4	4	153	48	7.00

For further particulars write to

E. G. HOLMES, Detroit, Minn.

SCANDIA-AMERICAN BANK,

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital $50,000. Surplus and undivided profit $30,000

Transacts a General Banking Business. Steamship Tickets bought and sold at lowest rates....

Special attention to Collections. County, Town and School Orders bought

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. HENDRICKSON, President. H. STEENERSON, Vice President
E. P. PIERCE, 2d Vice President. L. ELLINGTON, Cashier

DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

Knute Sandvig shipped a carload of cattle to the South St. Paul market on Tuesday.

The railroad company is putting in the cast-iron culvert at their Jefferson crossing. This will prove a big help for our drainage.

It is said Fertile can boast of having the largest lumber shed in the state.

Erik Reseland had a valuable young mare killed yesterday morning by being chased by dogs into a barbed wire fence.

Iver Krohn is busy this week fixing up the Nelson building for his new stock of goods. He expects to start business by Saturday of this week.

A hobo was jailed here Saturday night for breaking a seal on a box car loaded with wheat. The complaint was made by the conductor on the Red Lake Falls train but as no one appeared to prosecute him the poor fellow was allowed his freedom Monday. He was trying to steal a ride and claims the end door was not sealed.

Minister Write on Postal Savings Banks.

Some letters written by prominent preachers of Chicago on the subject of postal savings banks are worth quoting. The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones of All Souls' church says:

"I rejoice in the work being done in the interest of the postal savings bank law. I have been in the habit of saying that if it was given me to insure the enactment of just one law in the interest of the public good I would unhesitatingly call for one that would establish a system of postal savings banks. Nothing would so stimulate our people to habits of economy and encourage thrift. More than that, it would eventually work out the larger financial banking and currency problems of the government. Our present system of private savings banks has so betrayed the poor that they have well nigh lost courage. Every postmaster in the country, from the backwoods to the city, ought to be authorized to accept in trust any moneys offered him under a maximum sum named at any given time, and the whole credit of the nation ought to be the pledge of the faithful discharge of the trust. Certificates of deposits a minimum interest of 2 per cent per annum or more ought to be insured."

The Rev. J. M. Caldwell of Park Avenue Methodist church says:

"I believe heartily in the bill. The habit of saving is essential to the highest and wisest manhood. It prevents sympathy with anarchy, it lends to self denial, a religious virtue, and contributes more than any one thing to individual and national wealth and prosperity. It is a remarkable fact, that I have never heard or seen mentioned, but nevertheless true, that every prominent character mentioned in the bible, with commendation, save prophets, priests and apostles, was rich or enjoyed a large income—Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Moses (till surrendered, when he fled into the wilderness), David, Solomon, Daniel, Joseph of Arimathea, etc. Self-denial, self-control essential to saving, is also essential to the highest standard of manhood. Banks fail. Insurance companies also, for I have outlived seven in which my life had been insured. A safe and convenient mode of saving would be a great advantage to the entire nation and would promote prosperity, morality and piety."

The Rev. Joseph Rushton, secretary to Bishop McLaren, says:

"I am most heartily in favor of the creation of a postal savings bank. I had much to do with similar attempts in England, and found them of the very greatest benefit to the poor. I have seen long lines of men, women and children waiting their turn to deposit their pennies. I have also seen the results—improved homes, temperate lives and happy households. I should be very glad to do anything in my power to help in this noble work. I see the greatest need for it, in connection with our city missionary work among the poor. In my judgement the only absolute safety for small savings is to make the government the depository."

Belgian Savings Banks

In Belgium the savings institutions maintained by the government are not strictly postal savings banks, as they are managed and controlled by a board of trustees created for that purpose instead of being given over to the supervision of the postoffice department. The exact designation used in the law is "general bank of savings and superannuation." As early as 1850 the Belgian government made provision for annuities or old-age pensions. According to the law persons could intrust certain sums to the government under condition that they recieve annuities in their old age. When Great Britain established postal savings banks the Belgians imitated the example to the extent of establishing a savings bank under government control, to which the bank of superannuation or old-age pensions was then annexed.

In management the Belgian savings banks are quite similar to the mutual savings banks of New England, except that the former are under government and the latter under private control. Both are managed by trustees, who derive no profit from the operation of the banks. The general council or board of trustees is composed of a president and twenty-four members, appointed by the king for six-year terms, four members being appointed each year. From this number is selected a council of administration, consisting of the president and six members, who have more immediate superiority over the affairs of the bank. The director-general or manager is appointed and may be removed by the king. He receives a salary and gives bonds for the faithful performance of his duty. The administration of the bank has been successful and popular. For the year 1894 the number of depositors was 1,053,699 out of a population of 6,000,000.

The latitude for investment of funds deposited with the Belgian savings banks is wide, and is not confined to government securities as in Great Britain. At the discretion of the general council or board of trustees the funds may be invested in provincial and communal bonds, in mortgages on houses and landed property and in the bonds of Belgian companies. Under certain conditions, too, the bank may make loans on stocks. In other words, the range of investment open to the government savings banks in Belgium is about as wide as that permitted by statute to the only savings banks that are tolerated in New England and a few other eastern states.

The succesful experience of Belgium in investing savings funds in other than government securities is a standing refutation of the argument that a government savings bank in the United States could not be trusted to invest the funds even in state and municipal securities. If it be offered in objection that is a monarchy, the reply can be made that similar methods of investing savings funds intrusted to government savings banks are in succesful operation in several of the Australian colonies, which have democratic government. Chicago Record.

General Otto Moltke, chof of the military companies of the City of Copenhagen, is dead, aged 70 years. General Moltke was Denmark's foremost and most noted military man. P. Waldtlow, treasurer of the city of Odense is another well known Dane who has recently died.

Cyclonic Disturbances in Cuba.

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—There was a cyclonic disturbance over the Southern part of Cuba. The barometer fell considerably and the wind attained great velocity.

Two Good Things.

"77" for Grip and Colds; No. 10 for Dyspepsia, indigestion and weak stomach, 25 cents each; at all druggists.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

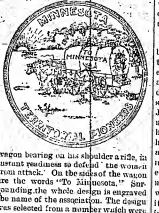
Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

MINNESOTA TERRITORIAL PIONEERS

PROGRESS OF THE NEWLY ORGANIZED ASSOCIATION

Which Is to Gather in Those Who Came Before the Admission of the North Star State—Purposes of the Organization.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 14.—The new association known as the "Minnesota Territorial Pioneers" is making rapid strides toward a permanent existence. A new design for the official seal and badges of the association has recently been adopted. The seal contains a typical picture of early pioneer life. In the center of a circle is represented an old time "prairie schooner" drawn by a pair of oxen. Around the vehicle seems to be limitless prairie, and in the distance can be seen a lone horseman. A sturdy pioneer walks by the side of the



wagon bearing on his shoulder a rifle, in instant readiness to defend the women from attack. On the sides of the wagon are the words "To Minnesota." Surrounding the whole design is engraved the name of the association. The design was selected from a number which were submitted as being the most symbolic of the society.

This design was selected from several as the one that best conveyed to all the character of the association and the necessary qualification for membership. The object and purposes of the association are best stated in the preamble to their articles of association, which is as follows:

Being a part of the advance guard of that grand army of civilization which carried the "star of empire" westward, and of whom it was then said:

> We hear the tread of pioneers,
> Of nations yet to be;
> The first low wash of waves, where soon
> Shall roll a human sea;

we deem it proper that the territorial pioneers of Minnesota—they who laid the foundation of our magnificent North Star state, and are bound together by the ties of brotherhood and sympathy, formed and cemented amid the dangers, trials and privations of frontier life—should, by means of a more perfect and fraternal organization, be brought more closely together, and to the end that the memories and friendships of those early days may be perpetuated, and to assist in the preservation of our history covering that period; and for the formation of a more perfect union and brotherhood, we do hereby so organize and adopt and subscribe to the following articles of association.

Any male citizen of the state, who was a resident prior to May 11, 1858, is entitled to membership after the usual formalities have been gone through with. Wives of members and women who were living in the state at that time are entitled to honorary membership. Each county is to be provided with an enterprising corresponding secretary. These secretaries are to report all deaths of members in the county, with biographical sketches of the persons.

Secretary O'Connor is now busily engaged in sending membership rolls to the several counties to enable the territorial pioneers residing in the county to become enrolled. Except in a few counties these rolls have been sent to the county auditor.

It is hoped that all territorial pioneers will without delay become members.

Since the election of officers several changes have taken place (by death and otherwise) and the official roster is now as follows: President, Colonel A. Allen, St. Paul; vice president, William Lee, Little Falls; secretary, Captain M. J. O'Connor, St. Paul; treasurer, John A. Stees, St. Paul; executive committee (in addition to president and secretary) J. L. Macdonald, St. Paul; Isaac Atwater and William Lochren, Minneapolis; E. S. Brown, Stillwater; R. O. Libby, Hastings; Judge Daniel Buck, Mankato; Judge L. W. Collins, St. Cloud and Adjutant General Herman Muehlberg, Carver.

"SOMETHING FOR SILVER."

Vigorous Protest Voiced by the London Chronicle.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Daily Chronicle, mentioning the rumor that the government "intends to do something for silver not involving the opening of the Indian mints, but involving a conference which the English delegates would attend with a free hand," asks editorially: "Are we to be plunged into an acute and dangerous controversy over the currency problem? Is this a time for the foremost financial center of Christendom to revert to the stage from which other states are seeking to rise? We protest against any such action merely to oblige the United States, who do nothing to oblige us."

Compulsory Insurance Against Sickness.

BERNE, Oct. 14.—The national council by a vote of 101 to 9 has adopted a bill making insurance against sickness compulsory in the case of all persons not having independent means.

Frozen on Mount Ararat.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 12.—During an ascent of Mount Ararat, Armenia, by members of the recent Geological congress, Dr. Stoeber, a professor of medicine, was frozen to death.

A Fault of Young Men.

"A grave fault with a goodly number of young men is a disposition to quarrel their surroundings, wheras the real fault is not there," writes Edward W. Bok, in "Problems of Young Men," in the October Ladies' Home Journal. "Young men do not seem clearly to realize that where they are they were intended to be, and for some mighty good purpose, too. The place where a young man finds himself is exactly where his Creator meant that he should be. Therefore you are capable of filling it. God makes no mistakes. But it is meant that we should grow of our own efforts; get strong through the conquering of difficulties. When a young man starts out to live a useful life, and starts out with a right determination, and adherence to honorable principles, and a faith in God, no power on earth can retard him long, seriously interrupt his career or affectively stop him. He is bound to win. Our failures are always due to ourselves, never to other people nor to our environments."

In McClure's Magazine for November the public is to have the first authoritative account of Edison's latest—and apparently greatest—achievement. It has long been understood that Edison was doing something wonderful up in the New Jersey Mountains, though just what no one quite knew. Having brought his enterprise to practical perfection, he is now willing to unveil the secret and in the November McClure's will appear a full account of the machinery he has devised and the great mills he has erected for digging up whole mountains; dumping them, as it were, into a hopper; grinding them into powder; picking out from the powder, by magnetic attraction, all the iron ore down to the smallest particle; and thereby working a gigantic revolution in the steel industry. The article is to be fully illustrated from special drawings and photographs.

Prize Fighter Cummings Dead.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.—Jack Cummings, one of the principals in the prize fight at the opening of the Trans Athletic club, died at 4:15 a.m. Walter Griffin, the opponent of Cummings, has been placed under arrest.

Bar Silver at 58 3-4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Commercial bar silver is quoted at 58¾ cents per ounce in the local market. Mexican dollars are at 41½ cents.

Three men stopped and robbed several farm hands near Breckinridge. A threshing crew in the vicinity quit work and chased the men to a hiding place, and after an exchange of shots took them and turned them over to a constable.

The contract for a ditch, whereby a large amount of wet country situated to the southwest shall be drained into Crystal lake, has been awarded. The ditch will be over 6,000 feet long and it is expected will raise the lake to the height of former years.

The anniversary of the death of the prominent temperance lecturer and divine, Rev. P. Wieselgren, was kept as a holiday by the temperance people of the City of Gothenburg the 10th inst.

News of the death of Sir George Osborne Morgan has been published by the Gottenburg dailies. Sir Morgan was born in this city in 1826, and was the son of Rev. M. Morgan, who at that time had charge of the English Episcopal church of this city. He subsequently removed to London where he became a member of parliament and a few years before his death was honored with the title of baron.

Fifty Years Ago.

This is the way it was bound to look
When grandfather had his "picter took."
These were the shadows cast before
The coming of Conjurer Daguerre
And his art; like a girl in a pinafore
Some day to bloom to a goddess fair.
Men certainly were not as black, we know
As they pictured them, 50 years ago.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

began to make new men, just as the new pictures of men began to be made. Thousands of people fronted the camera with skins made clean from blotch and blemish, because they had purified the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is as powerful now as then. Its record proves it. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record:

50 Years of Cures.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

The First Thanksgiving Dinner.

The first Thanksgiving dinner was celebrated in this country two hundred and seventy-six years ago, at Plymouth, Massachusetts. The whole American army was present—it numbered twenty men. Miles Standish, the backward lover of Priscilla, sat at the least, while Priscilla served at the tables. The story will appear in November issue of the Ladies' Home Journal. Here Indians and whites sat down together by the tables set in the woods, and enjoyed the roast turkey, beechnuts, clam chowder, fish, salad, cakes, and other delicacies provided. It was at this historic dinner that the first oysters were served. The illustrations of the article show portraits of the Pilgrim fathers.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portions of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflamation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENNY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Of the famous minstrel company that appears tomorrow evening at the Opera house, the Wichita (Kansas) daily Eagle says: Beach and Bowers Minstrels gave two meritorious performances at the Crawford Grand yesterday. The matinee was well attended, and last night the company was greeted by a big house. This is the twelfth consecutive season of Beach & Bowers, and they have maintained a reputation of putting on a good minstrel show and are up to date. A change of program is announced for each appearance here. The company gives a very creditable performance. New songs and new gags, were rendered, and the bones specialties of Bobby Beach and Otis Bowers are the features of the first part. The musical team and the acrobatic work are as good as most anything of the kind that has appeared in Wichita. The company has been doing a big business in this state and has played to standing room in all of the larger Kansas towns. There will be a matinee at 2:30 today and a performance tonight.

Joseph Laframbolse offers, by public auction, on Thursday, Oct. 28, 1897, at his farm, section 24, Gentilly his entire stock, also his farm implements and household furniture, etc. Terms: $10 and under cash; over $10, twelve months credit on good security. Sale at 11 a. m. [26-28]

PERSONAL PROPERTY VALUATIONS

State Board of Equalizations Makes Many Changes in Figures of Assessors.

ST. PAUL, Oct. .—From the office of the state auditor, has gone out to the county auditors of the state a table showing the changes ordered by the state board of equalization in the valuations of personal property as returned by the respective boards.

In item 14, franchises and royalties, the board ordered an increase of 10 per cent in Hennepin and 15 per cent in Ramsey. This leaves Minneapolis with a total valuation of $328,000 on this item, as compared with $303,000 last year; and gives Ramsey $531,000 as the value of its franchises, as compared with $500,600 last year. In St. Louis county the franchises are left at $378,650, as compared with $227,680 in 1896.

In item 16, goods and merchandise, there is an increase of 15 per cent for both Minneapolis and St. Paul. This makes the valuation for Minneapolis $5,889,000 as compared with $3,990,188 in 1896, and for St. Paul $1,744,000, as compared with $1,564,000 last year—making a material increase in the assessment and taxation of the twin cities on stocks of merchandise. St. Louis county is assessed on $1,352,000 as compared with $991,030 last year.

In item 24, assessment of bank stock, there is a decrease of the county board's valuations amounting to 6 per cent in both Hennepin and Ramsey. Minneapolis is assessed at $3,703,000 and St. Paul at $2,864,000, which is a material decrease as compared with the 1896 valuation, the latter being $4,563,000 for Minneapolis and $3,747,000 for St. Paul. There is a general reduction in the assessed valuation of bank stock throughout the state, ranging from 5 to 50 per cent. This is in part due to the decrease in the number of banks through bank failures and suspensions, and in part to the activity of the bankers in purchasing reduced valuation.

St. Paul gets a sharp reminder in the shape of an increase of 33 per cent in the four items embracing credits, moneys, bonds and stocks.

Minneapolis is made conspicuous by an order to raise 33 per cent the valuation on item 25, shares of capital stock companies not in the state.

The general increase in the assessment of stock of saloons is from 10 to 500 per cent, and of 10 to 100 per cent in the contents of elevators.

MAY DIVIDE ALASKA.

Proposed to Form a New Territory Out of the Northwestern Portion

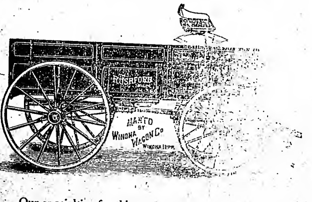
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—Special correspondence of The Call from Alaska conveys the news that it is proposed to establish a new territory, to be known as Lincoln, out of the northwestern portion of Alaska. Its boundaries have not yet been fully decided upon, but it will include the Yukon river country and extend north to the Arctic ocean. The new town of Weare, situated on the Yukon river about half way between Dawson City and St. Michaels, has been chosen for the capitol of the proposed territory. It is understood that Eli Gage, son of the secretary of the treasury, is a prominent candidate for governor, in case a territorial organization is effected.

Liberal Policy in Cuba.

MADRID, Oct. 14.—The newspapers allege that Senor Moret, the minister of the colonies, has decided to offer the chief political and administrative posts in Cuba to Cubans

Let the Work Be Thorough.

Road improvement in this country means road construction. We have to begin at the beginning, put in a proper foundation and lay down an enduring surfacing, under the direction of a skilled road engineer. Anything short of this gives us, after a little while, something like an old, neglected turnpike that is actually worse than a dirt road in its natural condition. It is better to concentrate resources in a small area, giving each section of the state its share in its due turn, and do thorough work while we are about it.—St. Paul Globe



Our specialties for this season of the year are the

Rushford Wagon and The New Deere Gang.

Each one has special merit and is the best of its kind. When you are getting ready to buy a wagon or plow, come and see us and we can suit you we are certain.

"Merits Always Wins."

Larsen & Carpenter,
Crookston, Minnesota

Polk County Journal.

Historical Society MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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ENGLAND DECLINES

REPLIES TO PROPOSALS OF THE BIMETALLIC COMMISSION.

Not Able to Open the Indian Mints at Present and Does Not See the Desirability of an International Monetary Conference—Ready to Consider Other Suggestions.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Lord Salisbury has sent to Ambassador Hay the reply of the British government to the proposals of the American bimetallic special commission headed by Senator Wolcott. It is a diplomatically worded note.

His lordship says that the government of Great Britain is not able to reopen the India mints at present. He regrets the inability to accede to the proposals of the American commissioners, Great Britain having as great an interest as the United States and France in securing a stable par exchange for gold and silver and an enlarged use of silver. In these circumstances, continues Lord Salisbury, the British government does not see the desirability of an international monetary conference, but will be pleased to

Consider Any Other Practical Suggestions

from the United States. Lord Salisbury encloses with the note a copy of the statement of Sir J. Westland, head of the financial department of India, which was under discussion at the meeting of the cabinet council last Saturday and which takes strong grounds against the reopening of the Indian mints.

Senator Wolcott is not in London at present. Ambassador Andrew White came from Berlin last Saturday. He has avoided publicity, but has had several conferences with Senator Wolcott. In the course of an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press, Mr. White said that Germany's action as to bimetallism will depend upon England.

THE OFFICIAL VERSION.

Work of the Wolcott Commission Published in England.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The correspondence in regard to the bimetallic proposals of the United States monetary commission, and the account of the negotiations between the interested parties have been made public. The concessions asked of England and refused by Salisbury are as follows:

First—The opening of the Indian mints and the repeal of the order making the sovereign legal tender in India;

Second—Placing one-fifth of the bullion in the issue department of the Bank of England in silver.

Third—Raising the legal tender limit of silver to say £10 and issuing 20-shilling notes based on silver, which shall be legal tender, and the retirement, in gradation or otherwise, of the 10-shilling gold pieces and the substitution of paper based on silver.

Fourth—An agreement to coin annually so much silver, the amount to be left open.

Fifth—The opening of the English mints to the coinage of rupees and the coinage of British dollars, which shall be full legal tender in the Straits Settlements and other silver standard countries, and tender in the United Kingdom to the limit of silver legal tender.

Sixth—Colonial action and the coinage of silver in Egypt.

Seventh—Something having the general scope of the Huskisson plan.

ONE OF WEYLER'S METHODS.

Of Twenty-five Hundred Reconcentrados at Chascapaba but Five Are Alive.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—A dispatch to The Herald from Havana says: A local newspaper publishes and vouches for the following:

At Chascapaba, in the district of San Julian, belonging to the municipality of Melena del Sur, there were concentrated 2,500 persons. These reconcentrados were the only inhabitants of the place. Now there are only five survivors; the rest died of hunger and fever. In Havana city it is no unusual sight to see ten or a dozen dead in one place early in the morning. The authorities employ regular roundsmen to remove bodies from the parks.

Old W. C. T. U. Officers Re-Elected.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 25.—At the meeting of the executive board of World's W. C. T. U., the officers were all re-elected as follows: President, Miss Frances E. Willard, Evanston, Ills.; vice president at large, Lady Henry Somerset, Ledbury, England; secretary, Miss Agnes Slack, Ripley, England; assistant secretary, Miss Anna Gordon, Evanston, Ills.; treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson, Danville, Quebec.

Condition of Kansas Banks.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 26.—Three hundred and seventy-four out of the three hundred and eighty-two private and state banks of Kansas have made their report to Bank Commissioner John W. Breidenthal and they have verified his prophecy that the increase in deposits would amount to $7,000,000. This is an increase over last year of 45 per cent.

Report of Lifesaving Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—General Superintendent Kimball of the lifesaving service reports that the number of disasters within the scope of the service during the year was 690, being considerably greater than for any preceding year. The number of vessels totally lost, however, was only 53, against 67 in 1896 and 75 in 1895.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

Anna Smith, a convict in the Stillwater prison, suicided with sulphur taken from matches.

O. P. Caylor, the celebrated baseball writer of the New York Herald, died at Winona of consumption.

The granite for the $80,000 soldiers' Home at Danville, Ills., will come from the Rockville quarry near St. Cloud.

The inhabitants of the town of Industrial, 20 miles northwest of Duluth, are asking aid. They lost their crops by flood.

The first number of the New Paynesville Tribune is scheduled to appear Nov. 2. Messrs. Carlisle and Abbott will publish it.

Governor Clough has accepted the resignation of Judge Robert D. Russell of Minneapolis, and appointed John F. McGee as his successor.

John Lempke was shot by a highwayman at Minneapolis and died several hours later. Before dying he recognized John Mashik as his assailant.

George Young, a farmer residing near Blue Earth City, shot his wife and two little boys and then committed suicide. Business troubles were the cause.

Gus Johnson, aged 45 years, living near Elysian, after a protracted debauch, took carbolic acid and died. He leaves a wife and three small children.

The J. Neile Lumber company at Sauk Rapids closed down its mill Saturday night for the season, having sawed about 12,000,000 feet of lumber, also many thousands of lath and shingles.

An aged couple were granted a divorce at Winona. The applicant, Curtis Carey, is 76 years of age, and his wife, Marian Carey, is 70. He secured the divorce from her on the ground of desertion.

At Perham, William Ingleman, 18 years old, while hunting became interested in a fight between his dogs. One dog was thrown against the gun on which he was leaning, discharging it, killing him.

The largest force ever at work in the Great Northern car shops at St. Cloud is now employed, nearly 400 men being on the payroll. The pay checks for last month for a considerably less number amounted to $25,000.

The large barn on the farm of A. K. Hall near Little Falls was destroyed by fire, together with a large amount of stored grain, including 8,000 bushels of oats, 1,000 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of wheat and 50 tons of hay.

The Minnesota Sandstone company is securing enough work to keep up the average of 125 men that have been employed in the quarry the past six months. Operations on the capitol work will probably not begin before January.

The state experiment station reports sugar beets sent for analysis from Winona county to contain 14.9 per cent sugar, and to have a purity of 84.6 per cent. This is an excellent showing, the sucrose average in Germany being only 12 per cent.

Dispatches from Phoenix, A. T., tell of the continued improvement of Judge H. C. Truesdale of Minneapolis, whose life was despaired of one week ago. It is now believed that he will recover, though he has still much to gain to be beyond danger.

A German farmer near Dexter claims that he was swindled by some lightning rod peddlers into signing a note for $150. When they came to put up the rods the German's wife drew a gun on them, obtained the note and chased them from the place.

At the close of the lumber sawing season in 1895 there was 240,000,000 feet of unsold lumber on the docks at Duluth; last fall, at the same period, there was 140,000,000 feet that had not been sold. This fall, after an average season's cut, there will be less than 75,000,000 feet on hand that has not been disposed of, and the amount may be even less.

The Indians of the Minnesota reservations are reported to be talking of sending a delegation to Washington to protest against the operation of the dead and down timber law. Already it has become to be understood that some of the men that are preparing to harvest the dead and down timber on some of the reservations have given it out that it will not pay to stop at the class of timber prescribed by law.

Remonstrances have been sent to the interior department by county officials and settlers of the Mille Lacs lake region protesting against the allotment of the unoccupied lands on the reservation. Nine-tenths of the valuable land, it is stated, has been patented, one-half of the remainder has been entered and most of the rest is occupied by settlers who are only waiting for the government to make a decision before commencing proceedings of homesteading.

A large barn belonging to Sivert Berg, living four miles southwest of the town of Hanley Falls, was destroyed by fire recently. While workmen were engaged in clearing away the debris the remains of four human beings were found, but so badly burned that they fell to pieces as soon as disturbed. The victims are supposed to be tramps who had been sleeping in the hayloft. The fire was undoubtedly caused by the carelessness of the victims.

UNABLE TO AGREE

JURY IN THE FAMOUS LUETGERT CASE FINALLY DISCHARGED.

Were Out Sixty-nine Hours and Had Been Deadlocked For Thirty-eight—Stood Nine For Conviction and the Death Penalty and Three For Acquittal.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—"We are unable to agree upon a verdict," was the report made to Judge Tuthill by the jury in the case of Adolph L. Luetgert, the sausage manufacturer charged with murdering his wife and boiling her body in a vat. The jury, which had considered the case for 66 hours, was

ADOLPH LUETGERT.

then discharged. They stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal and had been deadlocked for 38 hours.

An effort will be made to secure bail for Luetgert pending another trial.

Imperturbable as ever, evincing no joy at the words, the wonderful nerve of the defendant was with him to the end. He stood up and with only a good natured smile in his swarthy face, shook hands with his son Arnold, his counsel and business partner, William Charles. In less than five minutes he was led back to jail, the jury was dismissed and the great trial was over.

The 12 men were divided as follows: For conviction and the death penalty, Heickhold, Boyd, Bibby, Mahoney, Behmiler, Hosmer, Shaw, Fransen and Fowler. For acquittal, Harley, Holabird and Barber.

LEUTGERT MAKES AFFIDAVIT.

Sausagemaker Solemnly Swears He Did Not Kill His Wife.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Adolph L. Luetgert, under oath, has made the following statement for the press. It explicitly declares his innocence and is as follows:

"To the Public—The result of my trial is a victory for me because of the disagreement of the jury, but I am very much disappointed and very much surprised that the jury did not bring in a verdict of not guilty. I did not kill my wife and don't know where she is, but I am sure that it is only a question of time until she comes home. I did not go upon the witness stand because my lawyer, Judge Vincent, was bitterly opposed to my doing so, and because he advised me it was not necessary. I am grateful for the tremendous change in public sentiment in my favor, and time will demonstrate that I am not only an innocent but a very grievously wronged man."

FAMILY WIPED OUT.

Minnesota Farmer Kills His Wife, His Children and Himself.

BLUE EARTH CITY, Minn., Oct. 21.—The greatest tragedy in the history of Faribault county occurred shortly after 7 a. m., at the farm of George Young, about two miles southeast of this village. Despondent over unsuccessful business ventures and smarting under some recent domestic troubles, Young seized a revolver and shot his wife, the ball passing through her temple and producing instant death. Running into a bedroom where his two baby boys, 2 and 4 years of age, were peacefully sleeping, he placed the weapon to the head of the first one and then the other and killed them both, neither moving after being shot. Young then went into his sitting room, sat down in a chair and fired a bullet into his own brain, dying immediately. The whole awful affair had been deliberately planned. Young was 35 years of age and his wife 30. They appeared to be in prosperous circumstances and seemed to live happily together.

STEENERSON RATE CASE.

New Trial Ordered by the Minnesota Supreme Court.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 21.—The supreme court has reversed the decision of the late Judge Kerr in the Steenerson rate case, which has been fought through the courts for the past four years. A new trial is ordered.

The decision was handed down by Justice Canty, and Justices Collins and Mitchell filed separate opinions concurring in the one filed by Justice Canty. The five judges were all agreed on the decision.

Defrauded the Poolrooms.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—Wire tapping somewhere between Latonia track and Louisville caused Melvolio, in the fourth race, and Takanassee, in the fifth, to be falsely reported winners. The Turf Exchange and Newmarket at Louisville were both hit hard, the former losing $2,700 and the latter $2,000.

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Government Railroads of Sweden Netted 4,300,000 Crowns Profit the Past Summer—Norway Contributed 275,000 Crowns to King Oscar's Jubilee Fund. Christiania's Death Rate for '96 Shows an Increase.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

The royal moose hunt at Hunneberg was a failure. The German prince, however, felled a roe.

Count G. F. Snoilsky, governor of Gotteborg and Bohuslan counties, is dead, aged 64 years.

Dr. O. Nordenskjold has been chosen honorary member of the Academy of Sciences at Santiago.

Bishop A. J. F. Bitter has been appointed "kommondor" of the religious branch of the Order of the North Star.

Rumor has it that the anonymous donator of 50,000 crowns to King Oscar's jubilee fund, is Hugo Gerlach of Varberg.

The pope's jubilee gift to King Oscar is an elegant album containing reproductions of Penturicchio's famous frescoes.

King Oscar received 400 congratulatory telegrams on his jubilee day. They came from almost every corner of the globe.

Mrs. Karl Olsen, who recently passed away in Ljuedahl, has in her will subscribed 10,000 crowns to the Ljuedahl commune.

Sir Charles Dilke, the well known English politician, has recently, in company with his wife, arrived in Stockholm.

The Salvation Army will celebrate its 15th anniversary in Sweden Dec. 28. The first army was organized in Sweden Dec. 28, 1882.

Dr. P. J. Sward, president of the Augustana synod of America, spoke to his majesty King Oscar jubilee day in behalf of that organization.

The Swedish Medical association offers prizes for the most suggestive and timely paper on tuberculosis. The prizes are 1,500 and 1,000 crowns.

A. G. Swenson, a gardener from one of the suburbs of this city, has been engaged as gardener-in-chief of the multimagnate Rothschilds of Paris.

Lieutenant J. T. Hjerten, who so suddenly disappeared from the Skarsberge regiment, is, it is learned, at present in the service of the Congo state army.

Professor N. M. Sjostrand of Lund university recently passed away in the city hospital, where he was being treated for cancer. The deceased was born in 1858, and leaves a wife and infant son.

The jubilee crowns command at present in Stockholm a price of 15 crowns a piece, and are already so scarce that it is conjectured that fabulous prices will be paid for the same in the near future.

Major Novas, a plantation owner of Brazil has, through the proprietor of Hotel Globe, Pontus Eklof of this city, presented King Oscar with several sacks of choice coffee from his plantations near Rio Janeiro.

A poor student on Stora Ny street rented a window in his room which the royal cortege was to pass jubilee day to an American lady for 2,000 crowns. The student had never before had so much money in such a short time.

In Germany 100,000 marks have been subscribed in behalf of King Oscar's jubilee. The money will be used for making a park at Schedenstein, near Lutzen, where the Swedish hero, King Gustavus Adolphus, fell in battle Dec. 7, 1632.

Hjalmar Ekstrom, an employe of the Rumlosa railroad in Helsingberg, was suddenly killed by being squeezed between two moving freight cars. The deceased leaves a wife and four small children entirely dependent on him for their support.

Lieutenant K. Swenson of the Dala regiment, who for three years past has been in the service of the Congo Free State army in South Africa, recently returned to that country after enjoying the summer in the city with relatives and friends.

During the present summer the Swedish railroad directors have handed over to the government the following sums: For the month of June 800,000 crowns, for July 900,000 crowns, for August 1,200,000 crowns, and for September 1,400,000 crowns, or in all 4,300,000. The above figures reflect very favorably on the recent exposition to which is due the immense revenue in behalf of the government railways.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the South African explorer, was recently the honored recipient of the Danish Geographical society's gold medal. Dr. Hedin lectured in this city Oct. 15 under the auspices of the anthropological and geographical societies of the capital. The lecture was an intensely interesting account of the explorer's journeys and expeditions into the heart of Asia and was illustrated by means of stereoptican views. These views, taken by Dr. Sv. Hedin himself, were shown by the stereoptican, Sven Scholander.

Gothenburg.

Jubilee week was celebrated with nearly as much ceremony and enthusiasm as in Stockholm. The entire city was in festive attire, the streets were crowded from morning till night.

The king's jubilee was duly observed in Hjo Sept. 18. The entire city was illuminated. In the evening a Te Deum was held in the church after which a sumptuous feast was served the poor of the city.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

Justice Steen has been elected storthing representative of the Hamar district.

Chief Justice P. Nielsen has resigned. His successor has not yet been appointed.

The largest bakery in Norway is the Christiansand bakery, which has 65 employes.

The Wilson line steamer Angelo, which has for a number of years plied between Christiania and Hull, has sunk in Humber river.

Gustaf C. Hansen, the well known contractor and shipbuilder, has donated 100,000 crowns for the founding of a sailors home in Tonsberg.

Dr. Hjalmar Heiberg, dean of the medical department of the University of Christiania, died after a long and serious illness, aged 60 years.

Beautiful specimens of marble have been found in the vicinity of Leka. The find is said to be a valuable one and will be a veritable marble Klondike.

Dr. Otto Sverdrup, the explorer, has secured over 100 dogs from Greenland which he contemplates will be of great use to him in his coming expedition in Northern Greenland.

A statue of Ole Bull is at present being modeled at Copenhagen by the well known Norwegian sculptor Sinding. It will be placed in the Thorwaldsen museum of Copenhagen.

An English-Norwegian syndicate will operate the Eidsvold gold mines in the near future with a capital of £50,000. The mines are said to be full of the yellow metal, but are exceedingly hard to operate.

The so called "furnish factory strike" is still in progress. This strike, which was precipitated Sept. 20, will soon eclipse the recent shoemakers' strike, which was the longest one on record in this city.

Rev. Jens Krogh of Hamar is dead. The deceased has been for some time a sufferer from asthma, which eventually overpowered him. Rev. Jens Krogh was 65 years old and one of the foremost clergymen and educators in Hamar.

The Norwegian Railroad association held their annual convention in Drammen Oct. 1-5. There were present 79 delegates, representing 19 unions. Engineer P. Hansen was chosen president for the ensuing year. The present capital of the association is 4,568.03 crowns.

The death rate of the City of Christiania was very much larger in 1896 than during 1895. It was larger in comparison than that of Stockholm, Copenhagen, Paris, Berlin and Rome. In London the death rate was comparatively the same—18.6 per cent per thousand of population.

Two hundred and seventy-five thousand crowns were subscribed for King Oscar's jubilee fund. Of this sum 144,000 crowns were subscribed in Christiania. This sum is comparatively much smaller than that gathered in the city of Stockholm alone, which amounted to 810,000 crowns, 100,000 of which was subscribed by Stockholm's Enskilda bank.

Trondhjem.

Nearly 3,000 children are in attendance at the folkeskolen of Trondhjem.

The Preus hotel of Christiansand was recently consumed by fire. The hotel was insured for 50,000 crowns.

Moose hunting has been in progress since Sept. 1. Many of these noble animals have fallen prey to the hunters' bullets.

Otto Mogstad, one of the members of the Nansen expedition, has purchased two dogs that accompanied the expedition. They were the property of Dr. Nansen. Mogstad contemplates using the experienced canines while bear hunting.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

Miss Marie Placide, the well known nurse and preceptress, is dead.

Jorgenson, the antiquarian, who was taken ill Aug. 1, is convalescent.

The season at Tivoli closed with a great open air concert and theatrical performance.

A tobacco factory will be erected at Aalberg at the cost of 20,000 crowns in the very near future.

The Kallehave railroad, which was inspected by the royal commissioner, Tobiesen, was opened for general traffic Oct. 8.

Captain Gad and wife recently celebrated their silver wedding. Captain Gad is commander of the king's pleasure yacht.

Hotel Gammel Avlsgaard, this city, has been sold to Simon Olsson for 100,000 crowns. The hotel is one of the oldest in the city.

OVER A SCORE DEAD

FEARFUL WRECK ON THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Train Thrown From the Track and Into the Hudson River Near Garrisons Station, N. Y.—Engine and Two Forward Cars Submerged in Fifty Feet of Water.

GARRISON, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The loss of life by the wrecking of the Buffalo and New York special on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad is still indefinite. A score of bodies have been recovered, but as the wrecked coaches were 50 feet under water, it is possible some of the bodies have floated down stream.

The engine and first two coaches of the train were thrown into the Hudson, the other coaches and their occupants being saved by the breaking of connections. The retaining wall along the river had been undermined by high water in the river and the track caved under the weight of the train. The train consisted of an engine, a combination baggage and express car, a smoker, two ordinary coaches and six sleepers. Engineer Foyle and Fireman Tompkins went down with the engine. All the sleeping car passengers escaped.

A revised list of the dead is as follows:

Thomas Reilly, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. G. Myers, Passaic, N. J.; E. A. Green, Chicago; Guiseppe Paduano, New York; W. S. Becker, New York; Samuel Williams, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. G. McKay, private secretary to General Superintendent Van Etten; John Foyle, engineer, East Albany; two unidentified women; Wong Gim, Hop Sing, and six other Chinamen not identified.

Over a Hundred People on Board.

The wrecked train was known as the State Express. It left Buffalo at 7 o'clock at night and was due in New York at 7 o'clock in the morning. The train was hauled by engine No. 872, and consisted of one American express car, one composite baggage and smoking car, one day coach and six sleepers. Poughkeepsie was the last stopping place of the train before the disaster at 5:10 a. m.

At this time there were in the smoker in addition to the baggageman, Herman Acker of Peekskill, who was in his compartment, eight Chinamen en route from the Canadian border to New York, and a middle aged man supposed to be Thomas Reilly of St. Louis. All of these excepting the baggage master perished. The day coach contained 18 or 20 passengers, many of whom were women and children. How many of these escaped is not known, but at least 12 were drowned or killed in this car. Behind this coach were the six sleepers, with about 65 passengers. The total cargo consisted of something over 100 people.

THOUSANDS WERE KILLED.

One of the Philippine Islands Devastated by a Cyclone.

MADRID, Oct. 23.—A dispatch received here from Leyte, one of the Philippine islands, says that place has been almost devastated by a cyclone, that many persons have been killed and that the damage to property is incalculable. The cyclone, it is further stated, destroyed the towns of Tagloban and Hernani, on the island of Leyte, as well as several villages. It is estimated that 400 persons lost their lives through the disaster.

Later advices from Manila say the cyclone occurred on Oct. 12 and they add that Corigarn and Burgo, on the east coast of Leyte, have been wiped out and that an immense wave swept inland, engulfing villages. Several thousand natives perished at Tagloban. The cyclone swept the island of Samar. The full extent of the catastrophe is not yet known.

DOING GREAT DAMAGE.

High Tides and Higher Winds Prevailing Along the Atlantic Coast.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—High tides and higher winds that drove the sea inland have caused an immense amount of damage along the New Jersey and Long Island coast during the past 24 hours. Many buildings, erected on the sand at the summer resorts, were knocked to pieces and carried out to sea, and coast line railroads have suffered much loss and delay by reason of the storm. The highest tides in years, supplemented by wind, which blew at the rate of 35 to 70 miles an hour, prevailed. From down the Long Island coast the heaviest damage is reported.

Half of Them Killed.

BRADFORD, Ark., Oct. 26.—Stephen Scroggins, a young man who lived four miles in the interior, has been killed with three other men near Weiner, Ark., by a boiler explosion. A strange feature of the explosion was that eight men were working in the mill, four with families and four single. The four unmarried men were killed.

Seized Alaska-Bound Whisky.

PORTLAND, Or., Oct. 25.—Collector of Customs Black has seized a quantity of beer and whisky which has been placed on the dock for shipment to Alaska by the steamer Elder. Fifty cases marked contained two 5-gallon kegs of whisky.

General Blanco Sails for Cuba.

MADRID, Oct. 20.—A dispatch from Corunna says that Marshal Blanco, the newly appointed governor general of Cuba sailed for Havana during the day.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON Oct. 25 1897.

Secretary Gage has not yet even started to put his annual report on paper, although the subject has probably not been out of his mind many hours at a time since he became secretary of the treasury; therefore the enterprising newspaper men who have, by making use of an old interview with Mr. Gage just before he came to Washington and a little guessing, attempted to give the public in advance the financial recommendations that the secretary will make in his annual report are a little premature, not to use a harsher term. Especial care will be taken by Secretary Gage to prevent his financial recommendations becoming public until his annual report has been made.

Secretary Sherman put a stop to a lot of nonsensical stories when he announced his intention of going to Ohio for the purpose of casting his vote for the republican state and legislative tickets, in the success of both of which he is deeply interested.

Assistant Secretary Howell, of the treasury department, who has direct charge of the Custom Houses of the country, has just returned from a visit of inspection to Detroit and Chicago. He says he found business booming, and added: "The total value of the exports of provisions, including cattle and hogs, from the northern border districts during the month of September were $1,581,243, against $973,968 in September 1896, and in addition there was a large increase in the exports of domestic manufactures over that of September last year." That.s what protection is doing for the United State.

If the charges which have been filed with the post office department against Postmaster Mowry, at Charleston, S. C., are true, he has been making public office a private snap sure enough. He has held the office for about eleven years, having been originally appointed during the first Cleveland administration and left in office during the Harrison administration because of the failure of the republicans of the city and Postmaster General Wanamaker to agree upon his successor. He received his third commission during the last Cleveland administration, and it has about a year to run before it expires, but if the investigation now being made substantiates the charges made against him, he will probably be sumarily dismissed. One of those charges is that ever since he has been postmaster he has had in force a set of rules for the trifling infraction of which fines have been imposed upon the employes of the office and that these fines, which aggregate a large sum, have been pocketed by Mr. Mowry.

Hon. Eugene Hagan, who was chairman of the sound money democratic state committee of Kansas last year, and who is now visiting Washington, paints this beautiful word picture of things in his state: "Our people are better off than they have been in fifteen years. The banks have a plethora of money and the farmers are no longer worrying over the mortgage question. They have been lifting their mortgages with a rapidity unparalled. To use a slang phrase, Kansas is on easy street. People have absolutely nothing to say about the issues over which they were wrought up so fiercely in 1896. I think that the alliance between the populists and silver democrats will not be of long duration. Sooner or later it will break in peices as a result of friction over the division of the offices. The conservatism of the present populist state government shows that the days of wild-eyed radicalism in Kansas politics have passed away forever."

Mr. William P. Smyth, U.S. Consul at Hull, England, has made an official report to the department of state that ought to be read by every opponent of a protective tariff in this country. This report says in part: "The fall of 1897 recalls the fall of 1890, when the McKinley bill put its first crimp in English competition. I remember the staggering blow it received when the bill had a chance to reach out with a full swing, and what a loud and terrific shout went up from all parts of the kingdom for retaliation. But if the McKinley bill floored English industries, in 1890, and held them in subjection for three years, while our manufacturing interests at home were permitted to enjoy a brief period of prosperity, the Wilson bill brought them to their feet in a hurry again. Its enactment was a boon and a blessing to English labor. The bill might have been appropriately styled "An act for the revival of British trade." It lit up the fire under many a boiler in Yorkshire and set in motion many thousand looms that had lain locked in disuse for years. It made the U. S. the dumping ground for foreign products, and tended to impoverish American labor by lessening the demand that sustained it, and diminishing the opportunities, that advance it. These statements are incontrovertible. A comparison of the exports for the two periods will prove this."

Let Brides Promise to "Obey."

"If a girl shrinks from the word 'obey,' or hesitates to speak it at the altor, it will be better that she shall never approach the hour of her marriage," writes Edward W. Bok in the October Ladies' Home Journal, in reply to inquiries from two girls if they should insist upon the word "obey" being omitted from their marriage ceremony. "Either she is doubtful of her own love or distrusts the heart of her lover. And in either case her marriage will be a sin in the eyes of God. Where marriage is a union of true love—and marriage should be naught but that—the question of 'obey' is not thought of. It does not enter the mind of the girl. One thought alone is uppermost and supreme, the union of two loving hearts, each filled with the thought of the other—both to be united in one complete whole. That is marriage, and that alone. Let non-essentials enter it, and the holiest state into which man and woman can enter this side of Heaven becomes a wrong, an irreparable sin.

"Shall these two girls, then, and all other girls with their faces turned toward the altar of marriage during these weeks to come, say, 'obey'? Yes a thousand times yes. And as they say it to the men of their hearts so will the men, in turn, promise to love them as wives, 'even as Christ loved the Church' which unites them, and gave Himself for it.' No woman has ever found it difficult to obey the husband who loves her as only a true man can love one woman in a universe. She does not find the little word coming up in her married life to make her regret its utterance. On the contrary, she never thinks of it, except to be thankful that she did not shrink from it. The state of matrimony is not a state of demand on the part of the husband, nor of obedience on the part of the wife. It is a perfect state that lifts two people higher: a state where love is masterful and supreme."

Hawaii and Postal Banks.

If the United States annexes the Hawaiian islands it will add to its posessions a country that in one respect at least is more civilized than itself. Hawaii has in succesful operation a postal savings bank system. There is on deposit with the postal bank about $1,000,000, which is a pretty good showing for a country of 1,000,000 population, mostly illiterate natives and foreign laborers.

If annexation of the islands were to carry with it the extension to this country of the postal savings bank system in operation there, that would be a strong argument for annexation.—CHICAGO RECORD.

What is Paternalism

When opponents of postal savings banks have no other objection to offer to the establishment of the system in the United States they take refuge in the assertion that it is "paternalistic," assuming that such a declaration establishes their position.

The indefiniteness of the term paternalism does, indeed, make it difficult to attack the position of those who hide behind its protecting shadow. All government is and must be in a sense pateranlistic. Therefore the only consistent opponent paternalism in all its forms is the anarchist, and it is notable that among the comments on The Record's postal savings bank bill by workingmen and trade unionists the only opposition expressed was by a few men of avowedly anarchistic notions of government. When the state undertakes to protect its citizens from violence and theft it is in a sense paternalistic. All the things which the government undertakes to do for the benefit of the people might be called paternalistic. The public school, the fire department, the postoffice; are all paternalistic institutions, yet without them a people would be lacking in important elements of civilization.

Generally the term paternalism is taken to imply offensive activity in looking out for the supposed interests of the people and in regulating their affairs on the part of a government that is outside of and above the people. In the United States the government is the people, and is engaged in carrying out their will. The attempt of a free and self-governing people for the fostering of helpful institutions is co-operation, not paternalism. The value of the latter term as a catch phrase in opposition to the postal bank system consists in insinuating into it certain notions of autocratic rule which have no place in this country.

Paternalism implies dependence. The object of the establishment of postal savings banks in the United States is the very reverse of this. The effect of the system would be to develop self-reliance and independence.—Chicago Record.

Blood Poisoned.

FEARFUL RESULT OF IMPROPERLY TREATING AN ABSCESS.

Mrs. L. E. Browning, of Pueblo, Painfully Afflicted from a Complication of Diseases—Her Remarkable Fortitude.

From the Chieftain, Pueblo, Col.

The hurry and hustle of the housewife is extremely wearing upon the delicate organism of womanhood. Her intense earnestness in whatever she undertakes, tempts her constantly to go beyond her strength.

Read the story of a Colorado woman as told to our reporter: "Eight years ago," said she, "my husband died, and I was left with three children to care for and educate. About two years ago I was very sick with blood poisoning, caused by an abscess that had not received proper treatment. The disease for a time settled in my throat, causing me intense agony. Then inflammatory rheumatism set in. For four months and a half I was a prisoner in my room, most of the time confined to my bed. My hands were swollen so that I could not feed myself, and the swelling in my feet and ankles would have made walking impossible if I had been strong enough.

"One day, after considerable treatment, my physician brought me a box of pills.

"You need a tonic," he said, "and something that will act at once, and this is the best medicine I know of for that purpose."

"Pills," I exclaimed in surprise as he opened the box and showed me the little pink globes. "These are Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"Yes," he replied, "but you need not be alarmed, they are not physic, and my word for it, they'll do you good."

"Before I had been taking them a week I noticed a great improvement in my condition. Soon my rheumatism was gone, I grew stronger each day and now am in the best of health.

The lady was Mrs. L. E. Browning, of 115½ East 4th St., Pueblo. Colorado.

"I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," she continued, "the best tonic I have ever known."

"A friend not long ago was telling me of her mother who is at a critical period in her life. She had been subject to terrible fainting spells, and the whole family would work over her. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have not only stopped the fainting spells, but given her so much strength that she is able to take up life's duties again.

"I recommended the pills also to a young lady whose pale face made one pity her. She looked as if there wasn't a drop of blood in her body. She was so weak that she was not able to attend school, but after taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for awhile she has gone back to school, and, with her rosy cheeks and bright eyes, she looks like another girl.

(Signed) "MRS. L. E. BROWNING."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of May, A. D., 1897.

GEORGE W. GILL, *Notary Public.*

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GILLIAD MOON'S SPECULATION.

By E. S. GRANT.

[Copyright, 1897, by the Author.]

Suddenly she shrank back with superstitious horror, for she saw blood stains upon her hands. Poor Laney! She had quite forgotten that she had handled the wildcat. She groaned in pitiful terror while she replaced the money in the box and piled the rubbish upon it. Her conscience had suffered a wound, for she had been in the act of theft. She berated herself for it as she brushed up the hearth and put the cabin to rights. But she had conquered. She had not yielded to her momentary weakness, and she had recovered all the quicker from the fright.

"It air mos' time fur Thadeous," she said, "an I mus' herry up an git my clo's on so's not to keep 'im waitin."

She brought forth from behind the bed and robed herself in a yellow calico skirt ruffled and furbelowed with bands of purple calico. She put on an ill fitting basque of gray alpaca, faded about the neck and bursting at the seams, and which had neither hooks and eyes nor buttons upon it. But she lapped it over

The old man turned sharply.

and pinned it with red thorns, point over point, like a fence row. She combed her hair and fastened a greasy ribbon at the end of her braids, and then she went to the river to wash her feet.

"Ef I did hev shoes now, I'd think a heap o' myself," she said with a little sob as she placed her white, shapely feet upon a rock and waited for them to dry. Soon the splash of Thaddeus Green's oars caused her to go down the sandy path and meet him.

Laney was usually gay and chatty with the young man, but he soon observed that something was wrong with her, and he questioned her as to the cause. The small boat plowed its way up the stream. The stars came out, and the milky way, stretching from one bristling mountain top to another, shed a pale light down on the black waters. By the time they reached the store, near where they would have to land, the young logman had discovered the principal reason for Laney's distress. He resolved to prove himself worthy of the trust he had asked her, and when they walked up the mountain gorge which led to Mooley's cabin in Shady Laney wore a pair of stiff leather shoes, and, better still, a soft, warm crocheted shawl, which Thaddeus had generously purchased at the store. She was never so happy in her life. She forgot that her father had ordered her from his house. She forgot that there was anything in the world to be sorry for, and she rattled over the stony path triumphantly in her shoes. When they reached a level on top of the mountain, they passed through a small wood of belted trees. The mist from the roaring falls below drifted up, and the full red moon, turning around the cliff, cut long funnel shaped roads through the mists and the naked woods with her beams.

Thaddeus guided the girl, and they came suddenly into a clearing, where the trees had all been cut from the blackened stumps and rolled down the mountain, and they were in Shady.

The name was as inappropriate as possible. It was a barren hilltop. The river wound about its base like a silvery snake. Mooley's cabin was before them, and they soon reached the open door.

What a whirl and cloud were inside the four walls of the cabin! Girls' calico dresses aflutter, boys' cowskin boots astomp! Essence of cinnamon mingled with the perfume of sweetest wild flowers afloat in the air!

"Come right in!" called Isaac Mooley as he spied Thaddeus. "Come on an lead out."

Taking Laney's hand, the young fellow sailed down the puncheon floor between the rows of girls and boys, and with many a hearty kick of his boots proceeded to turn partners, while the crowd sang in lusty tones:

Ther boys dig an scrotch,
Ther gals knit an patch;
We'll all live tergether
In ther sweetentater patch,
An we'll chase ther bufferlow—
Yes, we'll chase ther bufferlow—
Oh, we'll chase—ther—buf-fer-low!

* * * * * * *

Gilliad Moon sat on the river bank and smoked his cob pipe with as much satisfaction as if he expected to have Laney to quarrel with in the morning. The muddy waters of the Kanawha washed along the rocks, and the moon lighted up the opposite shore. Neither moonshine nor sunshine ever touched his cabin. For that reason he had tacked the skin of the wildcat on the smooth trunk of the sycamore tree, where the sun could shine upon it through a rift in the mountains.

Gilliad was as comfortable as he had ever been while engaged in honest pursuits. His plug eared bulldog lay by the side of him and the pup was prowling about the greasy skillet in the cabin, while the door stood open and the fire died away in the ashes.

He had built a fire under the wash kettle, and the acrid odor which issued from the bubbling contents stamped them at once to the knowing mountaineer as wildcat. Old Gilliad would undoubtedly have told a prying stranger that he was boiling it for his dog. It smelled good. He held his nose away from his cob pipe to get a full whiff of the savory steam.

The fire blazed fitfully. The kettle sizzled and boiled low.

Gilliad took up a burning torch and peered, by its light, into the stew. He prodded the meat with his jackknife; but, finding it still tough, he dipped more water from the river and poured over it. Filling his pipe, he sat down for another long smoke.

Toward morning he discovered the meat to be quite tender.

Getting his cracked plate, he filled it with white slices from the cat's plump hams, and, garnished with spearmint and cold griddle cakes, Gilliad made a hearty breakfast as the sun peeped over the tangled brush on Big Sewel mountain.

The dogs also had a good meal from the stringy fragments which Gilliad threw down in the sand for them.

Still another service was the dead cat destined to perform. When the soup was cold, Gilliad brought forth a gourd and carefully skimmed the lard from the top of it.

"It air thar varry best ile I uvver hev seed for rheumatiz," he told his dogs. "Wildket ile air thet. I think I kin sell this fur cash at ther falls, fur it air amazin curible ile. It air ther varry thing fur Keptin Hines' foot, an I'll tek it up ter him terday while it's fresh."

He met with a lively reception at the falls. Old Gilliad was known to be the best informed man along the river about the dangerous undercurrent, and the deep caverns, and the sunken rocks.

When his boat came up that morning, it was met by many others, and the entire little settlement had turned out in the distressing search for a drowned woman. One of the lady guests at the hotel had been out boating and had been thrown out under the roaring falls.

"Thar's Gilli'd Moon," said a man upon seeing him. "Ef he kain't find her, nobaddy kin."

So to Gilliad Moon the heartbroken husband fled.

"Air yer willin ter gin anything?" asked the old man, while his keen eyes glistened at the prospect of a big reward.

"Fifty dollars."

"I'll git her ef ther dern mud kets don' eat her up," said Gilliad as he turned his boat around and rowed down stream again.

He returned to his cabin and hunted up his many different grasp hooks. He put new ropes where the knotty old ones were rotten, and with his long trusty pole—the same with which he prodded the enginser's swollen face—he set out in his boat to hunt for the lost woman. Along the bank the sumac bushes blazed with autumn beauty and nodded over the turbulent stream. Night came. Lights glimmered from the skiffs of the searchers, but they were all above Gilliad. An occasional shout from one of them caused an oath from Gilliad when he thought some one had found the body. But the night search was vain.

The next day it rained, but Gilliad went out in the dense fog and paddled about.

After awhile Thaddeus Green came down on a raft of logs which he was taking to market and stopped for a chat with Gilliad.

"How's Laney?" he bashfully inquired as he started.

"I hain't seen her sence ye taken her tather night ter ther shindig," Gilliad replied, feeling very mean over his quarrel with her.

"Why, she sed she were a-comin by herself in the boat," said Thaddeus. "Some o' ther boys got boozy, an me an Isaac Mooley hed ter fetch 'em home, an Laney sed she wasn't goin ter stay thar in ther fuss, an she'd come home in ther dugout. I hope nothin's happened ter her?"

"Oh, I reckin nothin's a-happened," said Gilliad. He felt guilty and mean for telling her to "light out" from his home. "I reckin she hes stopped over et ther falls. She's a gre't haukerin arter them city folks et ther hotel."

"When she do kem home," said Thaddeus, "I'll be down ter see her. I hain't nuvver axed ye, but Uncle Gill'ed—but I air a-goin ter marry Laney."

Gilliad Moon only gave a grunt of consent, and the raft careened and then went floating down the stream with the lank young fellow standing upon it. It was two days later that Gilliad came upon the object of his search. It was yet dark, and the cold winds, reeking with frosts, had soaked his clothes and driven him off the river. He was about to land, when, there, almost at his door, partly hidden in the sand, weeds and jagged rocks of the shoals, he discovered the body of a woman. It had evidently risen in the night, inflated with gas, from some deep cavern under the muddy water. Reaching down, he grasped it by the foot and tried to lift it up.

"Fifty dollar air not so much es a haight fur ther work I hev did," said he to himself, "an I ain't no min ter tek less then a hundred fur it, now I got it."

He did not examine the body, for it was growing light, and he did not wish to be discovered. Hardened and avaricious as he was, he dared not look at the dead face. There was always something in the face of the dead that reproached Gilliad Moon to his callous heart. He never voluntarily looked upon the dead.

Not far from his cabin a small creek had cut its way through the mountain under rocks and now flowed with quite an ostentatious volume into the river. Gilliad Moon slipped a loop of rope about the waist of the woman, and, getting into his boat, towed it up stream to the mouth of the creek. He sprang out upon a shelf of rock when he had towed his ghastly burden about 100 yards of the creek, and, leaning over, he swung it by the rope well down into the deepest water and tied the end of the rope securely to the roots of a tree.

That day at the falls he saw the grief stricken husband and child of the lost woman. The little one stood by him on the bank of the river which held such fascination for them and clutched his horny hand for a moment. What a thrill that innocent touch sent to the gnarled old heart! But the steamed and weather stained countenance of Gilliad betrayed not his secret.

At length the reward was increased, trebled, and old Gilliad went forth from his lonesome hut to restore the hidden body. His crazy little craft went cruising along the river banks, apparently in great unconcern. Some fishermen were near, and it was a long time before he could secure his treasure. When at last he hurried up the hollow, it was as the midday sun blazed down on the creek. He proceeded to lift and cut the cord that held his ghastly speculation.

"Hello, Uncle Gill'ed!" said a voice at his back. "What hev ye thar?"

The old man turned sharply, and there stood Laney's beau.

"Dern ye!" he muttered between his yellow teeth. "Dern ye, what did ye kem far?"

"Oh, I see, ye've got er prize," said Thaddeus, laughing. There was no help for it. Gilliad confided in Laney's beau and offered to share the reward for silence.

"By jingo," said Green when Gilliad finished, "ye air snowed this time shore. Thet woman's done been found two mile below here. I seed 'em teken"—

"Then who in God's name hev I got here?" interrupted Gilliad Moon, while a gray pallor crept up into his leathery cheeks. Thaddeus bent over the rock and lifted out and laid upon the sand the shiny, bareting body of—Laney.

THE END.

Science Utilizes All The Ox

In an article on the "Wonders of the World's Waste," William George Jordan, in the October Ladies Home Journal, details how science at the present day utilizes the ox. "Not many years ago," he says, "when an ox was slaughtered forty per cent of the animal was wasted; at the present time 'nothing is lost but its dying breath.' As but one-third of the weight of the animal consists of products that can be eaten, the question of utilizing the waste is a serious one. The blood is used in refining sugar and in sizing paper, or manufactured into door-knobs and buttons. The hide goes to the tanner; horns and hoofs are transformed into combs and buttons; thigh-bones, worth eighty dollars per ton, are cut into handles for clothes-brushes; fore-leg bones sell for thirty dollars per ton for collar buttons, parasol handles and jewelry; the water in which bones are boiled is reduced to glue; the dust from sawing the bones is food for cattle and poultry; the smallest bones are made into boneblack. Each yields a quarter of a pint of neat'sfoot oil; the tail goes to the "soup"; while the brush of hair at the end of the tail is sold to the mattress maker. The choicer parts of the fat make the basis of butterine; the intestines are used for sausage casings or bought by gold beaters. The undigested food in the stomach, which formerly cost the packer of Chicago thirty thousand dollars a year to remove and destroy, is now made into paper. These are but a few of the products of abatoirs. All scraps unfit for any other use find welcome in the glue-pot, or they do missionary work for farmers by acting as fertilizers."

Present Sources of Our Unskilled Labor.

The rapid substitution in this country of Italians, Poles, Hungarians, and the like for English-speaking unskilled labor has unquestionably had some tendency to make capitalists more arbitrary and less carefully just in dealing with workingmen. This new immigration has sharpened the distinction between organized and unorganized labor. The trades unions can generally take pretty good care of themselves, but it is comparatively hard for the newcomers from eastern Europe to resist injustice. Those engaged in mining, it is true, have now been more or less completely brought into labor organizations; but generally speaking the newcomers are at the mercy of capital. For the past two years the immigrants coming from Austria-Hungary, Italy, Poland, and Russia have constituted 52 per cent of our total immigration. Their average illiteracy is 40 per cent, as compared with about 3½ per cent among immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, and Scandinavia. Only one in about twenty-five of the immigrants from southeastern Europe is a skilled workman. They are exploited by our corporations in gangs at low wages upon all kinds of work requiring muscle rather than skill, and they are not always treated with ordinary justice by contractors.—From "The Progress of the World," in American Monthly Review of Reviews for October.

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STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. In Probate Court.

Special term, October 12th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Eunice M. Jennings, deceased:

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Eunice M. Jennings deceased, late of said county, has been delivered to this court;

Whereas I. U. Jennings, the executor named has filed therewith his petition, representing among other things that said Eunice M. Jennings died in said county, on the 8th day of October, 1897, testate, and that said petitioner is the sole executor named in said last will and testament and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate and that letters testamentary be to him issued thereon;

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this court at the probate office in said County, on the 5th day of November A. D., 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons interested may appear for, or contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered that notice of the time and place of hearing be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 12th day of October, A. D. 1896.

By the Court,
OLE E. HAGEN,
Judge of Probate
27-30]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss

In Probate Court, Special term October 7th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Henry M. Granger, deceased:

On receiving and filing the petition of Henry F. Granger of White Plains, New York, representing, among other things, that Henry M. Granger late of Hornellsville, N. Y. on the third day of May, A. D. 1897, at Hornellsville, N. Y. died intestate, and being a resident of Steuben county, New York at the time of his death, leaving estate within Polk county, Minnesota, and that said petitioner is a son of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to him granted:

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this court on Saturday the sixth day of November, A. D 1897, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the seventh day October, A. D. 1897.

By the Court,
A. A. MILLER, Attorney for Estate.
OLE E. HAGEN, Judge of Probate.
[27-30]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss

In probate court, special term, October 8th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Edgar P. Pierce, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Emma S. Pierce of Crookston, Minnesota, representing, among other things, that Edgar P. Pierce late of Crookston, Minnesota on the 30th day of September A. D. 1897, at Crookston, Minnesota died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the surviving wife of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to her granted.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this court on Saturday the sixth day of November, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 8th day of October, A.D., 1897.

By the Court,
OLE E. HAGEN,
Judge of Probate,
[27-30]

STATE OF MINNESOTA } ss
COUNTY OF POLK

District Court.

Silas I Parker as the administrator of the estate of Ira O. Knapp, deceased, Plaintiff,

Against

J. S. David, Allie P. David and William Hinchman, Defendants.

SUMMONS

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

Your are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, a copy whereof is hereto attached and herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the city of Crookston in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated August 25th, 1897.

A. A. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Crookston, Minn.
Office McKinnon Block.
Residence 60 Houston Ave [27-33]

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office, Crookston, Minn., October 7 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the United States Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota on November 23rd, 1897, viz:

Tollef L. Lunos, H. E. 14486, for the S½ NW¼ and lots 3 and 4 Sec 2, Twp. 148 N. R. 48.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Anders O. Winden, Frank Bladstrom, Peter Halsteson, Iver Lunos, all of Euclid P. O. Polk county, Minnesota.

[27-31] A. F. GEORGE, Receiver.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., Sept. 18, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on November 3, 1897, viz:

Turge Evenson, H. E. No. 14187 for the E½ NE¼, Sec. 14, Town. 148 N., R. 48 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Bjorn Olson, Even Oftelie, Levi Steenerson and John Steenerson all of Climax, Minn.

[24-30] A. F. GEORGE, Receiver.

Notice of Final Proof

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., Oct. 2, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in the support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before register or receiver of U. S. Land office at Crookston, Minnesota on November 16th 1897 viz:

John Mesin, H. E. 14654 for the E½ SW¼ and lots 3 and 4 sec. 30, T. 149 N. of R. 47 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Christ Hansel, Ole P. Stakke, Ole Engebretson, Arni Anderson, all of Crookston, Minn.

A. F. GEORGE,
[26-31] Receiver

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office, Crookston, Minn., Oct. 5th, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on November 29th 1897, viz:

John Kirpash, H D No. 14766 for the NW¼ Sec. 32, Twp. 152, R. 46.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Thomas Brown, John Salentine, J. Haseltine, Christ Koehler, all of Euclid P. O., Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON,
[26-31] Register

MINNESOTA

State Normal Schools

AT

Winona, Mankato, St. Cloud and Moorhead.

These schools are organized for the training of teachers for the public schools of the state.

ORGANIZATION.—Each school comprises two departments—the Normal Department and the Training Department or the Model School.

The Normal Department embraces:

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(b) An Advance course of five years.

(c) Elementary Professional course of one year, and an Advanced Professional course of two years for high school and college graduates.

(d) A Kindergarten training course (at Winona, St. Cloud and Mankato).

ADMISSION.—Graduates of high schools and colleges, and teachers holding county superintendents' first and second grade certificates are admitted without examination.

EXPENSES.—Tuition is free to all who pledge themselves to teach in Minnesota. Text books are furnished at a rental of $1.00 per term. Provision is made at each school for economical living. The average cost of furnished rooms with board is about $3.00 per week. The Ladies' Home at St. Cloud, the new Dormitory at Moorhead, and the Ladies' Home at Winona offer board, furnished room, heat and light, at from $3.00 to $3.50 per week.

DIPLOMAS.—By a recent act of the legislature a diploma becomes a state teachers' certificate of the first grade.

The next school year opens, at St. Cloud and Moorhead Aug. 31.

The school at Winona and Mankato will enter upon continuous sessions from and after July 1, 1897. The school year will hereafter be divided into four quarters of 12 weeks each.

For free catalogues and circulars giving full information, address the presidents as follows:

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GEO. R. KLEEBERGER, St. Cloud.
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THE

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

FREE trade claimants expressed the belief during the late tariff discussion that the re-enactment of a protective tariff law would destroy our foreign trade, and particularly our foreign trade in American manufactures. They are quite surprised, however, to find that the report of the bureau of statistics, presided over by a free trade democrat, shows that the exportations of American articles in August, 1897, the first full month under the Dingley law, was greater than any August in the history of the country. The exportations of American manufactures has grown because of the aid which the protective system has given to the manufacturers of this country.

DEMOCRATS who are disposed to listen to the popular clamor about what is termed "government by injunction" and other protests against the Federal courts will be interested in the utterances of that lifelong democrat, who was honored by President Lincoln more than a third of a century ago with an appointment to the supreme bench, Stephen J. Field. In his letter to his associates announcing his retirement from the bench, Justice Field says: "As I look back over the more than a third of a century that I have sat on this bench, I am more and more impressed with the immeasurable importance of this court. Now and then we hear it spoken of as an aristocratic feature of a republican government. But it is the most democratic of all. Senators represent their States, and representatives their constituents, but this court stands for the whole country, and as such it is truly 'of the people by the people, and for the people.' It has indeed no power to legislate. It cannot appropriate a dollar of money. It carries neither the purse nor the sword, but it possesses the power of declaring the law and in that is found the safeguard which keeps the whole mighty fabric of government from rushing to destruction. This negative power, the power of resistance is the only safety of a popular government."

OF COURSE, nobody familiar with the history of the proposed Pacific railroad sale has believed any of the statements recently published by the New York World and other Democratic organs, charging that Senator Hanna made a deal with New York capitalists last year by which they were to have inside opportunities for purchasing the road in compensation for their campaign contributions. Nevertheless, Senator Hanna has thought it proper to make a denial of it, and recently did so in vigorous terms in a speech at his own home, Cleveland, Ohio, saying: "The facts are that I never heard of the measure or the syndicate, or anything about it, until early in July last, one year after this alleged plot was laid. I do not even know who are the members of the syndicate, I never had any conversation with any of them in regard to it, and I never was called upon by my vote or influence to say one word in regard to that sale. It was a contract made on the part of the government by Grover Cleveland's administration, and the only part of it relating to this administration is that the contract has been agreed to on the part of the present administration on the agreement that the syndicate should give five million dollars more for it than under the terms made by the Cleveland administration. That is all I know about it, the rest is a lie."

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Is a book that will save you many times its cost every year of your life. It is not only a valuable book to have in the family now but it always will be.

Our Premiums.

We have been looking all the fall so far for a premium that would be valuable to our readers, and while we have had plenty of chances to get any quantity of cheap jewelry and such things, we have declined to accept any of them, as, while some samples look all right for a short time they soon tarnish and become a disappointment to the wearer. We have, however, at last selected a list of premiums that suit us. They are expensive and valuable and will last a life time, and ALWAYS prove a pleasure to the purchaser. Well, there is nothing TOO GOOD for JOURNAL readers, and on page six you will find an offer never excelled and rarely equalled. Read our great offer on the sixth page of this issue and come and see our books, or if you can not come send us your order for your choice. You can not make a mistake in this superb list.

Postal Banks in France.

The system of postal saving banks in operation in France is known as the Caisse Nationale d'Epargne. (Literally, "Case, or box, National of savings.") It is constituted mainly under the laws passed in 1881, with a few important changes in 1895. The system is made to extend over all of France, Corsica, Algeria, Tunis and Beyrout and in the principality of Monaco its branches are as numerous as there are offices in the postal and telegraph systems of France, the system of postal saving banks has been found to be a great success. The government stands as absolute guarantor to the depositor against loss, and the result of the Caisse Nationale d'Epargne is that there are no saving bank failures. Every postoffice under the management of the French government is a savings bank. At each postoffice may be found a receiver—either to handle that part of the business specially or in connection with the regular postal work, according to the importance of the office—and this receiver is directed and authorized by the department to accept the moneys of depositors and conduct the operations as do the corresponding officials in ordinary saving institutions.

There are in all about 8,000 offices at which savings may be deposited under the protection of the French government. In the provincial districts all the saving business is transacted immediately in connection with the postal business, but in Paris and in the other large cities of France the saving department is so important that separate headquarters are a necessity.

The method is simple. Any person may become a depositor. This admits children of any age whatsoever, thus assisting the all-desired development of saving idea at the earliest age. In the matter of reimbursements the only restriction comes in the requirement that minors must be 16 years old or over in order to be permitted to withdraw without the authority of their legal representatives. Interest is paid on deposits at the rate of 2½ per cent. This interest starts from the first or the sixteenth of the month after the day of deposit. It ceases to operate from the first or the sixteenth which precedes the day of withdrawal. On Dec. 31 of each year the interest which has accumulated is added to the principal and becomes itself productive of interest.

The amount to which the deposit of any one person may attain during any one year is 1,500 francs (about $300). Under the old law the maximum was 2,000 francs, but in 1895 this was reduced to 1,500. The reason for the reduction was that the government thought best to reduce its responsibility, the total amount of deposits having become so large that in case of a great disturbance or panic the demand for reimbursements might suddenly become very great. In case of a rush or "run on the bank" the government reserves the right by law to limit the individual withdrawals to 50 francs each fifteen days. This is expected to act as a sufficient safeguard against depletion of the fund in too short a time.

Then comes the question of the further investment of the funds after the depositor has reached the maximum. When this maximum is reached the depositor receives notice from headquarters to that effect, and his instructions are awaited in respect to whether he wishes simply to withdraw the money or prefers to reinvest in government securities. If the latter is his choice the business is transacted for him and he is provided with an equivalent amount in French rentes, the securities which correspond to government bonds in the United States. These securities pay 3 per cent interest. Their purchase by the Caisse d'Epargne for the customer (late depositor) is gratuitous no fee whatever being attached to the transaction. These French rentes are in 20-franc ($4) issues, and at the present time range in value on the bourse from 104 to 105.

A late statement of operation by the French system of postal saving bank from Jan. 1, 1882, to Dec. 31, 1896, is as follows: Number of depositors, 26,049,538; amount of deposits, 3,464,572,171 francs; number of withdrawals 10,587,563; amount of withdrawals, 2,757,270,687 francs; amount of purchases of government securities 70,931,341 francs; excess of deposits over withdrawals and purchases of government securities, 636,420,143 francs, amount of interest accrued to depositors, 148,592,599 francs. The situation up to Dec. 31 1896 was: Number of depositors, 2,686,730; property of depositors, 784,950,230 francs. The number of depositors on July 31, 1897, was 2,825,226.—Chicago Record.

Salesmen Wanted.

We want two or three good men in your county to sell our Minnesota Grown Nursery Stock, Seed Corn, Seed Potatoes and grain for spring delivery. The most liberal terms. Three plans. Write for particulars.

The Jewell Nursery Co.,
Lake City, Minnesota

Games for Halloween

Any innocent joke, perpetrated in a spirit of friendly mischief will befit Halloween night. The idea of the olden time centered around the pairing of lad and lass, hence the chestnuts were put before the fire to test the future of those whose names they bore; if they burned steadily the courtship would go well, if they popped apart the course of true love would not run smooth. Hand-glasses, with apples beside them, should be placed here and there, so that the modern Eve may eat her apple and wait for Adam to peep over her shoulder.

Greater pleasure however, will be found in the games which all may play. The tub of water, with floating apples which must be lifted out by the teeth alone, and the fork suspended from the ceiling, with its lighted candle at one end, and the apple, from which a bite is to be taken, at the other, will cause much merriment. The search for the ring in flour is also much enjoyed. The flour containing a ring is packed upon a large platter. The guests each cut off a slice with a knife, and the one uncovering the ring must pick it up with his teeth.

Lead melted in large iron spoons, may be dropped in water, and fortunes told from the shapes which it assumes. Great amusement may be had by placing two hickory-nuts, about three inches apart, on the hearth in front of an open fire. One is supposed to represent the girl who placed it there, and the other, the as yet undeclared, but mentally chosen, lover. Should the nuts burst brightly a happy marriage will result. Should the nut named after the man jump toward the nut named after girl she may expect a proposal before the next new moon.—October Ladies' Home Journal.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portions of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflamation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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For The Ladies

Our premium list would not be complete without a valuable book for the ladies. We have it in our book entitled "Common Sense, For The Housekeeper." See description on page six, or better still call at the JOURNAL office and see a sample copy. It is a valuable book for the housekeeper and no family need be without it.

And Still Another.

On Saturday evening while driving to his home in the town of Andover, August Anderson was attacked by three men, two of whom grabbed the horses by the bits and one attempted to get into the wagon but was struck by Mr. Anderson and knocked down, whereupon the horses started suddenly and got away from the other two. The foot-pads were foiled in their purpose.

The Mistake She Made.

At a party the hostess said to a guest: "I want you to entertain Mr. Blank a little. He looks bored to death. I will introduce him, and you must try to amuse him. You know his strong point is butter, on which he has written a book."

The lady guest graciously undertook the task of entertaining the man, inwardly wondering that he should be so interested in butter, of which she knew very little, when his face indicated a mind given to much profound thinking.

However, with butter in view, she began on the weather, gradually got to the country, then on to the farm, from that to cows and at last to butter. The man looked more bored than ever, the magic word "butter" producing not the slightest effect, and he left her somewhat abruptly and soon withdrew from the house.

"I did my best," she explained to the hostess. "I went through agonies to prove that I was deeply interested in butter, but it was all in vain."

"Butter!" exclaimed the hostess. "What possessed you to talk to that man of all men on butter? I told you he had just written a book on Buddha, and I knew how deeply you two were interested in the same subject."

And they said in chorus, "Gracious!" —Pearson's Weekly.

More Australian Gold.

SYDNEY, Oct. 26.—The steamer Mariposa, Captain Hayward, which sailed from this port during the day for San Francisco, takes 275,000 sovereigns to the United States.

Reinforcements for India.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Large drafts of soldiers have been ordered to be got ready to reinforce the eight British cavalry regiments [illegible]

Another Pioneer Gone.

Last week, soon after the JOURNAL had gone to press we received notice of the death of another old Polk county pioneer whom many of the JOURNAL readers knew personally and well and all respected, Rev. Sidney H. Bartean, formerly pastor of the Congregational church of this city. We clip the following obituary notice from the Tribune published at the village in Louisiana in which Mr. B. has lived with his family since they left the Red River Valley for the sunny south:

OBITUARY.

Died, in Lake Charles, La., Oct. 7th 1897, at his residence on Moss St., Rev. Sidney Havens Bartean, pastor of the Congregational church. Cause, an internal abscess.

Mr. Bartean was born at Windsor, New York, April 17th, 1822, and was seventy-five years of age. He had a long and useful life. Converted while yet in his teens, he felt he had a call from God to preach, and when he left home, pursued his studies with that end in view. He finally graduated at Auburn, Theological Seminary in 1850 and was soon afterwards married to Miss Jane Louisa Quinn at Clinton, N. Y. He was ordained in 1851, and has proclaimed the gospel of Jesus Christ for forty-six years. His sermons were plain and practical, abounding in illustration and not lacking in originality or thought. His manner was earnest and enthusiastic, and carried his audience with him. In his earlier years he used written sermons half the time, but extemporized with great ease and fluency. His first field was Verona, N. Y. He came west in 1852 and took charge of the Congregational church at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin. Here he labored happily and successfully. Sixty or more new members were added to the church and a commodious house of worship built.

The waves of sorrow overwhelmed him; the angel of death came and snatched away his beloved wife and two children. Desolate and alone he felt that he could not stay there and accepted the position of Superintendent of Missions for the state of Wis. April 15th, 1857, he was married in Milwaukee to Miss Mary L. Sewall, making his headquarters for a time at Baraboo, and afterwards at Pardeeville as more central.

Precious revivals accompanied his preaching and the churches at Pardeeville, Wyocena and Montello were greatly built up and strengthened. After a time a call came from Waterford in Racine Co. which he accepted and he labored with the churches of Waterford, Rochester and Burlington for some years. God greatly blessed his labors bringing many souls into the kingdom. His next field was Plymouth with Glen Beulah as an out station. Here God blessed his labors again with revivals and he remained till 1870, when he removed to Minn., and took charge of the Congregational church of Zumbrota for the next seven years, with Mazeppa as an out station, where he had a prosperous and happy pastorate, receiving at least a hundred new members into the church. He next moved to Hastings and from there had a call to Crookston in the Red River Valley. Here a large congregation and Sabbath school were built up, and he had other preaching appointments all along the railroad, as at that time the country was new and ministers scarce. Mr. Bartean was a man of great energy and not afraid of work. He almost invariably had an out-station where he held a third service on the Sabbath, besides frequently superintending the Sabbath school. His labors were not confined to the pulpit alone, he was very active in pastoral work also; he made many calls, married the young people, baptized their children, visited the sick, comforted the mourners, and buried the dead. He has buried more people than would fill the church where his funeral was held.

As the years passed on Mr. Bartean's health became somewhat impaired in battling with severe winters, and advancing age warned him to seek a milder climate. So bidding farewell to his church at Stephen, where he was then located, he came with his family to Lake Charles, La., in January, 1863, accepting a call to the pastorate of the First Congregational church, where he remained until his death. He leaves a wife and three daughters.

A beautiful and appropriate funeral service was held at the church, which was filled with friends who had come to show their respect for the dead and sympathy with the living. As the procession moved from his late residence, selections of scripture were read by Rev. Joseph Spearing, and as they entered the church the choir chanted "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." The music was very finely rendered by a selected quartette, with Miss Lillian Warner as organist. Two other selections were sung during the service. Seven ministers, pastors of the different churches of the city, participated in the service, and uttered words appropriate and comforting to the bereaved family and church. The floral decorations were tasteful and beautiful. A wreath and bouquet of white roses tied with white ribbon were placed upon his coffin, signifying that he was an honorary member of the W. C. T. U., always ready to speak for temperance and purity.

At the grave the members of the Ladies' Aid Society dropped their evergreen badges upon the coffin as a farewell.

May the beloved pastor rest in peace until the resurrection.

Badger, Minn., Oct. 8th, 1897.—I was taken sick with what the doctors called rheumatism caused by the grip and after lying in bed for six months and trying different medicines I got no better but was getting worse all the time. I got ready to go away to be doctored but was too weak to go so I stayed at home and went to taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I commenced getting better at once and by the time I had taken three bottles I was entirely well. N. W. Simmons.

Hood's Pills are the family cathartic and liver medicine.

Our Great Leader,

Entitled "The Practical Home Physician," is just what its title implies, a practical treatise on all the ills the flesh is heir to, and should be in every home that the JOURNAL reaches. You can have it by complying with the terms found on page six, this issue of the JOURNAL. Read what is said of it in that announcement and if you can not come and see a sample copy of the book itself send your order for it to this office.

The Sad Fate of a Greedy Shark.

Special agents of the United State treasury travel in many states and see many strange things. They hear strange stories too. In the big custom house building every day from 9 o'clock until 4 there sits a man who is a very treasure mine of anecdotes. He is so modest, though, that he won't allow his name to be used in connection with this particular story.

"It was off Cedar Keys," said he. "I had been shark fishing and was talking of sharks to an old time sponge fisher when he told me that he had found, some 20 miles off the keys, the largest shark it had ever been his fortune to see, floating belly upward, starved to death. 'Why, the shark was as thin as a poker,' said the sponge fisher, 'and I determined to find out what ailed him. I pulled him aboard and cut him open. There, in his stomach, open end toward the head, was half of a barrel which had contained mess pork. The half barrel had evidently been thrown overboard from some vessel and the shark had gobbled it up as it hit the water, without looking to see what it was. It was too bad that he swallowed it butt end first, for whatever he ate after that went into the barrel and did the shark no good. So he just starved.'"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Russian Police.

A tyrannical and universal secret surveillance blights all Russian national life. The clergy preach but little, the great majority never attempting to deliver a sermon, chiefly because an unguarded or misunderstood word may be so reported as to lead to severe penalties. All public meetings are prohibited, and so ridiculous is the extreme to which the superfine bureaucracy pushes its operations that nobody is at liberty to give even a dinner party without the permit of the everlasting politsi.

The police officer is the god of Russia. If permission is granted for a party, a detective must be admitted. Public lectures are all but unknown, for the law sternly forbids them. Seeing that education is rapidly spreading, and that by the efforts of the authorities in this land of endless paradoxes, it is manifest that the elements of some fearful social cataclysm are being abundantly and expeditiously provided. The passport system is an unspeakable abomination, for which there is not the slightest justification. It puts travelers to the utmost inconvenience and occasions constant annoyance.—Contemporary Review.

First Written Laws.

The first written statutes are comprised in the Law of Moses, 1491 B. C. The first Greek laws were systematized by Draco 623 B. C. The laws of Lycurgus were made about 844 B. C. The Roman laws were first compiled by Servius Tullius and amended by the Twelve Tables in 449 B. C. The Pandects of Justinian were compiled in 533. Blackstone's Commentaries were published at Oxford in 1765 and 1769.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

On Monday, complaint was entered that gambling was carried on in the saloon annex to the Sherman hotel, and the license was promptly cancelled by the mayor, this being the second time that a complaint has been entered. Mr. Shields, the landlord, claims that he has had no knowledge of such things and an investigation will be made.

A. Holmboe was the first man to avail himself of the JOURNAL premium offer and secure a copy of Grant and Lee. He said: Your premium offer is truly the most liberal one I ever saw and ought to bring you at least 1000 new subscribers. Your books alone are worth many times the cost of both the JOURNAL and the book.

South or East; Which?

When a trip is contemplated it is always well to prepare in advance, in order to avoid little inconveniences which are often annoying. The two fast trains leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul daily via Wisconsin Central Lines for Milwaukee and Chicago make close connections with trains East and South. Being elegantly equipped with sleeping cars, parlor cars and day coaches, they are fully appreciated by the traveling public. Your nearest ticket agent will give you complete information and furnish you folder of the Wisconsin Central Lines.

JAS. C. POND,
General Passenger Agent.
[16-tf] Milwaukee, Wis.

The Lubrication Test.

Very few of the millions of people who carry watches realize to what a wonderful extent lubrication is developed and what an extraordinary number of turns the balance wheel makes with one oiling. A Chestnut street watchmaker, whose knowledge of these wonderful pieces of mechanism is not exceeded by any man in this city, has made up an interesting table of comparison to show the perfection of lubrication in a watch.

A watch will run on one oiling from a year to a year and a half. Every minute the balance wheel turns on its axle 450 times and 27,000 times in an hour. Accepting a year as the time the ordinary watch will run with one oiling, he finds that if the driver of a locomotive was as well oiled as a balance wheel of a watch it ought to run 60 miles an hour day and night for 648 days, or well on to two years, with one oiling. In that time it would traverse a distance equal to nearly 40 times the circumference of the earth.

In view of the fact that in reality few locomotives will run one day without reoiling, he maintains that the watchmaker has developed his art to a far greater degree than the locomotive builder has yet been able to reach.—Philadelphia Record.

Gold and Grease.

Some years ago the mint authorities of a certain city noticed that a small amount of gold was missing every day after the coining operations were over.

They watched and set traps of every description, but no thief was detected, and after the loss had continued with regularity for some months they set it down to an extra amount of unavoidable waste and thought no more about it.

Two or three years afterward two brothers, who were working there, left and set up a public house together on money which they said had been left them by an uncle. As they had both good characters, it was not until one of them told a mint foreman, on the understanding that no action should be taken, that anything was known of the following trick:

Both the brothers used to grease their hands before working at the machines, and whenever they noticed some gold dust sticking to the grease it was wiped off in their hair. Care was used that enough was not taken to show, though when they washed their hair at home each night the few grains meant several extra shillings, which ultimately enabled them to retire and live comfortably.—Strand Magazine.

The Nest of the Osprey.

The osprey's nest is built of heavy sticks, turf and plant stalks, fastened by seaweed. It is lined with a network of the weed, and in the course of a few years it acquires a further lining of down. It is carefully repaired by the owners each spring and fall before and after the summer trip, and in this way it remains solid for many years.

Four Men Cut to Pieces.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 23.—Four unknown men were run down by a Conemaugh engine near Summer Hill, on the Pennsylvania railroad, and ground to pieces. There was nothing on the remains by which they could be identified. It is supposed they were on their way to Johnstown to look for work.

Pennsylvania Forest Fires.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Oct. 26.—The fires in the mountainous region in the vicinity of Laurelville are still raging. The people living along the course of the fire are panic stricken.

Worn Out?

Do you come to the close of the day thoroughly exhausted? Does this continue day after day, possibly week after week? Perhaps you are even too exhausted to sleep. Then something is wrong. All these things indicate that you are suffering from nervous exhaustion. Your nerves need feeding and your blood enriching.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, contains just the remedies to meet these wants. The cod-liver oil gives the needed strength, enriches the blood, feeds the nerves, and the hypophosphites give them tone and vigor. Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion.

All druggists; 50c. and $1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

O. L. Larson was in from Fosston on Friday.

Jake L. Sletten was in from Mentor on Friday.

Robert Bryson was a Fisherite in the city on Friday.

Dave Miller was down from Angus on Wednesday.

Comrade Snedecker was in from Mentor on Friday.

G. W. Stanton went over to Graad Forks on Tuesday.

See the sixth page of this issue for our great premium offer.

Geo. Vonder Beek of Euclid was in the city on Saturday.

Mrs. Bunnell and Miss Dollie are visiting friends in St. Paul.

Mrs. A. C. Wilkinson returned this week from a visit in St. Paul.

Miss May Darling was a Warren visitor to the city last week.

Lewis Ellington went out along the St. Hilaire line on Friday.

Atty. Campbell will go to housekeeping in the Rickett block.

Geo. Ralph is in Ada this week looking after that sewer job.

James Rosanen, of Fisher, was in the city on Friday on business.

Supt. Kansa and Dept. Lew Gooler are out visiting the country schools.

F. Benoit of the station bearing his name was in the city last Saturday.

Call and see sample copies of our premium books, mentioned on sixth page.

Saturday wheat took an upward jump and sold at 81 cents for No 1. Hard.

Atty. Steenerson returned from Red Lake Falls on Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Jannie Miller is down from her farm near Angus for a brief visit in the city.

S. C. Johnson will pay the highest market price for oats, barley and potatoes.

Henry Nolan has a contract for building a bridge on the Sand Hill, near Fertile.

See our list of valuable premiums and call and leave your order or send to us direct.

A. A. Miller went to St. Paul Sunday evening on business before the supreme court.

Commissioners Fortier and McArty went out to inspect the Tabor ditch this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hawkins are rejoicing in the arrival of a girl baby at their home.

Gus Schmidt and Chris. Hoch start today for a wild goose chase to the Lake of the Woods.

Atty. H. Steenerson went to St. Paul Sunday evening to look after cases in the supreme court.

You should be able to find something nice in our list of premiums on sixth page. Look it over.

Mrs. Louis Fontaine returned from St. Paul on Sunday morning after a pleasant visit with friends.

Dr. Dunlop returned last week from a couple of week's outing in the vicinity of steamboat river.

It is reported that Senator Burkhardt contemplates putting in a porkpacking house this fall.

August George has bought a lot on Ash street and intends to build a residence thereon next spring.

Judge Hagen has been suffering severely with rheumatism but is able to attend to his official duties.

Rev. Herman P. Fisher went to jail—on Sunday—to hold services. He was accompanied by his choir.

Mrs. L. S. Hancock was in from Euclid to spend the Sabbath with her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Carpenter.

Hay in Minneapolis sells from $7.50 to $8.00 per ton and much higher prices are predicted before spring.

"Uncle Jake," is a ten cent cigar—but P. L. Reune sells it for only five cents. Try it once and you will use no other.

Dr. Henault went out along the St. Hilaire line last week to practice dentistry upon all the subjects offered.

Colia Bros commenced to move into their new store on Broadway last week. They have a nice store building.

Geo. Vine has been buying a lot o hogs for his pork packing house. He has purchased several hundred this week.

Comrade Davies, of Angus, has rented the residence of Carl Reidesel and will move his family down for the winter.

Will Teal was down from Euclid on Friday with a load of potatoes which found ready sale at a good price.

C. A. Myers has disposed of his grocery business and will go to Grand Forks where he has secured a situation.

J. A. Baker, formerly of the Hotel Crookston, is now acting in the capacity of steward at the Saratoga hotel, Chicago.

Frank Fincham, baggage master at the N. P. depot, has accepted a position as overseer of a wood camp near Twin Valley.

Judge Ives and stenographer Ben Strawbridge went to Red Lake Falls to open court this week in the new county of Red Lake.

The cake sale at the Hotel Crookston, under the auspices of the ladies of the Congregational church, was a great success financially.

C. W. Palmer has returned to his home in Troy, New York for the winter. He talks of moving to Buffalo to live so as to be near us.

A large number of the surrounding farmers were in the city last Saturday laying in their winter supplies of provisions, etc.

E. B. Scribner has commenced suit against the town of Andover for damages caused by flowage by the improper building of a road.

After a few days of quite pleasant weather it tried to rain again on Tuesday morning. It did not accomplish very much however.

Hon. W. A. Marin was in the city last Friday on a business mission. He expressed himself satisfied with the crops on his farm this year.

Manager March thinks he can finish the season's cut without the extra quarter day and is now running the mill only 10 hours per day.

Wheat took a bit of a boom last week reaching 81 cents. Farmers who have held their wheat begin to think that they are all right after all.

Dr. Dunlop leaves on Monday for a vacation visit to his old home in Canada. During his absence he will take a finishing course at McGill college.

The First Baptist church society of the city have extended a call to the Rev. Mr. Poole, of Little Falls, and are in hopes they may secure his services as pastor.

Henry Burkhardt Sr., arrived from Wabasha on Friday to look after some business matters in the city. He is looking hale and hearty and as genial as ever.

Mrs. Wm. Davidson, of Keystone, was reported very seriously ill on Monday. Her daughter, Mrs Jack McPhee was summoned from Lockhart to her bedside.

Quite a number of our local nimrods went out along the St. Hilaire branch last Friday after the festive wild goose. They did not get a good many of him.

On Monday at 6 o'clock p. m. Jno McLean Esq. said the words that united for life, Theodore Welte, of Beltrami county, to Miss Theresa Anhurg, of this county.

Beach & Bowers Minstrels held the boards on Friday evening, playing to a fair house. Some parts of the entertainment were very good but the singing was not extra fine.

W. S. Chapman of Bathgate, N. D. went out to Mentor last week to make arrangements for the wood business which he expects to engage in this winter at that station.

No one in ordinary health need become bald or gray, if he will follow sensible treatment. We advise cleanliness of the scalp and the use of Hall's Hair Renewer.

What is more acceptable, what is more valuable in the family than a GOOD book? We have them. See our new premium offer on the sixth page of this issue.

Last week, in the supreme court the case of O. J. Vauls vs David Miller was reversed, thus deciding in favor of Vaule. This case has been in the courts for some years but always went against Vaule heretofore.

Charlie Misner received a letter from Fred Chapin, who said that he should start home from Penn, Yan, N. Y. on the 26th, would visit for a week or ten days in Chicago and then be home.

George Warainger, a Crookston old timer, was in the city visiting relatives and old time friends a few days last week. He is proprietor of one of the largest pop factories in La Crosse.

Last Thursday Auditor Dunn sold 60,000,000 feet of pine at an average price of $3.00 per thousand feet. This will probably prove to be one of the largest sale of pine stumpage held in Minnesota for some years.

Yes, we have something for the old soldiers, though we do not mention it in our list. Our Camp Fire Stories is a book that every old veteran will enjoy to read—and others will find it very interesting. You get it, and the JOURNAL one year for $1.50.

Mr. Rasmusson, who bought out Anton Erickson a short time since, has been making very radical improvements in his place of business, brightening up his place and adding some new lines to his stock.

The latest advices from Andrew Elken are more encouraging. His friends now have hope that it may not be a case of tuberculoses and that he may be soon able to return and resume his business relations in the city.

Hans Von Smash, a light force was well presented at the College Hall last Friday evening. The entertainment was for the benefit of the College Library and was well patronized, notwithstanding the attraction at the Grand.

J. A. Kennedy, manager for Senator C. B. Buckman, the well-known lumberman of Little Falls, is up at Red Rake Falls looking the ground over with the intention of putting a camp in that vicinity to cut logs this winter.

Something for nothing. On general principles one would think that that can't be possible, but if you will call at this office we will convince you that we can come pretty near giving something valuable for nothing.

Enrnest Muller was up from the farm in Russia on Saturday, looking very mysterious all the same as though he had some kind of a big deal on hand. He said he would tell us in due season if anything came of it.

Everybody is looking for something nice to give as a Christmas gift. A good book always makes a valuable Christmas present. We have just what you want. See our premium list on the sixth page of this issue.

The jury in the Luetgert murder case in Chicago, after being out over 60 hours, agreed to disagree. They stood nine for conviction to three for acquittal. The case will have to be retried providing a jury can be secured.

Fred Mix returned this week as bright as one of dad's new dollars, showing little of the effects of the fearful surgical ordeal he passed through during the week of the street fair. With a due amount of care Fred will soon be all right.

The Daughters of Rebekah are in convention in this city beginning yesterday. Mrs. Nellie M. Budd, president of the order in Minnesota is present for the occasion and many delegates from outlying towns are in evidence also.

The river seems to be full of logs yet and to the inexperienced it looks as though some of them would be frozen in, but the authorities claim to be able to get them all sawed before winter sets in—i e providing they can have about two week yet.

Wm. Box, one of Crookston's early day hotel-keepers and later, city marshal, was in the city over Sunday. He is at present collector for the Esty & Camp, Piano Co., of Chicago. It does look like old times to see his genial countenance beaming upon our streets once more.

A. Benoit encountered a bear and two cubs in the town of Louisville on Friday and managed to slay a cub before his amunition gave out. The juicy bear steak was on sale at Joe LeBlanc's meat market later on and was eagerly sought after by his patrons, at least all who like wild meats.

C. P. Cahoon welcomed the arrival of his wife and son and grandpa Winslow from their long eastern trip this morning. Mrs. Cahoon reports having had a lovely visit and Mr. W. for a man of his extreme age seems to have stood the fatigues of his long trip wonderfully, and they are all glad to get home again.

Our premium books are NOT a CHEAP lot. They are printed in clear, large-sized type, on the best of book paper and are nicely and solidly bound making a book that is not only useful in the household but ornamental as well. Call at the JOURNAL office and see them. See the notice on the sixth page of this issue.

The only stipulations we make on our premium offer is that your subscription must be paid ahead one year from the date to which it is now paid and the deal is a strictly CASH deal. Our premiums cost us more money than most of papers care to invest in a premium and our publisher expects the cash from us with every order that we send in.

A warrant was issued on Saturday for the janitor at the McKinnon block on complaint of Henry Genereux charging the janitor with stealing $35 from his person while he was sleeping in a room in the building during the afternoon. The janitor—for some reason or other lit out before the officer had time to serve the papers on him which looks like he was indeed guilty of the theft.

We did not have space to mention our book, "How Whitman Saved Oregon" in the notice on the sixth page. It is, however, one of the most interesting books on the list. We give it with the JOURNAL one year for $1.75. If sent by express $2.

The Great Northern road is making active preparations for the building of the line from Fosston to Duluth and it does now begin to look as though the road would be completed in time to handle the '98 crop. This movement is significant of much good to this country and it being a shorter line will save many a dollar to the farmers that now goes out in freights.

One of our great leaders in our premium list is our book entitled "The lives and campaigns of Grant and Lee, by Samuel W. Odell. L. L. D. It is a book that no library is complete without and has heretofore been sold only by subscription. It is now within the reach of all—both rich and poor and no family in our territory need be without it. See our terms for this book to JOURNAL readers on page six, this issue. Send all orders direct to the JOURNAL office.

The coroner's office has been full of business this week. Early in the week Dept. coroner G. S. Chesterman was summoned to go to Fosston to attend to a case there—a man named Moe had been found dead in the road. The jury decided that the man had fallen from his wagon while under the influence of liquor and broke his neck. The other case was from Fertile where a dead man was found on Wednesday, and coroner Dwyer went down last evening to hold an inquest.

If you have "The Practical Home Physician in your home you can save many times its cost every year. It not only describes all the ills the flesh is heir to, but tells you how to cure them. Don't neglect to call and see a sample copy. See our notice of this great work on page six, of this issue of the JOURNAL. When once you have this great book in the house and have thoroughly become acquainted with it you will wonder how you ever got along without it.

It seems to be almost the universal opinion in Chicago that Leutgert killed his wife and destroyed her body in one of the vats in his sausage factory, but unfortunately the state failed to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that he did. The attorneys for the state, however, claim to be better able to do so than before and they intend to procure another trial of the case right away. If the man is really guilty we hope the next trial will develope the fact, but it was the opinion of the trial judge that it would be impossible to secure another jury in Chicago, or in Cook county as the first trial was so notorious. Everybody read it and formed an opinion.

A number of Odd Fellows, among whom were Dr. Just, (one of the oddest) John Wyatt, (odder than that) Frank Gravel, (just ODD that's all) J. F. Creamer, (odd enough to be odd—and glad of it) Al. Gates, (odder than Dick's hat band) H. F. Brown, (just as odd as any odder fellow) Louis Gonyen, (odd in being able to leave the chief's duties long enough to go) and some odder fellows among whom were A. R. Holston, Ben Strawbridge, John Florin, John Sandberg and Alex. McKinnon, all went to St. Hilaire on Wednesday to help institute a lodge of Odd Fellows at that place. They report a good odd time all round.

Cash for Oats.

Highest price paid for the new crop of oats. First to arrive will receive the best prices.

CROOKSTON OAT MEAL MILL.

FROM FOOT TO KNEE

Ohio Woman Suffered Great Agony From a Terrible Sore—Her Story of the Case, and Her Cure.

"For many years I was afflicted with a milk leg, and a few years ago it broke out in a sore and spread from my foot to my knee. I suffered great agony. It would burn and itch all the time and discharge a great deal. My health was good with the exception of this sore. I tried a great many kinds of salve, but some would irritate the sore so that I could hardly stand the pain. I could not go near the fire without suffering intensely. Some one sent me papers containing testimonials of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I told my husband I would like to try this medicine. He got me a bottle and I found it helped me. I kept on taking it until my limb was completely healed. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough for the great benefit it has been to me. It cleanses the blood of all impurities and leaves it rich and pure." MRS. ANNA E. EAKEN, Whittlesey, Ohio.

You can buy Hood's Sarsaparilla of all druggists. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic. Price 25c.

Coal Stoves at Cost?

I am selling Hard Coal Stoves at cost.

See the Monitor

The best Hard Coal Heater made.

All other Hardware sold Reasonably.

Give me a Call and be Convinced.

C. W. MOTZ.

Fournet Block.

Farm Loans.

If you want a loan on your farm I can furnish the money without delay. On long or short time, as you prefer. Call or write.

Chas. E. Sawyer,

Fournet Block. Crookston, Minn.

CROCKERY

We are now busy unpacking the largest consignment of Fancy and Plain Crockery ever received in this city

Special Drives For Next Week

Watch for Them

Groceries

The best that money can procure at the lowest prices. Remember these goods are not old stale stuff purchased for the purpose of giving "cheap" bargains.

Slocum's Grocery.

CLEARANCE SALE

To Make Room For our Fall Stock

No shop-worn goods. All seasonable, fashionable and up to date.

Lowest Cash Prices.

EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN. Main Street.

PRINTING Of Every Description done at this Office. City Styles at Lowest Prices.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

7 Great Premiums 7

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A manual of useful information on all subjects relating to

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How Success is Won.

OR

The Triumphs and Achievements of Self-Made Men.

A record of brilliant careers filled with incentives to energy and perseverance for the young and entertainment for the old.

Edited by
PROF. J. S. CHAMBERLAIN.

The thrilling stories of the struggles, the trials and triumphs of poor boys who rose to fame and fortune by their perseverance genius.

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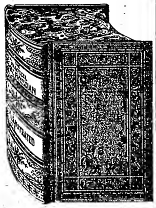

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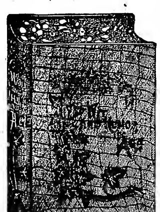

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. Oct: 25, 1897

Special Correspondence.

The general opinion here among politicians is that the recent chargea brought against the administration and Senator Hanna, with reference to the sale of the Union Pacific Railroad, have reacted against the instigators in a way not beneficial to their interests. Statements were published in the New York wourld and other Democratic orgnna to the effect that Senator Hanna had made an arrangement with the "money powers" of the East last year for the purchase by them at an inside figure of the Union Pacific, for which he had received enormous campaign contributions. The falsity of this statement is apparent upon its face, but a little investigation into the matter discloses facts which make it still further react upon the authors of the story and upon the Democratic party. In the first place, the sale of this road was ordered last year by the preceding Democratic administration, and the present administration is doing nothing but carrying out the plans and arrangements practically completed by its predecessor; and in the second place it is idle to talk about inside figures and favoritism, for the reason that the road is to be sold to the highest bidder whoever he may be. In order to prevent the property from going under the hammer for a less amount than would indemnify the Government, an arrangement was made with certain parties that the sale should be started at a certain figure, but of course this does not prevent others from bidding higher and as much higher as the competition for the ownership of the road demands. A particular point of the so-called "deal" was made by the Democrats in Ohio, and in the attempt to prejudice the voters against Senator Hanna as the prime instigator of the scheme copies of Cincinnati papers containing the article were distributed broadcast over the whole State, in the hope of catching the eye of people who would not know whether the report was false or true.

Senator Hanna himself made a prompt and vigorous denial of the charge in a speech recently delivered at Cleveland in which he said: "The facts are that I never heard of the measure or the 'syndicate' or anything about it until early in July last, one year after this alleged plot was laid bare. I do not even know who are the members of the syndicate; I never had any conversation with any of them in regard to it and I never was called upon by my vote or influence to say one word in regard to the sale. It was a contract made on the part of the Govennment by Grover Cleveland's administration, and the only part of it relating to this administration is that the contract has been ageed to on the part of the present administration on the understanding that the syndicate should give five million dollars more for it than under the terms made by the Cleveland administation. That is all I know about it: the rest is a lie." This is vigorous language but it is fully warranted by the slanderous and utterly groundless accusations made against Mr. Hanna.

"The reorganization committee has in no way been shown the slightest favor or given the least advantage," said Attorney General McKenna, whose word cannot be questioned in the matter.

"The road will be sold to the highest responsible bidder, without any reference to his personality. If a bid of $51,000,000 is made, and the reorganization committee does not increase its offer to 52,000,000. the property will go to the parties making the new proposal. The guaranteed bid was obtained to prevent the possibility of disastrous loss. If this guarantee did not exist, an opportunity would be afforded for bidders to form a combination and offer a comparatively low figure for the road.

"The increase in the reorganization committee's bid easily explained. Subsequent to the filing of the original guarantee bid of $46,754,059 a number of overlooked contentions were discovered. These included the bridge across the Missovri, River at Omaha and a number of money considerations. The bridge mortgages amounted to about $1,200,000, the line on the Omaha and Council Bluffs division to more that $2,000,000 and other contentions brought the aggregate to nearly $4,000,000.

"In view of these contentions the decrees of the courts were unsatisfactory and papers were prepared for an appeal. At that time the reorganization committee increased its bid by $4,245,941 to cover these additional sums thus raising the total bid to even $50,000,000, In all other respects the decrees were just and satisfactory."

Attorney General McKenna expressly stipulates that there was no formal agreement made between the Government and the reorganization committee. The guarantee bid was arranged by letters between former Attorney-General Harmon and special counsel for the committee. The agreement, he says, goes no further than to provide for the appearance of the Government in suits brought to foreclose the first-mortgage bonds and to bring suit for foreclosing its own. The sale of the property, he says, must necessarily be under the direction of the courts, with the whole world for bidders.

"The fact must not be overlooked," said Judge McKenna, "that the Government's lien is a second one, subject to a first mortgage of $33,000,000. The advantage the Government has secured is that at the sale under the decrees of foreclosure there will be a bid for the roads of $50,000,000 over and above the first mortgage, and in addition the benefit of absolute freedom of competition at the sale. The Government may secure its whole claim though a higher bid. It is sure of $50,000,000, and this amount, in connection with the payments already made, will pay the principal of the debt twice over."

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"The higher salaries of the larger cities is, perhaps what attracts young men more potently than any other factor," writes Edward W. Bok in the October Ladies' Home Journal, pointing out "Where Success Awaits Young Men"—in the smaller cities. "But unfortunately," he says, "as thousands of young men have found for themselves, these salaries are not so high as they were led to believe, nor will the city income buy as much in the metropolis as they bargained for. A salary of two thousand dollars a year in the big city will not bring a young man the comfortable living which one thousand dollars a year means to him in the smaller community. With a far more moderate salary the rising young clerk, manager or business man in the small city lives like a king in comparison to the man of equal position in the large centre. If he earns a thousand or two a year he has his own little home, by lease or purchase. For twenty-five dollars per month he can have his own pretty cottage, with God's pure sunshine on four sides of it. His children have their own grass-plot for their play ground. His porch is his evening pleasure and his Sunday delight. Trees shade his street, cool his rooms, and make living a comfort. His friends live all around him. He knows the man who lives next door. His neighbors' children are his children's playmates. His social life has a meaning to it; it is a joy and an exhilaration to him. When he goes out in the evening it is into a home gathering where every face is familiar, and where he is known and welcomed. He has time to read something which the man in the larger city, whom he envies, has not. His church is to him like a family gathering every Sunday morning. The man in the pulpit is his pastor, who, perhaps, has baptized him, married him, and will baptize and marry his children. Respected in his circle of friends, every step of progress in his business is known to them, and is the cause for congratulation. He is within easy walking distance or trolley ride of his place of business. To his wife his home is her joy, and not her care. She has time for her children, her home, her social duties, her reading and her church. The blood of health rushes through the veins of his children as they sleep and play in an unpolluted atmosphere. Life means something to such a man, it means happiness—the true measure of all success."

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The Madness of Lord Harry Culverhouse.

by Anthony Hope

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"Seeing that my father Henry is deed and that I am king, seeing also that I am no longer a bachelor, but a married man (and here he bowed to Margaret of Tuscany, his newly wedded wife), and seeing that Osra is turned 20 years of age—why, we are all going to be sober folk at Strelsau from this day forward, and we are going to play no more pranks. Here's a pledge of it." And, having said this, King Rudolf III took a deep draft of wine.

At this moment the ushers announced that the Lord Harry Culverhouse had come to take his leave of their majesties and of the princess. This gentleman had accompanied the embassy that came from England to congratulate the king on his marriage, and he had staid some months in Strelsau, very eagerly acceding to the king's invitation to prolong his visit, for such were his folly and headstrong passion that he had fallen most desperately in love with the fair face of Princess Osra and could not endure to live out of her presence. Yet now he came to bid farewell, and when he was ushered in Rudolf received him with much graciousness and made him a present of his own miniature set in diamonds, while the queen gave him her miniature set in the lid of a golden casket. In return Lord Harry prayed the king to accept a richly mounted sword and the queen an ivory fan, painted by the greatest artist of France and bearing her cipher in jewels. Then he came to Princess Osra, and she, having bidden him farewell, said, "I am a poor maid, my lord, and I can give no great gift, but take this pin from my hair and keep it for my sake." And she drew out a golden pin from her hair, a long and sharp pin, bearing for its head her cipher in brilliants, and she gave it to him, smiling.

But he, bowing low and then falling on his knee, offered her a box of red morocco leather, and when she opened it she saw a necklace of rubies of great splendor. The princess flushed red seeing that the gift was most costly. And she would fain have refused it and held it out again to Lord Harry. But he turned swiftly away, and, bowing once more, withdrew. Then the princess said to her brother, "It is too costly."

The king, seeing how splendid the gift was, frowned a little, but then he said:

"He must be a man of very great wealth. They are rich in England. I am sorry the gift is so great, but we cannot refuse it without wounding his honor."

So the princess set the ruby necklace with her other jewels and thought for a day or two that Lord Harry was no wiser than other men and then forgot him.

Now, Lord Harry Culverhouse, on leaving the king's presence, had mounted his horse, which was a fine charger and splendidly equipped, and ridden alone out of Strelsau, for he had dismissed all his servants and dispatched them with suitable gratuities to their own country. He rode through the afternoon, and in the evening he reached a village 15 miles away. Here he stopped at a cottage, and an old man came out and escorted him inside. A bundle lay on the table in the little parlor of the cottage.

"Here are the clothes, my lord," said the old man, laying his hand on the bundle.

"And here are mine," answered Lord Harry. "And the horse stands ready for you." With this he began to pull off the fine clothes in which he had had audience of the king, and he opened the bundle and put on the old and plain suit which it contained. Then he held out his hand to the old man, saying, "Give me the 5 crowns, Solomon, and our bargain is complete."

Then Solomon the Jew gave him 5 crowns and bade him farewell, and he placed the crowns in his purse and walked out of the cottage, possessing nothing in the world saving his old clothes, 5 crowns and the golden pin that had fastened the ruddy hair of Princess Osra, for everything else that he had possessed—his lands and houses in England, his horses and carriages, his money, his clothes and all that was his—he had bartered with Solomon the Jew in order that he might buy the ruby necklace which he had given to Princess Osra. Such was the strange madness wrought in him by her face.

It was now late evening, and he walked to and fro all night. In the morning he went to the shop of a barber, and in return for one of his crowns the barber cropped his long curls short and shaved off his mustache and gave him a dye with which he stained his complexion to a darker tint, and he made his face dirty and soiled his hands and roughened the skin of them by chafing them on some flints which lay by the roadside. Then, changing a second crown, he bought a loaf of bread and set off to trudge to Strelsau, for in Strelsau was Osra, and he would not be anywhere else in the world. And when he had arrived there he went to a sergeant of the king's guard and prevailed on him by a present of 3 crowns to enlist him as a trooper, and this the sergeant, having found that Lord Harry could ride and knew how to use his sword, agreed to do. Thus Lord Harry became a trooper in the guard of King Rudolf, having for all his possessions, save what the king's stores afforded him, a few pence and the golden pin that had fastened the hair of Princess Osra. And nobody knew him except Solomon the Jew, and he, having made a good profit, held his peace both then and afterward.

Many a day Lord Harry mounted guard at the palace, and he often saw the king with the queen ride out and back, but they did not notice the face of the trooper. And sometimes he saw the princess also, but she did not look at him, although he could not restrain himself from looking at her; but, since every man looked at her, she had grown accustomed to being gazed at and took no heed of it. But once she wore the ruby necklace, and the breath of the trooper went quick and eager when he saw it on her neck, and a sudden flush of color spread over all his face, so that the princess, chancing to glance at him in passing and seeing the color beneath and through the dye that stained him, was greatly astonished, and she reined in her horse for an instant and looked very intently at him, yet she rode on again in silence.

That evening there came to the quarters of the king's guard a waiting woman, who asked to see the trooper that had mounted guard at the west gate of the palace that day, and when he came the woman held out to him a box of red morocco leather, saying, "It is for you." But he answered, "It is not for me," and, turning away, left her. And this happened on three evenings. Then on the fourth day it was again his turn to mount guard at the palace, and when he had sat there on his horse for an hour the Princess Osra rode out from under the portico. She rode alone, and the ruby necklace was on her neck, and she said:

"I am going to ride outside the city by the river bank. Let a trooper follow me some way behind." And she signed with her hand to Lord Harry, and he rode after her through the streets and out of the western gate, and they turned along the bank of the river. When they had gone three or four miles from the city, Osra halted and beckoned the Lord Harry to approach her, and he came. But when she was about to speak to him and tell him that she knew him a sudden and new madness came on to him, and he seized her bridle and dug his spurs deep into his horse's flanks, and both the horses bounded forward at a gallop. In alarm the princess cried out, but he did not heed her. Along the bank they galloped, and when they met any one, which happened seldom (for the place was remote and it was now evening), he bade her cover her face, and she obeyed, twisting her lace handkerchief over her face. Thus they rode till they came at nightfall to a bluff of rock high above the stream. Here Lord Harry suddenly checked the horses, flung himself from the saddle and bade the princess dismount. And she obeyed and stood facing him, pale with fear and apprehension, but wearing a proud and scornful air. And he cried:

"Is it not well you should die? For you live but to madden men and drive them to sin and folly."

"Nay," said she, "to men of good heart beauty leads to goodness. From yourself come the sin and the folly, my lord." And she laid hold of the ruby necklace and broke the clasp of it and flung it on the ground before him, but he took no heed of it, but seized her hand and drew her to the edge of the bluff, saying:

"The world will be safer if I fling you down."

Then she looked in his face, and a sudden pity entered her heart, and she said very gently:

"Sit down, my lord, and let me put my hands on your brow, for I think you are in a fever."

And he sat down, all trembling and shaking, like a man with ague, and she

She looked very intently at him.

stripped off her gauntlets and took his forehead between her hands, and he lay there quiet with his head between her hands. And presently his eyes closed and he slept. But Osra did not know what to do, for darkness had fallen and she dared not leave him alone there by the river. Therefore she sat where she was, and in an hour, the night being fine and not cold, she grew weary, and her hands fell away from his brow and she sank back on the green turf, pillowing her head on a curved arm, and there she slept with the mad lord by her and the ruby necklace lying near them.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

McINTOSH ITEMS

From the Times.

Andrew Oldberg of Badger, lost his separator by fire last Friday.

Information of insanity has been filed by Anthony Quesnal against Frank Carroll, of the town of King.

Peter Rustad of Hill River expects to soon leave for Oregon and contemplates going from there to the Klondyke.

The Canadians who shielded Frank Martin, the Polk County cattle thief, got their fingers burnt and are now wishing they hadn't. His latest escapade was to sell out their entire outfit including the crop and skip.

Mrs. VanTuyl, the aged mother of Mrs. Smith, the Mentor landlady is said to be mentally unsound and is giving her friends much trouble by wandering away.

A large number of barns and granaries are being built by the farmers in this vicinity this season, but the prosperity wave has not yet struck them sufficiently to warrant many of them in building houses for themselves.

Owen Nelson, the Deering company's hustling collectors, reports collections good in this part of his territory and says that McIntosh is the second best point in it. His territory includes all of old Polk county, and in the matter of collections he says that Fertile ranks first, McIntosh second, and Fosston third. In the balance of the territory their collections are comparitively poor.

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

O. L. Larson accompanied a carload of stock to St. Paul last Saturday and is expected home tonight or tomorrow.

J. Till and crew of surveyors have completed their work upon the survey for the Fosston extension and left yesterday afternoon for home. The construction work is going on at the other end of the line and the outfit for commencing work at this end is expected every day. There are a number of men here now waiting for the work to commence.

On Saturday last the new flouring mill run empty for a few hours, but on Monday of this week business commenced in earnest, and flour and feed are being turned out by the wholesale. Even the first flour made was good, but after the rolls have run a week and the mill has been genrally regulated it will turn out the very best grade of flour to be found in the Northwest. P. A. Ellington, Mr. Stadsvold's miller, who came here last week, is a man of experience and has a thorough knowlage of the business. The new mill and elevator will be known as the Fosston Elevator & Flouring Mill.

G. A. Wanger, at one time a resident of Crookston, and whose sister taught in the Fosston school a number years ago, has found a fortune in the Klondike country and is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars.

On the 13th of this month there was solemized at the home of the bride, the wedding of Mr. E. T. Rickansrud, youngest brother of Mr. S. T. Rickansrud of this place, to Miss Clara M. Anderson, sister of Mrs. S. T. Rickansrud, both of Allamakee county, Iowa.

One night last week, while returning from Mr. Larson's with a pail of water Mrs. S. Withey and Mrs. W. Spotts were intercepted by a ruffian who tried to bring Mrs. Withey down town by force, but the screams of the ladies brought help from Mr. Larson's and the man made his escape. No arrests were made as the man could not be identified it being quite dark that evening.

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Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.
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WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

Ants Have Ladies' Maids.

We know well enough that ants are the most advanced of all the insect world, that they can talk to one another and have regular laws and regulations in their tiny colonies. But the last discovery about them is, perhaps, the most astonishing of all. A naturalist has been making observations on their toilet and has discovered that each insect goes through a cleaning process as elaborate as that of a cat, only not performed by herself, but by another, who acts for the time as lady's maid.

Ants of the genus atta were the subject of these observations. These, he found, slept in relays for about three hours. When they woke up, they would stretch their limbs just like warm blooded animals. Even under the microscope he could watch them yawn. Then begins the toilet. The assistant starts by washing the face of her companion and goes on to the thorax and legs. The attitude of the cleansed is one of intense satisfaction, resembling that of a dog or a cat when its head is being scratched. She lies down with all her limbs stretched loosely out, she rolls over on her side, even her back, a perfect picture of ease. The pleasure the creature takes in being thus combed and sponged is really enjoyable to the observer.—New York World.

A Disastrous Phrase.

What great consequences sometimes result from the quick wit of a man who sees the full bearings of an event is illustrated by an incident in the life of the late Colonel John Tracey. In 1884 he was a reporter on the New York Star and did work for the Democratic national committee. He was at the Fifth Avenue hotel when the delegation of clergymen called upon Mr. Blaine. He was listening carelessly to the addresses which were being made, when his ear caught the phrase, "party of rum, Romanism and rebellion," which the Rev. Dr. Burchard uttered. He knew that it was the intention of the reporters to give small space to the speeches and thought the chances were good that the now famous expression would not be quoted. Seeing the use to which he could put it for the Democratic party, he rushed to a telegraph office and sent a short dispatch to several papers and to the party headquarters. There was time enough before election for the remark to do its work and not enough for any sufficient antidote to be applied. It is admitted that the expression had a marked and perhaps decisive effect upon the election. Tracey's alert mind had affected the future of the country in a thousand ways.—Buffalo Express.

Curious Errors In Titles.

A publisher handed me, not long since, a postal card which he had received from California. It read thus: "Have you any Treties on The Edable Frog?" Another treasured card in his possession, coming from South Dakota, asks for a price list of his books, "especially the one that treats of Pharo." The last word was at first spelled "Faro" and then "corrected." At the same time that the publisher showed me this card he told me that he had recently received an order for a copy of "The Fair Rose of the Bondage." As you have guessed, the book referred to by the last two writers quoted above was Dr. Charles S. Robinson's "Pharaohs of the Bondage."—Critic.

Mrs. Anna Weborg of Aeroskjoving recently celebrated her 101st birthday. Mrs. Wiborg is next to the oldest living person in Denmark

The Granballgaard, at Hartkorn, in Svostrng county, the property of Asmus Hildebrandt, was recently sold to a Copenhagen party for 157,000 crowns.

Nels Hansen, representative at the riksdaff of the Beile district, died a few days ago of a prolonged attack of pneumonia. The deceased was 46 years old.

E. N. Silfrerberg of this city, first bookkeeper of the Mutual Life Insurance company, has been placed under arrest, accused of having embezzled 44,000 crowns.

Danish Consul Stalgren of Tien Tsin, China, who was arrested in Japan not long ago, has now been released. He was accused of having stolen 4,000 crowns and a number of valuable diamonds.

A monument to the recent curator of the museum of this city, Dr. Henry Paterson, is being erected on Fasan street. Its unveiling will take place during the latter part of the present month.

John P. Moord, a farmer living five miles northwest of Atwater, was hit in the face by a vicious horse. His upper lip was frightfully lacerated, besides other injuries. The same horse lifted a man from the ground by the hair of his head a few days before.

The following graduates of the Mankato normal school have had their diplomas endorsed as state certificates: Five years—Amolia W. Lieberg, Hay C. Daugherty, Tena Josephine Nelson, Edith Kassing, Cecilia Meighen, Lena I. [illegible]son; for life—Carl F. Weinberger.

AN INCIDENT OF GETTYSBURG.

By T. J. MACKEY, Late Captain C. S. A.

[Copyright, 1897, by the Author.]

Though never a war was fought with more earnestness than our own late war between the north and the south, never a war was marked by more deeds of noble kindness between men, officers and privates of the contending sides. Serving at the front during the entire war as a captain of engineers in the Confederate army, many such deeds came under my own personal observation, while many more have been related to me by credible eyewitnesses. Here is one especially worthy of record:

The advance of the Confederate line of battle commenced early on the morning of July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg. The infantry division commanded by Major General John B. Gordon of Georgia was among the first to attack. Its objective point was the left of the Second carps of the Union army. The daring commander of that corps occupied a position so far advanced beyond the main line of the Federal army that while it invited attack it placed him beyond the reach of ready support when the crisis of battle came to him in the rush of charging lines more extended than his own. The Confederate advance was steady, and it was bravely met by the Union troops, who for the first time found themselves engaged in battle on the soil of the north, which until then had been virgin to the war. It was "a far cry" from Richmond to Gettysburg, yet Lee was in their front, and they seemed resolved to welcome their southern visitors "with bloody hands to hospitable graves." But the Federal flanks rested in air, and, being turned, the line was badly broken, and, despite a bravely resolute defense against the well ordered attack of the Confederate veterans, was forced to fall back.

Gordon's division was in motion at a double quick to seize and hold the vantage ground in his front from which the opposing line had retreated when he saw directly in his path the apparently dead body of a Union officer. He checked his horse, and then observed, from the motion of the eyes and lips, that the officer was still living. He at once dismounted, and seeing that the head of his wounded foeman was lying in a depression in the ground placed under it a nearby knapsack. While raising him at the shoulders for that purpose he saw that the blood was trickling from a bullet hole in the back, and then knew that the officer had been shot through the breast. He then gave him a drink from a flask of brandy and water, and, as the man revived, said, while bending over him: "I am very sorry to see you in this condition. I am General Gordon. Please tell me who you are. I wish to aid you all I can."

The answer came in feeble tones: "Thank you, general. I am Brigadier General Barlow of New York. You can do nothing more for me. I am dying." Then, after a pause, he said: "Yes, you can. My wife is at the headquarters of General Meade. If you survive the battle, please let her know that I died doing my duty."

General Gordon replied: "Your message, if I live, shall surely be given to your wife. Can I do nothing more for you?"

After a brief pause General Barlow responded: "May God bless you! Only one thing more—feel in the breast pocket of my coat—the left breast—and take out a packet of letters."

As General Gordon unbuttoned the blood soaked coat and took out the packet the seemingly dying soldier said:

Resting on one knee at his side, General Gordon read the letter.

"Now please take out one and read it to me. They are from my wife. I wish that her words shall be the last I hear in this world."

Resting on one knee at his side, General Gordon, in clear tones, but with tearful eyes, read the letter. It was the missive of a noble woman to her worthy husband, whom she knew to be in daily peril of his life, and with pious fervor breathed a prayer for his safety and commended him to the care of the God of battles. As the reading of the letter ended General Barlow said: "Thank you. Now please tear them all up. I would not have them read by others."

General Gordon tore them into fragments and scattered them on the field "shot sown and bladed thick with steel." Then, pressing General Barlow's hand, General Gordon bade him goodby, and, mounting his horse, quickly joined his command.

He hastily penned a note on the pommel of his saddle, giving General Barlow's message to his wife, but stated that he was still living, though seriously wounded, and informing her where he lay. Addressing the note to "Mrs. General Barlow, at General Meade's Headquarters," he handed it to one of his staff and told him to place a white handkerchief upon his sword and ride in a gallop toward the enemy's line and deliver the note to Mrs. Barlow. The officer promptly obeyed the order. He was not fired upon, and, on being met by a Union officer who advanced to learn his business, he presented the note, which was received and read with the assurance that it should be delivered instantly.

Let us turn from Gettysburg to the capital, Washington, where, 11 years later, General Gordon held with honor, as now, a seat as senator of the United States, and was present at a dinner party given by Orlando B. Potter, a representative in congress from New York.

Upon Mr. Potter's introducing him to a gentleman with the title of General Barlow, General Gordon remarked, "Are you a relative of the General Barlow, a gallant soldier, who was killed at Gettysburg?"

The answer was, "I am the General Barlow who was killed at Gettysburg, and you are the General Gordon who succored me." The meeting was worthy of two such brave men—every inch American soldiers.

I should add that on receiving her husband's note, which had been speedily delivered, Mrs. Barlow hastened to the field, though not without danger to her person, for the battle was still in progress. She soon found her husband and had him borne to where he could receive surgical attendance.

Through her devoted ministrations he was enabled to resume his command of the Excelsior brigade and add to the splendid reputation which it had achieved under General Sickles, its first commander.

THE END.

The Unhealthy Bangkok.

An average shade temperature of 85 degrees during about ten months of the year in Bangkok is accompanied for at least six or seven of these, by damp so depressing that for many hours of each day the grasshopper is a burden and sustained thought almost impassible. The Siamese recognize the drawbacks of their climate, and they seldom attempt to do anything through the hottest hours of the day. The king sleeps through those hours, reviving again about 5 o'clock with the sudden coolness of approaching sunset. Cabinet and court, and, in fact, every Siamese in the land who can do as he pleases, follows the royal example in this, and the cabinet sittings are held through the night.

Even the sturdiest Europeans suffer and degenerate if they persistently forget that life in tropical plains must go slower than at home. Many a tombstone in the Bangkok cemetery and some nameless graves in the jungles and swamps of the interior attest this fact. A low level of vitality is so inevitable that the common Siamese excuse for nonappearance, "Mai sabai" ("Not well"), creates no remark and no special interest. The chances are that the excuse is valid, but whether or no what does it signify? In Siam it is quite normal to be ill.—Contemporary Review.

Wellington and Napoleon.

There are some interesting stories in the recently published reminiscences of Mr. Corbould, the drawing master to Queen Victoria's children. Here is one of them: "On reaching the palace one morning the Prince of Wales showed me a drawing he had just finished. Napoleon was depicted on horseback leveling a pistol at the Duke of Wellington, who was advancing to cut down his great enemy. While I was looking at the drawing, who should come in but the duke himself. 'Why, the very man who can best criticise my drawing!' cried the prince. 'Now, can you tell me who that is on the left?' he went on, presenting the sketch to the duke. 'Well,' replied the latter deliberately, 'judging from the waistcoat and the cocked hat, I should say it was meant for Napoleon.' 'Right,' said the prince. 'And who is the other figure?' 'By the cut of the jib,' returned the duke calmly, 'I should say it was myself.' 'Right again. Well, now, is the drawing accurate? That's what I want to know.' The duke rose, put down the sketch and thus impressively addressed the Prince of Wales: 'My boy, I'm going to tell you something that the English people don't seem to realize. I was sent out to keep Napoleon in check, but never in my life have I set eyes on him. Once, in the midst of a battle, some one cried: "Look! There's Napoleon!" But before I could get the glass to my eye the smoke from a field gun had enveloped him.' "

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Most of the cheap cough medicines merely palliate; they afford local and temporary relief. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral does not patch up or palliate. It cures.
Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough,—and every other cough, will, when other remedies fail, yield to
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Women and Postal Banks.

Wherever postal savings banks are in operation women are among the the most appreciative patrons of the system. As a rule women are more careful of small sums than men, and seem to have a more practical realization of the value of such accumulations. In many families it is only the foresight of the wife that lends to provision being made against a day of adversity.

The desire of women more generally than of men is for a place of absolute safety for their small savings rather than high rates of interest. Consequently they are especially appreciative of the stability which the postal savings bank affords.

Probably congress could do no other one thing that would so commend it to the women of the country as would the establishment of a postal savings bank system.—Chicago Record.

Postal Banks In Australia.

In several of the Australian colonies both general savings banks and postal savings banks exists, both being under control of the government, says the Chicago Record. This is true of Victoria, New South Wales and Tasmania. Postoffice banks alone exists in Queensland and Western Australia, and general savings banks alone in South Australia. In Canada government savings banks antedate the postal savings bank, but are giving way to the latter as the more convenient and suitable institution. In some countries having the general savings as distinguished from the postal savings bank use is made of the postoffices as places of deposit for transmission to the general bank.

As between the general savings banks under government control and the postal savings bank there is no question that the latter is the one for adoption in the United States. The postoffice has in operation machinery that could be utilized for the protection of small savings deposits with comparatively little additional trouble and expense.

Every Teacher

Of a public school in Polk county should have a copy of our premium book entitled: "Preston Papers." written by a teacher of many years experience. There is no good reason why every teacher should not have one of these books when they can have it as a FREE GIFT. See our premium offer on this book on the sixth page of this issue, then call at this office and see a sample of the book itself. It is a valuable book, worth many times its cost.

The Winter's Vogue In Furs

It is predicted that for the winter the furs most in vogue well be chinchilla, sable, marten sable in the dark shades, sealskin, astrakhan, and that peculiar variety of astrakhan called breitschwantz (stillborn lamb), an exquisitely soft skin like moire velvet, which is specially adapted for the blouses and jackets, which will be really the novelties of the season. The long cloaks incline rather to the redingote shape, although they are straight in front.

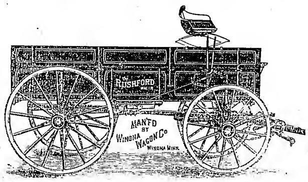
In fur-lined garments the upper part of the bodice alone is lined with fur; again the cloak is merely trimmed with fur, and again the fur lines it entirely. Green, heliotrope, or dark red cloth or velvet, developed in long cloaks and lined or trimmed with fur, specially obtain for women who are tall and slender. Beautiful collars yokes and neck pieces of various shapes are developed in fur to be worn over a cloth coat or press, and accompanied by a muff of, and a toque decorated with the same fur. —October Ladies' Home Journal.

List of Patents.

Granted to Minnesota inventors this week. Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.—W. Apelt, Minneapolis, Gravity wheat-heater. O. Lundberg, Minneapolis, Horse-stepping device. S. McCammant, Wheaton, car-coupling. C. E. Miller, Minneapolis, Car-signal. A. L. Mohler, Minneapolis, Uncoupling device for coach draw-bars. F. H. Horgan, St. Paul, Incubator. H. Nebbe, Fairmont, Stuble-catcher. G. W. Weber, St. Paul, Combination bracket and luggage-carrier for bicycles. For copy of any of the above patents send 10 cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

Farragut and the Torpedoes.

Because of their destructive character nothing is more demoralizing to an enemy than torpedoes, and the moral effect of being equipped for this kind of warfare is not to be despised, especially where the object of a navy is, as it should be, to keep peace. Fear of torpedoes was all that prevented the French from entering the Prussian harbors during the Franco-Prussian war and the Japanese from going up the river at Yalu. There was, perhaps no cooler act of courage during our late war than at Mobile, where Farragut, only a moment after the "Tecumseh" had struck a torpedo and gone down before his eyes, shot forward with his flagship directly over the course where he knew the torpedoes had been planted for the destruction of his fleet, signalling as he went, to the warning from the "Brooklyn" of "Torpedoes ahead," "Damn the torpedoes." Captain Mahn, in his life of Farragut, writing of this passage of the "Hartford" over these torpedoes, says "the cases of the torpedoes were heard by many on board knocking against the copper of the bottom, and many of the primers snapped audibly, but no torpedo exploded." Farragut's prompt action restored confidence to the wavering line, but had any one of the torpedoes exploded all would have been over.—From "Torpedo Boats in Naval Warfare," by Benj. Micou, former Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, in North American Review for October.



Our specialties for this season of the year are the
Rushford Wagon and
The New Deere Gang.
Each one has special merit and is the best of its kind. When you are getting ready to buy a wagon or plow, come and see us and we can suit you we are certain.
"Merits Always Wins."
Larsen & Carpenter,
Crookston, Minnesota

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1897 NO 30

Historical Society MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

DEATH OF GEORGE

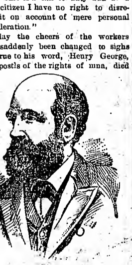
APOSTLE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN GOES TO HIS REWARD.

Being Physically Frail the Excitement and Exertion of the Campaign Proved Too Great a Strain and the Thread of Life Was Snapped—Passage in His Speech of Acceptance Recalled by His Tragic End—Declared He Would "Make the Race For Mayor If It Cost Him His Life."

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The death of Henry George, author of "Progress and Poverty" and candidate of the Thomas Jefferson Democracy for mayor of Greater New York, was no doubt the direct result of hard work during the campaign. In his great Cooper Union speech accepting the nomination for mayor less than a month ago he said:

"I'll make this race if it costs me my life. This is a call to duty and as a good citizen I have no right to disregard it on account of mere personal consideration."

Today the cheers of the workers have saddenly been changed to sighs for, true to his word, Henry George, the apostle of the rights of man, died



HENRY GEORGE.

as he wished to die—in harness fighting for the cause—toward the close of the greatest municipal political contest the world has ever seen.

Strain More Than He Could Stand.

The end was peaceful and he died without pain. This man of mighty brain and undaunted courage was physically frail, and the strain of an exciting campaign, requiring speechmaking at points many miles apart night after night, was more than nature could stand. He kept it up to the end, and only a few hours before the dread messenger cried halt Henry George had addressed enthusiastic audiences in three of the towns of the borough of Queens and a still larger assemblage in an uptown hall here.

He spoke at Whitestone at 8 o'clock and made speeches at College Point and Flushing before returning to New York to speak at the Central Opera House. Mrs. George went with him. All the halls in which he spoke were filled and at College Point and Flushing crowds were turned away. At Whitestone he drove from the railroad station to the meeting hall at a gallop. To the cheering crowds he said:

His Last Campaign Speech.

"I believe that all the needed reforms are summed up in that philosophy—the right of every man to eat, to drink, to speak, as he sees fit, so long as he does not trench on the rights of any other man. If I am elected, and I believe that I will be, I will enforce the law upon the rich and poor alike. I have pledged myself to search out the charges popularly made against Mr. Richard Croker. If I am elected these charges shall be investigated. If they are proved untrue let him go unscathed back to England or to any other land he pleases. But if they are true," Mr. George's voice rang out in menacing tones that visibly excited his audience, "let the law be enforced. Let him go to the penitentiary. He shall go there."

Mr. George picked up his hat saying goodby and started for the door. The crowd rose cheering and elbowed and fought to get near him. They reached out their hands to touch his clothing.

Reached the Hotel at Midnight.

Then Henry George broke away from the crowd. His long day's work was over; his busy life's work was done. He went to his hotel after midnight, hoping to get a few hours' sleep and rise strong enough for a still more arduous day's work. The work of the night seemed to have told on him. He complained of being tired, but his friends and relatives who awaited him thought it only the natural fatigue that follows such hard campaign work as Mr. George had been doing.

Not long after reaching the hotel he retired. About 3:30 o'clock Mrs. George was awakened and found Mr. George sitting in an armchair. He complained of not feeling quite comfortable, and Mrs. George, becoming alarmed, called her son from an adjoining room. Mr. George was then unconscious and a call was sent for Dr. Kelly. On the latter's arrival at the hotel Mr. George was still unconscious and all efforts to revive him failed. Without sign of recognition to those around him he passed peacefully away at 4:45 o'clock. Apoplexy was the immediate cause of death.

Has Been Ailing for Years.

Mr. George has not been strong for the past three years and his son, Henry George, Jr., has been his companion in almost every enterprise in which he has engaged, going with him on his tours of the West as a special newspaper correspondent in the last presidential campaign and keeping close at his side in his movements in the campaign. Within the past day or two close friends of Mr. George have noted with apprehension marked changes in his manner and appearance. His eyes grew dull. Wrinkles came at the corners and his eyes sunk in hollow caverns. His voice, usually resonant and pleasant, now pitched almost to a piping treble in conversation, was querulous, while he seemed like one whose nerves were so highly wrought [illegible] soap without warning. [illegible] the campaign was harder [illegible] man, high strung and sensitive [illegible] maintain.

B[illegible]CAL.

Brief Outline of the Life of the Late Henry George.

Henry George was born on Sept. 2, 1839. He received a common school education and then went into a counting room. He was also a sailor and afterwards learned the printer's trade. In 1858 he reached California, where he worked at the printer's case until 1866, when he became a reporter and afterwards editor, working at different times on the San Francisco Times and Post. He returned to New York in 1880 and went to England and Ireland the following year, where he was twice arrested as a suspect, but afterwards released when his identity became established. Mr. George is best known to the world at large through his writings upon economic questions, notably his work entitled "Progress and Poverty," published in 1879. His other works are "Our Land and Land Policy," 1871; "Irish Land Question," 1881; "Social Problems," 1883; "Property in Land," a controversy with the Duke of Argyle, 1884; "The Condition of Labor," an open letter to Pope Leo XIII, 1891, and "A Perplexed Philosopher," (Herbert Spencer) 1892. In 1886 Mr. George was nominated by the United Labor party for mayor of New York, polling 68,000 votes against 90,000 for Abram S. Hewitt, the Democratic nominee and 60,000 for Theodore Roosevelt, now assistant secretary of the navy, Republican.

FROM FATHER TO SON.

Henry George, Jr., Named by Jeffersonians for Mayor of New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The practical politicians are all said to agree that the huge Democracy of Thomas Jefferson, built up by Henry George in three weeks, will not be a principal factor in next Tuesday's election. It had been generally estimated that he would have polled more than 100,000 votes if he had survived the campaign, but these votes are probably not transferable. Some of the leaders were in favor of throwing the influence of the organization to Seth Low, but the campaign committee decided not to give up the fight and nominated young Henry George to take his father's place. They also issued a strong address to the George voters asking them to support the substitute.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE.

Unparalled Honors Paid to the Memory of the Dead Single Taxer.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The body of Henry George lay in state during the day in the Grand Central Palace and 30,000 people reverently passed the casket and looked upon the face of the dead philosopher. From 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 in the afternoon a stream of people poured into the hall. The immense throng was composed of representatives of all classes of all shades of life and all religious opinion. On every face was stamped the unmistakable signs of sincere regret, while hundreds of faces were drawn with suffering and pain. To thousands of those who passed by Henry George was personally known, and it was these who

Lingered for a Longer Moment

to gaze again on the face of the man whom to know was to love. Some of them wept. The children, of whom there were hundreds, were raised along by the guard and held up while they gazed at the features of the man who died fighting to brighten their lives.

The crowd came down the avenue five deep and was passed through the hall in twos. Chief McCullagh was in personal command of the police arrangements and had 655 policemen on duty in the Palace and vicinity.

The Funeral Services.

Before 3 o'clock the people were permitted to occupy the seats in the hall. The front six rows in the main part of the auditorium were reserved for the family, the immediate friends of the deceased, the pallbearers and the ushers. All the rest of the main floor was open to the crowd and it took but a short time to fill the hall. It is estimated that nearly 6,000 people were present during the services. Mayor Strong sat at the center of the platform and he was surrounded by a number of the more distinguished persons present. Behind the mayor sat Seth Low with Colonel George E. Waring by his side.

Words of Praise for the Dead.

The exercises began at 3:25 with the singing of the hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," by the Plymouth church quartet. Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, who was Mr. George's warm personal friend as well as pastor, read the burial service. At its conclusion Dr. Lyman Abbott spoke briefly upon the [illegible] piano services of Henry George. He was followed by Rabbi Gottheil. After another hymn by the choir, Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn spoke. Dr. McGlynn showed great feeling, but his evident grief at the loss of his old friend did not prevent the display of some characteristic flights of eloquence by him. The last address was concluded shortly after 5 o'clock, the meeting was dismissed and the casket was taken to the modest home in Fort Hamilton.

The Funeral Procession.

The procession which accompanied the remains to Brooklyn was in many respects the most remarkable ever witnessed in New York. The catafalque was a magnificent creation of black broadcloth and at the base was 12 feet wide. The horses, of jet black, were covered with black silk netting and were led by 16 grooms. The organizations that paid honor to Mr. George by following the funeral car fell into line from the side streets off Madison avenue and below Forty-second street. It was estimated that not less than 25,000 men were in line.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

Waterville will have waterworks.

Lydia P. Clough, mother of Governor Clough of Minnesota, is dead, aged 79 years.

Fire destroyed four buildings at Winnebago City. Supposed to have been incendiary.

Mrs. Clara S. Cutler of Nebraska has been reinstated as matron at Clontarf Indian school.

County superintendents report growing interest in the observance of Arbor day by schools.

During the present term of United States court at Duluth 900 second papers have been taken out.

The University of Wisconsin football team defeated the University of Minnesota by a score of 39 to 0.

Five gambling houses at Moorhead were raided and a quantity of chips and other paraphernalia captured.

Judge Otis of St. Paul has granted the Bank of Minnesota reorganization committee time to perfect its plans.

Jacob H. Amos and Henry Bergenkrieger, cigarmakers, committed suicide together by jumping from the high bridge at St. Paul.

It is now settled that a $25,000 hospital will be erected at Winona next year. Over half the needed amount has already been pledged.

A deputy game warden and three Indians were killed in a fight resulting from attempted seizure of traps in the northern part of the state.

The South St. Paul packing house will begin operations under the management of Swift & Co., Nov. 10. Buying of hogs will begin Nov. 8.

A building boom has set in in Bemidji, as the result of the location of the county seat and the relocating of the line of the Great Northern.

By order of Colonel Bobleter nine members of Company A of New Ulm are to be courtmartialed for failure to attend camp at Lake City in July without furloughs.

J. H. Manchester, for many years publisher of the Lake Benton News, and a member of the present legislature, died Saturday night of consumption, and was buried Sunday.

J. J. Brechet's livery stable at Glencoe, occupied by J. O. Senescall, and containing 11 head of horses, 10 vehicles, harnesses, hay, oats, etc., valued at $2,000, was destroyed by fire. No insurance.

Nov. 15 and 16, in Minneapolis, there will be a notable gathering of women that demand the right of suffrage. The occasion is the state convention of the Minnesota party and it will be held in the First Baptist church.

W. H. Skemp, a prominent lawyer of Cloquet, has been missing since Saturday morning a week ago. His friends have become alarmed over his unexplainable absence. He was last seen at a Minneapolis restaurant.

The New York Life Insurance company has begun foreclosure proceedings against the Duluth chamber of commerce building to recover on a promissory note of $125,000, executed several years ago by the chamber to the American Trust and Loan company.

The dwelling of John Kuhne of Miltona burned Wednesday afternoon. Nothing was saved. Two children, one a baby and the other a little older, were burned to death in sight of their parents, who returned to the house in time to see their babies consumed, while powerless to prevent.

The Duluth and Iron Range road has let a contract to the Barnett and Record company of Minneapolis for a new ore dock at Two Harbors. The old one is to be torn down. The contract is for a modern dock with a capacity of 38,000 tons of ore, to cost $185,000 and to be finished May 1.

The comptroller of the currency has made public a statement showing the conditions of 00 national banks of Minnesota, outside of the Twin Cities, at the date of the last call, Oct. 5. Their resources were $24,684,777; loans and discounts were $13,618,318; the lawful money reserve in the banks was $1,[illegible]614, of which $[illegible] was in gold; individual deposits $15,910,212; average reserve held 37.40 per cent.

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Orebro-Svarta Railroad Formally Dedicated—Statue of Charles XI at Gotheborg Unveiled—Professor Heiborg of Christiania Dead—Lucky Norwegian Klondiker—University of Copenhagen Class of 1847 to Hold a Reunion.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

The Orebro-Svarta railroad was formally dedicated Oct. 1.

There are 250 applicants for positions in the postal service at present.

P. G. Hogner, official civil engineer of this city, is dead, aged 82 years.

Over 3,500 orphans have been adopted into various families in the city of Stockholm.

The mercantile fleet of Sweden numbers 2,763 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 483,000.

The publication of The Svenska Morgenbladet, a daily newspaper of this city, ceased Oct. 1.

During September 1,830,117 passengers were transported from various sections of the country to the capital.

There are 11,000 public schools in Sweden, showing an increase of 7,000 since King Oscar ascended the throne.

Swedish Mormons of Utah have presented King Oscar with an elegantly bound copy in English of the Mormon Bible.

Prince Bernadotte has been made an honorary member of the Belgian Order of Leopold and of the Siamese Order of Mahachakri.

Thomas B. Fergusen, United States minister, has returned from Norway, where he has been sojourning since the jubilee festivities.

Arvid Levin, "representing the Anaconda copper mine and works," is in the city visiting relatives and friends. Mr. Levin emigrated to America eleven years ago.

Four brothers, A. Petri of Eksjo, H. Petri of Linkoping, A. V. Petri of Hvetlanda and Consul Hj. Petri of Vexio, have all been received into the Vasa order.

The vice auditor of the Svea engineer corps, William A. Thavenius, a practicing attorney of this city, has been arrested, accused of having forged a check for 15,000 crowns.

The Upsala Students' union has elected for its president during the ensuing university year, Olof Molin, Ph. D., of this city, and I. Hedenius of Upsala, vice president.

Dr. Emanuel W. Bergman, the eminent archivist of the royal archives, is dead. He was born in this city in 1836 and was appointed archivist in 1866, a position which he has ever since held.

"In Sweden they kneel at the feet of Bacchus and Venus. There is lots of money." This was the only impression an English lord of London received during a few weeks stay in Stockholm. And he, like every one else, was feasting.

Prince Eugen will spend the winter in Florence where he will continue his art studies. His excellency was more than satified with his efforts in behalf of the International Art Exhibit, of the recent exposition, which proved a splendid success.

Robert Stahlman, an ex-officer of the American fleet, registered at one of the city hotels en route for Upland, where he was to visit an aged mother. In the morning the hotel officials found him dead in bed. He had resided for a number of years in Baltimore, Md., and was born in Stockholm.

Captain J. W. Wetterberg of the Swedish steamer "Silva" has been presented with a beautifully mounted telescope from the board of trade in London as a token of appreciation of heroic services rendered in behalf the crew of the British brig "Albert Baltzar" which was recently shipwrecked near Carnarvon in the North sea.

Gotheborg.

The Linkoping-Fogelsta railroad has been completed.

The statue of Charles XI was unveiled Oct. 4. King Oscar was present.

J. F. Petterson, a prominent manufacturer of this city, committed suicide by hanging.

It is rumored that Count Douglas will, in the near future, accept a governor's position and remove to the city.

Two laborers, Anders Eklof and Jonas Larson, were killed while replacing ties on the Vexio-Tingsryd railroad.

Count Snoilsky's funeral took place Oct. 1 in this city. Hundreds of the deceased friends were present at the interment.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

Iceland will send a representative to the Bergen exposition next summer.

Alfred Munson, British consul of Christiania died Oct. 8 of pneumonia.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson urges the right of suffrage in behalf of girls and boys over 18.

Hotel Victoria, one of the largest hotels in Christiania, has been sold for 800,000 crowns. The purchasers are backed by almost exclusively Norwegian capital.

During the year of 1896, 6,806 births were recorded in the city, 98 of whom were twins.

Carl Fredrick Koller, for many years principal of the agricultural college at Aas, is dead.

The Rabbetorp brickyards near Fredrikstad have been sold to a Christiania syndicate for 165,000 crowns.

Oscar Jacobsen of Christiania has been engaged as general manager of the Kongsvinger-Flisen railroad.

The death rate of the city of Christiania was larger than that of any other European city during the year of 1896.

The saw mills at Lier were totally destroyed by fire on the night of Oct. 1. Lumber valued at 35,000 crowns was also destroyed.

The McCormick binder was awarded first prize at a recent trial of the different self binders of the country at the Aas agricultural college.

Dr. Nansen will lecture in Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 19, and in St. Paul, Nov. 20. A reception will be tendered the explorer by the Norwegians of Minneapolis.

Henrik Ibsen, the famous author, is no longer a member of Christiania's Authors society. The reasons for the doctor's absence at the meetings is not made public.

Karl Konnow has declined the nomination of Thingmand (representative to the legislative assembly) from Bergenhus and will under no consideration be a candidate.

The real estate firm of Arngen, Schmidt & Co. have recently purchased the estate on Kirke street, No. 30, for 332,000 crowns. The property is one of the most valuable in the City of Christiania.

Professor Hjalmar Heiberg is dead. Dr. Heiberg, who has been professor of medicine at the Christiania university since 1871, was the greatest medical authority in Norway, having gained, too, a wide reputation on the continent as an eminent anatomist.

Frederick Bruset, a young man of Stangvik, son of the baritone soloist, Christian Bruset, is numbered among the fortunate ones in the Klondike region of Alaska. He has gathered for himself a handsome fortune and recently sent a check for 6,000 crowns to his parents, who hitherto have been in needy circumstances.

Trondhjem.

Hans C. Drivdahl, a well known jewsler of this city, is dead, aged 63.

Wolves are reported very numerous in the mountainous districts. There is general complaint among farmers and herders, who daily organize themselves in hunting parties to keep the wolf from the door.

The sheriff of this city, together with five passengers, barely escaped drowning while rowing from one of the docks of the city to Froisus. Through the heroic efforts of John Schnuke the entire party were saved, however.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

Madame Annie Viborg of Aereskjobing, has celebrated her 101st birthday.

Representative Niels Hansen is dead. He was a brother of Representative J. A. Hansen.

Editor Otto Borchsenius and Franz Tutein have been made Knights of Dannebrog.

R. J. Reis has sold his property at Harlkorn to E. Mathiesen of Copenhagen for 76,000 crowns.

The royal family have removed from Bernstorf to Amalienborg where they contemplate spending the winter.

The E. C. Evers Brewing company of this city received the Grand Prix medal at the recent international exposition in Arachon les Baines, in France.

Julius Nielsen, editor of a humorous paper in the city known as "Bov-Bovs," has been arrested by a prominent citizen, who claims to have been slandered.

The zoological society of this city celebrated the 25th anniversary of its organization Oct. 1. A jubilee souvenir has been gotten up in memory of the occasion.

The students who graduated from the University of Copenhagen in 1847 will have a reunion in this city. Dr. Reiss and Grnt Hansen, Journalist Larsen and Holger Rordam, D. D., of this city were members of that class.

Madame Sophia Jensen celebrated her 100th birthday in the city hospital at Ribe a few days ago. Madame Jensen has for 25 years been employed as a nurse, and is still in excellent health, considering her extraordinary age.

Silfverberg, first bookkeeper and cashier of the branch office of the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York, who was recently arrested on the accusation of having embezzled 44,000 crowns belonging to the company, plead guilty.

Senator Henry Kellar of Sauk Rapids, who returned Saturday from Nebraska, where he went to observe the manufacture of sugar from a lot of beets sent there by him, stated that a deal has been closed with German capitalists in New York to put $300,000 into his beet sugar manufacturing company, and that the plant will be located at Minneapolis at once, if certain concessions are made by the railroads.

UNCLE SAM IS OUT

HAS NO FURTHER INTEREST IN THE UNION PACIFIC ROAD.

System Bid in by the Reorganization Committee at Foreclosure Sale for the Full Amount of the Government's Claim. It Was the Only Bid.

OMAHA, Nov. 3.—The interest of the United States government in the Union Pacific railroad terminated at 11:45 a. m., when, at the foreclosure sale of the mortgage held by the United States, the road was purchased by the committee of Eastern capitalists formed for its reorganization.

The full amount accruing to the United States from the sale cannot be given exactly, but is estimated to be $58,065,748.40. It was impossible to determine the full amount at the time of sale for the reason that the monthly statement made by the secretary of the treasury to the management of the Union Pacific on the first of every month was not available and it was found necessary to estimate some items, although it is admitted by both sides that the estimates are approximately correct.

There was only one bid and the road went to the reorganization committee without any opposition. The sale of the road was in itself one of the most tame and uninteresting performances possible to imagine.

THE COMPETITOR CASE.

Spain Concludes to Comply With the Demands of the State Department.

MADRID, Nov. 2.—The Competitor case has been taken up by Foreign Minister Gullon, Colonial Minister Moret and Naval Minister Bermejo, to whom the matter had been referred by the cabinet.

The communication from the United States government, touching the affair, was carefully examined, together with the Spanish evidence that the Competitor was a filibusterer.

After mature consideration the ministers named reached the conclusion, in view of the precedents established in the case by the Duke of Tetuan while he was foreign minister, and by the Conservative cabinets of Senor Canovas and General Azcarraga, that Spain must satisfy the demands of the American state department.

THE WILL OF PULLMAN.

Bulk of the Estate Goes to the Widow and Daughters.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The will of George M. Pullman has been filed for probate. To his widow he left the homestead on Prairie avenue. Sufficient funds were set aside to provide her with an income of $50,000 yearly during her life. One million dollars each is left in trust for his two daughters, Mrs. Frank O. Lowden of Chicago, and Mrs. Carolan of San Francisco. An income of but $3,000 yearly is provided for his two sons, George M. Jr., and Sanger W. Mrs. Lowden is also given the summer residence known as Castle Rest, on an Island in the St. Lawrence river. About $150,000 in sums of $10,000 and $20,000 is left to various charitable institutions in Chicago. A sum of $200,000 is given for the erection of a manual training school in Pullman, which is also endowed with $1,200,000. Five old employes are given $5,000 each. Two sisters and two brothers of the dead millionaire are given $50,000 each and another brother gets $25,000.

If the estate shall be more than sufficient to satisfy all the devises, trusts and legacies named, the executors are directed to divide the excess into two equal shares and add the same respectively to the two portions set aside for the daughters, Mrs. Lowden and Mrs. Carolan. Norman B. Ream and Robert T. Lincoln are appointed executors.

The total value of the estate is shown by the petition for letters testamentary to be $7,600,000. Of this amount $6,800,000 is personal property and $800,000 realty. Attorney Runnells, who prepared the will, said that the figures are a conservative but fair estimate.

SHERIFF MARTIN INDICTED.

True Bills the Result of the Lattimer Shooting.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 30.—The grand jury returned a true bill against Sheriff Martin and his deputies for the Lattimer shooting. The true bills included nineteen for murder, one for each man killed and one for the victims considered collectively. Thirty-six true bills were found in the same way for feloniously wounding, against the same defendants. The fact that true bills have been found occasions no surprise, as this action was expected. If the jury had ignored the bills the defendants would have been at once re-arrested.

THAYER SUSTAINS FOSTER.

One More Step in the Adjudication of Kansas City Stockyards Cases.

TOPEKA, Oct. 30.—Judge Thayer's opinion from the United States circuit court of appeals was made public here and sustains in every particular the opinion heretofore rendered by Judge Foster in the United States circuit court declaring that the legislature had a perfect right to fix the rates of charges at the Kansas City stockyards. The decision is regarded as a big victory for the state of Kansas and the live stock shippers, both of which parties have claimed the charges were exorbitant and [illegible]

DEFECTIVE PAGE

DROVE BACK.

BY CLARK RUSSELL.

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It was in that voyage that I took in the Empire that I made up my mind to knock off the sea. We was homeward bound from Adelaide, and I was keeping a lookout one black night on the fok'sle, when, there coming a yelling spit of soaking blast slap into my face, I lifts up my fist and brings it down on the rail. For more than 20 year had I used the sea, and what was it come to? An old chest, two or three shifts of rags, a pair of sea boots and, s'help me, no more. Through the improvidence of the sailor? By thunder, then, no! What's Providence got to do with such a withered, life as the ocean? Saving means getting, and where in niggers is the getting to be found where it's all living hard, faring hard, dying hard and going to hell after all?

Beef you could chisel into snatch blocks, pork too foul to grease your boots with, kicks and curses aft, wet and famine forrards—is it good enough? With a fok'sle so full of fired Dutchmen—why, when they hoist the English red ensign the flag's the bitterest lie since Annynius and Sophia.

But how was I to get a living ashore? That was the question that occupied my attention when I walked them decks in solitude. I'd say to my mates, "What 'nd you do if you knocked off?" and some was for going to sea again, and the rest was for the work'us. I'd seen so little of life ashore that I couldn't guess how men got their livings. What was a merchant? He was a covey who traded. What was a clerk? He was a covey who sat on a stool and wrote in a book. No use of my laying a course for the likes of that. My taste went to the country, deep inland. I fancied I'd like to get a job under a market gardener. I'd feel pleased when I thought of reaping wheat and cutting down grass, of going home at sundown on top of a wagon load of hay, the air sweet as nuts, and sitting down to a bursting blowout of ale and roasted apples and bread and cheese. "Go away, salt water!" I'd think then.

I was about 35 years old and looked 45. Lobscouse'll serve you measlier than weather. They say a weak heart paints the nose blue, which colors the spirits. Soup and bully's worse than a decayed vital, and if you leave your teeth in the mess kid how many spoonfuls of peas soup do it take to raise a wrinkle?

The ship duly arrived, and I, along with the rest, was paid off. There was 22 months' wages to take up, so I had scope to ride by. I took a lodging at 2 Bromley street, Commercial road, and spent £3 in a landgoing rig out. Then I was at a loss. The name of the landlady was Mrs. Bloomer, and her husband was a waterman. Meeting her one day in the passage as I was going to take a turn to look about me, I says:

"I should like to have a short yarn with you, missis, if you've got a minute."

"Certainly, sir," she answers.

"Don't 'sir' me, I beg," says I. "I'm no dog."

She steps me into a bit of a parlor, close with careful keeping. There was a little looking glass over the mantelshelf, bound in yaller gauze, with oyster shells for occasional ornaments, and a glass case, with a stuffed bird, in the front window.

"Can I sit?" says I.

"Why, yes," says she, smiling. "It can't hurt you."

I put down my cap and took a chair and says: "Mrs. Bloomer, I've been a sailorman all my life and have come ashore to find a job, meaning to stop ashore. I've got a few pounds and can hold out for some time, and I want you to tell me how I ought to go to work."

"What's your age?" says she, looking me over.

I told her.

"There's a many situations a-going," says she, "and a handy man ought never to want for a job. Why not turn waterman?"

"No more water for me," says I.

"Light porter," says she.

Thought she meant something to drink.

"Can you drive a 'orse?"

"I don't fancy driving," says I.

"Look 'ere, Mr. Pooley," says she, "your chance'll lie in advertising. Write out a little piece for the papers. It'll cost you about 3 or 4 shillings to put in. Answers'll come, and you can pick and choose."

I allowed this to be up to the knocker, and in that same room she and me made out this advertisement:

"A sailorman wants a job. He is an all round hand, useful anywhere and any time, being accustomed to a calling that runs a day's work into 24 hours and pays no overtime wages. Address William Pooley, 2 Bromley street, Commercial road, E."

When Bloomer came home that night, he recommended me to put the piece into the paper which says it has the largest circulation in the world. This I did next day—forget the cost. Valuing it in pints of beer, call it four gallons. I'm a slow hand at reading, and it took me a smothered long time to spell through the advertisements on the day when the piece I had wrote was to appear. At last down in a corner I spies my name.

"Who's a-going to see this?" says I to Mrs. Bloomer, putting my finger on it.

"It do look insignificant, certainly," says she.

"Who the blooming blazes is a-going to see it?" says I, a-bringing down my fist.

"You never can tell," says Mrs. Bloomer.

I went out for a turn that afternoon and sat for a spell with an old shipmate that had brought up in the home, in Well street. He had said to me:

"You'll never get rid of it, Bill. O'er and o'er I've been a-giving of it up. Six times have I been a-running, and I've tried my hand as barber, dorg fancying and wheel chair man. All no go," says he. "Here I am three weeks ashore from Jamaica, and now I'm a-looking for another ship. They don't want sailors on dry land. You'll be drove back to it."

When I returned to my lodging, I found a letter addressed to Mr. William Pooley.

"Blistered if it ain't been seen arter all!" said I, grinning like a fool.

I opens the letter and, going to the window, holds it out and reads it. It was from a gent, saying he had seen my advertisement and was willing to give me a job, but I must invest some money along with him. Mrs. Bloomer said that I must look to get a number of letters of that sort. They was all thieves who wrote 'em, and I was to take no notice. She tore the letter up, fearing that I might be tempted to call upon the old covey.

Well, after that letter I heard no more. Who was a-going to see my name down in that there corner? I looked round at the office four days after the notice had appeared and says to a clerk, "Considering," I says, "the cost I've been put to, I'm surprised," says I, "not to have got any answers."

"Put it in again," says he.

"Down in that corner?" says I. "What's your charge for half of one of them pages of your'n with that there notice printed big, right amidships of the white?"

"We don't do business in that sort of way," says he. "If we did, the cost 'nd keep you to wind'ard of jobs for the rest of your shining days."

When I got to the lodging that afternoon, Mrs. Bloomer told me a party had called to see me.

"Something in the job line?" says I.

"I can't say, I'm sure," says she, and I thought that her manner was changed. She had a sort of cast in her eyes and looked at the wall past my head, though she was a-staring hard at me, taking me in.

"What did the party want?" says I.

"She was a female," she answers. "I believe she'll be able to find you a job, Mr. Pooley. She'll be here at half past 10 tomorrow morning if convenient to you."

I went to my room and smoked a pipe. There was no letters in answer to my notice. The paper might have the biggest circulation in the world, but its corner pieces wasn't read. What female party was this a-asking after me? A good many women kept shops. Numbers was widows in the 'baccy, sweetmeat and other lines. Any sort of a job ashore would suit me, and one to my taste for all I knew might be coming along tomorrow at half past 10.

Half past 10 came round right enough, for if there's one thing that never disappoints a man it's time. That old bloke, drawed with a beard and a log glass, always keeps his blushing word. There was no letter from the largest circulation. I had come back from getting a monthful of breakfast and was a-shaving—it was about half past 10. While I was all lather comes a knock, and Mrs. Bloomer sings out, "Mr. Pooley, the party that called yesterday is awaiting to see you in my parlor."

"Right," says I, and wiping off the soap I put on my jacket and went down stairs.

There was a woman and her little boy standing by the table. She wore a green hat and looked to be got up for a Sunday outing. The boy for his tidy looks was like one of them children that sings in the streets along with men in clean jumpers and women with babies under their shawls. Mrs. Bloomer, standing beside the door, says, "This is Mr. Pooley."

When I steps in, the woman took and dodged a bit, shooting her head out first to port, then to starboard, a-screwdriving of her eyes into me with the twistings of her face. She then says faintly:

"Lor—why—yes, Bill!" And grasping the table she fell to rocking herself, very quietly, saying once or twice softly, "Bill, Bill," but with a note of such grief and reproach that an old goat might have been moved by it.

"What's this?" says I, turning upon Mrs. Bloomer.

"Oh, Bill," shrieks the woman on a sudden, holding out her hands to me, "don't pretend not to know me if I'm not to drop dead. Here's your child, your own little William. He was 6 months old when you left me, and—and—oh, William, think—now he's 6 years." And with that she lifts him right on to the table, calling out: "Look at your father, Billy. Ask him if he ain't ashamed to have left his poor wife for nigh six year, with never one word to say whether he was alive or dead?"

I thought to myself, "Bloomed if I don't think now that them corner pieces in the largest circulation are read!" Mrs. Bloomer's face was like a ship's figurehead, hard with feelings.

"You're quite mistaken," says I. "I

Continued on page

Over Studied.

A YOUNG LADY'S HEALTH RUINED PREPARING FOR GRADUATION.

Was Over-ambitious and Went Beyond Her Strength. Constant Pain and Misery—Her Critical Condition.

From the Democrat, Shelbyville, Ind.

In one of the main streets of Shelbyville, Indiana, resides Mrs. Emily Edwards and her seventeen year old daughter, Cora. The young lady is one of the charming misses of the city, she being known for her beauty, and perfect health.

"Although enjoying good health now," said her mother to a reporter recently, "she has not always been so fortunate. I suppose Cora, until two years ago last March, was as healthy and strong as any girl of her age. She was attending school and was studying hard. Perhaps she was too studious, for we noticed that the healthy color in her cheek was rapidly disappearing, and she was becoming pale and sallow. Dark, swollen circles began to appear under her eyes, and she rapidly became worse. We were living in Franklin, Indiana, at the time, and Cora would have graduated that Spring. She stopped attending school and endeavored to get a rest, but her health kept failing. Her blood was colorless and impure. She would also have sick headache, could scarcely eat or sleep, and was almost continually in pain. Nothing which we did for her seemed to do any good.

"Different physicians treated and prescribed for her, but she kept getting worse. She had formerly weighed 109 pounds, but during her illness her weight had dwindled down to 79 pounds. We began to think there was nothing we could do for her benefit, when I happened to notice an article in a paper regarding the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I thought that if there was ever a pale person it was certainly Cora, so I decided to buy a box of the pills and let her try them. It was the first of last May when she began, and near the middle of June when she stopped using the pills. The first dose helped her, and after the first box had been taken, she was a different girl. She continued with this medicine and when she had taken eight boxes a complete cure had been effected.

She is now stronger, can eat more, sleeps better, and weighs more than she did before she was taken sick. I am sure too much cannot be said about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in her case, as they undoubtedly saved her life. We have recommended them to a number of sufferers."

The young lady, said a word of approval, and that she felt very grateful for the benefit received through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. "I agree with my mother," said she, "that I would not be living to-day had I not used these pills."

To leave no doubt as to the truthfulness of her story Mrs. Edwards cheerfully made the following affidavit:

SHELBYVILLE, IND., May 13, 1897.

This is to certify that the above story concerning the illness and subsequent recovery of my daughter, Cora, is an exact and truthful representation of the facts in her case.

MRS. EMILY EDWARDS.

SHELBYVILLE, IND., May 13, 1897.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of May, 1897.

L. C. MAY, *Notary Public.*

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

For Sale Cheap.

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	** No 82 Mixed train for Ada and Barnesville	10:30pm
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Drove Back—Continued from page 2

never was married in this here world, and so if I've got a wife she must be an angel."

"Never was married!" she screamed, running up to me, while the boy sang out, "Mother, I shall fall!" and Mrs. Bloomer put him down. "Never was married!" she shrieks. "D'you mean to say you forget courting me at my father's, Simon Dadds, who kept the hostillery called the Sinking Star, on the Sandwich road? Never was married," she yells, with her words streaming in a quick rattle like coal from a tip, "when the church was St. George's, at Deal, and the date June 24, 1876? Never was married? Oh, Bill!" And, seizing me by the arm, she pulls me to the window and sobs out: "Oh, Bill, if you ain't so changed, I can't be! I've been alone for nigh six years. Look at your child. It's me as has fed him and done for him, or where'd he be? Don't say you don't know me. I never expected that."

And here, letting go of my arm, she buries her face and lets fly all her nerves in screechings.

"Why don't you comfort her?" says Mrs. Bloomer.

"Why don't you?" says I. "She's got nothing to do with me."

With that I walks out. The woman flies after me.

"Bill, Bill!" she bawls, catching hold of me.

I turned and said, "What's it you want?"

Here the young un began to cry, roaring for mother.

"What's all this about?" says Bloomer, coming up from the kitchen. He'd got a cold in his head and was a-lying by.

"Joe," answered Mrs. Bloomer, "this poor woman has been deserted along with her child for nigh upon six year, and now she says she's found her man in Mr. William Pooley."

"I've had almost enough of this here larking, hain't you?" says I to the woman. "Who are you and what d'you want? You don't believe I'm your husband. Bloomer, s'elp me, as I stand a living man, I never was married, and that woman knows it."

"How should she know it?" squawked Mrs. Bloomer like a gull in a gale.

"Got you there, Pooley," says Bloomer in a voice thick as gruel with cold.

"I was married," cried the woman, "at St. George's, Deal, June 21, 1876, and William Pooley was my man's name. Simon Dadds was my father and kept a hostillery. Oh, ma'am, that he can stand there and pretend not to know nor remember. If my father were alive—he was a sailor then," she sings out, pointing at me. "Will you tell me that you don't recollect stopping the carriage at the Deal Lugger inn as we drove from church and treating the boatmen? Didn't you likewise stop at the Yarmouth Packet and keep father awaiting dinner for us"—

"I tell you," I roared out, breaking in to her noise, "that I don't know you, and that I never was married, and that you've mistook your man."

Here Bloomer, stumping back to his kitchen, stops at the head of the staircase to call out:

"Settle it quickly, and don't make no noise, for this 'ouse 'as got a name to lose. I know what sailors are, and mabbee it is and mabbee it ain't. Lizzie, keep you clear, and if the parties'll come to terms outside it'll be agreeable." And down he went.

"Are you going to tell me, Mr. Pooley," says Mrs. Bloomer, whose face showed a relish for this shindy, for all that it was as hard as sailors' beef, "that there's no truth in this party's statements?"

"None," I yelled, for their working up of my old iron was a-making me redhot.

"And you tell us," says Mrs. Bloomer, with a sneer, "that a woman's memory won't allow her to recognize her husband after six years of desertion?"

"He was 6 months old," says the other, sobbing and pointing to her boy, "when we was left. He sailed in a ship called the Miranda. I've never heard of him since, but I knew he was alive, for he deserted at Sydney and arrived at Liverpool in a ship called the Simon 'Orkins, and that I larnt," she screamed,

"Oh, Bill!" shrieks the woman.

rounding upon me, "from Jim Redpath, who had sailed with you afore and came home with you in the 'Orkins."

When she had said this, I pulled off my jacket and waistcoat, bared my arms to the elbows, and, opening my starched shirt, I turned it under, that they might see to the flesh of me. They yelled and fell back, thinking I was going for them, and Bloomer come up stairs again, sneezing. I ran my fingers through my hair, and, flinging open the house door, that the light of God, which the minister says is the truth itself, might shine upon me, I lays hold of the woman and pulls her on to the doorsteps and sings out:

"Now look at me. Can you see me? Was this 'ere chest your William's?" And I gives my bosom a thump. "Was this 'ere arm your William's?"

"Yes," she shrieks, "that was his crucifige."

"Was this 'ere face your William's?" says I, slapping my forehead; and I shoves it into her'n and sings out: "Look again. Look by God's light. Look, if your durned perishing William ever had such a face upon him as mine in all his goin a-fishin."

There was a crowd by this time, and, noticing it, I steps into the passage, picks up my clothes and goes up stairs.

After this I shifted my shanty. There was nothing to be lost, I allowed, by a change of address, as they call it. By this time all notion of getting a job out of the largest circulation was clean gone. I hired a room in Smith street, Stepney. The house was kept by Mrs. Gumble, widow of a coasting skipper. When I paid Mrs. Bloomer, she took my money scornfully, and I think would have spoke, but my eye kept her quiet. My pulling off my coat, too, and hauling of the lying party on to the pavement had done Mrs. Bloomer good.

I still carried some pounds in good money in my pocket, but guessed if I didn't fall in with a situation soon the old leather purse 'ud be showing like the end of a long voyage. I answered advertisements and hunted about. It was all no good—nobody wanted me. What was expected was always exactly what I hadn't got. Then they wanted written characters, and I had nothing but "V. G." certificates to show 'em. I told Mrs. Gumble I wanted to give up the sea and settle ashore, and she answered that in her heart she couldn't blame me. She advised me to put in a little notice. I told her I'd done so.

Says she: "Though once might be of no use, twice might work the traverse. Try another paper."

After considering the thing and understanding it might find me a chance if it did no more I walked round to another newspaper with the same piece that had appeared in the corner of the largest circulation, only instead of signing my name William Pooley to it I took the name of William Treakell, my mother's name afore her marriage, partly because I reckoned that as William Pooley I'd had all the innings I was going to get, while Treakell was like starting on a fresh voyage, and partly because I didn't want my name to meet the eye of the lying party.

And now I'm a-going to tell you what, I dare say, you'll not believe, but if it ain't true then my eyes aren't twins. Two days after the piece had appeared I returned to Stepney from a cruise to Regent street. When I walks in, Mrs. Gumble called out from her back room, "Is that you, Mr. Pooley?"

"Pooley it is," says I, stopping at the foot of the steps.

She comes out, and, looking hard at me, says, "There's been a party, with a boy, inquiring arter you."

"Female party?" says I.

"Yes," she says.

"What does she want?"

"She says that her husband left her when her child was 6 months old. He was a seafaring man. His name was Pooley," says she, looking at me very hard. "He didn't always used to sign on under that name, and sometimes shipped himself as William Treakell." I breathed short. "It was her mother's maiden name," said Mrs. Gamble.

"What brought her to this house?" says I, talking as if I'd just had a tooth drawed.

"She's always on the lookout for her husband and reads the advertisements in the papers. She saw the name of Treakell and says you're her man. She described you," says Mrs. Gumble, beginning to talk with a sort of snarl (there's a durned eight too much of fellow feeling among people of Mrs. Gumble's sort). "She gave me your likeness in words as though she talked with your picture in her 'and. She says you lodged at Mrs. Bloomer's, down out of the Commercial road, and left that house because she discovered you."

"Well?" says I.

"Well," says she, "she'll be here tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock and hopes it'll be convenient to you to see her."

"It'll be convenient for me to see her in"— but I stopped myself. The blooming joke was past beyond all cusses. "How in flames did she know," says I, "that I called myself Treakell?"

"She asked if the Treakell as lodged here answered to the description she gave of you. 'No Treakell lodges here,' says I, 'but I've a party stopping in the house as is the same as you describe.' 'Then his name's Pooley,' says she. 'Pooley it is,' says I, the surprise making me answer quick. Then she tells me you married her at Deal and deserted her when your infant babe was 6 months old."

"I'll not see the hedgehog," I burst out. "She's ten stun o' lie from hat to heel. Don't let me be troubled by her. She's no wife of mine."

"You won't see her, d'you say?"

"Look here. Is there any letter for me?"

"Nary letter. You won't see her, d'you say?"

"Nary letter?" I says. "It cost me 4 bob, and who the blooming blazes is a-going to see it where they've gone and stuck it, right amidships of a whole smother of like notices? If they takes yer money, why don't they find yer in answers? Damn me if it ain't worse than picking your pocket to entice a man into spending 4 bob and never a one withered reply in two days!"

"So you won't see her, then?" says Mrs. Gumble, lifting of her eyebrows and sourly spreading of her lips till I saw the red of her false teeth at the back of her jow.

I just wished deep down in me that she'd been Gumble instead of his widder and passed up stairs.

I went to a coffee house for breakfast early next morning and was messing about all day looking after a job, but could get nothing to do, not even down at the docks, though I remember thinking, when it came to my turning my eye in that direction, that if I was to knock about ships for a living I'd better go to sea for good. There was no country fancies in the isle of Dogs, no smell of the haystack, no scent of the milkmaid in the breezes there. I went back home to my lodgings in the evening, wore out. Mrs. Gumble told me that the party had called at 10 o'clock along with the boy, but I wouldn't hear tell of her and went straight to my bedroom and lay down on my bed to smoke a pipe and to consider whether this sort of seeking for a job wasn't like asking the way to the work'us.

I lay late next morning, being, as I have said, wore out. 'Sides, what was there to get up for? Of course it would be the old joke over again, ways of refusing of a man that was the same as punching his head, loafing about all day long, coming home and no letters and wondering if drowning was as quick as hanging.

I was getting out of bed at noon, when comes a knock upon the door, and Mrs. Gumble's voice says, "You're wanted."

"Who wants me?" says I.

"An officer of the court," she answers.

I opened the door to her, and, putting my head out, says, "What court?"

"The police court," says she.

"What does he want?"

"You come down and he'll tell you."

I dressed and went down stairs. Mrs. Gumble, hearing my footsteps, beckons

"Oh, you liar!"

me into the front parlor, and there I found the party as claimed me for her husband, the young un, and a tall man with strong whiskers, dressed like a police boss.

"Now, sir," cries out the party when I steps in, "that's my 'usband, William Pooley. He deserted me"—

"This female," says the officer, "was up at the court this morning, asking the magistrate's advice. His washup sent me round to inquire into her complaint. She says you're her husband. If she can prove that, you're liable for her maintenence—hers and her youngster's."

"His youngster," says the party.

"This all comes along," says I, "of my stepping ashore and putting a piece in the paper with the 'opes of getting a job. If that," says I, pointing to the party, "is the sort of a job that's offered to sailormen when they comes ashore sick of the sea, the sooner it's aboard and 'up keeleg' with them again the better. Mr. Officer, I'm no married man, and she knows I never was her husband. I was in Bombay in a ship called the Sutlej when she says I was a-marrying of her at Deal."

"Oh, you liar!" shrieks the party.

"If he can prove he didn't marry you, there's an end," says the officer, turning to the female.

"He's got a crucifige on his arm," she yelled; "so had my William. What made him take the name of Treakell? Don't it stand to reason? His name's William Dooley, and, Mr. Officer, he's my man—growed nothing, broadened a little, certainly, but it's William's face after six years, and, oh, William," she cries out, "how can you deny it?"

The officer looked very hard at me and then very hard at the female and then says to her: "If he can prove an alibi, what are you going to do? Have you got no certificates of discharge," says he, "going back six year?"

"Have I?" says I, and rushing up stairs I brought him down a handful. There was seven, and they went back 12 years. He turns 'em about, then, asking for the date of the marriage, says:

"Here y'are. He's spoken the truth. This man was at sea when you said you were married to him."

"And am I to believe they're his own certificates?" cried the woman. "Aren't sailors every day a-forging of these here V. G.'s?"

"Put 'em up," says the officer to me. "I can't help you, missis," says he, taking up his hat.

Just one hour later I met an old shipmate on the steps of the shipping yard at Tower hill.

"What are you doing here, Bill?" says he.

"Looking for a ship," says I.

"I heard that you'd squared yards with the sea and was ashore for a settlement."

"And a settlement it's been," says I, and just then, some one singing out for hands for a China clipper, I steps in, scarce smiling as I thought of that night when I brought my fist down on the fok'sle rail of the Empire.

THE END.

Peanuts as a Vegetable.

Peanuts may be baked and served as a vegetable. Remove the skins from the meats and put one cupful into an earthen baking dish. Pour over them two pints of boiling water, cover the dish with a plate and place it in a moderately cool oven and bake from four to five hours, or until the nuts are tender. When the nuts are partly cooked, season them with salt and stir among them a teaspoonful of butter.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference: Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. In Probate Court.

Special term, October 12th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Eunice M. Jennings, deceased:

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Eunice M. Jennings deceased, late of said county, has been delivered to this court;

Whereas E. U. Jennings, the executor named has filed therewith his petition, representing among other things that said Eunice M. Jennings died, in said county, on the 8th day of October, 1897, testate, and that said petitioner is the sole executor named in said last will and testament and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate and that letters testamentary be to him issued thereon;

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the probate office in said County, on the 5th day of November A. D., 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons interested may appear for, or contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered that notice of the time and place of hearing be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 12th day of October, A. D. 1896.

By the Court,
OLE E. HAGEN,
Judge of Probate.
[27-30]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss

In Probate Court, Special term October 7th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Henry M. Granger, deceased:

On receiving and filing the petition of Henry F. Granger of White Plains, New York, representing, among other things, that Henry M. Granger late of Hornellsville, N. Y. on the third day of May, A. D. 1897, at Hornellsville, N. Y. died intestate, and being a resident of Steuben county, New York at the time of his death, leaving estate within Polk county, Minnesota, and that said petitioner is a son of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to him granted:

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this court on Saturday the sixth day of November, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the seventh day October, A. D. 1897.

By the Court,
A. A. MILLER, Attorney for Estate.
OLE E. HAGEN, Judge of Probate.
[27-30]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss

In probate court, special term, October 8th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Edgar P. Pierce, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Emma R. Pierce of Crookston, Minnesota, representing, among other things, that Edgar P. Pierce late of Crookston, Minnesota on the 30th day of September A. D. 1897, at Crookston, Minnesota, died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the surviving wife of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to her granted.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this court on Saturday the sixth day of November, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 8th day of October, A.D., 1897.

By the Court,
OLE E. HAGEN,
Judge of Probate,
[27-30]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK } ss

District Court.

Silas I. Parker as the administrator of the estate of Ira O. Knapp, deceased, Plaintiff,

Against

J. S. David, Allie P. David and William Hiuchman, Defendants.

SUMMONS

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

Your are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, a copy whereof is hereto attached and herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the city of Crookston in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated August 25th, 1897.

A. A. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Crookston, Minn.
Office McKinnon Block.
Residence 60 Houston Ave [27-33]

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office, Crookston, Minn., October 7 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the United States Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota on November 23rd, 1897, viz:

Tollef L. Lunns, H. E. 14486, for the S½ NW¼ and lots 3 and 4 Sec 2. Twp. 148 N. R. 48.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Anders O. Winden, Frank Bladstrom, Peter Halstenson, Iver Lunos, all of Euclid P. O. Polk county, Minnesota.

[27-33] A. F. GEORGE, Receiver.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., Sept. 18, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on November 3, 1897, viz:

Targe Evenson, H. E. No. 14187 for the E½ NE¼, Sec. 14, Town. 148 N., R. 48 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Bjorn Olson, Even Oftelie, Levi Steenerson and John Steenerson all of Climax, Minn.

[24-30] A. F. GEORGE, Receiver.

Notice of Final Proof

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., Oct. 2, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in the support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before register or receiver of U. S. Land office at Crookston, Minnesota on November 16th 1897 viz:

John Meslo, H. E. 14654 for the E½ SW¼ and lots 3 and 4 sec. 30, T. 149 N. of R. 47 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Christ Hansel, Ole P. Stakke, Ole Engebretson, Arnt Anderson, all of Crookston, Minn.

A. F. GEORGE,
[26-31] Receiver

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office, Crookston, Minn., Oct. 5th, 1897

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on November 29th 1897, viz:

John Kirpash, H. D. No. 14766 for the NW¼ Sec. 32, Twp. 162, R. 46

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Thomas Brown, John Salentine, J. Haselline, Christ Koebler, all of Euclid P. O., Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON,
[26-31] Register

MINNESOTA

State Normal Schools

AT

Winona, Mankato, St. Cloud and Moorhead..

These schools are organized for the training of teachers for the public schools of the state.

ORGANIZATION.—Each school comprises two departments—the Normal Department and the Training Department or the Model School.

The Normal Department embraces:

(a) An Elementary course of three years.
(b) An Advance course of five years.
(c) Elementary Professional course of one year, and an Advanced Professional course of two years for high school and college graduates.
(d) A Kindergarten training course (at Winona, St. Cloud and Mankato).

ADMISSION.—Graduates of high schools and colleges, and teachers holding county superintendents' first and second grade certificates are admitted without examination.

EXPENSES.—Tuition is free to all who pledge themselves to teach in Minnesota. Text books are furnished at a rental of $1.00 per term. Provision is make at each school for economical living. The average cost of furnished rooms with board is about $3.00 per week. The Ladies' Home at St. Cloud, the new Dormitory at Moorhead, and the Ladies' Home at Winona offer board, furnished room, heat and light, at from $3.00 to $3.50 per week.

DIPLOMAS.—By a recent act of the legislature a diploma becomes a state teachers' certificate of the first grade.

The next school year opens at St. Cloud and Moorhead Aug. 31.

The school at Winona and Mankato will enter upon continuous sessions from and after July 1, 1897. The school year will hereafter be divided into four quarters of 12 weeks each.

For free catalogues and circulars giving full information, address the presidents as follows:

IRWIN SHEPARD, Winona.
EDWARD SEARING, Mankato.
GEO. R. KLEEBERGER, St. Cloud.
LIVINGSTON C. LORD, Moorhead. [6-9

THE

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Washington, D. C.

1897 TWENTIETH PEAR 1897

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CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

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THE ELECTIONS.

The returns from the elections in the November states are as yet not full and complete. In New York city the democrats proved too Tammany for the republicans to climb over, and Van Wyck, the Tammany candidate seems to have been elected mayor of greater New York. In the state, the republicans seem to have won as well as in Iowa and Ohio, but Maryland seems to indicate a Gorman-dizer victory. Later returns may, however place her in the right column.

ONCE more the calamity criers lower their tones as wheat takes another upward jump.

THE young children of Mexico have cried in vain for a sight of young Bryan. For some reason he didn't get there.

AND now we shall soon know what New York, Ohio and the November states think of the present administration.

AT last Grover Cleveland is (or ought to be) happy. The fourth girl born to Grover, last week, was a boy and all's well.

THE factory smoke was so thick in some sections of Ohio that when Mr. Bryan tried to make speeches there it affected his voice seriously

EVERY now and then a Chicago platform plank gives way with a groan as an exceptionally large business-improvement wave dashes against it.

SILVER is being discriminated against all the time. Last year the mints of the United States coined only the trifling sum of $153,000,000 in silver.

THEY are few and far between. We mean those whose eyesight is defective and who still think the country is plowing about in the mud of Democratic hard times.

POLITICAL mud-throwing is the only entertainment permitted by the Democratic managers in Ohio this year. Free silver and tariff have been absolutely and fully taboed.

THE export trade continues heavy, notwithstanding the fact that a protective tariff law is in operation. It was 22 per cent larger in September, 1897, than it was in September, 1896.

THE magic watchwords, wheat, silver, and Bryan, have lost considerable of their potency. For some reason Bryan don't like to have his name coupled with wheat and silver any more.

Now and then an old mossback pokes his head out of his hole and looks about him in vain for signs of prosperity. There are some people who don't know a good thing when they see it.

IT is not known what amount Bryan received for his speeches in Ohio, but it is thought he made good terms in view of his willingness to accept payment in silver McLean dislikes paying out gold.

THE Treasury officials are finding difficulty in handling the gold reserve which has now passed the $150,000,000 mark. This condition presents a slight contrast to the bond-selling Cleveland administration.

THE Climax Chronicle man has got the big head—on his paper. We don't really know whether we like the change or not—looks sort 'o top heavy as it were—but maybe it will sort of grow on us.

GOV. CLOUGH has appointed a committee to investigate the alleged cases of excessive cruelty at the states prison at Stillwater. The governor intends that all public institutions shall be run properly so far as he can control them

A. P. KIRSCH is now at the head of the St. Vincent New Era(che) and the destinies of that paper seem to be in good hands. Here's success to the new venture. But whatever will that paper do without the good old Deacon, whose tell-the-truth-Cleveland pen has for so long been a terror to evil-doers? (politically)

THE trifling fact that gold is coming into the country in large quantities at New York, San Francisco and other parts, and that the gold in circulation during the year has increased more than $50,000,000 is proving rather embarrassing to the silver cause. The total increase in circulation, as shown by treasury tables has been over one dollar per capita in the past year, or to the exact $96,538,249.

CAN it really be that Mr. Bryan is more a populist than Democrat? The "Bryan free silver club of Canton, Ohio," which was one of the strongest supporters of Mr. Bryan in last year's campaign, has renounced and denounced the democracy of Ohio for its inconsistency in naming a wealthy bank president for governor, and a wealthy monopolist of Washington for senator, and has transferred its allegiance to the populist party. Curious isn't it?

"The heavy increase in iron production and consumption and the largest payments through clearings ever known in October are indications which outweigh hesitation in some markets. The increase in employment of labor has continued with further accounts daily of works opening, increasing force of hands, or raising of wages, and at every point where actual production can be tested it appears greater than ever before."—From Dun's Trade Review.

EVERYTHING seems to be going against the free-silver theorists. Despite the refusal of the United States to adopt the free coinage of silver, the farmers of this country received more than twice as much for the September sales of wheat as in September of last year. The September exports of wheat according to Dun's Review, were 25,868,838 bushels against 17,646,815 bushels in September, 1896, but owing to higher prices this year the money received for these exportations was more than double in 1897 than in 1896.

PRESIDENT McKinley's action in the appointment of a reciprocity commissioner to relieve the State Department officials of duties of that nature is generally commended. A few Democratic editors and orators as usual attempt to belittle the matter and decry attempts at reciprocity as unproductive of good to American farmers and manufactures, but such action hurt no one as themselves, especially in view of the excellent record made by the Republicans in this line under Ben Harrison, and its complete failure in the succeeding Cleveland administration.

WHEN Mr. Bryan "electrified" Ohio a year ago he found genuine hard times, due to a tariff policy of the Government approaching to free trade just such a condition of distress has been the result of the operations of every low-tariff measure ever enacted by Congress from the first history of the Government. When Mr. Bryan passed through Ohio a few days ago he found genuine prosperity apparent at every turn, due simply to the return of the Government to a good protective tariff. Just such a condition of health and activity on all sides has been the result of the operation of every protective tariff ever enacted by Congress from the first history of the Government.

THE matter of transportation has an important part in determining the supply and consequently the value, of the stock of silver in the world. Prior to the building of the Pacific railroads the silver-producing sections of the United States were devoid of transportation facilities, and simultaneously with the creation of these transportation facilities, the production of silver began to increase enormously, and the price began to fall. The fact that every pound of silver represents several hundreds of pounds of ore shows the close relation of transportation to silver.

DEMOCRATIC orators are disinterestedly notified that the speeches delivered during the consideration of the Dingley tariff law, in which it was claimed that the adoption of a protective system would destroy our foreign markets, are not safe to use in this campaign. The exportations of domestic merchandise in August and September, 1897, under the protective Dingley tariff law, amounted to $183,000,000 in round numbers, while those of the corresponding months in the last year under the Wilson free-trade law amounted to only $147,000,000, a gain of nearly 25 per cent, under protection.

UP to the close of the operation of the Wilson law, the free-traders were sure that the increase in exportation of American manufacture was the fruit of a low-tariff policy. They now discover, however, that the very first month the Dingley law was in operation showed a larger exportation of manufactured articles from the United States than had ever been shown in the corresponding month of preceding years. This is rather curious, in view of the agony they experienced during the recent discussion of the protective tariff measure over the prospect that it would cut off our foreign markets.

TWENTY-FIVE cents per bushel was the price predicted for wheat by the Popocrats last year in case of the election of Mr. McKinley, but with Bryan election it was to bring a dollar a bushel. And under Bryan every dollar was to be worth two dollars, so that wheat was to bring $2 a bushel. Of course, Mr. Kinley having been elected, wheat should now really be 25 cents a bushel, but owing to the foreign "scarcity," it is $1, so that if Bryan had been elected it would be worth, at the same ratio of increse, just four times $2 per bushel, or $8 per bushel. It is too bad the farmers didn't know about this before they voted for McKinley.

PEOPLE who have not had an opportunity to judge of the effect of a protective tariff upon the manufactured industries of the United States will perhaps be interested in the fact that the August importations of manufactures of cotton in 1897 under the Dingley protective law amounted to $1,623,190 against $2,553,895 in August, 1896 under the Wilson tariff; that importations of earthen and china ware in August, 1897: were but $637,469 against $1,033,863 in August 1896; of manufactures of iron and steel in August, 1897, 11,701,504 pounds against 20,278,671 pounds in August, 1896; manufactures of silk in August, 1897, $1,569,742 against $2,102,933 in August, 1896; and manufactures of wool $639,302 in August, 1897, against $3,709,933 in August, 1896.

THE JOURNAL modestly considers its judgment endorsed again. In looking over the field for a suitable premium to offer, we conceived the idea that a good book would be highly appreciated, so we went to Chicago and selected a list of

TEN GOOD SOLID BOOKS

to offer to JOURNAL subscribers both old and new ones. The sample books reached us on Wednesday morning of last week and we showed them to all whom we could see by Saturday noon and then sent an order to Chicago for 200 books. On Tuesday of this week we were obliged to send in an order for 200 more and we expect to send another order on Saturday next for a like number. We must add, however, that we are surprised, for while we thought our books would be appreciated we did not have any idea that they would go off like that. We were obliged to contract for a large number to be taken and paid for by Jan. 1st, but at this rate they will all be disposed of by that time and more too.

Attempted Suicide.

Shortly after noon on Monday the bystanders on the corner of Main and Second streets were startled and electrified by the sight of a man running out of the barber shop next to Charlie Vine's meat market, with a gaping wound in his throat and bleeding like a stuck hog. Just a short time previous to this, two men entered the barber shop and one of them took the barber chair, was shaved and got out of the chair, his companion taking his place. While the barber was preparing to shave the man in the chair, the one who had just been shaved grabbed a razor and slashing his throat from ear to ear run out of the shop and running north on Main street ran to Third street, down that to Broadway, thence north along that street to Fourth street and from there to the residence of Rev. Fr. Murphy, followed by an excited crowd. Here he was properly cared for, a vehicle procured and he was taken to Dr. Dunlop's office where an examination showed that the wound was not necessarily fatal and he received proper surgical attention. He gave his name as James Devlin and said that he was from Worcester, Mass., had been working at odd jobs as he could catch them in Dakota and Minnesota, more recently at chopping cord wood at Erskine. As he had recently shown strong signs of mental abberation his companions had persuaded him to go back to his home in Massachusetts and he had consented, and had come to Crookston to take the train for home, which he intended to do Monday evening. If nothing serious developes he will soon be able to travel, but he must quit Devlin with razors or he will go on a longer journey.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

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We can save you money on hard and soft coal. We make a special rate to farmers of $5.75 on soft coal and $9.00 on hard coal. We claim for our coal that it is the best and the cheapest. [illegible]

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON NOV. 1 1897.

President McKinley left Washington for Ohio, where he goes to cast his vote, in a very genial state of mind, and no wonder. He this week brought to a successful culmination a bit of financial manipulation which will save the people of this country $13,000,000 in cash, and will gain his administration great credit in the pages of history. He became convinced some time ago that there was no good reason why the government of the U. S. should lose anything by the sale of the Union Pacific Railroad under foreclosure of mortgage. The first guarantee bid of the reorganization committee was about $13,000,000 short of the claim of the government against the road. When the date of the sale was set for Nov 2nd, President McKinley caused the committee to be notified that it must raise its bid, or the government would take an appeal from the decree of the court ordering the sale. That frightened the committee, and after more or less growling it raised its bid $5,000,000. Again the committee was notified that President McKinley insisted that their bid should be further raised, to an amount equal to the claims of the government against the road, or he would ask the court to postpone the sale, in order that other bidders might be found. Regarding themselves as the only likely bidders, the members of the committee paid no attention to this notification, except to intimate that they didn't care if the sale was postponed a few weeks. Then the application for a postponement was made to the court in behalf of the government, and at about the same time the committee found out that there would be another bidder at the sale, if it was postponed, and that it would be the U. S. government, President McKinley having determined to buy the road rather than to allow others to buy it at a price less than the government's claim. The committee tumbled off its perch without regard to its dignity, and added $8,000,000, to its bid, which makes it certain that the government will receive one hundred cents on the dollar for its claim against the Union Pacific Railroad. President McKinley, having beaten the financiers at their own game, then directed that the application for postponement of the sale be withdrawn, and it will take place this week. Attorney General McKenna says the interest of the government will be equally well taken care of in the sale of the Kansas Pacific railroad, which will be postponed until December 15th.

Secretary Bliss, who as treasurer of the republican National Committee, handled every dollar contributed to that committee during the presidential campaign, makes the following emphatic statement: "I am in a position to say most emphatically and unreservedly that not a single promise was made during the campaign, either for favor, office or privilege. No money was contributed during the campaign by reason of favors after election, nor were any promises or bargains made. The men who contributed to the presidential campaign, with money or services, did so knowing that the honor and welfare of the country were at stake. The men who gave money to the campaign fund did so knowing that their own rights and privileges were as much at stake as those of their country. As treasurer of the National Committee, I know whereof I speak, and defy any one to say otherwise. And I will further say, that the charge that is now being made by the yellow journals in New York that the funds of the National Committee are being used in the New York campaign is a lie. Yes, a d— lie."

President McKinley has pleased the scientists of the country by appointing such an able man as Prof. Pritchett, of Washington University, St. Louis, to succeed Gen. Duffield, whose resignation (forced) takes effect November 1st as superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

It can be stated upon the authority of Secretary Bliss, that the government has not lost one dollar and will not lose a dollar by the discovery of fraudulent warrants on account of the Creek Indian Nation. Interior department inspectors ascertained that about $90,000 worth of these fraudulent warrants were in existence, but not one of them has been paid by the government and not one will be paid.

The full text of Spain's reply to the U. S. concerning the war in Cuba reached Washington this week, but will not be made public until after it is submitted to congress. That there is neither urgency nor alarm in the situation is fully shown by the departure of President McKinley and Secretary Sherman for Ohio, to remain until the latter part of next week. Indeed the whole matter depends largely upon the headway the new Spanish officials make in Cuba between now and the assembling of congress. If Weyler's conduct of the war is not improved upon materially President McKinley will probably recommend decisive action on the part of congress.

Proceedings of The County Board.

The county board met in special session on Monday Oct. 18th, all present except commissioner Thompson, who came later however. The application of Wm. Erdmann for reduction of assessment on a lot in Red Lake Falls received favorable action and the assessment was reduced $150.

Assessment against H. M. Hillison, of McIntosh, for a real estate mortgage was cancelled.

The petition of Ole Anderson, in a school district matter was laid over till next meeting.

The county auditor was instructed to draw a warrant in favor of Nels H. Egland for contract work on the Tabor ditch.

The petition of H. C. Scribner to be detached from school district No. 26 and attached to district No. 68 was granted.

A new school district, No. 239 was created.

The petition of Herman Schaltz to be detached from school district No. 48 and attached to district No. 124 was granted.

The petitions O. O. Vattendahl Jr. and C. O. Skagnes were laid over till next meeting

Application of Wm. Gervais for reduction of taxes was granted with the proviso that the taxes be paid within thirty days.

Petition of Miller & Fount et als for correction in assessment in certain cases, received favorable action and the correction asked for made.

Certain assessments against the Fertile State bank were cancelled on the ground of double assessment.

An assessment against Andrew Steenerson was for cause cancelled.

Application of John Vig for cancellation of certain taxes was granted.

Assessment of A. A. Just on a certain mortgage was reduced from $100 to $25.

Assessment of C. T. Lanman on certain mortgages was cancelled.

Application of A. M. Sleverson for cancellation of assessment on a certain paid up mortgage was granted.

The action of the State Board of Corrections and Charities in relation to designating the Polk county jail as a district jail was by resolution approved.

Application of Prof. John Moore in a tax matter was granted, also the petition of Martha Batineau for correction of assessment.

The family of S. P. Viford, Tilden, was granted the sum of $15 from the poor fund.

The assessment against Elizabeth Kirsch on certain real estate was cancelled for the simple reason that she did not own the property in question.

Petition of Chas. Gullickson and others for bridge over county ditch in Northland was referred to Com. Linden with power to act.

Petition of A. D. Stephens and others for a county ditch in the towns of Vineland and Hammond was set for hearing Dec. 21st.

The proposal of A. A. White in relation to lots in East Grand Forks was not accepted.

Petition of S. Ormiston in a school district matter was postponed till next meeting for hearing.

Assessment against A. J. Thorson, East Grand Forks was cancelled.

Petition of F. J. Duffy and others in a bridge matter was referred to the road and bridge committee with instructions to report at next meeting.

Assessment of Ole B. Dahl, East Grand Forks reduced $756.

Petition of James Rosaaen for cancellation of assessment in village of Fisher rejected.

Petition of Frank Cernousek et als for a bridge over the Tabor ditch was referred to the road and bridge committee with instructions to take such action as it deemed necessary.

Commissioner Fortier was instructed to examine a bridge over the county road between this city and Euclid and make such repairs as he deemed it required.

The petition of Alex McKinnon in relation to taxes in F. & H. addition was granted and the taxes abated in accordance.

The sum of $150 was voted to the town of Rhinehart for road and bridge purposes.

Action in the matter of certain chattel mortgages assessed to C. H. Saake was postponed till next meeting on receipt of an affidavit from him that he does not own any such property.

Assessment of Anton Jenson, McIntosh, was cancelled.

Commissioner Fortier made a report showing that Dr. Tessier had duly turned in all of the county property at the hospital, and the bondsmen of the doctor were discharged.

The assessment of Ole J. Vaule on a certain real estate mortgage was cancelled.

Petition of C. W. Palmer for correction of assessment on certain real estate in the city was granted.

The assessment of Archie McKinnon on certain real estate in the city was cancelled.

The application of Mrs. John Carlson for abatement of taxes was rejected.

The county auditor was authorized to draw his warrant for freight and express bills when presented.

The agreement between the county and the city of Crookston in the matter of the future support of Pat Connors, whereby the city assumes that obligation hereafter was duly read and satisfied.

Commissioner Fortier was instructed to secure legal counsel to assist the county attorney in conducting the defense in the Andrew Steenerson case.

After a large grist of bills had been ground out the board adjourned without date.

Catarrh is a Disease.

Which requires a constitutional remedy. It cannot be cured by local applications. Hood's Sarsaparilla is wonderfully successful in curing catarrh because it eradicates from the blood the scrofulous taints which cause it. Sufferers with catarrh find a cure in Hood's Sarsaparilla, even after other remedies utterly fail.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient, always reliable, easy to take, easy to operate.

Estray.

Came on my premises Sect 28, town of Lowell, on or about Oct 1st one brindle bull calf about 5 or 6 months old. Owner can recover by paying costs.

[30-32] J. W. SCHLEVOIGHT.

Two Good Things.

"77" for Grip and Colds; No. 10 for Dyspepsia, indigestion and weak stomach; 25 cents each; at all druggists.

Do You Realize

That a good book makes a valuable Christmas present? The JOURNAL premium list contains a choice lot of valuable books that you can now secure your choice from at a trifling outlay. All you have to do, if you want one, is to order in time to enable us to get the book for you before you want it. Samples may be seen at this office and you now have ample time to get your book before Christmas. Order at once. Don't wait till only a few days before Christmas for then we may not be able to fill your order in time.

Shall We have The Mill?

A committee of the leading business men of the city went to Minneapolis Sunday evening to try and arrange for the building of the new Shevlin-Carpenter saw-mill at this place. They will leave no stone unturned to accomplish their object, and have strong hopes of ultimate success. Crookston offers more natural advantages for such an institution than any other point besides what other things she can do to secure it. It is the best shipping point in the northwest.

Echoes of Our Street Fair.

From far off Florida comes this week to the JOURNAL an enquiry for information as to our late street fair, the modus operandi of operating one, its expense, results, etc. It would seem by this that they are watching our progress even at that distance and are wanting to know you know how we like it as far as we have got. Well we like it plenty—are so perfectly satisfied with its results that we intend to try it again next year with good prospects of far greater success.

Consumption

Will SCOTT'S EMULSION cure consumption? Yes and no. Will it cure every case? No. What cases will it cure then? Those in their earlier stages, especially in young people. We make no exaggerated claims, but we have positive evidence that the early use of

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda in these cases results in a positive cure to a large number. In advanced cases, however, where a cure is impossible, this well-known remedy should be relied upon to prolong life surprisingly.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest—Personal Mention—Society Doings, Etc.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

A. C. Cowing went out to Mentor Sunday.

Freezing somewhat hard every night.

C. S. Attix was down from Mentor last week.

Wheat closed on Monday evening at 83 cents.

Call and see our premium books. It will pay you.

Atty. J. Walseth was up from Fertile on Saturday.

Wm. Anglim took a trip to St. Paul this week.

Mayor Brown made a business trip to St. Paul last week

Ben Strawbridge took a run to St. Paul last Friday evening.

Judge F. Ives went out to Fosston this week to naturalize citizens.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL and secure one of our premium books.

Wheat took a bit of a boom last week and closed the week at 83 cents.

John Watts has gone out to Mr. E. Roberts' farm to dig a well this week.

C. E. Sawyer went to St. Paul last week, returning on Tuesday morning.

Charlie Jefferson will put in the catch basins for the new sewer at Ada.

Prof. Dewart went to the twin cities on Friday evening for a few days visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi LeDuc are enjoying a visit from their daughter, Mrs. LaBree.

O. H. Richardson has moved his family into the city for the winter to be near good schools.

O. W. Mathews was in from Euclid on Tuesday, arranging for a house to live in this winter.

Nov. opened up bright and beautiful, showing what November can do when she is a mind to try.

Be sure that you see the JOURNAL's premium books. We have something that will please you.

Prof. Jullot went out along the Fosston line last week to furnish music for dancing parties.

Bert McCrillis has accepted an offer to teach a school near Erskine and enters upon his duties this week.

Mrs. Kyle has returned from Devils Lake where she has been visiting with her daughter all summer.

T. B. McMannis went down to Ada last week in the interests of Uncle Sam's internal revenue business.

Louis Roy bought two lots on Broadway of E. M. Walsh last week and will build upon them—probably this fall.

On Saturday Sheriff Lawrence received two more boarders. Where from? Oh, East Grand Forks, of course.

M. D. Sortedahl, dept. clerk of the court, went out to McIntosh to spend the Sabbath with his best—friends.

W. L. Davies brought his family to the city for the winter last week. They will occupy the Reidesel residence.

The position of baggage man at the N. P. depot will be filled by the former night operator, F. L. Hartnett.

Tuesday was a bright, lovely day, as warm as a day in September and everybody enjoyed it to the fullest extent.

Charlie Westler formerly of this city, latterly a traveling man was in the city this week hustling for business.

Call in and look over the superb line of premiums that the JOURNAL is offering to both new and old subscribers.

Mrs. Alex. Baptie gave a large cinch party to her lady friends at the Hotel Crookston parlors on Thursday evening.

A. E. McDonald wheeled out to Mentor Saturday evening returning Sabbath evening. Found business thriving at Mentor.

Leave your orders for soft and hard coal with Cahoon & Lytle. They guarantee the best coal and the lowest living rates.

John Dorsey got drunk. John McLean said unto John Dorsey: "Five days in jail or get out of town." John Dorsey chose to "git."

Wild geese were flying northward all night Monday night. Just took off their mittens and overcoats and started back north again.

H. C. Misner: "Your Grant and Lee is a great book and I must have one of them soon. You may put me down for one copy of the book."

John Ristow was in on Monday after lumber for his farm buildings. Says his crop this year was fairly good but nothing like the '95 crop.

When the hair has fallen out, leaving the head bald, if the scalp is not shiny, there is a chance of regaining the hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

Harry Sweet, the young son of E. A. Sweet, of Fisher, was severely injured by the kick of a horse while caring for the horses on Saturday evening.

Joseph Tagley, the retiring postmaster at Mentor, was in the city last week. Mrs. I. K. Messelt relieves him this week and takes the post office.

Quite a large hunting party arrived from Little Falls on Saturday and left for Thief River Falls from whence they go into the woods to hunt deer.

Miss Lizzie King, of McIntosh, after a visit in the city of a few days duration, the guest of Mrs. C. A. Hitchcock, returned to her home last of the week.

The First National bank is putting up a good farm house and barn on section 16—just east of Flanders' old place. Geo. Roberts is superintending the work.

Vance & Stone have just completed putting in a set of scales in front of their office, long enough to weigh a wagon having an extraordinary long reach if you want.

The JOURNAL is informed that the big saw-mill will finish the season's sawing today and shut down for the season. The mill has made the biggest run in its history.

Loren Wilde, who has been working on the Rose farm near Fisher this summer, came home this week. He will attend the Crookston Business College during the winter.

James Rosaaen was up from Fisher on Monday to do some trading, and did not neglect the opportunity to secure a copy of "Grant and Lee" in connection with a subscription.

Earnest Rolsch: "Us dutchmen are great readers you know dot, und I will take a copy of your great book, "Grant and Lee." I have not struck a bigger bargain in my lifetime than this."

Mrs. O'Relliey, mother of Geo. O'Relliey, of this city, died at her home in Fisher last week and was buried on Saturday. Quite a number drove over from this city to attend the funeral.

Mr. Douglas, who bought the Cowing stock, shipped a portion of it to Grafton last week, but will leave a large stock here for awhile longer till he decides whether it will pay him to stay in this city.

Dr. F. X. Farley: "I anticipate great pleasure in reading your premium book, "Grant and Lee." I do not see how you can afford to give away such a valuable book. It is certainly a most magnificent gift.

Early next week we expect to be able to fill all orders for our premium books as soon as taken, and we hope from that on to have them on hand so that our patrons will not have to wait to have their orders filled.

J. W. Wheeler has purchased 20 acres of land on some lake on the Fosston extension for summer resort purposes, a town site or any other old thing that to him seemeth best—so we learn by grape vine telegraph.

August Nostrum, the man who was so severely injured a few weeks ago by the giving way of a scaffold in the new coal shed, was sent to a hospital in the twin cities, and died last week from the effects of his injuries.

Carl Reidesel: "Do I want that book? I guess yes. I know a snap when I see it and this offer of yours of such a great book as "Grant and Lee" is decidently a snap. Send me one? Of course you may and accept my thanks in the bargain."

John Steenerson was up from Climax this week and stayed just long enough to sell a quarter section of land near that thriving village—which was not very long for land at that point is easy to sell—goes off just like hot cakes, says John.

Corroborative of what the East Grand Forks Courier said of the proposed Shevlin-Carpenter saw-mill being built at that place the Minneapolis Times says the mill will not be built there but will, in all probability, be built at Crookston.

W. E. Rowe: "Yes, it is true that I went out hunting last week, but I did not get very much to show for it—just one duck—one measly old duck, that was tougher than tough—but he tasted good, however, seasoned by the royal appetite I acquired in trying to get him."

Chris. Hanson: "Yes, you are right. The people of Polk county are great readers. I think your book "Grant and Lee" an invaluable one for boys just beginning history and I must have a copy of it for my boy. I think the JOURNAL is giving a splendid premium this year."

Fred Rauch: "No, you are entirely off about that "dear" business of mine, but you may say, if you like in your next issue, that I propose to accompany Chris. Hoch on a deer hunting expedition next week and be very careful how you spell the "dear." See?"

J. W. Schlevoight: "My subscription to the JOURNAL is already paid up to April '98 but I must have your great premium, "Grant and Lee," so you may set me ahead one year to April '99 and mark me for one of your books when they come."

A. O. Busterud: "Yes, I am as busy as I can be but not too busy to secure a copy of your great book, "Grant and Lee," so you may take my order. I am over-run with work just now but we must have reading matter in the house."

The Courier says that East Grand Forks has given up the idea of getting the new Shevlin-Carpenter saw-mill at that place. Says that the offer made has not been accepted and talks as though it would be impossible for them to raise their bid any higher.

J. E. Harris was one of the Odd Fellows who attended the blow-out at St. Hilaire, though not feeling very well when he went. He grew worse and on examination by a physician discovered a case of appendicitis. He was brought to this city for treatment.

H. C. Misner came down from Euclid on Monday, and when he saw our great book, "Grant & Lee" said: Well, I don't see how you can give THAT book as a premium with the JOURNAL, nevertheless since you do I want the book, of course I do. You may send me a copy of it.

Ed. Martin: "Do I want that book, "Grant and Lee?" Right you are, my boy. I have been doing a good business this fall in my barber shop I am thus able to 'blow myself' when I see such an opportunity as this to secure a good thing. Push it along.

Henry Bradshaw has rented the garden patch on the hill, that was established and heretofore run by R. B. Gates Esq., of its present owner, Geo. Easbey, and will try market gardening next year. Mr. Bradshaw will rent his own house in Jerome's addition.

Andrew Steenerson was up from Climax on Tuesday. "Do I want the JOURNAL premium book?" quoth he, "well, I can't see how you can give so valuable a premium but I do see how I can take it. Yes, siree, I want a copy of "Grant and Lee" by all means!"

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Palmer, on Tuesday afternoon occurred the marriage of Chris. Larson to Miss Hilda Hanson by the Rev. John Schneider. The happy couple were the recipients of a number of presents from their most intimate friends.

Prof. Austin while in the city a short time since, did a "land office business," selling his dandruff cure, and when he left he made Ed. J. Martin, the Second street barber his agent for the sale of it. Ed. is prepared to fill all orders promptly. It cures itching scalp as well as dandruff.

Dave Vannett, N. P. Roadmaster at Fertile was in the city on Monday. He has not fully recovered from the effects of a fall that he recently got and wears a sort of a mournful limp about with him. He thinks it is a good bit of rheumatism and the JOURNAL advises him to try a bottle of Charlie Misner's rheumatism cure.

And yet another John—whose surname is Larson, got drunk. John McLean said unto John Larson: "One big round cart wheel or the dungeon for various and sundry days. John Larson produced and put up the just and lawful coin of the realm and thus was the offended majesty of the law appeased—for this time.

The Great Northern land department has sold the northwest quarter of section 17, town of Fairfax to a new-comer who will build a comfortable farm house and a commodious barn and be ready next spring to go to farming in proper shape. Their agent here, Mr. Purvis, is selling lots of land this fall.

Prof. John Moore, president of our city schools, upon seeing a copy of our great premium book, entitled "Lives and Campaigns of Grant and Lee, said: "I have paid out a very large sum within the past few weeks for histories and choice books for my library but I must have this one also. Certainly you may take my name for this great book."

Miss Louise Theno, one of the kitchen girls at Mrs. Rose's restaurant, was very severely burned while scrubbing the floor on Tuesday by the [illegible] of a pail of boiling hot water upon her. Her condition was serious enough to require the attendance of a physician and Dr. Dampier succeeded in relieving her keen sufferings, but she will be laid up for some time.

Cash for Oats.

Highest price paid for the new crop of oats. First to arrive will receive the best prices.

CROOKSTON OAT MEAL MILL.

John Heidstab, who bought John Schantzen's ice business, will take charge of affairs as soon as the ice crop now in stock is delivered. He intends during the coming winter to fill the house with the purest ice to be procured and next spring he will run the delivery wagon. Mr. Shantzen will go to California in the hope that the change will be beneficial to his health and that of his family.

Rev. Wrigley, of Glyndon, and Rev. Smith, of Wadena, members of the committee for the Home Missionary society, came up on Tuesday, and together with A. A. Miller, the other member of this committee of this place, held a conference with the trustees of the Congregational church of this city in relation to a matter of interest to this church. They returned to their homes on Tuesday evening.

The case of the state against McMahon, arraigned in Judge McLean's justice shop on Monday on a complaint sworn out by Peter Gunderson charging the aforesaid McMahon with wilfully and feloniously appropriating unto himself goods and chattels belonging to the said Gunderson to the amount of $40. worth, was up for hearing and continued until Nov. 5th. So endeth the first chapter.

J. M. Palmer, of Angus, while hitching up a colt last Thursday received a vicious kick in the stomach that laid him up for the time being. So severe was the hurt that Dr. Chaplin was called and for a time the case was considered extremely critical. Mrs. Palmer, who was visiting friends at her old home in Hudson, Wis., was summoned by wire and arrived home on Friday morning. At last accounts Mr. Palmer was improving slowly but surely.

Saturday was an eventful day in the history of one man's life in this city. In the morning, in Judge Ives court, he was granted a divorce from his wife, but his mourning over this event was in the afternoon reversed in Judge McLean's court, who sentenced him to be the husband of one Caroline Gagner, who was interpreter for Felix during the divorce proceedings, and Felix and his new bride took their departure for their home all in all to each "and lived happy ever after" as the novels say.

Geo. W. Stanton has been succeeded as manager of the oat-meal mill by Septimus Wright, of Valparaiso, Ind., who will in future preside over the destinies of that institution. Mr. Stanton has been interested in the pork packing house at Grand Forks ever since it was started there and finds that its growing business demands his personal supervision. He has made very many friends both in a social and a business way during his stay in this city who will regret that he removes from our midst. His successor seems to be all Wright as a business man and will no doubt win many friends.

Mark Rauenbahler has permitted the crazy gunsmith, Geo. Hatchfield to sleep in a shed of his, but desiring to use the shed to put his winter's wood in he told the man he would have to find another sleeping place. The crazy gunsmith then began to threaten all kinds of dire vengeance against Mark and his family, saying that he would shoot some or all of them as he should see fit. Mark called the bluff by reporting the case to the police who took the fellow before the Judge of Probate.

Poor and Weak

Catarrh and Bronchial Trouble—Had no Appetite—Now Better in Every Way—A Delicate Child.

"Some time since I took a sudden cold and could not get rid of it. Being subject to catarrh and bronchial trouble I coughed terribly. I lost my appetite and grew poor and weak and I did not feel like work. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time the cough disappeared, I slept well, had a good appetite and I was better in every way. Last spring I was not feeling well, I had no appetite and no strength. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon felt more like work. My little nephew was a delicate child and had a humor which troubled him so he could not rest at night. He has taken a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and now he has a good appetite and is able to sleep." MISS ABBIE J. FREEMAN, South Duxbury, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. [illegible]

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If you want a loan on your farm I can furnish the money without delay. On long or short time, as you prefer. Call or write.

Chas. E. Sawyer,

Fournet Block. Crookston, Minn.

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We are now busy unpacking the largest consignment of Fancy and Plain Crockery ever received in this city

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7 Great Premiums 7

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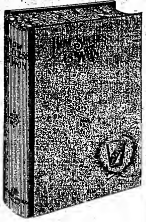

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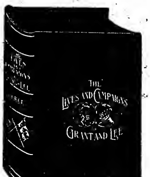
The Lives and Campaigns of GRANT, AND LEE,



A new, novel and intensely interesting narrative comparison of the two great opponents in the civil war.

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The first division of the book is entitled "Preparation." It treats of the early life of the two heroes. It covers the parentage and birth of each, their early education, the social and political influence affecting each; their careers at West Point, their marriage, the Mexican war, and the causes that led each to side as he did in the great conflict.

The second division is "The Rise of Grant," and narrates thrillingly in fullest detail all of his campaigns, his many heroic trials and triumphs, and steady advance from an obscure position, to the commander-in-Chief, in fearless, manly, unselfish disregard for, and in spite of, the opposition and jealousies of rival commanders.

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The illustrations which abound all through the book are from original sources, and are not stock cuts, such as are usually found in books on the war. They are from drawing of the most eminent artists in the country, such as Thos. Nast, A. R. Waud, Edwin Forbes, Sol Etynge, Theo. R. Davis, Granville Perkins, N. Jewett and others, and embrace thrilling battle scenes, incidents of siege and march, portraits of the great leaders on both sides, etc., etc.

The maps are a valuable feature of this work. They have been newly drawn for this book. Great care has been taken in preparing them to include everything that was of importance or interest and to omit all else. The reader therefore finds in each map just what he wants and is not confused and exasperated by a vast mass of minute detail that is of no possible use for the purpose in hand. There is a good map of every important battle.

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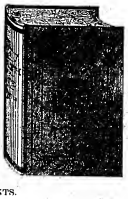

Young and old, rich and poor, married and single, boys and girls, men and women, grandfathers and grandmothers; all find something in it to interest and instruct. If the book had not been written for everyone it would never sell one-tenth as well as it does.

Notes the table of contents and see if you do not find something there for yourself.

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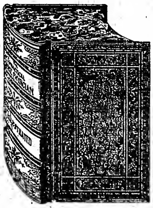

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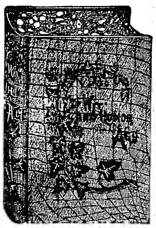

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awoke and saw Princess Osra sleeping peacefully with a smile on her lips such as decks a child's lips in sleep. He rose and stood upon his feet, looking at her, and he heard nothing but the sound of the horses cropping the grass a little way off. Then he drew near her and gazed long on her face, and she opened her eyes and saw him. But she showed no fear of him. She smiled at him, and she said:

"Even here I am guarded by one of the gentlemen who guard me in the palace." And she closed her eyes again and turned to sleep.

Then a shiver ran through him. And he dug his nails into the palms of his hands and, turning, walked swiftly up and down on the bluff by the side of the river while Osra slept. And presently he fell on his knees beside her and began to murmur in a rapid rush of words, but he did not now curse her beauty, but blessed God for it and blessed him also for the preservation of his own honor. Thus he spent the night till day was near, and then he bent over Osra and looked once more on her, and he took up the ruby necklace and laid it lightly about her neck. And, feeling the touch of it, cool and wet from the dew, she again opened her eyes and, putting her knuckles in them, she rubbed gently, and she gasped a little yawn, saying, "Heigh ho, I am sleepy!" and sat up. And she said, "Are you not sleepy, my lord?"

"I am on watch, madam," said Lord Harry Culverhouse.

As the princess sat up the ruby necklace fell from her neck into her lap. Seeing it, she held it up to him, saying:

"Take it again and go to your own home. I am sure you gave too great a price for it."

He smiled, for she did not know how great the price was, and he asked:

"And must I, in my turn, give back the pin that fastened your hair?"

"No; keep the pin. It is worth nothing," she smiled. "Is it safe for me to go to sleep for a little longer?"

"Who would harm you, madam? Even I have not harmed you."

"You!" said she, with a little laugh. "You would not harm me." And she lay down and closed her eyes.

Then Lord Harry Culverhouse sat down on the ground and rested his chin on his knees and clasped his hands about his shins, and he cursed himself bitterly, not now because he meditated any harm to her—for his mad fury was past and he would have died before a hair of her head should be hurt—but because of the evil that his wild and reckless madness had brought upon her. For he knew that soon there would be a pursuit, and that if she and he were found there it would become known who he was, and her fame would suffer injurious rumors by reason of what he had done. Therefore he made up his mind what he must do next, and he abandoned all dreams that had led him into the foolish adventure on which he had embarked and put from him the wickedness that had filled his heart when first he carried her to the bluff over the river. And he rose on to his knees and prayed that if his deed were a sin—for it seemed to him rather a necessary thing—then it might be forgiven, but that, in any case, no hurt or harm should befall the Princess Osra by reason of anything that he had done. Finally he commended his soul to God. And then he took the ruby necklace in his hand, and, holding it, walked to the edge of the bluff.

But at this instant the sound of the hoofs of a horse struck on his ear, and the sound was loud and close, and he had no more time than to turn round before a horse was reined in suddenly near him, and a man leaped from it and ran at him and grappled with him. And then Lord Harry perceived that the man was the king, for when Osra did not return search parties had been sent out, and the king himself headed one, and, having the best horse and being urged on by love and fear for his sister, he had outridden all the rest and had chanced to come alone where Osra and Lord Harry were. And he gripped Lord Harry furiously, cursing him for a scoundrel and demanding what he had done to the princess. Then Lord Harry said:

"Do you not know me, sire? I am Lord Harry Culverhouse."

Greatly astonished, the king loosed his hold and fell back a pace, for he did not understand what he heard, but yet knew the voice of his friend. Then, looking down, he beheld Osra sleeping peacefully as a child on the ground, with her cloak spread under her that she might take no harm from the damp. And Lord Harry caught him by the arm, crying, "Are there others coming after you?"

"Aye," said the king, "many others. The whole of the guard are roused and seek her high and low in the city and outside. But how come you here, man?"

Then Lord Harry told the king what he had done, speaking very briefly and hastily, but yet sparing nothing, and when he told him how he had carried off the princess the king's hand flew to the hilt of his sword. But Lord Harry said, "Not yet," and continued to tell the king how Osra had pitied him and how he had watched by her and how she had slept again, bidding him keep the pin. Then, glancing at Osra, he lowered his voice and spoke very quickly and urgently, and the king held out his hand and shook Lord Harry's hand, asking, "Is there no other way?" But Lord Harry shook his head, than he kissed the king's hand, and next he went and kissed Osra's hand very softly and looked for the last time on her face, and he drew the golden pin from his purse and he put it gently and deftly among her hair. And he took the ruby necklace in his own hand and clinched it tight, and he said to King Rudolf:

"Sire, there are some in the city that knew me before, but have not known me since I have been in your guard, because I have altered my face. Take care that you so alter it that they do not know me again."

Then the king's breath caught in his throat, for he had loved Lord Harry Culverhouse, and he asked again, "Is there no other way?"

"Hark!" said the other. "I hear the horses of your guard drawing near. I hear them to east and west and north, and do you not see shapes riding there to the south, across the river? If I ride from here alive, I shall be taken and the truth must be known. For my sake and hers, strike, sire."

Then the king took Lord Harry Culverhouse by the arm and drew him to him, saying:

"Must it be so, Harry? And we have lived as friends together."

"The sound of the hoofs is very near, sire."

The king drew himself up to his height and he raised his hat from his head and bowed low to Lord Harry Culverhouse, and he said:

"Now praise be to God for the restoration of this gentleman to a sound mind and may Christ grant him mercy for the sake of his honorable death."

And he drew his sword from its sheath and came up to Lord Harry Culverhouse, who stood on the edge of the bluff. The king raised his sword and struck with all his strength, and the head split under the blow, and Lord Harry Culverhouse fell dead from the

"Ah, sister, how came you here?"

bluff into the river, holding the ruby necklace in his clinched hand. And the king shivered and a short sob burst from him.

On this instant arose an eager, glad cry, and 20 of the guard rushed forward, greeting the king and rejoiced to see the princess. And she, roused by the noise of their coming, sat up again, rubbing her eyes, and she cried: "Where is he? Where is Lord Harry?" And she looked round on the troopers, and they gazed at her, much astonished at hearing what she said. But Rudolf came to her and took her hand, saying:

"Why, Osra, you have been dreaming. There is no Lord Harry here. Lord Harry Culverhouse is far off in his own country. Did this rascal of a trooper frighten you?"

Her eyes grew wide in wonder, but before she could speak he turned to the guard, saying:

"By heaven's pleasure I came in time to prevent any harm except the loss of a necklace my sister wore, for as I rode up I saw a fellow stooping down by her and fumbling with the clasp of her necklace. He was one of your troop and had ridden out behind her, and as I rode up to him he sprang away from her, holding her necklace in his hand, and I leaped down from my horse and ran at him, and he retreated in fear. Then I drew my sword and drove him back to the edge of the bluff, and then I split his skull and he fell into the river, still holding the necklace. But, thanks to God, the princess is not hurt. Let search be made for the fellow's body, for perhaps the necklace will be still in his hand."

But one cried, "How came they here?"

"Ah, sister," said the king, fixing his eyes on Osra, "how came you here?"

And she, reading in the king's eyes the answer that he would have, said:

"The trooper compelled me to come hither with him, and he threatened to kill me if I would not give him my necklace, but I refused, and then he drew a knife and menaced me with it, and I fell into a swoon and knew no more until I awoke and found you here, and now I see that my necklace is gone."

"Bring her horse," the king commanded, "and ride in front and behind. We will return to the city at the best speed we may."

Then he mounted the princess on her horse and rode by her side, supporting her with his arm, and the troopers were some way off in front and behind. And the princess felt the pin again in her hair, and, putting up her hand, she pulled it out, and she said:

"He has given me back my pin."

"Of whom do you speak?" asked the king.

"Of Lord Harry Culverhouse. Is he indeed dead, Rudolf?"

"Are you still dreaming?" answered the king, with a laugh. "What had that fellow to do with Harry Culverhouse?"

"But the pin?" she cried.

"My wife set it in your hair before you started, for she wished to replace the one you gave to Lord Harry."

"She did not touch my hair today," cried the princess.

"Aye, but she did," said he.

The princess suddenly fell to sobbing, and she said:

"Tell me the truth, tell me the truth. Surely it was in truth Lord Harry Culverhouse?"

Then Rudolf drew very close to her, and he said softly:

"Sweet sister, the noble gentleman whom we knew, he whom I loved and who loved you in chivalrous deference, went from us two months ago. Be not troubled about him, for now all is well with him. But there was an unhappy man with you, who was not Harry Culverhouse, and who had murderous and mad thoughts in his heart. Yet at the end he also died, as readily and as nobly as our dear friend himself would have died for your sake. I pray you ask no more of him, but be contented to know that though he died by the sword yet he died in peace and willingly. But of our dear friend, as we knew him, think as much as you will, for the love of an honest gentleman is a good thing to think of."

The Princess Osra, hearing this, laid her hand in her brother's hand, and for a long while she did not speak. Then she said:

"But our friend will not come again, Rudolf."

"No, you will never see our friend again," answered the king.

"Then when you see him—for I think you will see him once again—lay this pin in his hand and bid him take it and keep it for the sake of the love I bear him. Perhaps he will hear you."

"It may be. I cannot tell," said the king.

"And if he has the necklace," said she, "pray him to give that to you, and sell it, Rudolf, and give the value of it in gifts to the poor. Yes, to all that are unhappy and afflicted, even as the poor man who was with me tonight."

"So be it, Osra," said the king, and he kissed her. But she burst again suddenly into passionate weeping, calling God to witness that her face was a curse to her and a curse to her friends and praying the king to suffer her to take the veil in a convent, that she might trouble honest men no more. And thus he brought her in a sad plight to the palace and gave her into the arms of his wife, still sobbing bitterly. And he himself took the pin, and when the body of the mad trooper was found, with his own hand he covered the face and put the pin in the hand from which he took the ruby necklace, and he sold the necklace and used the proceeds of it as his sister had desired.

Thus the madness of Lord Harry Culverhouse which was bred in him by the beauty of the Princess Osra worked its way with him and brought him first into peril of great villainy and at last to death. And his name passed no more on the lips of any in Strelsau nor between King Rudolf and his sister, while the story that the king had told to the troopers was believed by all, and none save the king knew what Lord Harry Culverhouse had done in his madness. But Osra mourned for him and for a long while she would not go abroad or receive any of the princes or nobles who came to the court, but lay still, sick and full of grief, bewailing the harm that she had wrought. Yet as time passed she grew again happy, for she was young and the world was sweet to her, and then, as King Rudolf had bidden her, she remembered Lord Harry Culverhouse as he had been before his madness came upon him. Yet still more did she remember how, even in his madness, he had done her no harm, but had watched beside her through the night and had, as morning dawned, entreated death at the hands of the king, preferring to die rather than that the talk of a single idle tongue should fall foully upon her name. Therefore she mourned for him with secret tears.

But he, although no monument marked his grave and although men spoke of him only as the mad trooper who had robbed the princess, yet slept soundly and at peace, and his right hand lay clinched upon his heart and in it the golden pin that had fastened the ruddy hair of Princess Osra.

THE END.

The sultan of Turkey has withdrawn objections to Minister Angell.

A receiver has been appointed for the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking railway.

Montana's wool clip this year is estimated at 8,500,000 pounds, the largest on record.

The Pennsylvania railroad has issued an order that in future dogs will be carried as passengers' baggage.

The Epsom derby of 1897, with a purse of 6,000 sovereigns, was won by Mr. J. Gubbin's brown colt Galtee More.

The United Presbyterian general assembly, in session at Rock Island, Ills., completed its labors and adjourned.

Fifteen hundred guests were present at the commercial banquet in Philadelphia. They included President McKinley and ex-Secretary Olney.

Whitelaw Reid, the special ambassador to the court of St. James as the representative of President McKinley during the queen's jubilee, has sailed for England.

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November Ladies' Home Journal.

"The First Thanksgiving Dinner," "Lillian Bell's First days in London" and "When Dr. Whitman Added Three Stars to Our Flag" are among the leading features of the November Ladies' Home Journal. The first tells of the most historically important dinner in America, at which Indian chiefs were guests, and at which oysters were first eaten by white men. Miss Bell finds much in London to inspire her pen to its smartest activity, and the descriptions of her sight-seeing tours, her impressions and experiences fairly sparkle with wit. Dr. Whitman's service to the United States in saving Oregon, Washington and Idaho from the British are acknowledged in an article which follows the first women across the continent, and the first whites over the Rocky mountains. Magician Kellar writes on "How I Do My Tricks," showing how simple is their solution when it is known.

The second articles on "Inside of a Hundred Homes" is more attractive and rich in suggestions of furnishing and fitting up a home than was the excellent inaugural one of the series. It presents fifteen views. Edward W. Bok advises young married people against living in a hotel or boarding houses, points out the beauties of the small courtesies of life, and expresses hearty approval of the renewed interest in the sewing-woman's truest accomplishment. Alice Wellington Rollins introduces a new and charming character in fiction in the first of her Philippa sketches—"The Mistakes of Philippa"—and Clara E. Laughlin contributes "The Revelation of Christopher" a story of strong human interest.

Pianists will be delighted with the musical feature, "Poet's Dream Waltzes," by Reginald De Koven, author of "Robin Hood," etc., and people who are home-seeking with the Journal's special architect's plans for a $2200 house for a small square lot. Mrs. Rorer tells how to cook eggs and to handle the family wash, and other articles give hints for church sociables and parties. Suggestions for Christmas presents that can be made by the giver are timely, as are articles upon dress, needlework, and the various departments covering nearly every phase of home life, and of woman's work. The November Journal is interesting, instructive and practical. By the Curtis Publishing Company Philadelphia. One dollar per year; ten cents per copy.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.)

Jim McDonald, of the Marais was in town after lumber to build a new barn.

J. V. E. Wyott, the bustling insurance agent of Crookston, was in town Saturday.

Born, on Wednesday, Oct. 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Adams, a baby girl.

Prof. Casey wears a smile these days a 2 be 9 smile, and the reason thereof is that his wife and babies arrived from Red Lake Falls Wednesday morning. They will go to housekeeping in E. A. Sweet's house.

Gail Dunlova, of Crookston, was in town Tuesday.

Another case of diptheria has broken out in town. Lena Hoffman is very sick with the disease.

Mrs. Cool Hegg living three miles south of Fisher, met with a distressing accident one day last week. Mr. and Mrs. Hegg were preparing to come to town and while Mrs. Hegg was in the wagon, the horses became frightened and started to run away Mrs. Hegg jumped from the wagon' dislocating one of her knees. Dr. Warren was called and found it accessory to put the injured member in a plaster east.

We understand that Mr. Nelson Rose will move his family into town, for the winter, to give his children a chance to go to school

Waiter Bryson has moved into Torkle Lee's house, recently vacated by H. Tonner who has moved up on Bunker Hill.

James Nisbet, of Mallory took a tumble off a lodder, yesterday, and found out that he wasn't so young as he used to be.

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

Messrs. R. A. Wilkinson and G. H. Omsted, of Crookston, are now making daily trips into the country east of here, for the purpose of purchasing the right of way for the Fosston extension. Attorney Wilkinson has been identified with the Great Northern company for a number of years and secured the right of way for the portion already built of this line from Crookston to Fosston.

Dr. Worninger has been testing more horses for glanders in Hill River and finds that Victor Nystrom's remaining two horses are affected and will have to be killed. L. E. Carlson also has three work horses affected with the same disease, all of the horses that he owns. These are all the cases known at present and it is hoped that they are the last for a long time to come.

Marshal Holt got out after "pot gangs." that are numerous in the outskirts of town, early this week and scattered a few.

Messrs. McArty & Losh, the painters, left for Bemidji last week to do the fancy wory upon Beltrami county's new court house at that place. They expect to be gone about three weeks.

Andrew Hanson disposed of his residence and lots in East Fosston to Thos. Knutson, formerly of Honeyford, N. D., who moves here principally owing to the fact that Fosston has good schools.

B. S. Bennett says that according to the best authorities, the natural lifetime of a goose is twenty years and after refering to all the available goose statistics and leading works on ornithology he has come to the conclusion that the goose he shot last week was a gander. that he was nineteen years eleven months and twentynine days old; that would leave him one day to live before he would die of old age and it took B. S. two days to get him. The gander lost one day and B. S. lost two. Now he is trying to figure out who is the leser, him or the gander.

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The town was startled last Tuesday morning when J. W. Gallowny, N. S. Nelson and Adolf Aeleson drove in with the body of Christian Moe. a well-to-do farmer who lives east of town, lying in their wagon. Mr. Galloway had found the man's team in the swamp near his house when he came out in the morning and suspecting that something was wrong took the team to his neighbor's, Mr. Nelson's, and asked the latter to accompany him in a search. They took the road toward town and found the owner of the team laying in the middle of the road, by Mr. Nelson's farm, a mile from town dead. Then getting Mr. Asleson to bring his team, the three lifted the corpse into the wagon and came to town.

Suspicions of foul play were held by many, owing to the recent hold-up and rumors of hold-ups, but the coroner was sent for and G. S. Chesterman, the deputy, came from Crookston on the noon train. A jury was impaneled and evidence heard, and it was in the evening, after supper, when the jury retired. The evidence of Dr. McKinnon to the effect that the neck had been broken in two places proved beyond a doubt that there had been no foul play and it did not take the jury long to decide that the deceased came to his death by accidentally falling or being thrown from his wagon.

On Monday Mr. Moe came to town with a load of wheat, sold it and paid several bills leaving a small amount which was found undisturbed in his pockets as were all his papers. Along in the evening he left for home and that was the last seen of him alive.

It was a most unfortunate affair. Deceased was a good farmer and an excellent citizen; had lived to be fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and family of ten or twelve children to mourn his loss. He was apparently in the best of health when last seen and it was a terrible shock when his death was learned of.

Messrs. Barness and And. Volden took charge of the corpse and neighbors took the remains home on Wednesday.

See our list of valuable premiums and call and leave your order or send to us direct.

CLIMAX ITEMS

From The Chronicle

John Steenerson has sold to D. Ryesland, of Grand Forks, the nw ¼ of sec. 28 range 48 in the town of Vineland consideration $1,650.

Ole Brevik is building a new residence in the timber near the bank of the river. Ole says he is going to get out of the winter's chilly wind as much as possible.

Ben Ratcliffe Jr., has the contract of carrying the mail between Crookston and Thief River Falls on alternate days to the train service, a younger brother has been driving the mail wagon and Ben has been working for a Mr. Sims. who lives about eight miles south of Crookston. Tuesday Mr. Ratcliffe went to Crookston to get a payment of $135 due him from the government. After he had returned to the Sims place and had his supper he went out to the barn which is some distance from the house. Before he reached the barn he was met by three masked men, who ordered him to hold up his hands or they would shoot him. He held up his hands, and they went through his pockets and took all his money and made their escape in the darkness.

Fertile Items.

(From the Journal)

J. Walseth has gone to his home in Lambert to recreate for a few weeks.

Attorney Gaylord tried two cases at Crookston Monday in justice court and won both.

The infant baby of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ruud, of Liberty, died Tuesday and was buried yesterday in Pleasant Hill cemetery.

Kelsing & Gustafson have received the final patent papers on their straw stacker and are now ready to negotiate with Fertile for the building of a factory here.

Geo. Weatherhead, of Ada, who was employed in The Journal office awhile last summer, has bought the Hunter (N. D.) Herald, taking possession last week.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.
ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

McClure's Magazine for November

With its brilliant special cover by Corwin Knopp-Linson, Mark Twain's humorous diary of his voyage from India to South Africa, illustrated with immense spirit by A. B. Frost and Peter Newell, the first chapter of the "Dana Reminiscences of Men and Events of the Civil War," illustrated from the new Government Collection of Civil War Photographs; and the account of Edison's all but fabulus invention, the magnetic ore extractor, and the immense plant established in the New Jersey mountains for its operation, with the abundant accompanying pictures—the November number of McClure's Magazine may be fairly said to set a new standard in magazine literature.

Mark Twain is here at his very best with what is supposedly an ordinary travel paper, but one into which are all the time stealing anecdotes that make the sides shake and dry reflections that make the heart glad. Charles A. Dana's paper admits us behind the scenes, first in the office of the New York "Tribune," then in the War Department and affords intimate views of Horace Greeley, Secretary Stanton, and President Lincoln, besides describing Mr. Dana's first meeting with Grant. Nothing hitherto published gets so close to the personal aspects of the War; and it is a piece of extreme good fortune that Mr. Dana was able to get these papers written and give them his last revision before his recent death. M. Edison's invention is simply one by virtue of which he digs up mountains, dumps them into hopper and grinds them to powder; and then from the powder, as it streams out of the grinder, attracts by the magnetic separator the grains of iron into a current by themselves, to be molded into brick and shipped off to the great furnaces of eastern Pennsylvania.

Robert Louis Stevenson's story of "St. Ives" is concluded in this number, and there are several interesting short stories and poems.

The S. S. McClure Co.,
New York City.

For Working People.

Chicago Record;—The Rev. John Adams, New Milford Ill., says: "Postal savings banks. In my opinion, would be a particularly good thing for the country places. Take my own town, for instance—New Milford. We are six miles from Rockford, where there are savings banks, but our working people cannot afford to take the time to go there, and consequently have no other place than an old stocking or the chimney to put their little savings. When these people are saving any money it is particularly necessary that they should have a perfectly safe depository and this would be afforded by the government postal savings banks."

Sarsaparilla Sense.

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. *You want the best.* It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you? When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market 50 years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. *There are many Sarsaparillas—but only one Ayer's.* It cures.

Postal Banks Needed.

At a recent meeting of the Indiana Bankers' association at Indianapolis Mortimer Levering of Lafayette, recognized as one of the best financiers in Indiana, made an address on postal savings banks in which he said. "The government is in a position to manage this thing through its present postoffice system, and will scarcely increase the expenses of that department, while it will enhance the accumulated wealth of the people throughout the whole United States. It was thought that building and loan associations would care for the savings of the masses, but people have become suspicious of them. It is well known that lawyers in Indiana are making as much as $10,000 a year out of these institutions, and officers are making much money out of them. We all know that trust companies are not organized as eleemosynary institutions. We want a system of savings banks that are for the poor people. What greater pride could a man have than to think himself a depositor of the United States?"

Remarkable Potato Yields.

Last spring the Northwestern Farmer of St. Paul, offered as a premium four pounds each of new and choice varieties of potatoes, one of which was early, the Bovee. For the largest yields of ten hills of this variety grown in 1897 The Farmer offered three gold prizes, $10, $5 and $2.50. The prizes have just been awarded, the first prize of $10 going to Martin Bergsven, McIntosh, Minn., the second to Paul Feist, Northfield, Minn. and the third to Asa Bebee, Faribault, Minn. But the remarkable thing about the contest was the yield, which was as follows:

1st prize y'ld at rate of 1280 bu per acre.
2nd " " " " " 400 " " "
3rd " " " " " 400 " " "

The other contestants grew at the rate of 150 to 350 bushels per acre. These yields show the possibilities of the soil for growing potatoes in an unfavorable season. North Dakota was conspicuous as producing the largest potatoes, and the 4th prize and several subsequent largest yields were reported from that state.

We are Growing.

"Do you know of a house to rent?" is a query that we are called upon to answer oftener than any other in these days, and one that we sometimes most always have to give a short answer to. "No." Every desirable house in the city seems to be either occupied or already engaged, and still the inquiry is for more houses. This should be a pointer for unemployed capital seeking a chance for profitable investment.

Salesmen Wanted.

We want two or three good men in your county to sell our Minnesota Grown Nursery Stock, Seed Corn, Seed Potatoes and grain for spring delivery. The most liberal terms. Three plans. Write for particulars.

The Jewell Nursery Co.,
Lake City, Minnesota

The November number of The North American Review is notable not only for the variety and importance of the topics dealt with in its list of articles, but for the authoritative sources from whence they have been obtained. Rarely has a periodical had the privilege of publishing so important an article as that contributed by the Hon. Hannis Taylor. late United States Minister to Spain, who in "A Review of the Cuban Question" enters most thoroughly into a discussion of the aims and policy of the Spanish government, the temper of the Spanish people, and their intentions regarding their revolted colony. Mr. Edmund Gosse furnishes a scholarly and delightful essay on "The Life of Tennyson," the just published memoir of the great poet, while "The Commercial Value of the Shipyard" is strongly set forth by Mr. Lewis Nixon. Under the title of the Effect of the New Gold Upon Prices," Mr. Charles A. Conant treats of the economic problems connected with the anticipated infusion of a great mass of new gold into the currency systems of the world, and His Excellency, Mr. Romero, Mexican Minister to the United States contributes a carefully prepared article on "The United States and the Spanish American Colonies." A paper of immense practical value is that on "Thirty Years of American Trade," by Michael G. Mulhall, F. S. S., the recognized authority throughout the world upon statistics, while the important question of "Leprosy and Hawaiian Annexation" is ably considered by Dr. Prince A. Morrow. A thoughtful summarization of "The Present Railway Situation" is given by Mr. H. T. Newcome, and "Woman's Political Evolution" is eloquently dealt with by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, President of the Woman's Republican Association of the United States. Other topics dealt with are; "Suggestion from a Stable Currency, by E. J. Sanford; "Beautiful Evil," by Edward C. Jackson, and "American School Histories on the Revolution." by A. W. Savary.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Call and see our premium books.

Dr. Holte was called to Climax on Tuesday.

Mrs. Dr. Chapin was in from Euclid on Wednesday.

Wheat opens out this (Thursday) morning at 81 cents.

W. B. Dawley went out on the Fosston line this week.

See the sixth page of this issue for our great premium offer.

G. H. Palmer went up to Roseau county last week to look up business.

Hugh Thompson was over from East Grand Forks on Monday.

E. J. Haseltine was in from Belgium on Wednesday as busy as a bee.

Eli Steenerson breathed a goodly portion of Crookston business ozone on Tuesday.

The sidewalks along Main street, where the grading has just been done, are being replaced as rapidly as possible.

A. O. Bustarud returned from a business trip to Climax this week, where he has just completed a big job in his line.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

Mr. Chas. E. Sawyer was accompanied by his mother and father when he returned this week. They come for an extended visit with him.

Louis Mossefin has closed his tailor shop on Second street and will work for his brother in his tailor shop on Second street for the coming winter.

A representative of the big Olson store of Minneapolis has been here looking the ground over with a view of opening a branch store in this city.

Al. Gates: "Yes, I want "Grant and Lee" and you may send me a copy from the first lot you receive: I think it is a great book—a splendid premium."

We are sorry to note a drop of two cents in wheat on Wednesday. Wonder if that's what we had to pay for the lovely Tuesday weather preceding?

A. A. Olds is painting the old Hartshorn building, up on the hill, inside and out and even looks at the shingles on the roof with a threatening expression.

Several of the leading members of the demi monde were in justice court this week to answer to the charge of keeping disorderly houses, and were bound over to appear before the grand jury.

Geo. Hechfield, the crazy German gunsmith, was adjudged insane, but being a non-resident the matter of caring for him was submitted to the proper state authorities, meanwhile he is held here.

F. R. Stevens was in from Angus on Tuesday. Reported the condition of J. M. Palmer changed for the better with strong hopes of his ultimate recovery now entertained.

Wm. Marin was the successful bidder for the bridge over the Marais, for the sum of $554. He will go to work at once upon the structure and complete it before severe weather sets in if possible.

Alex. McKinnon had a pretty sick time of it on Tuesday night and arose feeling very much dilapidated but still in the ring. He was feeling somewhat better Wednesday evening but far from sound and hearty.

Henry Shepland, who has been caring for the man who was Devlin with the razor in Schendel's barber shop, reports that his patient is doing nicely and will soon be out again. He is being cared for at the St. James hotel.

The committee that went to Minneapolis to see about securing the Shevlin-Carpenter mill, returned very much encouraged to hope that it may be secured. As we understand the matter it all hinges upon what attitude Mr. Walker will take in the matter of shore rights. Another saw-mill in this city would add many to our present population.

A team belonging to Henry Bradshaw, took a merry-go-as-you-please from the depot to their stable in Jerome addition on Wednesday evening. In front of A. E. McDonald's residence they collided with a telephone pole, shivering the pole into kindling-wood, stripping the leathers off them and leaving the wagon a partial wreck. No further damage done.

The First Baptist church of this city are to be congratulated. They have been for a few years just about able to meet running expenses, but have had a debt of several hundred dollars, which this fall amounted to $900. After contemplating this debt for sometime, with a due amount of horror, the idea occurred to somebody to PAY it up in full. So they went to work to see how near they could come to it, and we are told that they have had the entire amount pledged already.

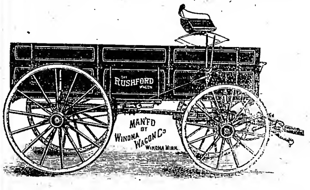
That wave of prosperity that you have heard about seems to have struck the Crookston churches. Before any one of the members of the Congregational church had heard what the brethren were trying to do, efforts were made to lift a debt of $1050 that was wearing the very paint off their church edifice. One week ago last Wednesday evening one of the members suggested "that we do now proceed to pay the church debt in full," and in a very few minutes the sum of $460 was pledged conditional upon the whole sum being raised in 30 days. A committee was appointed, and at the weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday reported that all but $130 of the entire sum had been pledged, and that they had been unable to see a number of the members—enough to pay the required balance, providing they respond in proportion to those who have pledged. and the prospects are that the full amount will be secured within the coming week. "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Business failures in the United States:

Week ending Oct. 16	196
Week ending Oct. 9	237
Second week of Oct, 1896	279
Corresponding week of 1895	289
Corresponding week of 1894	523
Corresponding week of 1893	340

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., Sept. 28, 1897.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on December 13, 1897, viz:
Lewis Lerson, H. E. No. 19089 for the NE¼ Sec. 44, Town. 147 Range. 46.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Isaac Kingsland, John Hassel, Lewis Johnson, Marlin Lyden, all of Edna Minn.
[30-36] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.



Our specialties for this season of the year are the

Rushford Wagon and The New Deere Gang.

Each one has special merit and is the best of its kind. When you are getting ready to buy a wagon or plow, come and see us and we can suit you we are certain.

"Merits Always Wins."

Larsen & Carpenter,
Crookston, Minnesota

Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 11, 1897 NO 31

NEW YORK STORE

A. CHABOT, Proprietor.

The New York store offers extraordinary

BARGAINS IN Ladies' Jackets, Coats and Capes

A uniform reduction on every garment in the store.

Warm Weather Prices,

For cold weather goods!

Don't fail to take advantage of this reduction sale on up-to-date garments. Come early for choice.

Fur Opening.

Remember the fur opening sale on

Friday and Saturday, Nov. 19 and 20

Don't forget that you save 25 cents on every dollar that you invest in this sale.

A. CHABOT,

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Increased Income From Norwegian Railways—Another Royal Wedding Scheduled—Scandinavian Temperance Congress — Interesting Coin Specimens Dug Up.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

The Svenska Morgenbladet, it is learned, will soon resume publication.

Eighty-two trains arrive at and leave the central station of Stockholm every day.

Thavenius, the notary and forger is held in prison to account for 21,500 crowns.

Over 1,000,000 people have, during the past summer, visited the city of Stockholm.

The customs receipts of Sweden during the last nine months amount to 31,893,273 crowns.

Two wine dealers of this city sold 12,000 bottles of champagne during the jubilee festivities.

The Omnibus Stock company transported 162,479 persons during the month of September.

From May 15 until Oct. 1 not less than 2,399,883.7 liters of whiskey have been distilled in this country.

Dr. Henrick Schuck of Lund has been offered the chair of esthetics, literature and art at the Upsala university.

Princess Ingeborg has commenced taking cycle lessons at the park of the queen's chateau at Drouningholm.

A new Baptist church is under erection at Ostermalm in Stockholm. It is the fifth Baptist church in the city.

The "Svenska Morgenbladet," which recently ceased publication, got away with a capital of 450,000 crowns during its existence.

E. Erickson of this city has left for East Africa, where he will take charge of The Fosterlandsstiftelsen's missionary printing establishment.

The gains of the exposition lottery, 300,000 crowns, will be used towards improving and extending the grounds of "Skansen," the open-air museum.

The royal palace of Stockholm was lacking in accommodations for the many distinguished guests during jubilee week, although it is one of the largest palaces in Europe.

It is rumored that Prince Eugene is engaged to the Princess Olga of Wurtemberg, daughter of Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg and Princess Vera Constantinovna of Russia.

Carl P. Gerell, secretary of the American consulate at Stockholm, has been appointed special commissioner of Sweden at the Transmississippi industrial exposition, which will be held at Omaha from June 1 to Nov. 1, 1898.

Gothenburg.

Riksdag Representative Colliander, now at the Sahlgren hospital of this city, is convalescent.

One hundred and fifty Swedes left on the steamer Cameo Oct. 5, en route for America via England.

Swedish fruit is being exhibited at the exposition in Hamburg and has been awarded the first prize.

A Scandinavian temperance congress will be held in this city next summer. Large delegations from Norway and Denmark will attend.

Karl P. Wersson, who recently disappeared from the city, is wanted for having forged a check of 1,500 crowns payable at the Skanes Enskilda bank.

George Mattson and Martin Larson, two fishermen of this city, were drowned while drawing their nets for mackerel Oct. 6. Both leave large families.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

Commissioner of War Albert Jacobsen of this city has removed to Tromsoe.

Judge Jervell of this city has accepted the editorship of the "Nationalbladet."

Haslund, chief of marine department, has been appointed secretary of the City of Christiania.

King Oscar's Norwegian jubilee gift, 300,000 crowns, will be used in behalf of the unfortunate insane.

Gunnar Knudsen of this city has declined the nomination for storthing representative from the Christiania precinct.

LAURIER'S MISSION

CANADIAN PREMIER WILL DISCUSS MANY DISPUTED QUESTIONS.

Hopes to Put an End to Constant Friction in One General Settlement—Reciprocity, the Fisheries and Alien Labor Law Among the Number.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The authorities here have been advised that the arrival of Sir Wilfred Laurier and Sir Louis Davies and other officials of the Dominion of Canada is to have an important hearing, not only on the Bering sea settlement, but on all the pending questions which have been sources of international complication between the United States and Canada, namely, the passage of alien laborers to and from Canada; the North Atlantic fisheries question; the presence of many Americans in the Klondike territory belonging to Canada and in the mining regions of British Columbia; the

Fisheries Trouble on the Great Lakes;

the bonding privilege granted Canadian railroads; the controversy over rights in the Fraser river, British Columbia, and in the Puget sound, and also the question of a reciprocity arrangement between the United States and Canada. There is direct and definite information that Sir Wilfred comes prepared to take up all these questions, and, if possible, include them in one general settlement whereby the constant friction they have engendered may be overcome. On some of these subjects he will confer with President McKinley, and on at least one of them, that relating to alien laborers crossing the border, he will suggest such mutual

Modification of Present Regulations

as in his opinion will be of material advantage to the thousands of Americans now in the Klondike and British Columbia mining country, and at the same time will be of advantage to Canada along the Eastern border. The essential features of Sir Wilfred's mission were communicated to the officials here by persons fully advised of the premier's plans, and it can be said that the suggestion that the decks be cleared of existing disputes between the United States and Canada met with the favor of the administration. While the Bering sea settlement occasioned the visit of the Canadian premier, the Canadian authorities attach much less importance to it than they do to the other questions mentioned.

The Reciprocity Question.

On the matter of reciprocity the general purpose of the negotiations will be to give the United States the benefit of the minimum clause of the present Canadian law in exchange for the 20 per cent reduction allowed under the Dingley law. On the part of Canada the articles likely to be proposed for reciprocity are: Fish, coal, lumber and barley. On the part of the United States the articles to figure in the negotiations are: Coal oil, corn, railway and electrical supplies, machinery, agricultural implements, native woods, watches, clocks, cotton and certain forms of iron and steel.

DURRANT MUST HANG.

United States Supreme Court Refuses to Interfere.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The United States supreme court affirmed the decision of the circuit court for the California circuit, refusing a writ of habeas corpus to William Henry Theodore Durrant, under sentence of death for the murder of Miss Blanche Lamont, in San Francisco in April, 1895. The case has attracted attention throughout the whole of the United States and the decision permits the law to take its course with the condemned man. Chief Justice Fuller announced the court's conclusion, but made no remarks in doing so, save to cite a few authorities on which the court based its decisions.

SOUTH DAKOTA JUDGES.

Republicans Win in Six Out of the Eight Districts.

SIOUX FALLS, Nov. 4.—Returns show the Republicans have won in the following judicial circuits: First circuit, E. G. Smith, Yankton; Second, J. W. Jones, Sioux Falls; Fourth, Frank B. Smith, Mitchell; Fifth, A. W. Campbell, Aberdeen; Sixth, L. E. Gaffey, Pierre; Eighth, W. G. Rice, Deadwood. The fusionists have doubtless elected Julian Bennett of Watertown in the Third and Levi McGee of Rapid City in the Seventh.

The Republican victories come as a surprise to the Republicans as well as the opposition.

In the second circuit Judge Jones overcame a Populist majority of 1,100 and won by a majority of 700.

A very light vote was polled throughout the state, not more than 60 per cent having been cast.

The Nebraska Vote.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 6.—Complete official returns from 70 counties give Sullivan, Fusionist, for supreme court judge, 85,807; Post, Republican, 74,092. Estimates based on last year's vote in the remaining counties would make Sullivan's plurality in the state 12,615.

Democratic Congressman Elected.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—In the Third congressional district, where a vacancy was occasioned by the resignation of Representative Wilson, Rep., to become postmaster of Brooklyn, Edmund H. Driggs, Dem., has been elected.

TAMMANY GOES IN

EASY VICTORY FOR THE TIGER IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Van Wyck Received Nearly as Many Votes as Low and Tracy Combined—Democrats Also Elected the Supreme Judge, But Not the Legislature—Republicans Also Elected Their State Ticket in Massachusetts.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The result of the election in Greater New York was a complete victory for Tammany city, borough and county tickets. Robert A. Van Wyck, the head of the city ticket, was elected mayor of the Greater New York by a plurality of 87,308. Each of the five boroughs contributed to the total.

Seth Low, the Citizens' Union candidate for mayor, carried several assembly districts and polled a large vote, but all the boroughs returned pluralities for the Tammany forces. Mr. Low was well ahead of General Tracy, the Republican nominee, who was third in the race. Low polled 146,412 votes, Tracy 101,012.

Henry George polled 20,422 votes, and the combined votes cast for Gleason, Wardwell, Saniel and Cruikshank, the candidates of the Prohibition, Socialist Labor and United Democracy parties polled less than 5,000.

The indications are that with the exception possibly of 6 of the 21 assemblymen in Brooklyn and 9 of the 35 in New York, all the Tammany candidates are elected. In Queens, four of the assemblymen are Democrats. The Citizens' Union elected two assemblymen in New York county.

An exceptionally large vote was polled, despite the inclement weather, the figures now at hand indicating that 530,000 ballots were cast out of a total registration of 567,608. There were comparatively few split tickets, a vast majority of the voters voting their party tickets straight.

LATE NEW YORK RETURNS.

Complete Figures Do Not Materially Change First Estimates.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Returns from the state and city elections do not change the result already announced. Returns from all the counties in the state indicate a plurality of more than 58,000 for Alton S. Parker, Dem., for chief judge of the court of appeals. His plurality in Greater New York is 88,058. Van Wyck, the Tammany candidate for mayor of New York, has 81,548 plurality over Seth Low and 118,401 over General Tracy. The state legislature remains Republican. The returns demonstrate that the Republican landslides of the past two years have been reversed, if not by giving as large majority for the Democrats, at least by changing something like 240,000 votes. Governor Black's plurality in the state last year was over 200,000. John Palmer, the Republican secretary of state, won the year previous by over 100,000. The indications are that these enormous pluralities have been swept away and a reverse plurality of between 30,000 and 50,000 is given. The greatest surprises of the returns are the great gains made in the assembly by the Democrats, many of them being in counties and districts where there was no expectation on the part of Democratic managers of winning. Republicans explain these gains by attributing them to the heated municipal campaigns and the trading of votes. The morning returns indicate that the Republicans still control the assembly, although by a largely decreased majority.

GORMAN IS BEATEN.

Republicans Control Both Branches of the Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—An official count of the ballots cast on Tuesday last made in most of the counties during the day leaves no further room for doubt that the Republicans have control of both branches of the legislature and that a Republican will succeed Arthur P. Gorman in the United States senate. Five members of the assembly and one senator were taken from the Democratic list of probabilities and added to that of the Republicans. This gives the Republicans 49 members in the house and the Democrats 42. It also gives the Republicans 18 in the senate to 8 for the Democrats.

IOWA'S COMPLETE VOTE.

Shaw's Plurality for Governor Over Thirty Thousand.

DES MOINES, Nov. 5.—The complete unofficial returns of Tuesday's vote for governor are: Shaw, 224,555; White, 193,587. Shaw's plurality, 30,968. Shaw's total vote is the largest ever cast for a Republican candidate for governor, being 16,000 higher than the highest before. It is also higher than the vote cast for any Republican candidate for president in this state except the vote for McKinley last year. The Democrats have only once polled a bigger vote, when Boies was a candidate in 1891.

Nearly a Clean Sweep.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 4.—The latest returns from the election in Virginia give the Democrats all the senators elected and 95 members of the house. The Republicans get four members of the house and the Independents one member.

THE OHIO RETURNS

REPUBLICANS WILL EVIDENTLY HAVE ABOUT FIVE MAJORITY.

Wood County Contest Decided in Their Favor by Judge Parker—A Combine Against Hanna the Only Thing That Will Defeat Him.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 8.—Judge Parker of the Ninth circuit court, decided that the Wood county board of supervisors must certify returns of Center township. This elects Norris, Republican candidate for representative.

Judge Parker holds that the functions of the board of election are simply ministerial; that they must certify to the vote as they find it, without going behind the returns; that the question as to whether the provisions of the law were not complied with in having the polling booth outside the boundaries of Center township precinct, and whether, if so, it invalidates the ballots there, must be decided by the courts or by the legislature itself.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 6.—The contest for the control of the Ohio legislature is considered ended. The official counting in some cases will continue, but there has been such close watching that no material changes are expected. The indications are that the next senate will stand 19 Democrats and 17 Republicans, and the house 51 Democrats and 58 Republicans, with a majority of 5 Republicans on joint ballot. There may be several contested seats, but these cannot be considered till the legislature meets, the first Monday in January next. Since it seems to be settled that the Republicans have a small majority on joint ballot, the rumors are revived about a combine of certain Republican members with the 70 Democratic members for the election of some one other than Senator Hanna on the joint ballot.

Will Likely Hold a Caucus.

When Senator Foraker was endorsed by the Republican state convention two years ago for his present position in the senate, there was no legislative caucus. It is announced now that there will be a Republican senatorial caucus when the legislature convenes next January. Senator Hanna was endorsed at the last state convention for the senate but the old factional fight that formerly existed between Sherman and Foraker's following and later between the friends of McKinley and Foraker has been revived this year with more intense feeling than heretofore. It is said that there are about a dozen of the Republican members who had some factional opposition in their counties, especially for their nominations, who do not feel kindly towards the junior Ohio senator.

Thought This Will Settle It.

There has been so much talk about combines that it is certain that Republicans will hold a joint caucus for the nomination of a candidate for senator, and Senator Hanna will no doubt be the caucus nominee. It is thought that as the regular nominee there will be no trouble about his election, as none of the Republican members would refuse under the circumstances either to enter the caucus or to support its nominee.

THE DEAL ARRANGED.

Democrats of Ohio Decide to Throw Their Votes to Bushnell For Senator.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 9.—A local Democratic newspaper prints an interview with C. V. Harris, secretary of the Democratic state central committee, in which the gentleman is quoted as saying that at a conference of Democratic leaders of the state it was decided to pledge the votes of as many Democrats of the general assembly as could be controlled to Governor Bushnell for United States senator, on condition the governor would command enough Republican votes to make his election possible. Mr. Harris is editor of the Athens Journal. He is quoted as saying:

"We have decided to throw the Democratic vote in the next general assembly to Governor Bushnell on condition that he can get votes enough from the Republican side of the house to elect him. So many of the Republican members want to down Hanna that we think there will be no difficulty in this. The deal is already arranged."

Pennsylvania's Complete Vote.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—The complete vote of Pennsylvania is as follows: State treasurer, Beacom, Rep., 364,597; Brown, Dem., 240,216; Swallow, Pro., 116,153; Thompson, Ind., 13,293. Beacom's plurality, 124,381.

Concedes Gabbert's Election.

DENVER, Nov. 6.—Chief Justice Charles D. Hayt has conceded the election of his opponent William H. Gabbert, the Populist and Democratic candidate. Gabbert's majority is over 8,000.

Kansas Returns Coming In.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 5.—Election returns have been received from 63 counties out of 105. The Republicans elect 9 out of 18 district judges.

Union Pacific Payments.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—It is the understanding of the Union Pacific reorganization committee that the purchase money will be paid in as follows: Nov. 20, 15 per cent of the sinking fund, less the amount already paid—$12,000,000—the balance to be paid in four equal installments, at about $8,000,000 each, at intervals of 10 days beginning Dec. [illegible]

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

Sneak thieves are doing a large business at Duluth at present.

The Winona Butchers' association has declared war on turkey raffles.

A national stock breeders' convention will be held in St. Paul in January.

A postoffice has been established at Riel, Clay county, with Clifton Riel as postmaster.

The postoffice safe at Hector was broken open but the burglars did not get anything.

The Hauge's synod held its fourth annual China mission at Kenyon Nov. 4 to 7, inclusive.

Several Wilkin county commissioners are accused of drawing more pay than the law allows.

It is stated that convicts at Stillwater have become defiant in view of the approaching investigation.

The postoffice at Brainerd was entered and stamps and cash amounting to over $1,000 were taken.

Mrs. M. J. O'Connor of St. Paul is dead, at the age of 65 years. She was one of the pioneers of the state.

Professor Ira Moore, the first president of the St. Cloud normal school, committed suicide in California.

The state conference of corrections and charities was held at St. Cloud. The next conference will be held at Stillwater.

State Veterinarian Reynolds estimates that Minnesota farmers will lose a million dollars this year through hog cholera.

The investigation of charges of brutality against Deputy Warden Lemon of the Stillwater penitentiary, will begin Nov. 15.

Tillie Anderson, suffering from Landry's paralysis, has been kept alive at the St. Paul city hospital for 38 days by artificial respiration.

The semi-annual session of the Southern Minnesota Teachers' association at Mankato was very successful in both attendance and interest.

A land swindle of gigantic proportions is said to have been worked at Duluth, outlying property having been mortgaged for a great amount, probably a quarter of a million.

Mrs. John Wahl, wife of a farmer living northwest of Sherburn, while burning off stubble, was so severely burned that she cannot recover. She is about 45 years old.

Directors of the Minnesota Thresher company decided to again build machines at Stillwater. It is estimated that 100 machines known as the "Northwest" will be put on the market next year.

George S. Shaw, the pioneer lumberman of Cloquet, president of the Cloquet Lumber company and one of the best known lumbermen in the Northwest, died suddenly at his residence at Cloquet Friday. He was 75 years of age.

Representatives of the state drainage commission have made final inspection of the Middle river, Manston and Atherton ditches in Wilkin county, all completed during the present season. President Valentine reports that all contracts for the year have been practically finished.

Attorney General Childs has filed a complaint setting forth the claim that the welfare of the creditors of the Home Savings and Loan association of Minneapolis demands the immediate appointment of a receiver. A similar complaint has been filed against the Pioneer Savings and Loan company, also of Minneapolis.

Judge Elliott of Minneapolis has decided that the law permitting savings and loan associations to go into voluntary insolvency, and giving the officers of the association charge of affairs after such insolvency is unconstitutional. The decision arose in connection with the action against the Security Savings and Loan association by several of the creditors.

Convicts Joe White, sent from Hennepin county May 11, 1894, with a life sentence, for complicity in the Harris murder, and Joe Quinn another Minneapolis product, sentenced for robbery, and with a sentence of 21 or 22 years in all, have been making plans to escape. Evidence was secured by one of the guards in the form of a note from one to the other.

The case of Joseph Roy against the Duluth and Iron Range Railway company, involving title to a quarter section of land south of the Tower mines has been decided in favor of Roy. The litigation has lasted 14 years. The district court found and the supreme court has now affirmed that Roy was the equitable owner of the land and judgment was entered declaring him to be such and debarring defendants from all right, title or interest in the same.

A suit has been commenced by John Oliver, father of the late Lydia Boxell of Howard Lake, for the purpose of establishing the heirship of Mrs. Lydia Boxell. It will be remembered that Thomas Boxell and his wife were murdered on the 15th of May. The whole suit hinges on the question of who was murdered first. If Thomas Boxell, Mrs. Boxell was heir to a widow's interest, and John Oliver would inherit through her. The preliminary battle will be fought before the probate court in Buffalo, Jan. 10.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

WHEN POSITION FAILS.

By CLINTON ROSS.

[Copyright, 1897, by Clinton Ross.]

In 1776 our representatives declared in the enthusiasm of the moment the paradox, "all men born free and equal." 'Twas a neat enough statement for paper, but some in America believed it not. Was there an equal for General Washington? Did we not cringe a bit to rank when a French marquis—albeit a tall, red haired boy—came among us? A title caught even then many a good appointment, and I doubt much sometimes if Alexander of New Jersey would have been so much esteemed if he had not had claim to the Scottish earldom of Stirling. I am sure many inefficient foreign adventurers had service with us because they had titles. Two of these gentlemen proved conclusively great natural abilities—one, of course, M. Lafayette, who, a boy of 20, came so cleverly out of the affair of Barren Hill, and the other, Casimir Pulaski, the Pole, whom I saw fall with a wound in the thigh during the charge on Savannah. Taken on the brig Wasp, he died as she was putting to sea, esteemed a good friend, a gallant captain.

It was only the night before that he told me the truth of that affair at Warsaw which led to his service in America. He was not, the Count Pulaski assured me, himself a partner in this matter, although he was indeed a member of that confederation of boyars sworn to fight for Polish freedom to the very end. But circumstantial evidence led to his banishment, as it had to that of so many others. Despairing of Poland and eager for a career, he came to America.

Yet, although my friend was not himself in this affair, the story he told of it appears to me new. The picture of the king and his assassin walking side by side reasoning together of the rainy night in the wood of Bilany has had more than passing effect. The story proves that our revolt against a king was not the first. Ah, history is full of these instances—King John, Charles Stuart, Stanislaus of Poland, Louis XVI, George III, by proxy in America, and many another account!

Now, this is the account of the affair, as I remember it, that began in the street of the Capuchins, Warsaw:

The king had been to his summer palace that day of Sept. 3, 1771, and his coach was returning along the street of the Capuchins; how it was 9 o'clock of a rainy night as the leader of the king's guard of some 17 dragoons was astounded when suddenly a man leaped before his horse with the loud command, "Halt!" The lieutenant struggled to bring his saber down on the fellow's head. His horse careened, stopping indeed the whole company and the coach, whence the king's head suddenly projected.

At the moment a shot from a window of a supposedly deserted house grazed the king's face, instantly killing the servant who was with him in the coach.

"The king is assassinated!" The cry was raised from guards and passers. "His majesty is dead!"

Stanislaus, who ever was considerate of his inferiors, shouted at this:

"It is Felix, the heyduc, who is shot! Quick, catch the assassin!"

Suddenly down the street came the sounds of horses and cries:

"Down with Stanislaus, the creature of the Russians!"

At the same instant men rushed out of the house whence the shot into the coach had come, swearing, shouting and firing. One of the king's guards cried:

"A plot! An ambush! There are a thousand!"

Instantly the panic became general. The lieutenant of the guards, who had succeeded in running through the fellow at his bridle rein, now found himself confronted by the horsemen. Turning, he led the flight, and the king was left almost alone in his coach hugging the dead body of his poor servant and oblivious to everything else. The horses of the coach, rearing and plunging, required all the attention of the postilions, who themselves were frightened out of whatever wit they may have had.

By this time the leader of the attacking horsemen was dismounted by the coach door.

"Out, Stanislaus!" he cried. "You are to come with me."

The king, perceiving this to be Count Kalinski, cried out to him:

"Kolinski, traitor, I am your king!"

For an instant Kolinski hesitated. The sight of the king, placed as he was with the dead servant in his arms, and yet still the king, with that dignity Stanislaus always possessed—that scene, shown dimly by the lantern of the coach—shook for a moment the conspirator's resolution.

But the others were behind him, desperate and knowing that if the issue of the adventure were not successful death was certain.

"Pull him out!"

Then Stanislaus looked up from the dead heyduc in his lap, the dark, handsome man he always was, now with no fear, but with a mastering anger at the indignity.

"You shall hang for this!"

Ah, they knew that danger too well! They could not hesitate if pity for a moment had weakened their purpose.

Roughly they dragged the king from the coach, he struggling and crying and clinging to the dead and the sides of the coach.

I can imagine nothing more horrible than that scene—the king now outside in the mud, the dead body of the servant dangling from the coach step, the postilions struggling with their horses, the conspirators, some on foot and some mounted, surrounding the king, one bringing the flat of a saber against his head, and the crowd of townspeople who suddenly had gathered.

And then a cry went up:

"The guards are returning!"

Kolinski was on his horse now, and he caught the king, who, between the struggle and horror at his dead servant, was in a half dazed state. Another seized Stanislaus' other shoulder.

"The guards!" rang out the cry again. "The guards!"

Kolinski lashed his horse, dragging the nearly lifeless king. On they tore, Kolinski again and again having to slacken his horse's speed lest the king should be killed. So much more slowly was the progress made by those who were dragging the king that the others, now seized with panic, ran as they could, and when the ditches beyond the city were reached only seven remained. Here Kolinski paused, uncertain about the path in the darkness, made denser by the rain. They were outside the city with their captive, but whither should they take him? Kolinski cursed. The king braced himself without a word against the dripping horse. Stanislaus

"You shall hang for this!"

had lost a shoe. His foot was torn and bleeding. Never was man or king in sorrier plight.

"Do you remember, sire, that you danced at the palace last night?" Kolinski asked with bitter mockery.

"Ah, fallen king," said Stanislaus, "I remember and can foresee, wretch, how high you will hang."

"Hang!" muttered Kolinski at this. "Ah, I may."

In the meantime one of the others called back:

"This is the way."

Kolinski then spurred up his horse, again dragging the king. But the way was uneven. He stopped to dismount, releasing Stanislaus for an instant.

"Yes, we shall have to walk," said one of the others. "But where are we?"

"In the wood of Bilany," Stanislaus himself answered.

"Yes, but where?" asked Kolinski, peering into the gloom. The rain trickled from the leaves, and then came another sound.

"The Russians!" whispered one. "The Russians!"

"A patrol?" questioned another. "Quick! Save yourselves." Panic seized them, as it had the others. They disappeared among the trees into the darkness.

Then the king laughed a jarring, mocking laugh.

"Kolinski, my captors have fled. We are alone, you and I. Come, let me go. We are man to man."

"Man to man, Pole against Russian. I have sworn, Stanislaus, to take you. I'll not give you up."

"But can I not call out to the Russians?"

"Bah! Cry out! Do you suppose they would believe you were the king? Do you suppose they could hear? I do not believe they were Russians, but only the panic fears of my friends."

"And you have no fear, Kolinski?"

"Fear? Yes, I have enough of it, but I am little less likely to die—and I have no wish to die—if I carry this out."

And here the king interrupted by shouting at the top of his voice.

"How useless!" said Kolinski, trying to put his hand over the other's mouth. "Do you not see that you are as likely to be heard by my friends who will hasten to help me as by a Russian patrol?"

The king, who was much exhausted, as one may believe, had thrust Kolinski's hand aside. Now he said:

"Ay, true."

"But where are we?" asked Kolinski.

"I know not save in the wood of Bilany."

"We must walk and find out. We cannot go over these ruts with the horse."

"We must walk," said the king. "It avails neither of us to stand as we do in the rain."

And, leaving the horse, they walked on through the dripping wood, not knowing the direction, although Kolinski was careful to take that which he thought led away from Warsaw. And as this odd pair stumbled on, the king sore and sad and weak, so that Kolinski, he knew, would have no difficulty in controlling him alone, the king said:

"Villain, you shot my servant Felix!"

"I would to heaven it had been your majesty."

"And in what have I wronged you, Kolinski?"

"As you have every Pole, by ruling Poland for her enemy's sake."

"Yes, granted, man. That may be the fact, but how do you know that I may not think it for the better?"

"And why?"

"Because you Poles cannot rule yourselves, nor would you let me."

"No, we have stolen your majesty that you may not rule."

"And how did you get into Warsaw without arrest?" said the king, when the other answered:

"Your majesty need not suspect your police in this matter. We entered disguised as peasants, and some of us hid in hay carts."

Now, in this strange conversation, without any further appeal by the king to his companion's pity, Kolinski yet in some way was influenced. They both were equally lost in the wood of Bilany, captive and captor, and now that Kolinski reflected about the matter he saw that it was equally necessary for both

Continued on page 7.

A Daughter Saved.

WONDERFUL RECOVERY OF MISS HATTIE KING.

Stricken to the Bed and upon the Verge of Insanity—She Finds a Remedy when Hope had Almost Fled—The Best Physicians Failed to do Anything for Her.

From the Ithacan, Ithaca, N. Y.

Miss Hattie King, of 94 Humboldt Street, Ithaca, N. Y., who was recently so ill that little hope was entertained of her recovery, has entirely regained her health. Her case is one of unusual interest. Following is substantially the language of her stepfather, Chas. M. Burnett, corroborated by that of the mother, in speaking to a reporter of the *Ithacan:*

MISS HATTIE KING.

"Hattie is now seventeen years old. A year ago last August she began to complain of dizziness, which became gradually worse. She suffered excessive nausea and attacks of vomiting. There were days when she could keep little or nothing on her stomach. She also was troubled with kidney disease. Her blood was so thin that the drop or two drawn by the prick of a needle was almost as colorless as water. She had trouble with her heart and often fainted from the slightest exertion, as upon rising from bed, or from a chair.

"Another bad symptom was a cough, which was so unremitting that it was the general opinion of our friends that she was consumptive. She lost flesh rapidly. Sometimes she would be confined to the bed for two or three weeks, then be around again, but only to suffer a relapse.

"She was not only a physical wreck, but her mind was affected, and at times she had no realization of what she was doing. We feared, in fact, a complete mental overthrow and consequent removal to an asylum, for although we had two of the best physicians in the city, and had tried several proprietary medicines, none benefited her.

"We had read considerable about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and had also heard of some cases where they had done good and we decided to give them a trial. We purchased some at the drug store of White & Burdick, of this city.

"Hattie began to take the pills in the early part of January of this year. Improvement was noticeable after the first box had been taken. The first hopeful sign that I noticed was that she did not complain of headache. The attacks of dizziness also began to abate in frequency, and she ceased to cough. One after another, the distressing symptoms left her. She took, in all, nine boxes of the pills. At the present time she is in perfect health. The alteration in her mind and body is almost past belief.

"I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for they saved the life of our daughter."

(Signed) CHARLES M. BURNETT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me May 8th, 1897. C. R. WOLCOTT, *Notary Public*, In and for Tompkins County, N. Y.

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A NOBLE FOLLOWER

By A. L. DUANE.

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We were going to Europe. Mrs. Wallis had written to me at Christmas time, which I spent in the City of Mexico with Jack Darroll and his wife, asking me to accompany her.

My packetbook happened to be unusually "high grade" just then—to use a westernism—as Jack had taken me down to Mexico in his private car and given me no opportunity to squander my modest income, so I wrote to Mrs. Wallis and accepted her invitation.

New York was almost as much of a foreign city to us as any we would see on the other side of the Atlantic, but although our stay there had been circumscribed by the New York hotel, the best shops and the passable theaters, and in the nature of things we could not expect to be escorted down to the pier by the proprietors of any of these, however sorry they might be to witness our departure, being accustomed to the ready friendships and cordial relations of the west, we felt a trifle blue at having no goodbye to say.

There was a regular confusion of passengers and their friends all about us, but not as many tragic scenes as I had expected from the novels I had read, judiciously padded with the descriptions of ocean voyages made by heroes going over to finish their education, or heroines flying from their unhappinesses.

Who isn't acquainted with the youth or maiden who sits on deck and likens his life to the stately ship plowing its way through rolling billows, or sees in

"Is it my 'profession' you would know, madame?"

the waves of molten gold the kind friends who would cover her from the world? We didn't see anything like that. I do not even remember anybody who stood on the deck for a last look at Fire island and a chance to exclaim "Farewell, my native land!" Most of them seemed like us to be going over for the first time, and, also like us, trying by their easy manners, nautical talk and elaborate array of steamer chairs, steamer caps and steamer novels to be giving the impression that crossing the Atlantic was an experience as familiar as riding on horse cars.

Mrs. Wallis and I had finished our educations, such as they were, long ago. We had no misery to escape. (Mrs. Wallis' husband was dead, and mine was to be got.) So as we had no romantic roles to play we began our voyage with the utmost conventionality. We wrote as impressive looking letters as anybody and gave them to the pilot when he left us. Mrs. Wallis' was to her housekeeper, and mine to Susie Messersmith, telling her she might ride my horse while I was away, but nobody knew that they were not the longed for last words to some bereaved devotee.

And after that ceremony we were fairly off.

The sea was as calm as it usually is between the months of May and September, and there was no excuse for seasickness on the part of anybody, so we walked the decks and posed as old sailors in the possession of stomachs whose self possession had never been called into question.

As Mrs. Wallis and I strolled along arm in arm trying to think of some sensible and ladylike remark that would be open sesame to the captain's attention and favor we noticed a gentleman who was walking in the other direction, but upon our line, and who consequently met us at every turn.

"Watch him take in your feet," Mrs. Wallis said flatteringly. If there is one thing that I do pride myself upon, it is my feet. They were looking unusually well that day, as I had realized the conspicuousness of shoes on a deck promenade.

He was a tall, dark man with a twisted mustache and almost stern black eyes, just that masterful sort of eyes that women past their early girlhood and who have lived in the world are fond of. Poor innocents, when they are young they can find a master in almost any sort of a man. There was nothing bold looking about the promenader, but he gave us side glances that did not mean utter indifference.

"He must be somebody," Mrs. Wallis said, "because you see he is an Italian or a Spaniard or something, and in those countries the middle and lower classes do not look like gentlemen. I'll wager you something he is a count at the very least."

"Pouf!" And I blew my lips out with scorn, but still some of the air castles that I had kept in reserve since my early girlhood for those seasons when my devoted admirers did not suit me or I had none and which had arisen like magic when we began to talk of Europe, went visionlike before me. "Countess" sounded sweet in my ears. Count, prince, whatever he might be, he certainly was interested in us. Not that he presumed in the least, but when we went on deck the second morning our steamer chairs were stretched in the pleasantest place, with our rugs comfortably adjusted, and the steward, as he brought us a basket of fruit, mentioned that "the gentleman" had ordered it brought up as soon as we took possession of the chairs. We ate the fruit and let the steward continue to think that he in same sort belonged to us, although we had not exchanged a single word. That evening it began to blow, and the swell tossed the ship about in a most uncomfortable manner. We did not stay up to see how many real old travelers there were among the pretenders, but ignominiously retreated to the seclusion which the cabin grants. The light was just struggling in through the round window of our stateroom the next morning when the stewardess made her appearance, bearing a tray with a bottle, two small glasses and a card. I was quite exhausted from my horrible night, but I found strength to read the card. On one side was neatly engraved, "Henri Valois, Paris."

Mrs. Wallis was mistaken. He was a Frenchman after all. On the other side was written in a most gentlemanly hand with a pencil:

"If madame and mademoiselle will be so good, indeed, as to drink the contents of the bottle by the glassful at intervals, they will find no more mal de mer."

"Maybe it's poison," Mrs. Wallis groaned, but I had reached the desperate stage when poison was preferable to seasickness, and she followed me in taking a glassful of the colorless stuff. I don't know what it was. I wish I did, but the second glassful certainly put us upon our feet.

I impressed upon Mrs. Wallis my sense of the kindness of an entire stranger, and that she must give him our most cordial thanks.

We found our steamer chairs again in place just where the evening sun would strike past them, but leave our faces in shadow, and lounging near them was Mr. "Henri Valois."

"That is a very interesting and aristocratic name," Mrs. Wallis had said, holding the card in one hand and her lorgnette in the other. As she critically examined it, "Valois—Valois—wasn't there a king or something with a name like that?"

I suggested that this might be a branch of the family with the bar sinister, and then Mrs. Wallis said positively: "Then that settles it. He is a duke, or a duc, at the very least. Those kings always gave titles and estates right and left to that sort of connections. I'll find out!"

To do her justice, she made valiant efforts to keep her word.

As we took possession of our chairs it was the most natural thing in the world that Mrs. Wallis should smile sweetly and bow invitingly to a gentleman who had been of such service to us.

Mr. Valois (we longed to say monsieur, but were conscious that the pronunciation of French by westerners would hardly sound Parisian to native ears) responded with open delight. And then began a most delightful friendship. He was not only extremely distinguished looking, so that it was with a calm joy and hearts free from carking jealousy that we looked upon the other parties in the ship as we three sat or walked or dined together, but Mr. Valois had been everywhere, knew everything that came up in the world, spoke several languages, and could tell an adventure equal to Rider Haggard. I remember one night—it was the evening before we reached Cork harbor—we sat on the deck until the moon came up out of the dark sea. Mr. Valois was telling us of an adventure that a party of gentlemen had encountered in southern Italy. They were going by private carriage from one point to another when they were set upon by brigands. From the minute description that he gave of everything he must have been there, but he did not speak of himself once. There was a certain Marquis de St. Lippe who had put his pistol to the chief bandit's head and vowed he would shoot him dead if any of the band lifted a finger and had made the villain order off his men, who figured as the hero. I can see him now as he sat on the camp stool, leaning excitedly forward, the words clipping after each other on his tongue, the white moonlight and the excitement of his story making his eyes all aglitter. After we went into our stateroom Mrs. Wallis turned to me with suppressed excitement:

"Don't you see it? He is the Marquis de St. Lippe himself. No man ever took that much interest in his friend's adventures."

After that Mrs. Wallis tried with all the smartness of the traditional Yankee to bring out some detail of Mr. Valois' private history, but that was the only subject upon which he was silent. One day when she had been unusually pressing he turned suddenly, and, smiling in her face, said in his peculiar, rather short sentences: "Is it my 'profession' you would know, madame? France is not like America. All men do not cast accounts nor keep shop. It is different. I am a traveler from one beautiful city to another."

After that madame retired from her researches, abashed, but ever since the night of the story of the bandit adventure Mrs. Wallis had addressed me as "the marquise."

It did no good for me to try to laugh her fancies away and tell her that Mr. Valois had never hinted a word of lovemaking to me. She always said, "Just as though, Jean Medlicott, I had not lived in this world long enough to know the difference between flirtations attentions and that deferential service a man gives to a woman he means to win!"

Notwithstanding my disclaimers I felt rather like a marquise already. I fully realized that to marry a French nobleman was decidedly different from the brilliant destiny attained by some of our American women in marrying English dukes and lords, but even a French count, if he is genuine, is not to be despised in a land where the only man with any sort of title that you have any chance of marrying is an army lieutenant. I have hardly enough money to buy a title in the regular market, but a bargain sometimes falls in my way. Mrs. Wallis and I both felt that this encounter was an unusual piece of luck.

For the last year or two people who were interested in my affairs had begun to make allusions to that typical maid who went through and through the thicket and picked up a crooked stick at last and to suggest that a crooked stick was a better support over the rugged roads that lie over the end of life than no staff at all. I didn't mind their advice, but I had long ago made up my mind that it was going to be the most beautiful wand to be found or no staff at all, and as luck would have it here it lay across my path.

And still nothing was settled, but Mrs. Wallis declared she knew what she knew, and certainly no queen and princess royal were ever served as gallantly as Mr. Valois attended upon Mrs. Wallis and me.

There was a little boat came off at Queenstown, and several of the passengers left us. We were watching them embark, when I saw Mr. Valois give a note with some English money to one of the departing ones. Mrs. Wallis looked a little anxious. I hardly know what she thought it could be, but when we reached Liverpool we discovered. There was a carriage waiting for us on the pier. The coachmen tipped his hat respectfully to Mr. Valois. Evidently he was no stranger. We had told Mr. Valois that we meant to go to the Langham hotel in London and that was about the extent of our information. He had suggested that we stay a day in Liverpool and rest before we took the journey up to London, and now we found that he had telegraphed from Queenstown for our rooms at the Adelphi.

"I took the liberty," he said, smiling in at the carriage door. "I will see

I wanted to know if he made love to her.

that your luggage is sent to you and will meet you at the station tomorrow afternoon if I do not see you before."

"Oh, but Mr. Valois," Mrs. Wallis cried, putting her head out of the window, "you must come up and dine with us tonight."

"With pleasure, madame." And the carriage drove on.

Mrs. Wallis leaned back in the cushions. "Well, you are a lucky girl! Did there ever live another man as thoughtful?"

There had been something hovering on my tongue for a day or two. I didn't mean it for anything but the most teasing remark, and I didn't believe it in the least, but I said it: "Indeed, I hardly think it is I who happen to be the lucky one. It seems to me he pays you a great deal the most attention."

Mrs. Wallis is 40, but extremely stylish and a fully equipped woman of the world in most things, but to my utter surprise she met my little sally with an embarrassed laugh and a vivid, burning blush. In my astonishment I could not take my eyes from her face. She was turned away from me, looking out of the window.

"Oh, ho, my dear madame!" I thought. "Is it thus the wind blows?"

It would be a fine finish to her life to die a marquise. It was necessary to look to my laurels. I, Jean Medlicott, finding a rival in Mrs. Wallis! Oh, it was too absurd to think about. Mr. Valois came around to dinner that evening, and I put on my prettiest dress. It was a pale green thin thing, and I thought I looked unusually well until I saw Mrs. Wallis in all of her war paint. She was positively regal in a dark red velvet and black lace. Her beautiful hair was piled high, and there was a diamond here and there. After dinner Mr. Valois took us to the theater to see Mary Anderson. I shall never forget that evening. My dreams seemed to be all broken up. My castles were coming down like cards. Mrs. Wallis was evidently in love with Mr. Valois, although he was fully ten years her junior. I must have been blind not to have seen it before. And he? He was charmingly courteous to me, but that grand deference was ne certainly paid to Mrs. Wallis.

We all went up to London the next day. All the way Mr. Valois spoke of the sights to be seen in the great metropolis, but begged us to make a short stay there at first, going over to the continent for awhile, and then coming back. He said—very justly—that coming at once into a country where our own language was spoken we would begin to draw comparisons with America and belittle the magnificence of England. But while we were here there were a few places that we must see. Mr. Valois, who evidently knew London like a book, suggested that instead of the Langham we should go to a small hotel, almost like a private house, and characteristically English, where the maids brought the hot water up in jugs and pots of flowers bloomed on our parlor window sills. From here we made excursions into the old world about us, and it was here that we had afternoon tea and dinner by the soft light of wax candles. Mr. Valois was constantly with us. My air castles were

To Be Continued.

Much in Little

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chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A Slender Thread of Mercury.

While almost any one knows about the principles on which an ordinary thermometer operates, there are a number of things about this apparently simple little instrument which are not generally known, and which are of a good deal of interest. One of the most peculiar of these is the question of the length of tube which the mercury in the bulb of an ordinary thermometer would fill if it were all stretched out in a single column the size of that in the tube.

Most people, when asked how long this would be, would probably say from 5 to 15 feet, while as a matter of fact this column of mercury would in an extremely delicate instrument be miles in height. The reason of this is that the column of mercury, while it appears quite large, is really of almost infinitesimal size. If the tube of a thermometer is broken one is at first at a loss to see where the mercury goes in, but a close examination will disclose a fine line, much thinner than a hair, running across the end of the tube, and this is one end of a little slit in which the mercury rises. As it has its flat side toward the eye it appears to be quite large, and the convexity of the outside of the tube, through which it is seen, magnifies it and gives it that rounded appearance which is so deceptive. The reason why the slit is made so small is to give the greatest ratio of result for the expansion of the mercury in the bulb.—Boston Transcript.

An Odd Profession.

A London firm which rents wedding gowns to brides also furnishes a "father" to give the bride away when the marriage takes place too far away from home to admit of parents and relatives being present. This professional father, as he might be appropriately called, is an ex-major in the army and a member of a fine old family. But he is poor and willingly gives away a bride for a small money consideration. He is said to look like a model father, with snowy hair and a kind and lovable expression. Sometimes he is called upon to manage a wedding breakfast, and he is said to be a charming speaker. Surely this is one of the oddest professions of advanced days.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

STATE OF MINNESOTA } ss
COUNTY OF POLK

District Court.

Silas I Parker as the administrator of the estate of Ira O. Knapp, deceased, Plaintiff,

Against

J. S. David, Allie P. David and William Hinchman, Defendants.

SUMMONS

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

Your are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, a copy whereof is hereto attached and herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the city of Crookston in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in in the complaint.

Dated August 25th, 1897.

A. A. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Crookston, Minn.
Office McKinnon Block.
Residence 60 Houston Ave [27-33]

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., Sept. 18, 1897. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on December 13, 1897, viz: Lewis Larson, H. E. No. 19089 for the NE¼ Sec. 44, Town. 147 Range. 46.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Isaac Kingsland, John Hassel, Lewis Johnson, Martin Lyden, all of Edna Minn.

[30-35] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office, Crookston, Minn., October 7 1897. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the United States Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota on November 23rd, 1897, viz: Tollef L. Lunos. H. E. 14486, for the S½ NW¼ and lots 3 and 4 Sec 2. Twp. 148 N. R. 48.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Anders C. Winden, Frank Bladstrom, Peter Halstenson, Iver Lunos, all of Eldrid P. O. Polk county, Minnesota.

[27-33] A. F. GEORGE, Receiver.

Notice of Final Proof

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., Oct. 2, 1897. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in the support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before register or receiver of U. S. Land office at Crookston, Minnesota on November 16th 1897 viz: John Meslo. H. E. 14654 for the E½ SW¼ and lots 3 and 4 sec. 30, T. 149 N. of R. 47 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Christ Hansel, Ole P. Stakke, Ole Engebretson, Arnt Anderson, all of Crookston, Minn.

[26-31] A. F. GEORGE, Receiver

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office, Crookston, Minn., Oct. 5th, 1897. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on November 29th, 1897, viz: John Kirpash, H D No. 14766 for the NW¼ Sec. 82, Twp. 152, R. 46.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Brown, John Salentine, J. Haseltine, Christ Koehler, all of Euclid P. O., Minn.

[26-31] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register

MINNESOTA State Normal Schools AT Winona, Mankato, St. Cloud and Moorhead.

These schools are organized for the training of teachers for the public schools of the state.

ORGANIZATION.—Each school comprises two departments—the Normal Department and the Training Department or the Model School.

The Normal Department embraces:

(a) An Elementary course of three years.

(b) An Advance course of five years.

(c) Elementary Professional course of one year, and an Advanced Professional course of two years for high school and college graduates.

(d) A Kindergarten training course (at Winona, St. Cloud and Mankato).

ADMISSION.—Graduates of high schools and colleges, and teachers holding county superintendents' first and second grade certificates are admitted without examination.

EXPENSES.—Tuition is free to all who pledge themselves to teach in Minnesota. Text books are furnished at a rental of $1.00 per term. Provision is make at each school for economical living. The average cost of furnished rooms with board is about $3.00 per week. The Ladies' Home at St. Cloud, the new Dormitory at Moorhead, and the Ladies' Home at Winona offer board, furnished room, heat and light, at from $3.00 to $3.50 per week.

DIPLOMAS.—By a recent act of the legislature a diploma becomes a state teachers' certificate of the first grade.

The next school year opens at St. Cloud and Moorhead Aug. 31.

The school at Winona and Mankato will enter upon continuous sessions from and after July 1, 1897. The school year will hereafter be divided into four quarters of 12 weeks each.

For free catalogues and circulars giving full information, address the presidents as follows:

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GEO. R. KLEEBERGER, St. Cloud.
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

AMERICAN exports still continue to climb over the protective Chinese wall of the Dingley law.

OF COURSE the Dingley law has nothing to do with the return of prosperity, but nevertheless it is strange that they should both come along at about the same time.

IT IS strange the Democratic editors and statesmen who are reviling the Dingley law as oppressive and unconstitutional never advocate a return to the just and simple Wilson law.

MR. BRYAN says among other Bryanetic statements that the first six months of the McKinley administration was the most disastrous in the history of the country. No comm n is necessary.

MONTHLY deficits will soon be a thing of the past. The Dingley law is getting into normal working week by week in a most satisfactory manner to the friends of the measure.

ACCORDING to the official repoets of the government, compiled under free trade Democrats, the farmers of the country lost in decreased consumption and decreased value one thousand million dollars a year during the last Cleveland administration.

THE attitude of the Administration in regard to the Spanish-Cuban question is sufficiently vigorous to show people that its action is to be clear and determined, and for the best interests of the Cubans as well as the people of the United States.

ALABAMA is furnishing 100,000 tons of coal to Mexico for her railroad locomotives in competition with English coal. Here is another important American industry finding a foreign market. English coal cannot successfully compete with the products of the rich fields of the South.

GREAT BRITAIN'S refusal to open the mints of India to silver in advance of any international agreement does not signify, as many assume, that she has no interest in the expansion of silver as a money metal. On the contrary, it is understood that she will promptly send delegates to attend an international conference looking to this end.

COL. LOUNSBURY, the veteran newspaper man, of North Dakota, has purchased the Fargo Argus, it is said and will in the future preside over its destinies. The Col. was the founder and for a long time owner of the Bismarck Tribune and has many friends not only in the Dakotas but in Minnesota also, where he is almost if not quite as well known. The Col. can make that venture a success if anybody can.

IT IS a simple matter of American history that Democratic free trade or low tariff has brought just such depression in a greater or less degree as was experienced under Wilson-Gormanism, while the Republican protective tariff has brought just such prosperity as was witnessed under the McKinley law, and is now coming back again under the Dingley protective tariff.

IT IS a comparatively small matter for such an expert theorist as Mr. Bryan to explain to farmers all about the silver and wheat business and it is hard to understand how that class of citizens can be so dull of comprehension as not to grasp his line of reasoning immediately? It must be very annoying to a broad-gauge orator to talk to people who persist in staying unconvinced.

SOUTHERN Populists continue to express their antagonism to fusion with Democrats. Congressman Howard, an influential Populist from Alabama, is quoted as saying that it will be impossible to again draw the Populists into support of the Democracy. He feels that his party has been betrayed by the Democrats, and the Populists will never again support the Democrats in a national election.

CALMITY has been the cry of the Democratic orators in the recent campaigns, from Bryan down. In one of his Ohio speeches. Mr. Bryan dwelt exultantly upon the statement that wheat had fallen ten cents below the dollar mark. It happened to be a fact, however, that at the time of his speech wheat had again advanced to the dollar mark, but Mr. Bryan failed to notice this unimportant fact.

THE appointment of John Kasson as commissioner of Reciprocity is an exceptionally strong one. Mr. Kasson is eminently fitted for the position, being a diplomat of experience and note. While representing this country at the courts of Germany and Austra, he brought about commercial relations between those countries and the United States effecting our interests most favorably. Mr. Kasson is hard at work organizing his new bureau.

WHAT will the cheap-money men do, now that silver coinage at 16 to 1 is becoming more and more unpopular? Will they abandon the issue entirely and drift into greenbackism, pure and simple, or will they adopt single-taxism and such other fallacies. It is a logical step from forty-cent silver to unlimited paper money, and it is only a question in the minds of the silverites as to whether this will be sufficiently popular with the masses.

THE revenues of the telegraph companies will fall considerably below the estimated amount for the fall months, owing to the non-appearence of long reports and press dispatches announcing the reason why the Empire of Japan ought to have retained the silver stadard instead of adopting gold. Those three silver statesmen who went to Japan last summer to procure this information seem to fail to realize the intense anxiety which the people of the United States have awaited their report.

IN spite of all sorts of persuasion and even threats on the part of the Democrats, Governor Boies states that he will no longer support the free and unlimited coinage of silver plank of the Chicago platform. He has given out for publication a letter stating that while he wants to see silver in use as a currency, he is convinced that any proposition for the free and unlimited coinage of the metal at a ratio so widely at variance with the market value would be suicidal.

MR. BRYAN claims that the taking out of gold from the Klondike is a powerful factor in bringing the present return of prosperity to the country. A little while ago Mr. Bryan could not see any prosperity. Now he sees some signs of it, but attributes it to the "foreign scarcity" and to the gold brought in from the Klondike. Up to the present time many more dollars have been expended in fitting out parties to go to the Klondike than have yet been taken from those mines.

IT IS estimated by the officials of the Department of Agriculture that this country sends abroad annually in the neighborhood of four hundred million dollars for farm products. There is small doubt but that many of these articles could be produced in the United States if the American farmers had more definite information in regard to the cost of their production and methods of cultivation, Investigations looking to this information are what the Agricultural Department is engaged in at present, as it is the desire of Secretary Wilson that much of this four hundred million as possible shall be kept at home. Mr. Wilson is proving the most practical and popular man who has ever been at the head of the Department of Agriculture. "Uncle Jerry" Rusk, the first Secretary of Agriculture appointed by President Harrison, was a genuine farmer and an able Secretary, but much of the work of the Department was in an embryotic and experimental state. Under Secretary Morton much of the work remained at a standstill or retrograded—the beet-sugar for instance. But Secretary Wilson has taken hold of the work with a will and has instituted more investigations and experiments in behalf of the farmers of the United States than were ever thought of heretofore, and they are bearing fruit too. It is predicted by the friends of the Agricultural Department that that branch of the Government will, in the near future, be one of the most important and influential in the cabinet.

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The Good Old Days.

C. B. Kittridge, one of the Glyndon old-timers of the halcyon days of '72 and so on up, came up on Friday to transact business and chat with old-timers. We had the plesure of having him up to ten in the evening and of course we took him over to G. A. R. hall in the evening to attend the regular meeting of Col. Graham Post, and it was enough to cramp a kitten to hear him swap lies with Kistenmacher and Zarracher about the good old days in Glyndon. Kistenmacher took the cake however, when he told of his experience in his boarding house. Said he: "You remember dot old boarding house of mine? I bought the lumber for it at Oak Lake when the boom busted down there and I thought I got it cheap for those days, but my godness! when I got de house build you just ought to see dem bet-bucks! Talk about squads of 'em. It was companies, regiments, battalions, yea whole army corps of them whenever a fellow tried to go to bed. One night two dutchmen from Cork came along and wanted lodging, so I put them in a room where nobody had been killed, yet—well, not for two weeks or so, and in the night you ought to heard them iddle-bucks yell and swear till they got plum tired out and then they covered up their heads with the blankets—we never had bed-clothes them days—and tried to tough 'er out. In those warm summer nights the country was full of lightning bugs and as the windows had to be out to let in plenty fresh air the lightning bugs could fly in and out at will. After awhile Pat stuck his head out to get a breath of fresh air, to eat and saw the lightning bugs flashing their tiny lamps about the room, and kicking off the covers he said to his companion: "Arrah there, Mike, come out o' that! It's no use at all, at all! blessed if the martheria hay-thins aint lookin' for us win LANTERNS!" Kittridge couldn't raise this ante so Kistenmacher raked in the jack pot.

"Innocence Abroad."

"Flo, you will find the door key under the rug!" is what a Crookston young lady wrote and pinned upon the door in full view of all who might call, one day last week when she wanted to go down town a few minutes, and thought that her younger sister might come home from school during her absence and be unable to get in. She might have added "but if you are a tramp please don't look for it." As good luck would have it is was only a lady caller who saw the placard before "Flo" (or a tramp) did.

They Are Here.

The first consignment of our great premium books "Grant and Lee," "The Royal Path of Life," "How to Win Success" and the "Practical Home Physician" arrived on Monday morning and now they will be coming along every day or so. We intend to keep a supply on hand ready to deliver at this office so that our subscribers will not be obliged to wait till their order can be filled. All those who gave us their order for the book to be delivered at this office can now get their copy by calling.

Doing Her Housework.

"My mother has been in very poor health for the past two years. She was not able to sit up long at a time. She began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle did her so much good that she continued its use until she was cured, and is now able to do her housework." Miss Amelia Bennen, Oakland, Wisconsin.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy, yet efficient.

The Pioneer Alaska Railway is the Northern Pacific. And to that company belongs the credit in connection with the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, of having inaugurated the sale of through tickets to points in Alaska. The Northern Pacific was the first railway to issue a map of Alaska showing the inland passage from Puget Sound to Sitka, Juneau and Chilkat.

Those intending to go to Alaska early next spring, after the snows on the Dyea and Skaguay passes are packed down and the lakes frozen, or at a later date via St. Michaels and the mouth of the Yukon, should remember that the Northern Pacific is the pioneer line: runs steamheated trains with dining-cars, Pullman standard and tourist sleepers from St. Paul to Tacoma, Seattle and Portland; and passangers having the option of going via Helena or Butte City, (the latter the greatest silver mining camp in the world), also via Lake Pend D'Oreille, Idaho, or through the famous Coeur D'Alene mining country.

Early in November we shall issue an illustrated folder replete with Alaska and Klondike information up to date. Send Chas. S. Fee, general passanger agent, St. Paul, Minn., two cents in postage, and he will forward you this map. [31-33]

How Palmer Went To Roseau.

Atty. G. H. Palmer informed our reporter last week that he had been to Roseau Co., on a trip of combined business and pleasure and he has such an innocent, lamb-like expression upon his countenance as who should say butter wouldn't melt in his mouth! But the JOURNAL gets a different view—by grape-vine telegraph by which it seems that there was fun galore—fun to burn, fun to throw at the birds—as it were. The long tedious stage drive from Stephen to Roseau was enlivened by one of the leading business men of Roseau, T. E. Durgin, and they do say that he is as full of fun as an egg is full of meat and dearly loves a joke—if on the other fellow. At the half-way house, where they stopped for the night, Palmer saw the stage driver lift out a big pail of oysters and bring into the house for safekeeping till the journey should be resumed in the morning, and the sight just made Palmer's mouth water and he said to Durgin "Gosh, but that pail of oysters looks good; how I'd like to crib a dozen or so for supper! "Well why not" said Durgin, "I happen to know the old codger to whom they are going, up in our town, he will never miss them and if he does, why you can easily settle with him for a trifling sum." No sooner said then done. The driver had scarcely set down the pail and got out, than a dozen or so fine fat oysters were "swiped," and Durgin and Palmer had a royal oyster feast. Next day on the way a few more oysters helped to while away the tedium of the trip, but that lane had a turn—a sharp sudden turn, when just before Palmer left for home he was presented with a bill from E. T. Durgin, for oysters, and it transpired that the pail of oysters were being shipped to Durgin. Palmer could then understand the significance of sundry winks and nods that had passed between Durgin and the driver on the way up whenever oysters were mentioned—however Palmer did not have to pay the bill for after enjoying his laugh Durgin tore up the bill.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address.

F. J. CHENY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggist, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Our Premium Books.

JOURNAL readers now have the privilege of selecting a premium book from the following list at the prices named. If your subscription is already paid ahead all you have to do to secure a premium is to pay one year in advance of the time it is paid to. If you are in arrears all you have to do is to pay up to the date you renew and one year in advance. Read our offer. We will give the

JOURNAL and "PRACTICAL HOME PHYSICIAN"	$2.50
JOURNAL and "GRANT AND LEE"	$1.75
" " "HOW WHITMAN SAVED OREGON"	$1.75
JOURNAL and "THE ROYAL PATH OF LIFE"	$1.75
JOURNAL and "WIT AND HUMOR"	$1.75
JOURNAL and "LIVING THOUGHTS"	$1.75
JOURNAL and "HOW SUCCESS IS WON"	$1.50
JOURNAL and "COMMON SENSE FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER"	$1.50
JOURNAL and "CAMP FIRE STORIES"	$1.50
JOURNAL and "PRESTON PAPERS"	$1.50

TEN GREAT BOOKS, any one of which is worth the entire cost of the JOURNAL one year and the book you choose. You could shut your eyes and make a selection and not make a mistake. You are bound to have a good book whose intrinsic value is worth many times its cost to you in any one you should choose. Some of these books have been canvassed for in this city at $3.50 each and the "Practical Physician" has never before this fall been sold for less than $4.75—you can have it and the JOURNAL one year for only $2.50. Wm. Olds, of the bicycle firm of the Hawkins & Olds says of it: "It is worth its weight in gold to any family." A lady in this city says of the book: "I have a copy of it in my home that cost me $4.75 to get and if I could not get another I would not part with mine for ten time its cost." Call and see our books. You will be needing something for a Christmas gift and what is more acceptable, what more valuable than a good book? Let us have your orders early so that we may have them here in time for the Xmas present. Our contract with the publisher is for 2000 copies and at the rate that we have taken orders since we got our sample books two weeks ago on Nov. 10th, that number will be gone long before Jan. 1st. We hope to be able to supply all who wish to get a good book but just now we cannot promise anything beyond the number we have contracted for.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Try Cahoon and Lytle for coal.

The oat-meal mill wants oats—and lots of 'em.

W. J. Hammond was up from Fisher on Saturday.

Herman Osterloh was in from Keystone on Saturday.

Everybody remarks: "What lovely weather we are having!"

"The Pulse of New York" at the Grand next Thursday evening.

County Atty. Gossman went out to McIntosh on Monday evening.

The condition of J. E. Harris was very much improved on Wednesday.

Don't forget the Cresent Literary Society at college hall to-morrow evening.

Judge Ives and Ben. Strawbridge went to Ada on Monday to open the fall term of court.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

It tried very hard to snow on Tuesday morning but it don't seem to be that kind of a year altogether.

Charles Westerberg carried home one of our premium books, "Grant and Lee," and was well satisfied with the bargain he got.

Miss Tillie Waitz commenced on Monday the duty of a saleslady behind the counters at Fontaine & Anglim's department store.

"I am now satisfied that you can deliver the goods" said S. C. Johnson when he received his copy of "Grant and Lee" on Monday morning."

Leave your orders for soft and hard coal with Cahoon & Lytle. They guarantee the best coal and the lowest living rates.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of W. H. McNeal to Miss Cora Legnee on Wednesday Nov. 24th.

Have you seen those gold fish at Hilalrds drug store on Robert street? They make a very handsome appearance.

Wednesday's snow began to disappear by noon and very soon the sidewalks were bare—but pretty moist.

Remember Chabot's great fur opening on Nov. 19th and 20th—Friday and Saturday of next week; $5000 worth of furs to select from.

The musical event of the season will be the entertainment to be given by the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Congregational church. Date will be given in our next issue.

Lewis Elfington took a drive into the country on Wednesday—just to enjoy the fine weather, or maybe business had something to do with it.

Joe Patnande returned on Monday morning from a trip below where he went to get a slice of the grading on the Great Northern road east of Fosston.

They are going, going, going! Those ladies' jackets, coats and capes, at prices never before offered in this city at the New York Store.

Albert Halvorson left this week for his claim that is 50 or 60 miles from Fosston and expects to put in some time holding it down.

Young man, your best girl would appreciate a good book for a Christmas present. We have some good solid books on our list that would please her.

Carl Hendrickson, president of the Scandia American bank of this city, was out to Bemidji a short time since, and papers out there say that he intends to start a bank.

On Wednesday Nov. 10 in the Congregational church of this city Rev. Herman P. Fisher officiated at the marriage of Will McWaters and Miss Emma Michael of Nesbit.

The latest reports from the Keystone farm are to the effect that both Mrs. Wm. Davidson and her daughter are recovering from their severe illness, and unless a relapse sets in will soon be well again.

Evangelist Dwight L. Moody holds his first service at Grand Forks Friday evening of this week. He will speak twice on Sunday and twice on Monday. He goes to Fargo Monday evening.

Did you ever try the Windsor hotel at St. Paul? It is one of the best hotels in the city and as fine a place to stop as one could wish to find. See their ad elsewhere in this issue and when in the city give the Windsor a trial. Our word for it you will be pleased.

James Pederson, a farmer in the town of Esther, was severely gored by an infuriated bull one day last week. He went out to drive the animal away from a stack but the bull declined to be driven, turned on the old man, knocked him down and gored him so severely that his life was despaired of, but at last accounts he was doing so well that strong hopes were entertained that he would eventually pull through.

The man who was Devlin with Schendel's "razzah" a few days since has not been improving so rapidly as the circumstances seemed to warrant; it is thought he will pull through eventually—if not sooner.

Engineer Tom Hunt informs the JOURNAL that he expects Fred Chapin and family home the last of the week. They are now in Chicago and are enjoying themselves to the utmost this fine weather.

Charlie Misner said to the JOURNAL scribe on Wednesday morning: "You notice that Old Prob. calls for pleasant weather this morning. Well, Hicks predicted snow and you see the snow all right enough, showing that Hicks is a bigger man than Old Probabilities.

J. E. Morrisey had a little business to transact up Thief River Falls way, so took the gun along in hopes to slay a deer or two on the side. He reports that hunting this fall is poor, as the deer seems to be very scarce and the absence of snow also interferes—can't track them.

Reports from A. Burnham and son and engineer Geo. Sebastian, who are out in the woods hunting deer, are to the effect that they are having the usual luck this year; not finding very many deer. At last accounts they only had two or three to their credit.

Well, well, well! It beats all former records how cheap Chabot is selling ladies' capes, jackets and coats at the New York store. For one week this sale is on and now is the time to stock up in this line. No use to go to St. Paul or Minneapolis for stylish goods at prices way down, when you can get anything in the latest styles as cheaply as Chabot sells these. Call early for choice.

A. P. Hanson: "You have some very choice books on your list and I can't see how you can give them away as you do. Why I have this book, "The Royal Path of Life," and it cost me $3.50 to get it but it is a grand book. I have read it several times and I always find something new and interesting in it every time I pick it up. Of course I must avail myself of your premium offer. I think I know a bargain like this when I see it."

The Beltrami County Eagle, published at Bemidji, gives an account of the murder of Chas. Wetzel, by the Indians at Gull Lake. The coroner's inquest developed fourteen knife wounds upon the body and one wound made with a gun, the neck was broken probably by a blow from a club. The Indians, who were the only witnesses of the deed are very reticent about how it happened and claim that one squaw was killed and one or two bucks were wounded in the fray. The matter will be investigated as thoroughly as possible to ascertain, if possible all the facts in the case. Mr. Wetzel was a comparatively new man in the country and came from Michigan.

The city council met on Tuesday and unanimously voted N. P. Stone alderman in the Second ward to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. J. H. Thomas. The city engineer reported that Jos. Patnande had completed his contract of grading Main street but that he had forfeited $75 by not completing it within the time specified in the contract. The council voted to remit the fine—and Joe felt happier in his mind. The Castle Bros. were granted till spring to complete their contract on the boulevard. The clerk was instructed to draw orders for the salaries of the aldermen. A sewer was ordered to drain the low lands behind Munro's blacksmith shop. The smelling committee reported that they had ordered everybody to clean up their back yards, and the council adjourned, peace and harmony prevailing.

"Just as Good

as Scott's and we sell it much cheaper," is a statement sometimes made by the druggist when Scott's Emulsion is called for. This shows that the druggists themselves regard

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda as the standard, and the purchaser who desires to procure the "standard" because he knows it has been of untold benefit, should not for one instant think of taking the risk of

using some untried preparation. The substitution of something said to be "just as good" for a standard preparation twenty-five years on the market, should not be permitted by the intelligent purchaser.

Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion. See that the man and fish are on the wrapper

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

R. Casemy was in from Euclid on Monday.

J. S. LaDue was up from Fertile on Friday.

Geoge Rose was in from Euclid on Monday.

Atty. Walseth was up from Fertile on Sunday.

Frank Cleary was in the city early this week.

Geo. C. Wilde is in Norman county this week.

Jake Sletten was in from Mentor on Monday.

Barney Tiedeman was in from Euclid on Friday.

Frank Ceraonsek drove down from Tabor on Sunday.

Frank Steelman was down from Mentor on Monday.

Miss Leora Davis came down on Friday evening's train.

Dr. Henault was up at St. Hilaire last week busy in his line.

Adam Schmidt, of Red Lake Falls, was in the city early in the week.

Louis Soderberg, of Fosston, was in the city on Tuesday.

Col. Cobham Post has its new lot all graded, ready for the building.

John Crawford, who used to buy wheat at Barwell, was in the city on Sunday.

J. P. Foote went to Ada on Saturday, to transact business for Miller & Foote.

Mr. D. Bain drove up from Fisher on Friday with some vegetables for customers.

R. E. Smith, one of the leading farmers of Fairfax, is building a fine farm residence.

W. W. Fegan, the Grand Forks cigar man was over from Grand Forks on Friday.

Judge Ole E. Hagen went to St. Cloud last week to attend the meeting of State Convention of Charities.

Calno U. Webster was up from Fisher on Friday chatting with friends and transacting business on the side.

Wm. Heldrich sold a forty acre tract to Halvor Steenerson, who owns the Fred Fox place up the river.

Chief Gonyea and Frank Jerome took the insane gunsmith, Geo. Hechfield down to Fergus Falls on Saturday.

M. E. Kirsch welcomed the arrival of his nephew from Wabasha county who came for a visit in the family of his uncle.

It begins to look like a late fall and if it does not freeze up before the holidays we may expect that it will pan out a late fall.

Miss Lillie Warnlager, who has been clerking in Fred Rauch's store for a few weeks, went out to her home in Fosston Saturday.

Chas. Teal Esq., was in from Euclid last Thursday. Law suit? Yep. Some sort of a school muddle in which he took a hand.

The Baptist society gave a pleasant social at their church parlors on Saturday evening which was highly enjoyed by all who attended.

The board of viewers for the Russin and Hanaood ditch met in this city on Tuesday to hear complaints, if any there be in the matter of their awards.

Fred Rauch failed to go out to the woods on that "dear" hunt he contemplated, but he did go to Argyle on Friday on another little matter of business.

John Gilbert was up from Fisher on Saturday. "I want your premium book, "Grant and Lee" quoth he. Well, that's about what they all say and do.

Very early on Tuesday morning the condition of J. E. Harris took a turn for the worse, hemorrhage setting in complicating matters very materially.

The sale of stock at the Fernwood farm last week was well attended and the Jersey cows brought long prices, considering the times, some of them being bid off at $49.

On Tuesday morning the Quartermaster of Col. Cobham Post No. 90 began to make preparations to move the Post buildings up to the new location on Main Street.

Work on a large elevator for the Valley Roller Mill was commenced last week. It is to be built east of the mill and it is the plan to have it in running order as soon as Dec. 1st.

The Indians upon the White Earth Reservation will now have a chance to sell their dead and down pine and thus been abled to utilize the pine that has heretofore been going to waste.

A. Holmboe received the first copy of our great book "Grant and Lee" on Monday morning. He was the first man to subscribe for the book when we received our sample copy.

A. Chabot will have $5000 worth of furs at the New York store on Friday and Saturday Nov. 19th and 20th. Thus affording a large and rich stock to select from. Remember the dates and be sure to see these goods.

See our goods and get our prices before you buy ladies' jackets, coats and caps. The New York store leads them all in prices and styles this season. IT WILL PAY YOU to see our stock and get our prices before you buy.

"The revival of all industries and the commencement of prosperity in all parts of the United States were the natural and necessary results of the action of the President and a Republican Congress."—John Sherman.

Thursday Nov. 25th has been designated as Thanksgiving Day—a day sacred to the heart of every true New Englander wherever he may be located on this globe. This is the big day of the year for the New England states.

Wheat has been behaving badly lately, dropping off from 83 cents to 78 and still manifests a decidedly bearish tendency. Those who keep thoroughly posted on the trend of the market, predict a rise but not till after the holidays.

It is said that S. E. Olson and Co., of Minneapolis, have opened a branch store in Crookston. If so it must be one of the tip top branches as it is not on the ground floor of the building it is in, and the tip top branch is not the largest on the tree.

A large number of the employes of the big mill at St. Hilaire came down this week on their way to Minneapolis, the big mill there having closed down for the season. The first season was very successful and they intend to try to double the cut next season.

With so much plow weather as we have had this fall it would seem as though the plowing had all ought to be done by this time, but there seems be be some cases wherein the farmers have not all completed their work yet and many of them are still busy at work with the plow.

Mrs. Layton, mother of Mrs E. Miller, got a bad scare on Wednesday morning by getting a pin stuck in her throat. A physician was called who found it an extremely difficult matter to remove the troublesome lodger and had not succeeded in doings o up till a late hour on Wednesday.

Commissioner McArty came down on Tuesday with a boy about 10 years old—a waif upon the sea of humanity that had been deserted when a mere child by its natural protectors, and had to just rub along any way to get along. The boy was sent to the home for indigent children at Mankato.

Chief Gonyea: "My children are great readers and I will have to have your great premium book "Grant and Lee." I consider the JOURNAL a public benefactor to provide such good solid reading at so trifling an expense. I cannot see how you can afford to put in such a great book as that for only 25 cents.

The big saw mill shut down for the season at 6 o'clock on Saturday and the boys all got their checks on Wednesday. It is said that the mill cut something over 40,000,000 feet this season and that expensive preparations will be made this winter for a larger run next season.

Dr. Fawcett, of Grand Forks, and Dr. Just performed an operation for appendicitis upon J. E. Harris on Saturday of last week. The case was found to be very much more serious than was first apprehended and Mr. Harris' condition was considered very critical. He was however able to rally and seems to be getting along all right now.

A number of families of French from Gentilly and vicinity started this week for Yakima, Wash., to make their future home in that state. Some of them were among the early settlers of Polk county and are well off and they go in order to find a milder climate in which to spend the days of their declining years.

On Friday Judge McLean said the words that united Olaus Englestad and Julia Paulson for life—or pending a decree. The judge has a happy faculty of saying such things—to other couples but doesn't seem to have the sand to try a personal application. "Go thou and do likewise" never seems to have occurred to him.

Ole Owrie, who has been working on the farm of Hon. B. Sampson, for sometime, started for Norway last week. His father was postmaster at Trondheim, and on his death recently his son Ole was elected to fill the position, and he goes to enter upon the discharge of his new duties, imbued with the spirit of progress that he has imbibed in the new world.

John Safford has hired to Mrs. Finlayson to work upon her farm this winter and went up to the farm at Angus on Tuesday to get a team with which to move his family and his household goods out to the farm. John is a good faithful worker and an honest man.

Wm. Skinner was up from Fisher on Friday. He got only 10 bushels of rye per acre from that splendid crop and only 6 bushels of wheat owing to a severe hail-storm that struck his farm just before the rye was ready to cut. Up to that time his crop looked good enough for 20 bushels per acre at least.

E. Couverette lost his overcoat on Saturday but the police soon discovered who had taken it and it was restored to its rightful owner, and the man who took it was locked up. When the case came up before the justice young Couverette failed to show up, so the charge was changed to drunk and disorderly and a slight fine imposed.

The school-boy club of foot-ball players, of Fertile, met our high shool club on Saturday and played a game on the fair grounds. After a closely contested game of some two hours duration the result was a tie game. Our boys are glad that it was no worse for the Fertile club has the reputation of being hard to beat. The return game will be played one week from Saturday.

Erick Samuelson, who has for some years been the manager on the Corser farm, started for Sweden with his family on Monday night. He intends to be away about a year and dropped in to order the JOURNAL to follow him and he takes our premium book "Grant and Lee" over to the old country with him. He anticipates great times on the old sod.

Rev. Herman P. Fisher went up along the St. Vincent line on Thursday, and stopped off at Angus long enough to go out to see J. M. Palmer, whom he found improving slowly and able to converse quite a good bit. It is now thought that he will eventually recover but it will be a slow process. Mr. Palmer intends as soon as he is able to travel to go to Independence, Iowa to spent the winter with his brother.

On receipt of a favorable report from Frank Hertz, a company will be incorporated called the Hertz Gold Mining Co. Mr. Hertz reports that he has secured a claim on Minook creek and that it is a very valuable one. Samples of the gold dust taken out have been received by Mr. Purvis and have been on exhibition at his office, creating quite a furore of excitement—and now everybody is planning to go to Klondike in the spring.

The Detroit Record gives an account of the burning of the buildings of a farmer who lived in Becker county near Ulen, and the finding of the body of the farmer in the debris and it looks like he had been murdered and robbed and the buildings fired to hide the murder. The farmer, whose name was Risveld, was a well-to-do bachelor, had sold a load of wheat at Lake Park that day and got the cash for it but when found had no money on his person. The matter will be investigated.

Bright and early on Monday morning Wm. Heldrick called for his copy of our great book "Grant and Lee," and said "dot boy of mine has hardly been able to sleep a wink since I told him that I had ordered the book for him and now I don't expect he will sleep much till he has read it through once or twice. I did not see how you could give such a book as this for that small sum but I am now satisfied that you can and do do so. I wish you unlimited success as you amply deserve it. It is the best premium I ever got with any paper."

J. P. Marcum has a bird dog that he considers quite an intelligent animal. One day last week the dog was seen down in the lot with a tame chicken in his mouth, and when he first saw the dog with the chicken he thought he was trying to kill it. The dog paid no attention to Marcum's order to him to "drop dat calliker," but kept right on with his knitting, so Marcum went down to save the chicken, and when he came near enough he saw that the dog was not trying to kill the chicken but was trying his best to bury it alive, and his frantic efforts to accomplish that purpose were comical in the extreme.

For several years the Glyndon church has made it the practice to raise a piece of flax, the net proceeds of which goes toward the pastor's salary and the work, in so far as it can be, is contributed. When everybody takes hold heartily and does his share the plan works very well, but when there are a few laggards the work either drags along till the crop is damaged, or else somebody who has probably done more than anybody else has to come to the rescue and do more than his share; or the work has to be hired,—which knocks the profits. They have a quarter section in flax this year and expect to clear over $400 on the venture.

Cash for Oats.

Highest price paid for the new crop of oats. First to arrive will receive the best prices.

CROOKSTON OAT MEAL MILL.

SEPTIMUS WRIGHT, Manager.

The latest report from J. M. Palmer shows encouraging improvement in his condition.

H. E. Ives, the heavy-weight of the St. Hilaire Spectator, was in the city on Friday, chatting with his many friends. Harry is getting so heavy that every time he steps off of Red Lake county it rises perceptibly and it is said that they keep him at that end of the county to balance J. T. Knight—the daddy of the county, who is at Red Lake Falls.

Rev. Fr. Murphy has been for some time quietly at work trying to arrange for the establishment of a catholic hospital and a parochial school in this city, and we learn that at last he has good prospects of accomplishing his purpose. He expects that the hospital project will soon be an accomplished fact and that the school will follow later.

Something like eight or nine years ago, a young son of Jack Kivel, at that time sheriff of Marshall county, becoming tired with the monotony of home life started out to carve out fame and a fortune for himself in the world. Not long since a report reached this section of the country that the young man was in the New York states prison. Mr. Kivel was down last week and says that he does not think it is his son, but he has taken steps to ascertain whether it is or not.

Halvor Steenerson: "Do I understand that old as well as new subscribers to the JOURNAL get a premium book? Yes? Well then I want your "Grant and Lee" for my boy Benny, who is a great admirer of historical works. You are doing a grand thing for your patrons by enabling them to get such a standard history at so small a cost." Mr. Steenerson's idea seems to be the universal opinion of all who see this great book, "Grant and Lee."

Looking over our great premium book "The Practical Home Physician" Will Olds said: "This is a great book, worth its weight in gold. If I had only had it before I had my late sickness I need not have had my sickness, as it describes my case exactly and how to cure it. I do not see how you can afford to give one of them but since you do I may take one—I not only MAY take one but WILL do so. Every farmer in Polk county ought to have one of these books in his home."

Tollef J. Farden and wife were in from Mentor on Thursday of last week. Tollef dropped in to renew allegiance to the JOURNAL and get a copy of our great book "Grant and Lee." With his wife he went over to call on pastor Hillman, who is in the last stages of consumption, and, (we are credibly informed) when Tollef shook hands with Mr. H. in bidding him good bye, he left a $5 bill in the pastor's hand. Mr. Hillman and Mrs. Farden were schoolmates in the old country we are told.

The store known as Mrs. I. U Jennings millinery store has been closed a few days to take an inventory of stock. It is now reopened and you can buy millinery, Japanese goods and household furniture at greatly reduced prices. The counters, shelving, carpets and showcases will be offered for sale. There are also a number of fine burial cases and coffins of all sizes that will be sold at about one half usual prices

A LITTLE SUFFERER

Face, Hands and Arms Covered With Scrofulous Humors—How a Cure Was Effected.

"When five years old my little boy had scrofula on his face, hands and arms. It was worst on his chin, although the sores on his cheeks and hands were very bad. It appeared in the form of red pimples which would fester, break open and run and then scab over. After disappearing they would break out again. They caused intense itching and the little sufferer had to be watched continually to keep him from scratching the sores. We became greatly alarmed at his condition. My wife's mother had had scrofula and the only medicine which had helped her was Hood's Sarsaparilla. We decided to give it to our boy and we noted an improvement in his case very soon. After giving him four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla the humor had all been driven out of his blood and it has never since returned." WILLIAM BARTZ, 416 South Williams St., South Bend, Indiana.

You can buy Hood's Sarsaparilla of all druggists. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

Coal Stoves at Cost?

I am selling Hard Coal Stoves at cost.

See the Monitor

The best Hard Coal Heater made.

All other Hardware sold Reasonably.

Give me a Call and be Convinced.

C. W. MOTZ.

Fournet Block.

Farm Loans.

If you want a loan on your farm I can furnish the money without delay. On long or short time, as you prefer. Call or write.

Chas. E. Sawyer,

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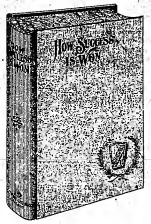

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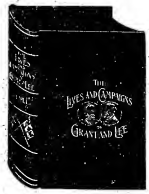

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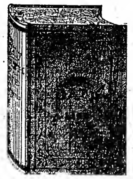

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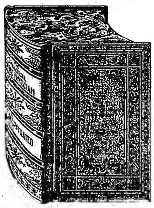

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When Position Fails.

Continued from page 2.

to find some way out, yet he must not let the king escape him. His freedom—nay, his life—probably depended on his keeping the king.

After stumbling along, the rain now having stopped, the pair noticed a light through the trees.

"The convent of Bilany!" said the king.

With a cry of dismay Kolinski recognized the building, which declared that for all their walking they had proceeded in a circle, the building not being a league from Warsaw.

"Shall we ask aid of the nuns?" the king asked.

For answer the other clutched his arm.

"Not on your life, fool!" he cried.

As he spoke the great gate was suddenly thrown back, casting a bar of light over a road that was revealed and the dripping oaks beyond. Out of the gate came slowly an old monk stumbling along. Kolinski clutched the king's arm the tighter, knowing that he was lost should the monk discover them. But he did not. The door closed; the monk passed down the road. The place was still, when suddenly the notes of the organ in the convent chapel broke in on the silence. The king crossed himself, muttering a prayer.

"For my heyduc, Felix, whom you killed, man."

"Come," said Kolinski roughly. "We cannot wait here."

The king followed, and again Kolinski wondered why the king had not tried to communicate with the monk.

"Why did you not speak? Why do you come with me?" he asked curiously after a moment. "Why, man, do you not struggle with me?"

"Because, Kolinski, I would win you."

The count paused at that. Again they were in the forest. Again he was not certain of their path, but it was not of this uncertainty he was thinking now, but of the king.

"Why did you not cry out to the monk?"

"You would have been caught."

"Of course, but so much the better for you."

"No," answered the king, "so much the worse, Kolinski."

"And why? I have asked."

"Count, has not tonight proved how much the king of Poland needs friends—strong, daring men?"

"And you are trying to gain me?"

"I am trying to gain you."

Count Kolinski was ever most suspicious. Now he saw the king's cunning, he thought, in endeavoring to gain him.

And suddenly he asked himself why would it not be better for him to side with the king. The issue of the adventure was uncertain. He was alone with the captive, who, of course, was disabled with the wound in his foot and the rough usage. He, Kolinski, easily could let the king escape. It would be easy to persuade his fellow conspirators that he had been forced to abandon the captive, as all the others indeed had. By aiding the king he might purchase for himself immunity. The thought was tempting, possibly more so because of a certain dignity with which Stanislaus had borne himself since the first of the adventure. Kolinski felt himself, you may see, grasping a horn of the dilemma he had not before taken. And as he thought of his position he remembered the strong oath he had taken to carry out his object.

"Come," he began.

"But"— Stanislaus began.

"I have sworn, sire," began Kolinski almost humbly, for he understood well the significance behind the "but."

Stanislaus threw himself on the ground wearily.

"Ah," said the other, with sudden pity, "I had forgot your wound."

"Yes, Count Kolinski, you have forgot much."

"And what, sire?"

"That he who takes an oath against his king takes no binding one."

"Sire, it is Poland's interest I have sworn to protect, and yet"—

"And yet, Kolinski?"

"This night I have grown to think differently of you. I have come to respect you as a man."

"A king is but more—or less—than a man?"

"The king of Poland I held less up to this night."

"And have you changed?"

"If I should free you, I should be taken—executed."

"Count," said the king at this, for Stanislaus had a shrewd wit in times of need, "if I be more than a man, a king, my oath should be good, and I swear to you that you shall meet no harm. Should my guards come on us now I would direct them to the road contrary to that you take."

"If I could believe you."

"And why should you not?"

"You have suffered so much from me."

"You can believe me if you will reflect."

"And why?" asked Kolinski, again wondering.

"Because I want your brain, your daring. Should I persuade you, I should have you as my servant."

"True," Kolinski reflected. Some creatures stirred in the forest. A little wind waved the trees and swept their faces. The phases of the matter presented themselves. Which was the better—the safer? To serve the king? Certain he would be a fool not to, should the king succeed or fail. The scene in the street of the Capuchins occurred to him again, the king with the dead servant in his arms, lit by the fitful glare of the lantern of the coach. The wandering in the forest had changed his idea of Stanislaus.

"You are the king, sire. Forgive me if you may."

Ah, could he after that night's adventure? For the moment he hesitated again. Suddenly Stanislaus extended his hand to him.

"Thank you, Count Kolinski."

"But I have not said."

"I know your thoughts. It is your interest to serve me, they tell you, count."

"I have thought that, sire."

And then with the quickness daring men arrive at decisions he cried:

"I will serve you. They—my comrades—have run, leaving it all for me to do. My interest is with you, sire."

"If I had not thought you would arrive at this conclusion, I should have cried out to the monk," Stanislaus answered. "For do you not see how truly your interest is with me? It is doubtful, should I resist, if you could get me to your friends. On the other hand, we both are lost in the forest. We need each other."

"I have considered that, sire."

At this they were groping their way again, the king saying that they must be near the mill of Mairement. They had come on a path which he was certain was one he remembered when hunting in that part of the wood.

By this time, the clouds lifting somewhat, they were able to see that the conjecture might prove true, and presently they heard the brook tumbling over its stony bed below the raceway of the mill.

At the door of the low, darkened building Kolinski knocked, once, twice, thrice and again. When there was no response, he grew impatient.

"Where do you suppose the miller of Mariement may be?" he asked.

"Inside, thinking we may be robbers," said the king.

At this Kolinski picked up a stone and sent it crashing through the window, while he shouted:

"Open to the king!"

Then there came a light and an old man's querulous, fretful tone.

"What want you?"

"The king is here at your door, rascal! Open!"

The miller was not persuaded even then, but at last between his fear and curiosity he opened his door. And even then he had difficulty in recognizing Stanislaus in the miserable figure the king made after his sorry experience.

"Pardon, sire!" he cried, falling on his knees. "Pardon!"

"Up man! I do not wonder. The Count Kolinski and I were set on by assassins in the forest."

"Assassins!" cried the miller of Mariement.

"Yes, assassins," Stanislaus answered, while he pushed into the bare little room where the miller's wife and son stood staring their astonishment.

Kolinski now began to tremble for himself. Would Stanislaus keep his word with him now? The king's manner had changed. He was writing to General Coccei of the guards in Warsaw:

"By a kind of miracle I am saved from the assassins. I am here at a little mill of Mariement. I am wounded, but not badly."

He called to the miller, who was now eager enough to gain the royal favor, to carry the letter to Warsaw.

While they waited Kolinski again hesitated; but, being a brave man, he saw that regrets availed nothing. Possibly Stanislaus was equally suspicious of him. At any rate, they both showed their relief in their faces when General Coccei, who had believed the king to be dead, arrived at the mill door in his carriage.

But then again Kolinski trembled.

"He is one of the conspiracy, sire. I have proof positive," the general of the guards declared.

"Proof positive!" Stanislaus answered, smiling. "I have proof positive that Count Kolinski has saved my life."

Kolinski had listened to every word.

"Sire," said he at last, "am I indeed pardoned?"

"Hush!" said Stanislaus. "We are friends. Our fortune lies together. Your friends will accuse you of siding with me. Ah, you have!"

"You have the proof, your excellency," Kolinski said, turning to the commander of the guards. He had courage. The adventure of the wood had changed his politics—nay, his opinions. Stanislaus appeared to him as he was, a likable gentleman, misplaced as king of Poland.

In the event Stanislaus kept his word given in his desperation. He had seen during that strange walk they had taken together how clever a man Kolinski

"The king is here at your door, rascal!"

was. He alone received pardon. He alone of all the conspirators escaped the fiat of the Polish law.

Two of the conspirators, Strawenski and Lowenski, accused him very bitterly of their betrayal. They execrated him as they ascended the scaffold. But Count Kolinski answered the charge boldly. He said the other conspirators abandoned him. He could not keep the king without aid. When he had discovered that Stanislaus was inclined to be clement he had accepted his clemency, and the king had kept to his word. However erroneous Stanislaus' political opinions and practices might be, he at least had not lied in this and was ever, as far as he was able to be, the good friend of those who supported him. At least Count Kolinski declared that the "man" was greater than the "opinion."

If these declarations were influenced by fear, I am sure that Count Kolinski had good, prudent reasons for his conduct. At least I have a very vivid picture of the strange scene between king and conspirator, of the rainy night in the wood. I fear I have not made the scene so clear as the account Casimir Pulaski gave of the adventure that began with the abduction in the street of the Capuchins.

On the last night of Casimir Pulaski's life, as I have said, he told me this. The morrow was to bring the fatal assault before Savannah. Possibly the whole scene is more vivid to me on account of that memory, for Count Pulaski, although we were very jealous of foreigners, was a most excellent captain, as his achievement in the southern department showed.

That he served with us at all was entirely due to the adventure of which I have given a poor enough description, and in which, although it led to his banishment, he himself had no part. Although I have heard many stories to the contrary, I have no reason to doubt the strict truth of this statement, for in my own experience I ever found Casimir Pulaski a man of his word.

THE END.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON Nov. 8 1897.

President McKinley, like any other good republican, would have liked to have seen the party make a better showing in some states than it did in this week's elections, but he sees nothing in the results to show that there has been any falling off in the allegiance of the voters to the national principles of the republican party, nor to his administration. The causes which brought about disappointing results were in every case well known. In some they might have been avoided. Looking at the whole business from a purely national point of view, the republicans came out of the elections with a gain of one senator, and with experience that should be very valuable in future campaigns. It is true that the victory in Ohio and in Maryland was won by dangerously small margins, but such has been true of many of the greatest political victories ever won. On the whole, the party came out very well for an off year, and the first in a new administration at that.

Secretary Alger will make one recommendation in his annual report that will be especially pleasing to organized labor. That is, that the pay of musicians in army bands be increased sufficiently to prevent their having to seek private engagements in competition with private bands in order to earn enough to keep themselves and their families. The law prescribing the number of musicians in army bands and their pay is forty years old, and General Alger thinks it needs amendment to bring it up-to-date.

Ex-Secretary of State Foster, who has represented the U. S. in all the seal negotiations with foreign countries, is naturally very happy over the outcome of the conference between representatives of this country, Russia and Japan, which has been going on in Washington for several weeks. The result of the conference is a treaty between the powers named for the suspension of pelagic sealing in Bering Sea and the North Pacific ocean. Great Britain took no part in this conference, but it is the general opinion of those who are familiar with the matter that her subjects will have to respect the treaty, whether a similar one be negotiated between her and the U. S. or not. The agent sent here to represent Great Britain in a sealing conference with the U. S. has unofficially expressed himself as favoring an agreement similar to that embodied in the treaty. Inasmuch as Mr. Foster's enemies had predicted that nothing whatever would be accomplished by the sealing conference, there is ample cause for his feeling happy.

It is difficult to find a republican in Washington, from the president down, who is not more or less disgusted by the result of the election in New York City, although that result was precisely what everybody who did not willfully deceive themselves knew it was bound to be, with the republican votes divided up between the regular republican candidate and the republican who allowed himself to be made a candidate by the rule-or-ruin republicans who had failed to succeed in their efforts to control the regular party organization. And what added to their disgust was the knowledge that the vote of Tracy and Low combined would have defeated Tammany. Said one republican: "There is no valid excuse—there can be none—for such a state of affairs, and the republicans of New York ought to see to it that the name of every man who aided in placing Low in the field, and in keeping him there, after it was known that Gen. Tracy was perfectly willing to join him in retiring, in order that a mutually agreed upon compromise candidate should succeed them both, is placed upon a list of those not to be given political honors by the republican party." If there are any republicans in Washington who are not more pleased with the success of Tammany than they would have been with the election of Low, they are not expressing themselves in public places. There is very little doubt that it was the intention of the men who manipulated Low's nomination, had he been elected, to have tried the same game upon the Republican National Convention of 1900 that they did upon the party organization of New York, with the hope of compelling his nomination for president. The scheme is, of course, dead now, as it deserves to be.

It is doubtful whether Hannis Taylor, who was U. S. minister to Spain under the Cleveland administration and who remained there until about three months ago, realized what a bad break, both in taste and in diplomacy, he was making when he wrote a signed magazine article on Spain and Cuba, containing opinions which he should not have publicly expressed concerning a country to which he had so recently been minister. Mr. Taylor is not wealthy, and when the enterprising magazine editor offered him a big price for such an article, he probably allowed the price to blind him to everything else.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President. WM. ANGLIM, Vice President. J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

—OF—

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital $100,000.

General Banking Business Transacted.

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Town and School Orders ...ught. Money to Loan on Fa...

CHRISTIANSON & STRANDER,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

CHOICE FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchaser.

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A large Assortment always in stock at the

JOURNAL OFFICE.

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Carriage, Sign and House Painter,

All Kinds of Transfer Designs in Connection.

Leave orders at Munn's Carriage Shop.

CROOKSTON, — MINN.

RED RIVER VALLEY

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED

FARMS

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME

AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE

E. M. WALSH,

Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block, CROOKSTON, MINN.

GOOD FARMING LAND FOR SALE.

I will sell on easy terms the following described lands at prices set opposite each tract.

Description	Sec	Twp	Rge	per acre
Ne¼	20	148	44	$6.25
Sw¼	22	148	45	7.50
Sw¼	29	150	43	5.00
E½ Se¼ and E½ Ne¼	28	150	42	5.00
S½ Nw¼ and lot 4	4	151	43	5.00
Lot 1	5	151	43	5.00
Nw¼	15	152	44	6.00
E½ Se¼, Sw¼ Se¼ and Se¼ Sw½	34	152	43	5.00
W½ Nw¼ and W½ Sw¼	22	152	45	5.00
E½ Nw¼ and E½ Sw¼	22	152	45	5.00
Se¼	30	152	46	5.00
Sw¼	2	153	45	5.00
Ne¼	10	150	45	10.00
S½ Nw¼ and lots 3 and 4	4	153	48	7.00

For further particulars write to

E. G. HOLMES, Detroit, Minn.

SCANDIA-AMERICAN BANK,

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital $50,000. Surplus and undivided profit $30,000

Transacts a General Banking Business. Steamship Tickets bought and sold at lowest rates.

Special attention to Collections. County, Town and School Orders bought

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. HENDRICKSON .... President. H. STEENERSON .... Vice President
E. P. PIERCE .... 2d Vice President. L. ELLINGTON .... Cashier

DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.)

Wm. Skinner drove to Crookston Friday.

Mrs. R. Bohn, Jr. drove to Crookston Tuesday.

Thos. Johnson, of Crookston was in town Tuesday.

There will be another special school meeting November 17 to vote on refunding bonds to the amount of $4,000 it being found impossible to get t em refunded by the state as the bonded debt of this district is 15 per cent of the assessed valuation whereas the state holds that it will not take the bonds of a district when the indebtedness is over 7 per cent. Not a very good showing.

Harry Sweet, the 12 year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Sweet, of this village, met with a serious accident last Saturday evening. He was leading a horse to water when the animal turned and kicked him in the side of the head. He was picked up in an unconscious condition. At this writing his chances for recovery are good.

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

The six year old son of Mrs. Claussen broke his left arm by a fall last Tuesday morning.

Miss Ruth Rosser arrived here last Saturday from Duluth to arrange for the opening of the Rosser Hospital in a few days, of which she will have charge.

Dr. Warninger was out in Hill River this week again looking for glanders. John Lindberg's horses, which were exposed to contagion with Mr. Nystrom's, were tested and found free from the disease, apparently.

The "right-of-way" party were in a bad place on Wednesday and waited two hours for Mr. Kelsey, who was driving the rig, to get the team out of a slough. As a result Mr. Kelsey is caring for a broken toe.

C. D. Lash returned home from Bemidji early this week, Mr. McArty remaining to complete a number of contracts for painting and decorating. They finished the painting of the new Beltrami court house there, but found plenty other work awaiting them. Mrs McArty went to Bemidji with the team that brought Mr. Lash home and will remain with Mr. McArty during his stay there, which will last two or three weeks.

Landlord Halvorson, of the Fosston House, had trouble with a fellow the other evening who caught his vest and tore it in two carrying off half of it in which was Mr. Halvorson's pocketbook. The man was arrested and the book returned, however, and Justice Movold gave him twenty days, more for a lesson to him to keep sober than for the taking of the pocketbook as it does not appear that it was done intentionally.

The saying that "misfortunes seldom come singly" is remembered in the case of Anton Weite and his family. Mr. Welte has been nursing a broken arm and now his ten year old daughter is down with diphtheria. Dr. Blakeslee is in attendance and by last account she is improving. It was also unfortunate for two of Mr. Weite's sons living at home who intended to commence teaching different schools last Monday morning, but were prevented by the diphtheria in the family.

Dr. McEacheran, Steve Withey and Adolph Kirsch returned from the chase last Saturday night and a fine deer was divided into juicy steaks and roasts by Knudt Reiersone the following morning for Mr. Withey who had brought down the antler with a splendid shot near Nevins' camps, and Steve was kept busy for two days remembering his friends with choice cuts of venison, as fine as is ever tasted. But his proud hearing when pointing to himself upon being asked who shot the deer,' could not be equaled.

A. E. Kribs was in the town on Monday, accompanied by a party of eighteen who had been out in Beltrami county under his piloting looking up good homesteads. Mr. Kribs now has his home in St. Paul, and is doing much work in advertising this country and is getting a valuable class of settlers to locate in this section. In the party was one Chris Larson of Thief River Falls, who has been running the "Express" steamboat from that city to Red Lake this summer. Mr. Larson found a homestead while out on the trip and was married at Crookston upon his return from Fosston on Tuesday.

A chicken thief was escorted to the county jail last Saturday by Marshal Smith. He had been around town with an armful trying to sell them and was arrested on information by Jorgen Meiland who produced the heads, found near his chicken house, that corresponded to the bodies of the fowls the man was peddling. Justice Houghtaling gave him forty days and after the sentence was pronounced the prisoner entertained the Juice by giving him a few pointers on the catching of chickens in this way. He was evidently a professional and the community is fortunate in being relieved of his company.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentleman or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

See our list of valuable premiums and call and leave your order or send to us direct.

Maple Bay Items.

From a Special Correspondent.

Maple Lake is frozen up.

Felsing & Gustafson finished threshing for this season last Friday.

Wm Tatro, of Woodside, visited friends at the Bay Friday and Saturday.

Wm. Klinger made a business trip to Crookston last week.

Miss Bertha Moen returned home from Nielsville Saturday.

Mrs. Iver Moen, who has been suffering from rheumatism, is somewhat better.

P. C. Moe is putting the finishing touches on his house this fall.

Miss Carrie Hunter closed a term of school Friday.

The Ladies Sewing Society will have an auction sale in the church tomorrow.

Clara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Iver T. Nordheim, died of typhoid fever last Wednesday.

A class of seven were confirmed in the Maple Bay Lutheran church last Sunday.

Miss Sarah Bull, who is teaching at Terrebonne, and Mrs. LaPointe, of that place, visited the family of L. Dillon Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. E. G. Gustafson has built a house at the Bay and will move his family in this week.

Nels G. Moen, an old resident of this place, died last Friday, aged 84 years. Funeral took place Tuesday morning from Maple Bay church.

A wedding on hand in the near future.

Fertile Items.

(From the Journal)

Peter Reme was down from Crookston the first of the week on a visit to his mother in Garden.

Knute Sandvig shipped two carloads of stock last week.

L. A. Goolsr, assistant superintendent of schools, was in town the first of the week.

Nels Duckstad left Tuesday night for Ulen where he in company with his brother, Brown, will open up a hardware store.

Sheriff Lawrence has appointed Knute Sandvig, of this place, court deputy for this term of court. The sheriff is to be complimented on his appointment.

What unlimited gall some people have. They will read a paper several years and never think of paying for the same. They undoubtedly think that the editor has an interest in the Klondike regions.

About sixty tickets were disposed of at the Odd Fellows dance last Friday night and those who attended report the best time ever had at a dance in Fertile. The music was first class, the supper superb, and with Frank Gravel as master of ceremonies the affair could not be otherwise than a success.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SAVINGS OF THE POOR.

Is It Right That They Should Be Used For The Profit of Others?

Chicago Record.

One of the principal reasons put forth in opposition to the establishment of postal savings banks is that the government ought not to interfere in any way with the business of private bankers by taking for safe-keeping deposits which they might like to handle.

Opposed to the general principle laid down by the opponents of postal savings banks as the basis of their opposition is another principle which The Record believes is more pertinent to the particular subject under consideration. It is that private individuals ought not to be allowed to make a profit from handling the small savings of the poor. This principal is one that is recognized not only in most civilized countries abroad, but also in those parts of the United States where wealth is most abundant and where provisions for the protection of property of all kinds are most highly developed. In the New England states and New York, the only portion of this country at all adequately supplied with savings-bank facilities bankers are not allowed, as in Illinois, to regard the small savings of the poor as funds to be invested for their own private enrichment. The savings banks of those states are mutual institutions managed by trustees who serve without compensation and who derive no profit from the loaning of the funds intrusted to their care. No other kind of savings bank is permitted by law. The savings of the poor are held so sacred that it is deemed unwise to allow bankers to use them for private profit for fear the tendency to speculate with the funds and invest them in questionable securities because these pay high rates of interest might result in loss and hardship to a class that it should be especially the object of society to protect.

If we are not to have postal banks then the states of the west and south should imitate the example of New England and New York and make provision for mutual savings institutions for the accommodation and safety of the small depositors. The principle should be recognized in practice this country over, as it is in the extreme eastern states and in Europe that the small savings of the poor should not be used for the profit of those to whose care they may be intrusted. But if this principle is to be carried out, there will be much less reason why the government should not itself directly care for these small savings, for then the undertaking of this work would not be held to be interference with the profitmaking purposes of private bankers.

After.... Taking

a course of Ayer's Pills the system is set in good working order and a man begins to feel that life is worth living. He who has become the gradual prey of constipation, does not realize the friction under which he labors, until the burden is lifted from him. Then his mountains sink into mole-hills, his moroseness gives place to jollity, he is a happy man again. If life does not seem worth living to you, you may take a very different view of it after taking

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

AMERICAN WASTEFULNESS.

A Noted Author Criticises an Astonishing Trait of a Great People.

The Rev. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) comes from a land of thrift. The Scotch, by the very necessity of their situation and surroundings, are obliged to be frugal, with results that are apparent to all who are familiar with Scotch character. The prodigality wastefulness of Americans seems to have impressed Mr. Watson. He says of them: "If one were placed in a witness box he might be obliged to declare that they were distinctly thriftless. An American flings about his money with gorgeous prodigality. Times there are when a hard-bitten, poverty-stricken Scot cherishes a bitter grudge against his more friendly cousin. It is when he follows him into a continental hotel and finds the lackeys despise his poor vail after the royal largesse they have just received. We can only stand aside and wonder at our kinsman who gets his money so easily, who holds it so lightly, who spends it so lavishly—a man surely of a very princely habit and far removed above thought of saving. And yet it may be allowed us to shake our heads and have some misgivings as to whether this prodigality is for the good of individual character and the firm upbuilding of a people. If the ostentatious waste of food in hotels wholesome or justifiable, where the menu is bewildering in variety and the portions supplied beyond all necessity, and more is taken away than is used? Does it conduce to stability and self-restraint to be quite indifferent about to-morrow and to reserve nothing of to-days' earnings? Have not the farmers traded recklessly on the virgin resources of the land?

Have not the forests been improvidently cut down? Is there not everywhere a certain want of prudence and management which cannot in the long run minister to moral strength or even to material wealth. If it be true, as is contended, that every great empire has been built upon thrift, this means that the homeliest of virtues does not end in the accumulation of money, but results in the creation of manhood. And the best friends of America, therefore, desire that amid all her prosperity she shall not fall away into improvidence and luxury, but ever retain and cultivate that habit of simple and severe living which was shown by her puritan fathers."

This reference to the puritan fathers suggests to the mind the difference between the American of the present and former generations. For Americans were not always wasteful. The foundations of the republic were laid by men who were known for their frugality and small economies. It is only since the civil war that this tendency to conspicuous extravagance and wastefulness which Mr. Watson notes has appeared as a distinctive trait of American character. Habits of wastefulness are not conducive to the best development of a people. Thrift and frugality are qualities essential to the highest citizenship, and the nation that does not develope them is untrue to itself. The extravagance which Mr. Watson notes is not confined to the rich, but is prevalent among those who might be glad to save depositories for their small sums. No nation on earth would benefit so much by the establishment of postal savings banks as the United States. In no country are these institutions so badly needed for their influence in inculcating in the people the habits of thrift and frugality that characterized the typical American of preceding generations.—Chicago Record.

Educational Meeting.

The fifth semi-annual meeting of the Northwestern Teachers' Association will be held at Moorhead on Nov. 26th and 27th. We are promised the presence of State Supt. W. W. Pendergast, State Inspector of Graded Schools A. W. Rankin, Inspector of High Schools, George B. Alton, Prof. Joseph Kennedy, of the University of North Dakota and many other prominent educators of Minnesota and North Dakota.

A carefully prepared program on the educational topics of the day with the best of talent at command, ought to make it worth while for every progressive teacher in northern Minnesota to attend.

A splendid program of entertainment has been prepared and no effort will be spared to make the two days a veritable treat, both as to pleasure and instruction, to all who will attend.

All who are in any way interested in educational work are urgently invited to attend and take part in the proceedings.

E. A. NELSON,
Pres. N. W. T. A.

"Camp Fire Stories."

An interesting book for old veterans and their families, is on our list of premiums. The cost of this book alone is one dollar. We give it free to JOURNAL subscribers.

Locals.

H. Steenerson was over at Grand Forks this week on business before the higher courts.

It is said that Frank Hertz has discovered a townsite as well as a gold mine in Alaska.

Capt. C. H. Jenks was about the city on Tuesday with his eagle eye on Great Northern affairs.

"The Pulse of New York," that will be put on Thursday evening Nov. 17th is said to be one of the best on the road. Don't fail to see it.

One of the chutes at the new coal-shed met with a happenstance, Wednesday night. The chute was in some way left down, ready for coaling an engine and a train came along and tore it out completely.

The JOURNAL scribe was told on Tuesday that A. D. Stephens offers to bet $300 that our city will add 1500 to its population before another fall. Well, the location of Great Northern headquarters here would mean 700 of it and the location of the shops would mean more than that to our city, but we don't know whether that is what he meant.

Speaking of the future prospects of wheat in an interview at St. Paul Oliver Dalrymple, the bonanza farmer, said: "When the early crop of wheat once gets out of the farmers' hands, after the holidays, it is likely to bring a decidedly better price. Yes, the price would be more than a dollar a bushel. And never has there been a better outlook at this time of the year for higher prices than during the following season. 1898 will be a year of high priced wheat.

"There is certainly a shortage in the wheat supplies at the present time." continued Mr. Dalrymple, "and the concensus of opinion is that the winter wheat will turn out less than an average crop next spring. Until then all we can depend upon are the countries south of the equator. They didn't supply much wheat during the last twelve months and it will be surprising if they do much better this winter. At any rate, other countries don't fix the world's supply. The United States and Russia are the manufactors. Russia's spring wheat, for she has both kinds, may prove better than ours, and again it may not. But the whole prospect is that wheat will pass the dollar mark before long."

Two Good Things.

"77" for Grip and Colds; No. 10 for Dyspepsia, Indigestion and weak stomach; 25 cents each; at all druggists.

What is more acceptable, what is more valuable in the family than a good book? We have them. See our new premium offer on the sixth page of this issue.

Literary Notes.

The Waverly Magazine, the weekly story paper, in its four November issues will contain short stories by Ulysses Rogers, Lillian W. Carter, Frances M. Hawley, F. Frankfort Moore, W. Bert Foster, Grant Allen, Frances Bent Dellinghann, Mac Van Noraton Long, Iza Duffus Hardy, Kate A. Benton, etc.

A charming new serial, complete in twelve parts, from the pen of an able writer, begins in the Nov. issue. It is entitled "Young Blood" and is written by E. W. Horning.

A magazine that gives more genuine satisfaction to the ladies can not be found than the Waverly, the popular 16-page weekly published in Boston. Every week it contains ten or more complete stories, besides a choice selection of miscellany that go to make it a popular family magazine, and one which once secured it is hard to part with. At our house the weekly arrival of the Waverley Magazine is anxiously awaited and reluctantly laid aside until it is finished. Everyone who desires a choice magazine of wholesome fiction and attractive general make-up should subscribe for this great Boston periodical.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First Pub. Nov. 11, 1897.
Last Pub. Dec. 23, 1897.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of four hundred seventy-one and three one hundredths ($481.03) dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Matilda Rivard and Louis Rivard mortgagors, to E. G. A Sorley mortgagee, bearing date the first day of September 1894, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minn., on the 5th day of Dec., 1894, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book 60 of mortgages, on page 271 and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice, is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots thirteen (13) and fourteen (14) in block one (1) of Jerome's Addition to the city of Crookston according to the plat thereof now on file in the office of the register of deeds of said Polk county in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the 24th day of December 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of four hundred seventy-one and three one hundredth dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Nov. 9th A. D. 1897.

E. G. A. SORLEY, Mortgagee.
A. A. MILLER Attorney for Mortgagee, [31-37]

Notice of Final Proof

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., Oct. 2, 1897.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in the support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before register or receiver of U. S. Land office at Crookston, Minnesota on December 17th 1897 viz:

Charles Landa H. E. No. 14077 for the E½ NW¼ and lots 1 and 2, Sec. 30, Town 152, N. Range 45 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Leon Hnot, Regis Huot, Togue Bonteli and Louis Hans, all of Wylie, Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON,
[31-36] Register

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office, Crookston, Minn., Oct. 5th, 1897
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on November 11th 1897, viz:

Targe Evenson, H. E. No. 14187 for the E½ NE¼ Sec. 14, Town 148 N., R. 48 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Bjorn Olson, Even Ofteile, Levi Steenerson, John Seenerson, all of Climax, Minn.

[24-30] A. F. GEORGE, Receiver

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss
County of Polk.

In Probate Court, Special Term, Nov. 9, 1897
In the matter of the estate of Henry M. Grangar, deceased:

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Jerome W. Wheeler, of said county,

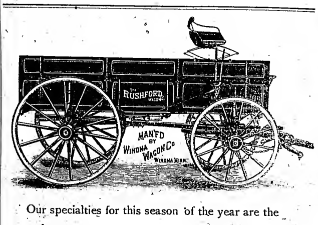
It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the probate office in Crookston, Minnesota, on the following days, viz: Wednesday the 11th day of May 1898 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston Minn. the 9th day of November A. D. 1897.

By the Court,
A. A. MILLER, OLE E. HAGEN,
Attorney for Estate. Judge of Probate
[31-34]



Our specialties for this season of the year are the

Rushford Wagon and The New Deere Gang.

Each one has special merit and is the best of its kind. When you are getting ready to buy a wagon or plow, come and see us and we can suit you we are certain.

"Merits Always Wins."

Larsen & Carpenter,
Crookston, Minnesota

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 18, 1897. NO 32

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

NEW YORK STORE

A. CHABOT. Proprietor.

The New York store offers extraordinary

BARGAINS IN Ladies' Jackets, Coats and Capes

A uniform reduction on every garment in the store.

Warm Weather Prices,

For cold weather goods!

Don't fail to take advantage of this reduction sale on up-to-date garments. Come early for choice.

Fur Opening.

Remember the fur opening sale on

Friday and Saturday, Nov. 19 and 20

Don't forget that you save 25 cents on every dollar that you invest in this sale.

LAST CHANCE for Furs this Year.

A. CHABOT,

Reminiscences of Dickens.

George Dolby, maneger of Oharles Dickens on one of his reading tours in this country, is still living, and the London correspondent of the Chioago Record reports at leugth some of Dolby's reminiscences. Among other things the quondam maneger says: "He was the kindest hearted man I ever have known. Many and many e time while on tour we came across old associates of his who were down on their luok. Dickens would say to me after the reading, 'Joey, let me have £20 in crisp, new benk notes, and I want to be alore tomorrow from 12 to 2.' I knew wbat this meant. He had invited his old friends to call upon him at tbis hour, and such friends didn't go away poorer. * * *

"Dickens wes fond of reading his own books. Once et Liverpool, where we had an off, night, I wes obliged to leave him to himself for en evening. He asked me to call at a bookseller's and send him something to reed. I asked him what he would like, and he replied, 'Anything of Sir Wulter Scott's or my own.' I purchased 'Old Curiosity Shop' and took it to him myself, whereet he was delighted, saying he had not resd the book for years. I wes onrious to see tbe effect of his own work on bim, and upon my return was amused to find him laughing immoderately at certain incidents in tbe book. He expleined, however, that he was not laughing at his own creations as much as at the recollections of the oiroumstances under which certain passages and inoidents had been written."

Pope Condemns the Settlement.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 16.—A special cable from London says that the pope has condemned the Manitoba school settlement.

Fenlty Indictment Alleged.

BELLE PLAINE, Ia., Nov. .—Attorneys for the defense in the Novak murder case have sprung their first surprise, having fied a motion before Judgo Burnham to have the indictment against Novak set aside because of the omission on the return of the indictment of the names of two unimportant witnesses, supporting their motion by the affidavits of the two witnesses. Judge Burnham overruled the motion and set the case for next Tuesday.

STATE OF MANHATTAN.

Bill in the New York Legislature to Create a New Commonwealth.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—It is said one of the first bills to bs introduced in the legislature will be one providing for the creation of a new state by permitting a constitutional amendment to be passed and approved by the United States government divorcing 16 counties of the state and including them in whet shall be known as the state of Manhettan.

The new state would contain a territory in its 16 counties of 3,960 square miles, and would meke a state the sixth largest in the Union in population.

Has Gone to Join Her Husband.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Mrs. Jessie Lincoln Beckwith, daughter of Robert T. Lincoln, left Chicago last night to join her husband at Mount Pleasant, Ia. Her marriage to Werren W. Beckwith at Milwaukee recently created e sensation and it had been rumored that her father would insist in the separation of the young couple, but no apparent effort was made to prevent her departure.

Courts and Schools Open.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—There were eleven new cases of yellow fever here during the day and two deaths. The public schools and the civil courts opened in New Orleens during the day and metters aro resuming their normal condition.

Captain Christian Anker of the Norwegian schooner "Roma," died from a stroke of paralysis while superintending the renovation of his vessel.

The Greenland hospital has been destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at 30,000 crowns, only abont half of which was covered by insurance.

Gudbrand F. Holmrast of Soudre land recently celebrated his 101st birthday. Holmrast is still in possession of his eyesight and enjoys good health.

The strike of Furnish factory hands is now practically at an end. The struggle, which was started abont three weeks ago, ended in favor of the employes.

John C. Fischer, president of the Christiania Labor union is dead. Mr Fischer was born in 1826 and was chosen president of the union in 1846, a position which he held until his death. He was a popular citizen and one of the

MATTER OF MARKETS

ATTITUDE OF THE ADMINISTRATION ON RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

Mutual Concessions Must Be Made or Nothing Will Be Accomplished—Congress Should Be Controlled by the Interests of the Country at Large.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The attitude of the administration towards the subject of reciprocity with Canada is probably disclosed in the following statement of a government official:

"The task of the government would be mede easier if the statesmen in congress would be controlled by the interests of the country at large. Some of them unfortunately confine their views to a particular concession to be obtained from a foreign country for a local interest, and then desire our compensatory concession to be made not by their own but by some other locality. They make of reciprocity a series of questions to be settled in the interest of particular districts. We mey be able to secure arrangements which will add millions to

Our National Export Trade;

and yet it might be defeated by a combination of a few minor local interests, not emounting to a million. Yet reciprocity means mutual concession; without this nothing can be eccomplished. We must give a market if we acquire one—not necessarily e free market, but an accessible market. Take coal for an illustration. By giving eccess to the New England coast, we might gain access (perhaps control) in the coal market of all Central Canada, with mutual edvantages by reason of geographical end transport conditions. It is the same with other articles of commerce, where long weter transportation is balanced egainst short railway carriage. In some things we can acquire

An Almost Exclusive Market,

greatly increasing our exports, in exchange for a market open only to the competition of the other party. So it is with some phases of the question of logs end coarse lumber against manufacturers of wood. Whenever we enlarge the market of manufactures we inevitebly enlarge the demand for our raw material from which they are mede, and this tends to increase the price paid to the original producer. The advantages of increased trade are widely distributed. In the mejor portion of commercial exchange this country is in the exceptional condition of producing a surplus both of raw material and of the menufactured products. Our policy must take into view this situation, although it increases our difficulty in negotiations which shall satisfy every interest. All that can be hoped for is a result which, in the aggregete, shall be clearly advantageous to the nation as a unit."

KASSON WILL ACT.

Iowa Man to Talk Reciprocity With Premier Laurier.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Definite arrangements have been made for taking up the subject of e reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada end to this end meetings have been fixed between Hon. John A. Kasson, who is especially delegated by President McKinley to conduct reciprocity negotiations, and Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian premier, and Sir Louis Davies, minister of marine. This is the result of the long and friendly conference held between Secretary Sherman and Sir Wilfred. The meeting will be held during the present visit of the Canadian officials, but no exact time for it has yet been fixed, as it will depend somewhat on the time which can be spared from the Bering sea sessions. The arrangement also contemplates taking up the questions of border immigration, north Atlantic fisheries, and all other subjects affecting the two countries. The meeting with Mr. Kasson, however, will be confined to reciprocity, as he is delegated by the president to treat on that subject alone.

It is not expected that the reciprocity treaty itself can be matured during the present visit of the Canadian officials, the desire being to arrive at some common understanding et this time and then perfect the details later.

SEAL CONFERENCE BEGINS.

Representatives of the United States, England and Canada Meet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—In accordance with the arrangements made the experts representing the three governments, the United States, England and Canada assembled et the state department ebont 2:30 p. m. They were Messrs. Jordan, Thompson and McConn. In addition General Foster and Mr. Hamlin were in attendance for the United States and Sir Louis Davies for Canada. Sir Julian Pauncefote sent a note excusing himself from coming on account of illness. The meeting lasted for ebout an hour, and, presumably, the proceedings were mainly preliminary and designed to outline a plan of procedure.

Interchangeable Mileage on Sale.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The Sebastian interchangeable mileage ticket was placed on sale by the Western roads. The practical result of it will be to make a 2-cent rate for everybody who travels 2,000 miles in the course of a year. It is also expected to reduce ticket scalping to a minimum.

SENATE WILL RATIFY.

Majority Said to Favor the Hawaiian Annexation Treaty.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—A special to The Times-Herald from Washington says: Ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty by the United States senate is assured. The administration has made a poll of that body end as a result President McKinley is satisfied that more than two-thirds of the senators will vote for ratification.

When the treaty was submitted to the senate on June 16 last, 57 members were depended upon to cast their votes in favor of the instrument, 11 senators were doubtful and 21 opposed to the ratification.

Since that time the administration has taken steps to ascertain the views of men who were then in doubt. As a result President McKinley is depending upon 61 members who will certainly cast their votes in favor of the treety, with prospects of the addition of several votes to this number.

In Shape for Prompt Action.

The treaty is in excellent shape for prompt action. It wes fully considered by the senate committee on foreign relations, reported to the senate and placed on the calendar with practically the unanimous indorsement of the committee. There were no votes cast against it though Senators Turpie end Daniel refrained from voting, because they had not fully made up their minds es to what position they would take in the matter.

It is said to be the purpose of Chairman Davis, et the first executive session, to ask that e day be fixed for taking up the treaty. Ratification during the early part of the year is confidently expected.

PERUVIAN CIVIL MARRIAGES.

Performance of the Ceremony by Magistrates Legalized by Congress.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 13.—A bill which legalizes non-Catholic marriages in Peru, and which makes legal all civil ceremonies, performed by the mayors of the towns in the presence of two witnesses, was sanctioned by congress just before adjournment.

There was great excitement when the measure was taken up for final action. The clericals tried to sustain a motion to postpone consideration, but on vote the motion was lost. Then the president put the motion to close the debate and this was done amid great epplause. During a scene of great excitement, and while protests were being made, the measure was sanctioned.

The passage of the measure is a great triumph for the liberal ideas and for the government.

MAJORITY AGAINST IT.

Senate Not Likely to Endorse Gage's Financial Plan.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—It is claimed that e canvass of the senete indicates that neither Secretary Gage's financial plan nor any other which provides for bonds payable specifically in gold instead of "coin" can secure e majority of that body. The preliminary canvass seems to show for gold bonds 33 Republicans and 4 Democrats—a total of 37. Against gold bonds, 30 Democrats, 10 Republicans, 6 Populists end 6 Silver Republicans—a total of 52. This would be e majority of 15 against the foundation stone of the plans of both Secretary Gage and the monetary commission. It is believed that the majority would be even larger egainst the retirement of the greenbacks.

OHIO'S OFFICIAL VOTE.

Republican Majority of Five in the Legislature Shown.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 16.—The official returns in Ohio show a plurality of 28,101 for Bushnell (Rep.) for governor. The senete hes 17 known Republican members, 18 known Democrats and 1 fusion Republican elected on the Democratic ticket in Cincinnati. The house has 58 known Republican members, 47 known Democrats end 4 fusion Republicans elected on the Democratic ticket in Cincinnati. On joint ballot the Republicans heve five majority. If they get the fusion Republicans the mejority will be 11.

HOME FOR ENGINEERS.

Chief Arthur Buys Valuable Property For the Brotherhood.

MATTOON, Ills., Nov. 13—The Meadow Lawn ferm, consisting of 250 acres, which has been in litigation for the past five years, has been sold under the hammer to Grand Chief P. M. Arthur, in trust for the benefit of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, for $17,450. It is the intention of the Brotherhood to establish on this farm a home for dependent engineers, their widows and orphans, and for this reason there was no competition in tha sale.

Pennsylvania Dedicates a Monument.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 15.—Governor Hastings wes indisposed and was not able to attend the two regimental dedications which occurred at the National Chickamauga park during the afternoon. The monument was formally dedicated at 3 p. m., Colonel Blakely, president of the Pennsylvania battlefield commission, presiding.

State Officers Arraigned.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 13.—Messrs. Mayhew, Phillips and Anderson were arraigned in court on information charging them with embezzling state funds and were given until Tuesday morning to plead. The bonds in each case were [illegible] fixed by the justice—$500.

PREDICTING PEACE

SETTLEMENT OF THE CUBAN REBELLION TALKED OF.

Feeling at Washington That Both Spain and the Insurgents Will Soon Avail Themselves of the Good Offices of the United States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A dispatch to The Tribune from Weshington says: Important advices are expected from Consul Generel Lee in Havana this week. By this time it is thought some idea should be had as to whether General Blanco's policy is causing improvement in the condition of the starving reconcentradoes. The prospects of negotiations between the Spanish authorities and the insurgents may also be determined by the presence of General Lee. The insurgent leaders have already stated unmistekably that they will not accept autonomy, nevertheless an intimation has been thrown out that General Gomez and his essociates in the field were waiting an opportunity to communicate with the representatives of the United Stetes. Their idea is to make known

Through the Consul General

their desire to have the United States act as intermediary with Spain in arranging the terms of peace, but peace on the basis of independence. No special instructions were given General Lee as full confidence is felt in his discretion. A proposition from the insurgents for mediation by the United States on the basis suggested might be transmitted to Washington but it would hardly go further. The feeling based on pretty accurate information is that before long both the Sagasta ministry end the insurgents will be availing themselves of the good offices of this country, though just how this will come about is uncertain. Some sanguine officials predict peace within three months.

SPANISH SITUATION GRAVE.

Is the Subject of Negotiations Between the European Cabinets.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: The papal nuncio at Madrid has been called to Rome by the vatican end instructed to exhort the clergy and people of Spain to do their utmost to support the present dynasty. News has reached the vetican that the situation in Spain is extremely greve. Carlist risings are imminent in the principal towns of Spain, and the queen regent is continually receiving menacing letters from the Carlists. I understand that Spain's situation is the subject of negotiations between the European cabinets.

DURRANT STILL LIVES.

Execution of the California Murderer Stopped at the Eleventh Hour.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—William Henry Theodore Durrant was not hanged at San Quentin this morning efter all, the supreme court of this state having granted him another respite at the 11th hour. A writ of probable cause wes granted by the court end Warden Hale instructed not to carry out the execution of Durrant until farther orders. Durrant's ettorneys argued for a stay of proceedings for their client upon the grounds that no official knowledge of the action of the supreme court of the United States in the matter of Durrant's appealing from the decision of the federal court had yet been received; that the superior court had acted too hastily in sentencing Durrant to be hanged Friday as the law required that he be given at least 60 deys' grace, and, thirdly, that the pendency of an appeal in the supreme court affecting the condemned was of itself sufficient cause for a stay of execution. The metter was partially argued in chambers end later argued before the full court and taken under advisement. Shortly efterward the court ennounced its decision, granting the writ applied for, in which all the justices concurred.

CHOATE IS SLATED.

Said the New York Lawyer Will Likely Succeed McKenna.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—A speciel from Washington says: It is considered likely that Joseph H. Choate will enter President McKinley's cabinet as attorney general. If he does, it will be as the representative of the independent element in the Republican party in New York state.

Mr. Choate's name has been presented to the president for the post to be vacated by Attorney General McKenna, who is to take Justice Field's place on supreme court bench. It has been under consideration by Mr. McKinley and his most intimate advisers for several days, and if the expectations of those who are urging it are not disappointed Mr. Choate's appointment will be mede public possibly as early as next Monday."

Won a $2,000,000 Suit.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 13.—The superior court has given a decision in the case of the state against the Vandalia, Terre Haute end Indianapolis Railroad company, which was the second victory of the state in the progress of its suit to recover $2,000,000 alleged to be due to the school fund on an [illegible]

Butterworth Will Recover.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 13.—Hon. Benjamin Butterworth [illegible] improvement is so [illegible]

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

Barnesville expects to have an electric light plant in the near future.

The supreme court holds that liquor cannot be legally sold to a citizen Indian.

The state grange visited the school of agriculture Saturday, spending the day there.

A divorce has been granted to Secretary of State Albert Berg from Anna E. Berg.

A volunteer fire department has been organized at West Concord with 45 members.

Minnesota woman suffragists held their state convention in Minneapolis Monday and Tuesday.

It is said that the Chippewa Indians will cut 50,000,000 teet of dead and down timber this winter.

Tillie Anderson, who was kept alive 43 days by artificial respiration at the St. Paul city hospital, is dead.

Lieutenant McCoy, United States army, makes a very flattering report on the Minnesota national guard.

The organization of a Union Veterans' Union in Anoka has been perfected, with 28 charter members.

Rev. E. P. Ingersoll of the Park Congregationel church, St. Paul, has resigned his pastorate end will eccept e call at Brooklyn.

The fourth annual convention of the Minnesota State Butter end Cheesemakers' associetion will be held at Waseca Nov. 18 and 19.

John F. Norrish, member of the board of prison menagers and ex-member of the legislature, died very suddenly et his home in Hastings.

Several ex-county commissioners at Duluth have been indicted on a charge of having audited and allowed false bills against the county.

A general creditors' bill for a receiver has been filed at Deyton, Tenn., against the Security Savings and Loen Association of Minneepolis.

The stete board of health will investigate the allegation that lumpy-jawed cattle have been slaughtered for food et New Brighton stock yerds.

Steps are being taken to eppeal to the United States supreme court from the decision of the United States circuit court in the Mullen log scaling controversy.

The First Netional bank of Appleton has decided to go into voluntary liquidation. It is perfectly solvent and will probably be reorganized with smaller capital.

Two professional cracksmen were interrupted while robbing the Jackson postoffice. Shots were exchanged end the robbers—one wounded—were captured after a long chase.

Dan Blen, an inmate of the Minneapolis workhouse, confessed that he murdered his young companion, John Prosser, at Herman. Prosser had $65 in money which Blen took.

Dr. J. W. Smith of St. Peter has received e letter from E. St. Julien Cox, now et Los Angeles, Cal., stating that he was seriously affected with cancer of the throat and did not expect to live over a month.

William W. Billson, a prominent Duluth attorney, has assigned. The assignment is due to suits against the Motor Line Improvement company of Duluth, which caused Willard of Mankato to assign. No statement has been filed.

Dar S. Hall, chairman of the Chippewa Indian commission, has gone to White Oak Point to complete the land ellotments to the Indians who have decided to reside there permanently instead of removing to the White Oak Point reservation.

Some creditors objecting to the appointment of trustees, the Winona Manufacturing company has assigned to J. W. Booth and S. L. Prentiss. Its nominal assets are $125,000, but they will probably shrink considerably. The liabilities are $70,000.

A bed of fine granite has been discovered near Foreston, in Mille Lacs county, and e company will develop it. It is proposed to cut the stone in either Milaca or Foreston. The granite is said to be of an excellent quality, equal to the St. Cloud article.

Judge G. E. Qvale will hold special terms of district court for the purpose of admitting aliens to citizenship. At New London, Nov. 22; at Atwater, Nov. 23, and at Willmar, Nov. 24. These terms will be held in order to avoid the rush et the general term of court.

In the presence of 1,000 fashionable guests assembled at the First Presbyterian church, Duluth, Miss Mariam Magoffin, granddaughter of Kentucky's famous war governor, became the bride of Samuel Johnson Shackelford, also a member of one of the Blue Grass state's oldest families, and one of the foremost young men in its politics.

Several farmers of Swift county who obtained seed grain money from the state last spring have used all of their money in paying other end, in their estimation more important debts. Now Sheriff McShane thinks it will be necessary to arrest them under the law that says that the penalty in a case of this kind shall be imprisonment in the

DEFECTIVE PAGE

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON Nov. 15 1897.

President McKinley is devoting as much of his time as possible to the preparation of his message to congress, but owing to the number of prominent callers he has had this week, that hasn't been much. In addition to the numerous senators and representatives who called at the White House within the last few days, the party of Canadian officials, headed by Sir Wilfred Laurier, premier of Canada, who are in Washington as interested spectators at the sealing conference now going on between experts representing the United States, Canada and Great Britain, and for the purpose of generally improving the relations existing between this country and Canada if they can, were presented by the president by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador. While the visit was purely one of courtesy, both Sir Wilfrid Laurier and President McKinley took occasion to express their wishes that all matters causing friction between us and our Canadian neighbors might be adjusted to the mutual satisfaction and benefit of both.

The president's callers have included prominent republicans who participated in the recent state campaigns, and they have given him all the information he wished concerning the causes which brought about the results, but very few have been able to tell him anything that he did not already know. The party did quite as well as it was expected to do in those states in which the campaign was made upon political, instead of personal issues.

Senator Foraker, who is in Washington, indignantly denies that he is a party to any scheme to make a fight upon the election of Senator Hanna. In his own words; "I do not know a thing about a fight over the senatorship except as I see statements to that effect in the newspapers. So far as I am concerned the campaign ended on election day."

Hon. J. H. Brigham, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who took an active part in the Ohio campaign, says of the rumors that some republican members of the legislature will not vote for Senator Hanna: "It looks to me like a transparent scheme of the democrats to create bad feeling between members of our party. It may be possible that there are a few men calling themselves republicans who would be glad to see members of the legislature refuse to carry out the wishes of the party, as expressed at the State convention, but members of the legislature will hardly offer themselves as sacrifices to satisfy the resentful feelings of men who are not clothed with responsibility. Tracy will understand perfectly that very few members of the party, would endorse such a course, and I am sure that no member of the legislature will put himself in this position. In the case of one member of the legislature quoted as being in opposition to Mr. Hanna, I have reliable personal information that he will vote for Hanna for senator, and I fully believe the same is true of every other republican member who is reported as opposed to him."

Representative Loudenslager, of N. Y., is very positive that Senator Smith will be succeeded by a republican. He said on the subject: "We elect a legislature every year, but there will be enough republican holdovers in the senate this year to make that body surely republican next fall. We ought to carry the state and secure both branches of the legislature." Senator Smith's term will expire March 3rd, 1899.

A report is current in Washington that the senate committee on privileges and elections will soon after congress assembles made a report in favor of seating Mr. Corbett, who was appointed by the governor of Oregon, to the vacancy in the senate caused by the expiration of the term of Senator Mitchell and the failure of the legislature to elect his successor.

All mail matter addressed to John Wedderburn, John Wedderburn & Co., or to the National Recorder, Washington, D. C., will be stamped "fraudulent" and returned to the writers, at once if address is visible; otherwise through the Dead Letter office. This is the result of the issue of a fraud order against Wedderburn, who had already been disbarred from practice before the patent office for fraud, and his newspaper by the postmaster general. Newspaper publishers carrying Wedderburn & Co. advertisements would better drop then, if they wish to retain the privilege of sending their papers through the mails.

Representative Quigg, of N. Y., who was in Washington this week, advanced an argument for going slow in the matter of currency changes that is likely to be frequently repeated, if any serious attempt is made to secure congressional action on that subject this winter. He said: "I doubt whether it is so urgent a matter, anyhow as the apologists of the Cleveland administration wish to make out. Their defense for all the countless calamities that succeeded the introduction of the Wilson tariff bill was that the currency system was a bad one, and they are naturally anxious now to compel the republican to admit their defense by undertaking legislation in the line of currency reform. Of course, there are bad features in our currency system, but I don't think that the greenback is one of them."

Where Harmonization Dwells.

What is to be considered an equitable adjustment of the burdens of transportation? It will be far easier to enumerate some of the things that cannot coexist with such an adjustment than to give it a positive definition. Relatively just charges will not make arbitrary or unjust discriminations among railway patrons, whether considered individually, as constituting communities, or as producers or consumers of particular commodities. They will not favor a particular individual on account of his political, social or commercial standing, the character of the business in which he is engaged, the extent or number of his commercial transactions, or what is almost the same thing, the quantity of transportation that he purchases, nor unduly on account of the place of his residence or location of his farm, factory, warehouse or store. Such rates will not place a locality at commercial disadvantage on account of the number of its inhabitants, the degree of their geographical concentration, or their political affiliations, nor no account of its economic organization, the character of its productive resources nor the number, extent, or financial condition of the railway lines by which it is served. Violations of any of these conditions may result from the action of a single road in granting similar and contemporaneous services to different individuals upon varying terms or by the establishment of different and inharmonious schedules of rates by several railways. For example, if A and B simultaneously ship equal quantities of the same article between the same points and in the same direction, and A is charged less than B, the commercial disadvantage resulting to the latter is neither more nor less on account of the route traversed by either shipment. Similarly it can make no difference to a community competing with another community for the privilege of supplying a third with some necessary food product whether the relatively unjust rate which deprives it of equal standing in the common market is over a line owned by the corporation over whose road the shipment from the unfairly favored locality must pass. Clearly, then, it is to be desired not only that single railways charge similar services establish and maintain the same schedules of charges. Anything less than this involves unjust discrimination and demoralization. Uniformity in charges made by independent corporations involves agreement among them upon mutually satisfactory schedules, and effective agreements upon matters so complex and subject to such rapidly varying conditions as railway charges, require continuous machinery for joint action. More than this permanent uniformity cannot be maintained unless there be established some system which comprehends a substantial incentive for adherence to agreements once reached, and the substitution of a thorough understanding among railway managers of the genuine identity of the interests of the corporations they serve, for the superficial spirit of rivalry and conflict now too frequently prevalent. While the ownership of the railway system continues to be vested in a large number of legally separate corporations, this harmonization of interests can be achieved in a satisfactory degree only by the division of all traffic for which two or more routes are, from a commercial standpoint, practically available, among the carriers operating such routes in stipulated proportions according to contracts, the observance of which may be enforced by judicial process. Such division may, in most cases, be accomplished either by the physical division of business, or by the payment of money balances, supposed to represent the profits on the traffic carried in excess of the agreed proportions, to the line or lines not receiving their full share. In either case there exists what in common parlance is termed a "pool"—From "The Present Railway Situation," by H. T. Newcomb in North American Review for November.

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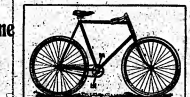

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Two trains each way daily betweed Crookston and St. Paul.

CROOKSTON TIME TABLE.

ARRIVE		LEAVE
	*No 7 for Grand Forks and the west	8:05 a.m
	*No 8 for Halstad, Fargo and St Paul	7:10 pm
	**No 2 for Ada, Barnesville, and St. Paul	9:00 pm
	*No 77 for St. Vincent	8:10 am
	**No 78 Mentor, and Fosston	7:20 pm
	**No 82 Mixed train for Ada and Barnesville	10:30pm
	**No 81 Mixed train for Fisher and Grand Forks	12:45am
	***No 87 Mixed train for St. Hillaire, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Fall	9:00 a m
	***No 88 Mixed train from St. Hilaire, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Falls	
	***No 91 Mixed train Halstad and Fargo	8:05 am
	†No 92 for Halstad and Fargo	

*Daily
**Daily except Sunday
***Monday, Wednesday and Friday
† Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

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A NOBLE FOLLOWER

By A. L. DUANE.

[CONTINUED.]

up again. . began to see differently. Mr. Valois treated Mrs. Wallis as he would have treated my mother, and he seemed perfectly unconscious of her infatuation for him.

But for the first time since we had known each other there was a little coolness between Mrs. Wallis and myself. It was nothing defined, just one of those uncomfortable, constrained states that seem to come sometimes between friends like the breath of a north wind.

One day we had been drinking tea and were standing about with the cups in our hands when there was a commotion in the street. There had been a collision between a carriage and a cart. The occupant of the carriage was just alighting as we looked out. He was a small, wizen faced creature in the most correct afternoon costume, and he seemed to be in a terrible rage.

Mr. Valois looked and then started.

"What!" he cried excitedly. "That is the Prince Gortoboff. I will go to him."

But just then the old man stepped into the carriage again and was driven off. A maid had just come in after the tea things.

Mr. Valois took a card from his pocket, wrote something on it and, putting it into an envelope, bade the maid run down and send the missive after the old gentleman's carriage. It was all done in a second, but Mrs. Wallis and I looked at each other. We had seen that the card was not like the one Mr. Valois had sent us. There was a title after the name.

The next day Mr. Valois didn't come until evening. Mrs. Wallis was out first, evidently waiting for him. As I opened my room door to go into the parlor I saw that they were in earnest conversation, and I could hardly help overhearing a little of it, and I did want to know if he made love to her. He didn't.

"And did you go to see the prince—I cannot remember his name?" she asked sweetly.

"Prince Gortoboff? Yes, madame; I was with him today. He is a Russian, one of the great nobles of that empire. I last saw him in Vienna, to which city I had traveled with him from St. Petersburg."

I could see Mrs. Wallis fairly pluming herself at knowing so great a personage even at secondhand.

"And when," she said softly, "are we to see the cards you send to the prince?"

Mr. Valois gave a little laugh and walked away. "Oh, I am of service to you here as I am, madame. I promise—when you reach France."

Then I opened the door and walked in.

Two days after we left England and crossed the channel to France. At the last minute Mr. Valois found that he could not accompany us, but promised to meet us in Paris within a few days. I don't know why, but I didn't believe he would come. I felt that I was saying "goodby" to one of the pleasantest acquaintances I had ever made. And, as sometimes happens, my presentiment was not far from wrong.

"It is not 'goodby,'" he said. "It is only au revoir. We shall travel long roads together over there." And he looked at me.

After we had embarked upon the chopping channel we were glad that Mr. Valois was not with us, unless his seasickness remedy was also on hand. We were frightfully ill, as were all the rest of the passengers, and the piles of washbowls were in constant use. We only stopped in Calais for one day. Our rooms were already engaged in Paris. Mr. Valois had attended to that for us. Mrs. Wallis and I were anxious to get into the whirl of life. We were no longer good comrades for each other, and we both moped in the absence of a companion who had done so much to enliven us of late. It seemed absurd when we realized that we had only known him a fortnight.

We had been in Paris a week, had shopped at the Bon Marche, bought a dress or two of the immortal Worth, and had found some American friends who had rapidly seen the sights of the French capital and wanted us to push on into Switzerland and north Germany with them. "Winter was the time for Paris." But we were awaiting some one whose judgment was infallible. We were to go the next day to say goodby to them and were sitting in our parlor talking in a desultory way of their plans, carefully leaving out Mr. Valois' name when we spoke of our own, when there was a knock at the door, and a servant came in with a large salver—a brass sea, islanded by a tiny white note. It was addressed to Mrs. Wallis, and we both recognized the writing as that of Mr. Valois. She broke the seal with almost trembling hands, and after she had read it handed it over to me:

MADAME—You are now in Paris, where I can refer you to almost any gentleman in the city for information as to my standing. I have refrained from calling myself up to this time because I wished you to know me well before I made any pretensions. May I call at your rooms in one hour from this? Your devoted servant, HENRI VALOIS.

Mrs. Wallis went over to the table and wrote a hasty note, which she dispatched. Again was her face that burning red.

"I will order the carriage and go around to see the Prices," I said, and she did not object. I went into my own room and "nearly died of laughter," as schoolgirls say, while I was putting on my jacket and hat. I felt as sure as I ever felt of anything that Henri Valois, or the Marquis de Saint Lippe, or whoever he might be—and we should soon know—was going to propose to Mrs. Wallis for my hand. To him she stood in the place of my mother. A man never would write such a business-like epistle as that to the woman he was going to ask to marry him. I felt a little sorry for her and then I felt exultant. It was good enough for her. A woman of that age has no business falling in love with young men.

And then I laughed again and imagined her sensations when she went into that room, expecting the embraces of a lover, to be asked to play the part of mother to me. Oh, it was too good almost to keep to myself. If Mr. Valois had ever made downright love to me, as an Englishman or an American would certainly have done under the circumstances, I would have told Delia Price all about it and let her laugh with me, but it would have been a tame love story whose only incident was the joke with which it reached its climax. But I was merciful in one respect—I timed my return so that the embarrassment should be as short as possible for Mrs. Wallis.

After Mr. Valois (he was something more than that now) had explained himself I would come in. I looked at my watch as I went up in the elevator (they call them lifts and ascenseurs over here) and calculated that Henri had been with Mrs. Wallis about three-quarters of an hour. I went through my own room, took off my hat, fluffed up my bangs and softly opened the parlor door.

It was empty.

As I stepped in, a little bewildered, Mrs. Wallis' door opened on the other side, and she rushed across the room, and throwing herself into my arms broke into the wildest peals of laughter. I was frightened to death. Had the woman gone stark mad over her disappointment? She left me as suddenly as she had clutched my neck, and picking up an engraved card from the table held it before my eyes.

"Oh, Jean, Jean!" she fairly screamed between her ha-has.

"If we aren't green! That man is a courier. He wanted me to hire him to travel with us, and because I wouldn't he is furious. He made me pay for the theater tickets and carriages and everything we had in Liverpool and London. And, oh, yes—he said the telegram from Queenstown was 12 shillings, and he wanted £10 for the time he wasted taking us about after he found that I wouldn't have him travel with us over here."

There was the engraved card that he sent to the prince—"Henri Valois, courier, speaks French, Italian, German, Russian, Spanish, English."

We changed our minds and went to Switzerland with the Prices.

Last winter, down on the lake of Como, we were sitting with a group of tourists who were talking of the shortcomings of couriers very much as American ladies talk of their servants.

"There is one man," Sir George Shelby said, "who has been simply ruined by being allowed to look and act like a gentleman. He was the best courier in Europe ten years ago, but there is no living with him now."

"Who is that?" Mr. Donaldson of New York asked. "Valois?"

"That's the fellow."

"Well," Mr. Donaldson said, "I regret to say that Americans are responsible for it. An American family of wealth and some position in one of our large western cities employed Valois here for a year, and then took him home with them for a visit, and actually introduced him to their friends as a desirable acquaintance."

There were various exclamations of wonder and disgust from all the Americans. The English were too polite to do more than smile at our national ways, but of all the group nobody expressed such wonder and almost incredulous astonishment at such ignorance as Mrs. Wallis and myself.

THE END.

The Hard Trade of a King.

Turning first sods; laying foundation stones; opening bridges, hospitals, libraries, museums and other public buildings; christening and launching ships; assisting at bazaars; presiding at public meetings and dinners; organizing funds for benevolent purposes and attending to the proper administration of them; patronizing a multitude of institutions and enterprises and taking active interest in the management and development; preparing and delivering hundreds of speeches; receiving addresses and replying to them; reviewing troops and fleets; visiting hospitals; representing the nation on important occasions throughout Europe; entertaining foreign royal visitors; bearing in mind the birthday of every royal personage in Great Britain and on the continent and dispatching suitable congratulations; attending, officially and unofficially, balls, concerts and innumerable other entertainments; performing these many and varied duties with discretion, so as never to be associated with a failure, never to interfere, directly or indirectly, with any of the myriads of public and private interests and never to cause friction or to create animosity—if this by no means comprehensive catalogue of royal duties is not sufficient to excite pity, whatever will?—London Truth.

Gunnar Wennerberg, composer of the immortal "Gluntarne" and ex-representative of the first chamber of the riksdag, received a number of congratulatory telegrams from England, France and Finland at the recent celebration of his 80th birthday.

The population of Sweden in 1872 was 4,250,000. Since that time it has increased 750,000, or 30,000 per year, although about 24,000 have annually departed for other countries. It is estimated that Sweden's population at the end of the present year will amount to fully 5,000,000.

Charles E. Flandrau of St. Paul, Stanley R. Kitchel of Minneapolis and R. F. Farmer of Spring Valley will constitute the commission appointed by Governor Clough to investigate the charges of alleged brutality of officers of the Minnesota state prison at Stillwater toward the inmates.

Putting Life in Dead Money.

Postmaster General Gary is a man of wealth. He has been a director of a Baltimore savings bank for more than twenty-five years, yet that fact does not deter him from giving his hearty support to the agitation for postal savings banks. He does not fear that the government institutions would interfere with his business. On the contrary, his knowledge of the benefits of savings banks, based on his experience in connection with the Baltimore institution of which he is a director, has made him the more enthusiastic advocate of postal savings banks.

Postmaster General Gary makes some remarkable statements concerning the value of postal savings banks in bringing into circulation hoarded money. He says:

"Postal savings banks would put the breath of life into the dead money of the United States. Have you ever thought what a dead thing money is when it is not in use? It is the deadest thing in the universe. There are many millions of such dead money in the country. It is hoarded away in stockings, buried under the hearthstones, tucked away behind the rafters and planted here and there in the earth, because the owners have no faith in private savings institutions. They have faith in the government, and they would bring the money out and deposit it in the postal savings banks. As to how much of such money there is in the country, you can guess just as well as I can. I have asked a number of men what they think the average of hoarded money would amount to per capita. Some have estimated that it would be $10, others $15 and some less. Suppose, for instance, it was $5 per capita. This would make the enormous sum of $350,000,000. I don't believe it would be less than that, though I would not like to prophesy. Such hoards are usually greater than is supposed. Some of them amount to hundreds and some thousand of dollars."

Those who object to postal savings banks for fear they would gather up the small savings of a community for transmission to Washington, thus depriving that community of some of its loanable wealth, should take notice of the compensating feature of bringing into circulation the hoarded money of the country. Money sent to Washington, much of which will come from hiding places, will not be hoarded in the treasury vaults. It will be invested and made to draw interest, and will thereby be added to the circulation of the country. It will be transformed from idle into active wealth. To use the words of the postmaster general the postal savings banks will indeed put life into dead money—Chicago Record.

The Pioneer Alaska Railway is the Northern Pacific. And to that company belongs the credit in connection with the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, of having inaugurated the sale of through tickets to points in Alaska. The Northern Pacific was the first railway to issue a map of Alaska showing the inland passage from Puget Sound to Sitka, Juneau and Chilkat.

Those intending to go to Alaska early next spring, after the snows on the Dyea and Skaguay passes are packed down and the lakes frozen, or at a later date via St. Michaels and the mouth of the Yukon, should remember that the Northern Pacific is the pioneer line: runs steam heated trains with dining-cars, Pullman standard and tourist sleepers from St. Paul to Tacoma, Seattle and Portland: and passengers having the option of going via Helena or Butte City, (the latter the greatest silver mining camp in the world), also via Lake Pend D'Oreille, Idaho, or through the famous Coeur D'Alene mining country.

Early in November we shall issue an illustrated folder replete with Alaska and Klondike information up to date. Send Chas. S. Fee, general passenger agent, St. Paul, Minn., two cents in postage, and he will forward you this map. [31-33]

Every Teacher

Of a public school in Polk county should have a copy of our premium book entitled: "Prestiml Papers," written by a teacher of many years experience. There is no good reason why every teacher should not have one of these books when they can have it as a FREE GIFT. See our premium offer on this book on the sixth page of this issue, then call at this office and see a sample of the book itself. It is a valuable book, worth many times its cost.

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MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First Pub. Nov. 11, 1897.
Last Pub. Dec. 23, 1897.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of four hundred seventy-one and three one hundredths ($471.03) dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Matilda Rivard and Louis Rivard mortgagors, to E. G. A. Sorley mortgagee, bearing date the first day of September 1894, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minn., on the 5th day of Dec., 1894, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book 60 of mortgages, on page 271 and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice, is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots thirteen (13) and fourteen (14) in block one (1) of Jerome's Addition to the city of Crookston according to the plat thereof now on file in the office of the register of deeds of said Polk county in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the 24th day of December 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of four hundred seventy-one and three one hundredth dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Nov. 9th A. D. 1897.

E. G. A. SORLEY, Mortgagee.
A. A. MILLER Attorney for Mortgagee. [31-37]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss

In Probate Court, Special Term, Nov. 9, 1897

In the matter of the estate of Henry M. Granger, deceased:

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Jerome W. Wheeler, of said county,

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the probate office in Crookston, Minnesota, on the following days, viz: Wednesday the 11th day of May 1898 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston Minn. the 9th day of November A.D. 1897.

By the Court,
A. A. MILLER, Attorney for Estate. OLE E. HAGEN, Judge of Probate
[31-34]

Notice of Final Proof

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., Oct. 2, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in the support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before register or receiver of U. S. Land office at Crookston, Minnesota on December 17th 1897 viz:

Charles Lands H. E. No. 14077 for the E½ NW¼ and lots 1 and 2, Sec. 30, Town 152, N. Range 45 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Leon Huot, Regis Huot, Togue Bontell and Louis Hans, all of Wylie, Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register
[31-36]

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., Sept. 18, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on December 18, 1897, viz:

Lewis Larson, H. E. No. 19089 for the NE¼ Sec. 44, Town. 147 Range 46.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Isaac Kingsland, John Hassel, Lewis Johnson, Martin Lyden, all of Edna Minn.

[30-36] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office, Crookston, Minn., October 7 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the United States Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota on November 23rd, 1897, viz:

Tollef L. Lunos, H. E. 14468 for the S½ NW¼ and lots 3 and 4 Sec 2, Twp. 148 N. R. 48.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Anders O. Wunden, Frank Bladstrom, Peter Halsteenson, Iver Lunos, all of Eldred P. O. Polk county, Minnesota.

[27-32] A. P. GEORGE, Receiver.

STATE OF MINNESOTA } ss
COUNTY OF POLK

District Court.

Silas I. Parker as the administrator of the estate of Ira O. Knapp, deceased, Plaintiff,

Against

J. S. David, Allie P. David and William Hinchman, Defendants.

SUMMONS

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

Your are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, a copy whereof is hereto attached and herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the city of Crookston in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated August 25th, 1897.

A. A. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Crookston, Minn.
Office McKinnon Block.
Residence 60 Houston Ave [27-33]

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We pay good price for black steer, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes.
We also take orders for coats and robes making, and cleaning and repairing of old furs.

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

CROOKSTON, - - - - - - MINNESOTA.

A. A. OLDS,

Plain - and - Ornamental - Paintin,

Paper Hanging, Decorating and Kalsoming.

CROOKSTON, - - - - - MINNESOTA

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE Republican "off year" in Ohio seems to be an on year.

THE Mexicanos are again calling loudly for the Boy Orator from the Platte country, now that he has finished up Ohio.

WITH Democrats claiming that they are satisfied and jubilant at the recent elections, it is a case of "whistling in the graveyard."

IT looks in Washington as though there would be an early reopening of the negotiations for an international arbitration treaty.

THOSE treasury clerks who have never been confronted with a monthly treasury surplus will shortly be treated to a novel experience.

OUR last year's balance of trade with Great Britain was greater than that of any year during the last fifteen years, if not of any previous year.

EX-CONGRESSMAN Towne didn't have much greater success in "downing Mark Hanna" this year than he did in getting back to congress last year.

CHICAGO'S great merchant, Marshall Field, who has just returned from abroad, says he does not believe England desires or has any idea of adopting any change in her financial policy.

ARE the miners also entering the "conspiracy" against silver? They go right on discovering new gold mines every week or two, despite the frantic protests of the advocates of silver.

SOME of the world's statisticians claim that in fifteen years all the nations of the earth will have adopted the gold standard, unless some international Bryans arise to stem the tide of universal disaster.

THE Democrats who are anxious to see a quarrel among the Ohio Republicans, now that that party has carried the legislature, are going to be disappointed. That isn't the sort of Republicans they have in Ohio.

THE Mexican-Bryan style of prosperity consists in loaning a man $100 and getting $80 in payment therefor a year hence. This is what has occured in Mexico in the last year, silver having fallen twenty per cent in value.

IN THE recent report of the Secretary of Agriculture to the President, he has recommended that every foreign embassy be provided with an agriculturist having definite knowledge of the workings of the Agricultural Department, so that when specific information is desired in the interests of the farmers in relation to the agricultural products or fruit productions of foreign countries it can be readily obtained. Under the present system of foreign representation it is very difficult to obtain the class of information desired by the Department in carrying on its investigations. Foreign countries are represented in the United States by able and practical agriculturists, who watch and report upon every experiment and move made by our agriculturists and horticulturists.

Important Change In Time via Nickel Plate Road.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 14th, The New York & Boston Express will leave Chicago at 10:25 a. m. instead of 10:35 a. m. as formerly. The New York & Eastern Express which formerly left Chicago at 8:05 p. m. will leave at 2:00 p. m. The evening train will leave at 10:15 p. m. as heretofore.

The same high standard of through train service will be maintained as prior to Nov. 14th with the advantage to passengers leaving Chicago on our 2:00 p. m. which will afford through sleeping car accomodations to Boston, reaching that city at 10.30 the following evening. All the delicacies of the season will be served on Dining Car.

For full information in regard to train service, Call on or address J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St. Chicago Ill. H. Thorne, C. P. & T. A. [33]

If You Keep.

If you keep a horse, cow or a dog, send for Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Manual and learn about their treatment and care. Mailed free, address Humphreys' Medicine Company, Cor. William & John St., New York.

Gone Up in Smoke.

Some bystanders near the steam laundry, about ten o'clock on Saturday saw a young lady suddenly emerge from the laundry wrapped in flames. The McKinnon brothers, Allan and Archie, and Mr. Moran were in the office of McKinnon Bros. and saw the awful sight, and Moran was so paralyzed that for a few seconds he could not move but the McKinnon's caught up rugs and blankets darted out to the rescue; however the landlord of the Hotel James had arrived before them and with his overcoat put out the flames. The fire department was summoned, and soon arriving poured such a deluge of water into the burning building that was then seething and roaring like all possessed, that very soon the fiery element was discouraged and quit burning, but not before the whole front part, the ironing room and the office were almost totally destroyed. The adjoining buildings, however, were saved with slight damage, though the heat created was intense while the fire in the laundry lasted. The fire was caused by the explosion of gasoline. Miss Florence Kennedy, was the nearest and was deluged by the fiery fluid and ran screaming out of the front door, falling once or twice before she reached the street. Before the flames were extinguished her clothes were nearly burned off of her. She was taken into the Hotel James and Doctor Dennistoa immediately summoned who did all in his power to relieve her terrible suffering but it did not seem possible that she could survive the terrible ordeal. Up till Monday afternoon she was alive but by no means out of danger.

A Piano For The College.

The best dramatic talent in the city is at work on the play entitled "Uncle Josh" to be given in the opera house November 23rd.

This is a powerful farce comedy. Joshua Jarvis from way in Varmount, a capital old rustic of the Josh Whitcomb style; De Courville, (French) is a "heavy" villain of the best kind; Joe, his pal, is a bar-room tough, and bunko steerer; Erastus, colored, is a screamer, and his experience with Tyson Dawnes, the dude will convulse the audience; Mulcahey, (Irish) is a typical saloon keeper, Minerva is an old maid willing to marry; Letty a charming young lady the object of De Courville's wiles. This play has a fine plot, thrilling situations, telling humor and everything needed to make it go.

The proceeds of this play will go toward getting a piano for the college.

A Theatrical Event.

The production of "In Old Madrid" by the Francis Jones company will be an important event of the theatrical season. This play enjoyed a long run at the Madison Square Theatre in New York when first produced and continued its run of popular favor during all of last season while on the road. The members of the company are artists who have been prominent in the musical and theatrical world, and their combined efforts will undoubtedly result in a most noteworthy production. The scenery, costumes and properties are the most expensive kind and greatly superior to that which is usually seen with most theatrical companies. At the opera house Thursday evening Nov. 25th.

Creditable Enterprise.

Hardly had the smoke ceased after the laundry fire on Saturday morning, when work on another site commenced, and on Monday business was resumed in the building just south of the ruins. Just as soon as the insurance is adjusted the old place will be rebuilt finer and more substantial than ever. Fortunately the books and lists were all saved so that business could be resumed Monday morning almost as though nothing had happened. Everything can be done as usual except ironing but that will be sent to the branch establishment at Grand Forks.

"He's All Wright."

A call at the oat-meal mill on Tuesday showed everything all right under the new managment. Mr. Wright says he likes our city very much, what he has seen of it, but has been too busy with the affairs at the mill to see very much outside of that immediate vicinity. He says that the one great need of the mill at present is for oats—the right kind of oats, for which the right kind of prices will be paid by Mr. Wright. The oat-meal mill is the right place for farmers to sell their oats. They will find it all right if they try it.

"Only the Best"

Should be your motto when you used a medicine. Do not be induced to take any substitude when you call for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Experience has proved it to be the best. It is an honest medicine, possessing actual and unequalled merit. Be wise and profit by the experience of other people.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

Try Cahoon and Lytle for coal.

The oat-meal mill wants oats—and lots of 'em.

P. J. Carey was up from Eldin on Saturday.

Euclid was represented by Henry Nelson on Monday.

Dr. McEachran, of McIntosh, was in the city on Monday enroute home from St. Paul.

J. R. Rasmusson, agent for Hamm's brewery, was out along the St. Hilaire branch early this week.

"School's out"—in the Wynnd district. Miss Edith Miller, completed her term on Friday last.

Farmer J. S. Nichols was up from Fertile on Saturday doing some business and chatting with friends.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Sawyer spent the Sabbath at Grand Forks—went over to hear the great preacher Dwight L. Moody.

M. B. Hayes took a run down from the wood camp last Friday and secured a copy of our premium book —"Grant and Lee."

Leave your orders for soft and hard coal with Cahoon & Lytle. They guarantee the best coal and the lowest living rates.

Bob Lieck spent the Sabbath with his family, and started out on a missionary tour via Halstad bright and early Monday morning.

Capt. H. W. Donaldson, who was for many years manager of J. J. Hill's big farm in Kittson county, was in the city over Sunday.

Monday morning dawned bright and cold—ice formed on the river around the Jerome bridge but not thick enough for any particular use.

The great preacher Dwight L. Moody had great crowds at his meetings during his stay in Grand Forks. Quite a good many went over from here.

Sunday morning the early riser discovered that it had been raining in the night—and it did not quit at that but kept on raining and sleeting all day.

Workmen commenced excavating for the sewer connection what will drain the lowlands on the block bounded by Main, Third and Broadway streets.

Mrs. Andrew Eiken left this week for Hot Springs Ark., to take care of Andrew whose condition is such as to cause great anxiety among his many friends.

What is more acceptable, what is more valuable in the family than a GOOD book? We have them. See our new premium offer on the sixth page of this issue.

There is no plowing going on in Polk county this week—in fact very little if any was done last week the ground gradually freezing until it got too hard to plow.

Eugene Besse came all the way from Grand Forks on Monday to secure a copy of our great premium book, "Grant and Lee," Says it is the most valuable premium he ever got with a paper.

Constable J. E. Greenhalgh went down to Edna bright and early this week to sue somebody in his official character as the statuts in such case made and provided directs.

The Crescent literary society gave a pleasant entertainment at college hall on Friday evening that was highly enjoyed by all who attended. They will be a leading feature this winter.

August Burr was up from Fisher on Monday and called to pay his compliments to the JOURNAL and when he left he took with him a copy of our great premium book, "The Royal Path of Life."

Mrs. H. E. Cooke was the recipient of a handsome coal stove one day this week—a Pennsylvania Diamond, that came all the way from Reading, Pennsylvania at a cost of two or three dollars for freight. The Pennsylvania Diamond is said to be one of the best stoves made.

R. A. Wilkinson secured right of way for the Great Northern extension through the village of Bemidji last week, which looks as though that little burgh was not to be left out in the cold as it looked at one time as though it would be. Things will boom there now for a fact.

Jacob Berg drove down from Mentor on Wednesday of last week and started for home Thursday evening, but did not neglect to call at the JOURNAL to see about securing a copy of "Grant and Lee." Jacob was an old soldier and they all like to read all about the great captain, U. S. Grant.

It is reported that Ex-School Supt. O. McCrillis recently met with an accident whereby he loses his right eye and may possibly lose the other one. While out hunting, a rifle ball struck an object near him causing a small particle of lead to strike him in the eye injuring it so severely that it had to be taken out eventually.

The high school foot-ball club played a game of foot-ball with a club of old-time players, improvised for the occasion. The boys beat the old-timers way out of sight. The afternoon was raw and stormy so not very many went out to see the fun.

J. D. McPhee was up from Lockhard on Monday long enough to say to the JOURNAL man: "I reckon I have got to have one of your great books, "Grant and Lee," and we didn't do a thing to Jack but to supply his wants in that particular. Almost everybody when they see the books wants a copy of it.

Dr. Whittier, the celebrated occulist, arrived on Monday and took up his quarters at the Commercial hotel. The fact that every one who has once consulted him speaks highly of his skill is a significant fact. The doctor always has a good business here. See his ad elsewhere in this issue and if your eyes trouble you call and see what he can do for you.

Will Olds started for Kansas on Sunday evening. On his return he will be accompanied by his bride, who is Miss Nellie Hunt, the young lady who was in this city awhile ago visiting her grandfather, Geo. McLean Sr., and formed many acquaintances while here. The JOURNAL adds its blessing to the congratulations of hosts of friends.

Gus. Felsing was in from Woodside on Monday chatting with old-time friends and attending to business on the side. From all that we have heard he has a fortune in that windstacker for threshing machines that he has invented, if properly handled. Gus should build a factory in this city to make the machines—and maybe he will do that very thing later on.

On Monday, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mechael Horton at Maple Bay, Mr. Albert Helmich, one of the prominent young farmers of the town of Fairfax, was married to Miss Lillie Horton. The happy couple will go to housekeeping in their new home in Fairfax. The JOURNAL extends congratulations with their hosts of friends.

On Saturday August George received a telegram announcing the death of John Moser at Ashland, Wis. Mr Moser was for a long time a resident of this city, a partner of the agricultural implement firm of Moser & Moechel. They went to Ashland, and we believe were associated there in business also. Mrs. August George left on Saturday evening for Ashland to attend the funeral ceremonies.

The store known as Mrs. I. U. Jennings millinery store has been closed a few days to take an inventory of stock. It is now reopened and you can buy millinery, Japanese goods and household furniture at greatly reduced prices. The counters, shelving, carpets and showcase will be offered for sale. There are also a number of fine burial cases and coffins of all sizes that will be sold at about one half usual prices.

A. R. Holston is nothing if not patriotic—and gallant. When Donnelly started his project of paying off the mortgage on Mary Ellen Lease's house and lot by ten cent dribs, A. R. commenced work upon a scheme to buy a house and lot in Crookston and present it to the lady. He got the plan well on its feet and then communicated it to the lady, who declines with thanks, as circumstances would not permit her to make her home anywhere in Minnesota.

Tell your neighbors about the JOURNAL's unrivalled book offer where they get one of the standard historys of the age for a quarter of a dollar, or their choice of ten great books—some of which go for merely the price of the paper. Nowhere else can these prices be duplicated and now is the time to avail yourselves of the offer before our number is all engaged and the offer withdrawn. Everybody needs at least one of these great books and 2000 people can get them.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggist, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Mr. Edward Lanctot, one of the leading farmers of Gentilly dropped in on Monday to say "howdy" to the JOURNAL man and see what like the books that we offer are. That he was pleased with them is in evidence from the fact that he took a copy of "Grant and Lee" home with him. He says, "my neighbors are all talking about the JOURNAL books and they will all be in to see them when they come to the city. I don't see how you can afford to give away such a book as this is for only a quarter of a dollar but since you do I must take one of them home with me."

O. C. Berglund sent his cattle to his Clay county farm on Tuesday, going with them as far as Climax and then returning to get his family ready to start the last of this week. Mr. Bergland came from Clay county to Crookston some sixteen years ago and has been one of Polk county's prominent citizens ever since. For a time he was engaged in farming, then with his brother-in-law, John O. Juve, he started in the mercantile business continuing in that line until the death of Mr. Juve when he sold the business and went back to his farm. Last year he sold the farm and bought one, eight miles northeast of Moorhead on the Buffalo river. Mr. Berglund has been one of the progressive men of Polk county whether in business life or on the farm, one of the kind whose influence counts for good and whose industry and frugality builds up communities. He has made many friends here who will, with the JOURNAL regret to see him go but what is Polk county's loss is Clay county's gain.

That was a pretty good joke on Wm. Heldrick—or M. E. Kirsch, one of the six. After getting his premium book, "Grant and Lee" on Monday morning he went down to the office of Mr. Kirsch to transact some business, and laying his book down on Mike's table forgot to take it along when an hour or so later he went out with Mr. Kirsch. On his return Mr. Kirsch saw the book lying on his table and picking it up saw what it was, remarked: "Hello, this JOURNAL man must have been in during my absence and left my copy of "Grant and Lee." Guess I'll fix it plenty so folks will know when they see it to whom it does belong, anyhow," so saying he took up his rubber stamp, which reads something like this: "M. E. Kirsch, his book" and proceeded to plaster the fly leaves all over good and plenty, and then he felt better. Soon, however Mr. Heldrick came in great trepidation and said: "Mike I done lost me mine book "Grand and Lee" already and I don't can find him some more times. I didn't left him in here on your table all the times; no?"—and Mike blushed all the same like a school girl while he gracefully owned the corn and told Heidrick what he had been doing to the book, then told him he would give him an order on the JOURNAL for his copy. But Heidrich said no, the name was a good one to have in the family and he would let it stay right there, and taking his book he left the office very much happier than when he came into it—and next day Mike had the fun of plastering another book, his own copy—as much as he liked.

Now at the

Commercial Hotel, Crookston,

For a short time. Office, Room 7

PROF. F. W. WHITTIER

OCULIST OPTICIAN

OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

GRADUATE OF CHICAGO OPHTHALMIC COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

He can be consulted free of charge, whether it be for spectacles or otherwise. Don't fail to consult him about your eyes. He is able to tell on the first examination any ailment of your failing sight, and give you glasses to suit the defect of the eye, which will aid in restoring and strengthening the eyesight of the young and old. As errors of refraction, defect of the sight of the eyes, are daily assuming more importance and engaging more attention of our most scientific oculists. He has made the adaption of spectacles a specialty.

Heavy Railroad and Hotel Bills Must be Incurred Consulting Eminent Opticians in Large Cities.

Certain forms of eye trouble, which were formerly looked upon as diseases of the inner covering of the eye, are today relieved by scientific tests of the eye, and by using such glasses to correct the errors of refraction and accommodation as the examination will prove.

As many eyes, on careful examination, are found to be of different focus, it is found necessary that such eyes shall be fitted by a competent optician on examination with an ophthalmoscope, as the ordinary tests with the optometer or test types cannot be relied upon in such cases.

The Most Difficult Cases and Children a Specialty

Lenses properly adapted according to the dioptric system in the most difficult and complicated cases of presbiopia (old sight), asthinopia (weakness), myopia (near sight), hypermetropia, simple, compound and mixed astigmatism, diplopia (double vision), inequality of vision, want of accommodation, and in fact every simple or complex form of imperfect sight whether inherited or acquired.

NO EXPERIMENTS! NO GUESS WORK! NO FAILURES!
SCIENTIFIC! SUCCESSFUL! EXACT!

Artificial Eyes Inserted Without Pain. If you have lost an eye, by accident or disease, be sure to call on him and he will insert an artificial eye which will move and look like the natural eye and improve looks.

Your Attention, Deaf People. The Audiphone, an entirely new instrument for the deaf, enables the person to hear by the sound being conveyed to the Auditory nerve through the medium of the teeth. Also artificial ear drums, conversation tubes and London dome ear horns, will do for the hearing what spectacles will do for the sight. Call and be convinced.

The names of 100,800 persons who are wearing his Spectacles can be given for reference if desired. Twenty years in the profession. Consultations absolutely free.

CAUTION—No agents employed. As his time is limited by other engagements, and the pressing demands of a select Minneapolis practice, he will remain but a short time in this city. Letters of inquiry must enclose stamp for reply.

Minneapolis Address, 708 Sixth Street S.

Persistent Coughs

A cough which seems to hang on in spite of all the remedies which you have applied certainly needs energetic and sensible treatment. For twenty-five years that standard preparation of cod-liver oil,

SCOTT'S EMULSION

has proved its effectiveness in curing the trying affections of the throat and lungs, and this is the reason why: the cod-liver oil, partially digested, strengthens and vitalizes the whole system; the hypophosphites act as a tonic to the mind and nerves, and the glycerine soothes and heals the irritation. Can you think of any combination so effective as this?

Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion. See that the man and fish are on the wrapper.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Whent closed the week at 80 cents.

Whent closed last night at 81cts for I Hard.

H. B. Budd was up from Beltrami on Tuesday.

Wm. Marin Jr. went to Fargo this week.

Wbent opened the week on Monday at 80 cents

J. P. Foote went to Red Lake Falls on Friday last.

O. L. Larson, of Fosston, was in the city on Saturday.

J. P. Lundlu was down from Stephen Monday night.

A. A. Miller left for St. Paul on Sunday evening.

E. M. Walsh went out to Red Lake Falls on Tuesday.

Clerk of the court John Vig, went to McIntosh on Friday.

Adolph Rauch was out on the Fosston line on Tuesday.

Halvor Steenerson went to St. Paul this week on legal business.

Fred Hall arrived on Saturday morning for an over-Sunday visit.

Daves Howe started this week for a trip to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Archie McKinnon went out on the St. Hilaire branch on Monday morning.

Hugh Dunlevy, mayor of East Grand Forks, was in the city on Sunday.

Don't forget Chabot's great fur sale on Friday and Saturday of this week.

Dr. Fawcett came over from Grand Forks on Friday to visit J. E. Harris.

S. C. Johnson went out to Fosston on Saturday to look after his branch feed store.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Creamer went to Edna to spend the Sabbath with the Careys.

Atty. W. E. Rowe went to Ada to look after a case in district court last week.

Cahoon & Lytle will make special rates on coal to farmers. See them before you buy.

Judge F. Ives and Ben Strawbridge came up from Ada to spend the Sabbath in the city.

The High School foot-ball club will try conclusions with the Fertile club again on Saturday.

Joseph Smith went over to Grand Forks on Thursday last—to listen to Moody undoubtedly.

Wednesday was a bright, beautiful day; we read of great blizzards in Nebraska—and lots of snow.

Conductor Oliver is enjoying a lay-off owing to an accident by which he hurt his foot, but not seriously.

Jacob Widenhoeffer was up from Fisher on Friday to do some trading with Crookston merchants.

Atty. Steenerson returned from St. Paul and went over to Grand Forks to look after a case over there.

Otis Staples, of Stillwater, was in the city Friday. Mr. Staples is one of the heavy lumbermen of the state.

Bert Duntley, who has been away on a vacation, resumed his position at the Hotel Crookston bar this week.

Mrs. Mads Mossefin went to Minneapolis last Thursday night with her daughter to secure medical treatment.

Walter Soper bought a half section of land in Andover last week for $4000. That was cheap for an Andover farm.

A carload of ice was shipped to East Grand Forks this week via the N. P. line, consigned to mayor Hugh Dunlevy.

C. C. Ralston, the barber in the McKinnon block on Main street, was married on Sunday to Mrs. Lena Peterson.

Atty. A. C. Wilkinson returned from St. Paul this week where he had been to look after a case in supreme court.

Mrs. Bunnell and Miss Dollie arrived home this week from an extended visit to friends at St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Stephen entertained a large number of their friends at cinch at their comfortable home on Friday evening.

The sheriff of Kittson county passed through the city on Thursday night with a crazy man in charge, bound for Fergus Falls.

John Johnson reported to the police that he had been relieved of $20 Monday night while somewhat (if not more so) intoxicated.

Remember that Cahoon & Lytle are in the market to supply you with coal in any quantity desired and the quality alway the best.

Great bargains all the time in everything you need in dry goods at the New York store. Try Chabot when you want a bargain in dry goods.

Mrs. Dr. Chapin was down from Euclid on Tuesday and called to see what she could do for poor Florence Kennedy whom she has known for a long time.

County Atty. Gossman had a case to attend to out at McIntosh on Tuesday. A. R. Holston went along to see that Gossman did not get lonesome.

J. E. Harris, who suffered an operation for appendicitis not long since is reported to be gaining remarkably well considering the gravity of the case.

The boys have been having lots of fun skating on the ponds and sloughs which, for a week past have been frozen hard enough to afford excellent sport in that line.

Judge C. O. Christianson returned from a visit with his parents at Fertile on Sunday. The judge is able to be about a little but far from being as well as his friends could wish.

Lieut. Col. R. Evans, and A. D. C. Ensign will visit Crookston on Nov. 20th and 21st. The first meeting will be held at the Baptist church. Everybody invited to attend.

The musical comedy, "In Old Madrid," will be on at the opera house by the Frances Jones Opera Co. on Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 25th. It is said to be very fine.

G. H. Palmer sold a farm in Onstad to a Minneapolis man for a cash consideration of $3,500 one day last week—and it was not such an awful good day for selling farms either.

Charles Jefferson commenced on Monday morning to put in a brick wall for Collins' scales, while the G. A. R. Hall was being got ready for the foundation which he is to put in.

As one result of the work of the court at Ada two prisoners arrived on Tuesday morning to spend some time with sheriff Lawrence as prisoners of war. Blind pig cases.

D. S. Horwitz, the piano man, is in the city this week rustling for the sale of the best piano on earth—for further particulars see Horwitz—life is too short for us to print all that he warbles in our ear.

Lorenzo Hanna, in the town of Hammond, is a victim of appendicitis and Drs. Smith and Holte, with Dr. Robertson to hold sponge, went down on Tuesday to perform an operation.

The Baptist church now has a regular pastor, Rev. C. P. Poole having arrived last week with his family. With their church debt liquidated and a pastor the Baptist people may well feel encouraged and happy.

Herbert McCune was brought before Judge Hugen on Monday on information of insanity, and upon examination the judge decided that there was no cause of action, so Herbert breathes the free air again untrammeled.

Nicholas Pfaff, one of the Crookston old-timers, died on Tuesday morning from cancer. The cancerous growth begun in one cheek a few years ago and spread till the whole side of his face and part of the neck were afflicted.

This kind of weather reminds us of coal—and speaking of coal reminds us of the fact that Cahoon & Lytle have dead loads of the very best kinds of coal—both hard and soft at the lowest living rates. Try 'em

The boys got the G. A. R. Hall off the foundation and pretty well started on its journey on Monday and landed it on the ground on Tuesday. They all took hold and worked like beavers.

Chas. Jefferson returned from Ada on Saturday evening where he had been at work on the mason work of the new sewers. He will now go to work putting in the underpinning for the Grand Army Hall.

Henry Bradshaw's team took another spin all by their lonesome again on Tuesday afternoon. The team ran as far as Stone & Columbus' where one horse fell and had to be helped up. Wagon was somewhat broken up but the damage was not extensive.

Why is it that you always see a great crowd at Chabot's. Why, that's easy when you know that he only carries the very best goods in stock and sells at such very reasonable figures. Call at the New York store and see.

Monday was a reminder of winter—cold and bracing with a sharp wind blowing steadily from the north, reminding one forcibly of the winter that is ahead of us. Tuesday morning opened out bright and clear and somewhat warmer, and yet cold enough for health.

Don't forget that on Saturday next, from 7 to 9 p. m., Chabot, at the New York store, will offer a large assortment of ladies gloves, regular price $1.50 at only 99 cents. This is emphatically the best bargain of the season. Don't forget the hours—from 7 to 9 on Saturday evening.

Frank T. Haseltine dropped into our office on Monday to talk a little politics and secure a copy of "Grant and Lee." He says that business in the nursery line has been excellent this year and he looks for a largely increased business next year. Frank is one of the old-timers, is a hustler and amply deserves all the success he has attained.

Remember that Chabot will have $5000 worth of furs at the New York store on Friday and Saturday—tomorrow and next day and for these two days only you will have a chance to get goods just as cheaply and just as good material as you can get in St. Paul, Minneapolis or any other city of equal size. If you need anything in this line it will pay you well to look this matter up.

We thought last week that we had "Grant and Lee" books enough to supply the demand—but ran short before the first installment of our last order for 500 books arrived on Wednesday morning. We expect the balance along in a day or so, meantime we are prepared to supply all who call for their books. Call and see our sample and you will want one.

Miss Florence Kennedy, who was so severely burned in the laundry fire on Saturday, is reported doing nicely. She suffered extreme pain on Sunday and on Monday was in a stupified condition nearly all day and toward evening her condition seemed extremely critical but she rallied, and on Tuesday a marked change for the better was noticable. Her many friends are anxiously hoping for her early recovery.

With indomitable pluck and energy C. D. Billings managed to pull himself together after the fire and get things in shape to resume on Monday morning. Our people could show their sympathy in no better way than by furnishing him all the business he can attend to for the balance of the winter. Such encouragement would be better, more practical than a volume of sympathetic words.

Chief Gonyea was advised by the dept. U. S. marshal of North Dakota to look out for a sneak thief, who would no doubt show up here soon. The chief detailed Capt. Aaron Eck who soon had his man in limbo, and upon his person were various and sundry articles of plunder that he claimed to have "bought." The story did not go but the man did—go into a cell to await an examination in justice court.

It is not often that a parent feels called upon to watch his children in so acceptable a way to them as was the case of comrade Jake Andrist's watching one of his on Saturday. The occasion was the anniversary of his daughter Amelia's birthday—when Jacob presented her with a beautiful gold watch. A number of her young friends had assembled to appropriately observe the day so it was a doubly enjoyable one to her.

Howard Stevens went to St. Paul on Sunday evening to try to secure a situation from the railroad company. Mr. S. has recovered from the effects of his severe accident wherein he suffered the loss of his good right arm and had his scalp torn off, sufficiently to be physically able to work again and he is anxious to be at something that he can do to earn a living. The company should, and no doubt will provide something for him to do.

"In Old Madrid," one of the most popular and pleasing comedies ever written will be produced this season by the Francis Jones company. It will be presented upon a grander scale than ever before, as the management has entirely rehabilitated the play. New and complete costumes and properties have been obtained and the play will be staged in every way in keeping with present day productions. The principal role will be assumed by Mr. Francis Jones and Billy Murble, both of whom are well-known in the east as well as on the Pacific coast. At the opera house Thursday evening Nov. 25th.

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14 Men's white goat coats, trimmed. Thoroughly clean and free from dandruff. Every one right in shape, liberal in cut, full length, and lined with a heavy jean cloth.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

7 Great Premiums 7

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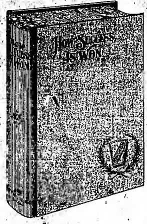

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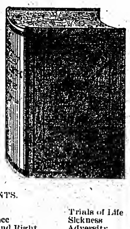

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NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Suggestion That Prince Carl Become King of Norway—Claims of a Norwegian Musician—Cape Town Has a Norwegian Colony—Venstre Victory in Christiania. Kalmar-Berga Railroad Nearly Completed.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

The Kalmar-Berga railroad will be in operation by Dec. 1.

One of the oldest merchants of Stockholm, P. August Wasrsnquist, is dead.

Bishop Randgren officiated at the 100th anniversary of the Fryksrad church, Oct. 5.

Gold weighing 114½ kilograms was taken from the Falun copper mines during the year of 1896.

The pawnbrokers of the city are doing business at present by receiving jubilee crowns at 6 crowns apiece.

The First Savings bank of Stockholm shows a net gain of 544,684 crowns during the month of September.

The exterior of the new opera house is now finished. About 300 men are at present employed on the interior.

Dr. Sven Hedin contemplates an expedition within a couple of years into the interior of Turkestan and Thibet.

Dr. Waldemar Langlet, the well known Swedish traveler, is at present journeying through Russia on horseback.

Carl A. Edlund, who murdered his wife Oct. 1, 1877, and who was sent to prison for life, has been pardoned by King Oscar.

Count Thure Bjelke, second lieutenant at "lifragemeatels" dragoons will soon leave for Wien where he will attend the royal military riding school.

King Oscar has presented the library of the University of Upsala with 600 elegantly bound volumes of "History of Austrian Science, Literature and Art."

A number of jubilee coins have recently been sent to the Duke of Montenegro, who, it is said, has one of the most valuable coin collections in the world.

Variety shows are now in full flash at Stockholm. They have been abolished during the last two or three years, but seem to have regained their former footing.

Helmer Akerman, William Troberg and Oscar Sjorstrom recently left their native land for Buenos Ayres. From there they will continue their journey to Punta Arenas, where they intend spending a year gathering botanical and geological specimens.

Olsson & Wright, the well known furniture dealers of this city recently received orders for several pieces of their elegant furniture from the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Prince Regent Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, who all visited Stockholm last summer.

Gothenburg.

M. Fraenckel of this city has donated 1,500 crowns to the biological museum in Lulea.

Mauritz Karlsson of Visby, who some time ago shot Ivar Lindh, has been sent to prison for life.

Gustaf Lilja, the 16-year-old lad who attempted to stab Otto Bengston of Tidaholm some time ago, has been sent to the city jail for six months.

Eight hundred men are at present employed on the Vestergotland-Gothenborg railroad. This road will be finished by the end of December.

The new public library of the city—recently finished—was formally opened to the public Oct. 18. Valfrid Hjertberg has been appointed librarian.

"Fimmerstad," the large and beautiful estate near Moholm station, the property of Robert Dickson of this city, has been sold to J. O. Nelson for 195,000 crowns.

The new sailors' home in this city was visited from Oct. 1, 1896, until the same date this year by 2,221 sailors of whom 179 were foreigners. The net income during 1896 was 10,307 crowns.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

The Borchgrevink south pole expedition will, it is said, start next June.

Another bank will be established in Skien with a capital of 2,000,000 crowns.

Dr. J. R. Brun has been appointed professor of theology at the Christiania university.

The 4-year-old son of merchant J. O. Strand was killed by a tram car near Toldvod street.

Victoria hotel has been sold for 900,000 crowns. "Victoria" is the largest hotel in Christiania.

Thirty-five thousand repeating rifles for the army have recently been sent from Steyr to Christiania.

M. H. Oppen, formerly of this city, has tendered his resignation as president of the Citizens bank of Larvik.

Hog cholera is raging in an alarming degree in Ostre Aker and vicinity. Nearly 300 hogs have recently been victims of the disease.

The Norwegians of Cape Town have organized themselves into a colony having their own reading and club rooms and have erected a large hall where they give their entertainments. Through the efforts of the colony all Norwegian tourists and sailors arriving at Cape Town are handsomely entertained.

A foreign representative who was lodging at one of the largest hotels of the city during the jubilee festivities was robbed of a considerable sum of money by a son of one of Christiania's wealthiest and most influential merchants. The guilty party, whose name the Norwegian press seems particularly reluctant to mention, is now behind the prison bars.

The Venstre party have been victorious even in Christiania, receiving 8,203 votes while the "hoire" received 7,925 and socialists 658. The records of 1891 give the Venstre 8,336 that year, the "hoire" 7,969 and the socialists 520. The Verdens gang predict another flag war should the Venstre gain a two-thirds majority.

A writer in "Den 17de Mai" engages in presenting the following suggestions in regard to settling the disputes between Sweden and Norway: "We are now paying King Oscar a salary of 400,000 crowns a year; for that sum his son, Prince Carl, would be more than willing to be king of Norway. The "ministerhotell" in Christiania could be bought and turned into a palace where Prince Carl would be comfortable and thrive well. In this way we would not be an enemy to Sweden and would in such an instance be safe from all attacks from that quarter. The choice of a foreign minister has always and will always cause trouble as long as the world exists and the choice of Prince Carl as king of Norway would be the only way of peacefully settling the disputes." This article has been commented upon as a well meant "thinking-experiment."

Eilif Peterson, the eminent Norwegian artist, and family, who have spent the last two years in France and Italy, have returned to their home in this city.

Arne Garborg and Editor Rasmus Steinsvik have together purchased the Balstad estate, near Asker. The two authors contemplate spending the winter in their new home.

The executors of the Anl estate have now finished their report, from which it is learned that the deceased has willed a sum of 92,000 crowns for destitute children of Christiania.

"Lillevik" the famous Norwegian trotter has been sold to Mauritz Zieger of Berlin for 2,000 marks. "Lillevik" won first money in the National Handicap races at Berlin two years ago.

Edward Pallesen, formerly first mate of the steamer Hadsel, has signified his intention of joining the Sverdrup expedition. Nansen's Fram is about ready for another trip into the unknown regions.

Pastor Moe, Candidate Brandrud and Dr. A. Aall, who are all candidates for the chair of church history at the University of Christiania, will each try for the chair in a joint competitive examination.

H. L. Braekstad, who for the last 25 years has been connected with the English press, has translated "Asbjornsen's Eventyr" (Asbjornson's Adventures). He will translate Jonas Lies' "Niobe" in the near future.

The gross income of the Norwegian railways during the last five years has been increased from 7,500,000 crowns to more than 9,500,000 crowns. The net gains have been increased from 1,200,000 to 2,100,000 crowns.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson has departed for Denmark where he will join his daughter Bergliot Ibsen in a lecture and concert tour throughout that country. He will, when his lecture tour is finished, depart for Munchen and subsequently for Rome.

Some very antique and interesting specimens of coin were found in the vicinity of Fister during the early part of last month. The oldest coin carried the date 1668 and was worth 4 marks during the reign of Frederick III. The others were a 2 mark piece and an 8 shilling piece from 1690, and an 8 shilling piece of 1770.

Stavanger.

Sven Haalund, one of the wealthiest citizens of Stavanger, is dead, aged 66 years.

S. Arostad and Garver S. Ericksen have been elected storthing representatives of the Stavanger district.

"Stavangeren," the weekly, the property of Publisher Moe, has been sold to a stock company consisting of several well to do citizens of Stavanger.

A monument, "Nutiden hylder Oldtiden," (Modern Times Follow Olden Times, or the Present Tolerates the Past) will in the near future be erected in the city at a cost of 10,000 crowns.

Bergen.

Hans Cappelen of Porsgrund has been chosen general manager of the Bergen Mechanical works.

Steamer "No. 100," built by the Bergen Mechanical Works, made its trial trip in the fiord Oct. 6.

Over 12,000 children are enrolled in the public schools of the city. Such a large number of scholars have never before been in attendance at the public schools.

Another spinning factory will soon be in operation in this city.

Thomas J. Hasing, who in 1876 received a life sentence for the murder of Antoinette Svartaasen, has been pardoned.

Carl Bauman, for many years prominently interested in the Norwegian Steamship company of this city is dead, aged 80 years. Another notable death which recently occurred in the city is that of Captain Halfdan E. Waag of Company 3 of the Osterdalen Batallion.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

The Made Nielson estate at Stro has been sold to Ole Nielson of Kregome for 50,000 crowns.

A citizens bank has been established at Mariager by a stock company commanding a capital of 50,000 crowns.

H[illegible]s, an American from Philadelphia, who was recently accused of forgery [illegible] this city, has been released.

A [illegible] her of President Hogsbro of the [illegible] Folkething," Pastor Emeritus H[illegible] of this city, is dead, aged 77 [illegible]

[illegible] ing to the Aarhus Tidende, the [illegible] Venus of Fano, has been lost at sea with all on board. The crew consisted of 12 men.

The "Thorsminde" estate at Aarhus, the property of Solomon Frich, was recently sold to Carl Kochen of Copenhagen for 75,000 crowns.

Baroness Lovenskjold, sister of the much talked of Baron Lovenskjold, has been appointed preceptress of the St. Joseph convent at Aarhus.

O. Nielson's estate at Tving, near Odense, was totally destroyed by fire Oct. 15. The property was not insured and was valued at 12,000 crowns.

Silfverberg, with the Mutual Life Insurance company of this city, has made away with not less than 70,000 crowns from the above mentioned company.

A Danish officer, Premier Lieutenant Andersen of the Hoersas laboratory, has been engaged as chef and technical overseer of the forts of Siam. He departed for that country Nov. 1.

Faber Daagaard, the Danish actor, is dead from a stroke of apoplexy. Faber Daagaard, before retiring from the stage, was one of the most successful actors in Denmark. The deceased has, during later years, been engaged in journalism.

Henrik Ibsen did not attend the Madame Rejane entertainments, as was expected. The eminent Frenchwoman was, however, remembered by the author during the rendition of "Et Dukke Hem," ("The Home of a Duke") when she received a wreath with French colors and inscriptions in gold.

A Norwegian musician of Stavanger, Ludvig A. Forwald, recently visited Copenhagen with a very peculiar purport. He claims that he can legally prove that he is the legitimate grandson of Vice Admiral Adam Moltke, and as such entitled to the privileges of a nobleman. His father, a Norwegian musician was, he claims, the legitimate son of the admiral. He is supposed to have been brought to Norway when 15 years old by his tutor, Martin Forwald, whose name he adopted. Why Count Adam sent away the boy is a hard problem to solve. Edward Grieg, the eminent composer, is very much interested in the young aspirant and claims that he has reason to believe in him.

About 400 students are enrolled in the medical department of the University of Copenhagen.

The 7-year-old son of Composer Emmas was found dead in a garden near his home a few days ago.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson and wife arrived in the city Oct. 8 and are at present the guests of Publisher Hegel.

The Bellevgaardea, the property of Enbjerg & Co. of this city has been sold to J. P. Clausen of Fyn for 38,000 crowns.

William Peterson, one of the prominent business men of the city, is dead. He was a member of the firm of Peterson & Co.

The organization "De Danske Vaabenbrodre" has now a membership of 12,311. The organization has a capital of 100,000 crowns.

The statue of Oehlenschlaeger will be unveiled Nov. 14 at Fredriksberg. No festivities will be held in connection with the unveiling.

The university directors have purchased the property at No. 18 Fredrichs street which will be at the disposal of the medical department.

Royal Archivist Adolph Diller Jorgensen, died at his home on Fredriksberg aged 57 years. In him Denmark has lost one of its most eminent historians and archivists.

Judge Schou, member of the "Kancelliraad," whose resignation was accepted a few days ago, has now retired from public life. Judge Schou enjoys a large annual pension.

FOR ANDREE'S RELIEF.

Steamer Victoria, Provisioned For Eight Months, to Begin the Search.

CHRISTIANIA, Nov. 6.—The steamer fitted out by the governor of Tromsoe, under instructions from King Oscar, which has left Tromsoe island in search of Professor Andree, the missing aeronaut, and his party, is the Victoria. She carries a crew of 15 men, and has on board Paul Bjvoervig, the explorer. The Victoria is provisioned for eight months and will search Daamandsoeren, Advent bay, Cape Thordsen, Prinz Karl Foreland and possibly Danes Island, from which point Andree's baloon ascended in July lost in his attempt to cross the Arctic regions. On her return trip the Victoria will explore the southeast coast of Daumandsoeren.

VOTE WAS 177 TO 171.

Austrian Ministry Narrowly Escapes Impeachment in the Unterhaus.

VIENNA, Nov. 15.—The unterhaus discussed the proposal to impeach the ministers for an alleged violation of their ministerial powers by the issuance of a decree authorizing the official use of the Czech language in Bohemia. The members of the left retired from the chamber at the beginning of the sitting after a declaration that they would readily co-operate in a constitutional settlement of the question, if necessary, by a peaceful compromise. The impeachment proposal was finally rejected by a vote of 177 against 171.

The Kaiser's Threat.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: Baron Von Bulow, Prussian minister to the Vatican, in an interview with the pope, has warmly complained against the sympathy of the Vatican with the Franco-Russian alliance and its hostility to the triple alliance. He declared in the name of Emperor William that if the Vatican persisted in such a policy the German government will retaliate on the Roman Catholics.

New Jersey Assembly Republican.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4.—The New Jersey assembly will have a Republican majority of 21 on joint ballot.

For The Ladies.

Our premium list would not be complete without a valuable book for the ladies. We have it in our book entitled "Common Sense For The Housekeeper." See description on page six, or better still call at the JOURNAL office and see a sample copy. It is a valuable book for the housekeeper and no family need be without it.

Estray.

Came on my premises Sect 28, town of Lowell, on or about Oct 1st one brindle bull calf about 5 or 6 months old. Owner can recover by paying costs.
[30-32] J. W. SCHLEVOIGHT.

Money For Farmers.

We can save you money on hard and soft coal. We make a special rate to farmers of $5.75 on soft coal and $9.00 on hard coal. We claim for our coal that it is the best and the cheapest. CAHOON & LYTLE.

Salesmen Wanted.

We want two or three good men in your county to sell our Minnesota Grown Nursery Stock, Seed Corn, Seed Potatoes and grain for spring delivery. The most liberal terms. Three plans. Write for particulars.

The Jewell Nursery Co.,
Lake City, Minnesota

For Sale Cheap.

A first class farm in the town of Lowell 3 miles from the city, containing 280 acres well stocked, with or without crops
[16-t-f] F. ROBERT.

Educational Meeting.

The fifth semi-annual meeting of the Northwestern Teachers' Association will be held at Moorhead on Nov. 26th and 27th. We are promised the presence of State Supt. W. W. Pendergast, State Inspector of Graded Schools A. W. Rankin, Inspector of High Schools, George B. Alton, Prof. Joseph Kennedy, of the University of North Dakota and many other prominent educators of Minnesota and North Dakota.

A carefully prepared program on the educational topics of the day with the best of talent at command, ought to make it worth while for every progressive teacher in northern Minnesota to attend.

A splendid program of entertainment has been prepared and no effort will be spared to make the two days a veritable treat, both as to pleasure and instruction, to all who will attend.

All who are in any way interested in educational work are urgently invited to attend and take part in the proceedings.

E. A. NELSON,
Pres. N. W. T. A.

South or East; Which?

When a trip is contemplated it is always well to prepare in advance, in order to avoid little inconveniences which are often annoying. The two fast trains leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul daily via Wisconsin Central Lines for Milwaukee and Chicago make close connections with trains East and South. Being elegantly equipped with sleeping cars, parlor cars and day coaches, they are fully appreciated by the traveling public. Your nearest ticket agent will give you complete information and furnish you folder of the Wisconsin Central Lines.

JAS. C. POND,
General Passenger Agent.
[16-tf] Milwaukee, Wis.

Our Great Leader,

Entitled "The Practical Home Physician," is just what its title implies, a practical treatise on all the ills the flesh is heir to, and should be in every home that the JOURNAL reaches. You can have it by complying with the terms found on page six, this issue of the JOURNAL. Read what is said of it in that announcement and if you can not come and see a sample copy of the book itself send your order for it to this office.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

The only stipulations we make on our premium offer is that your subscription must be paid ahead one year from the date to which it is now paid and the deal is a strictly CASH deal. Our premiums cost us more money than most of papers care to invest in a premium and our publisher expects the cash from us with every order that we send in.

One of our great leaders in our premium list is our book entitled "The lives and campaigns of Grant and Lee," by Samuel W. Odell, L. L. D. It is a book that no library is complete without and has heretofore been sold only by subscription. It is now within the reach of all—both rich and poor and no family in our territory [illegible] without it. See our terms [illegible] book to JOURNAL readers [illegible] this issue. Send all orders [illegible] the JOURNAL office.

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A large Assortment always in stock at the
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Aug Gustafson,
Carriage, Sign and House Painter.
All Kinds of Transfer Designs in Connection.
Leave orders at Munn's Carriage Shop.
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IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED
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Transacts a General Banking Business. Steamship Tickets bought and sold at lowest rates....
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CLEARANCE SALE
To Make Room For our Fall Stock
No shop-worn goods. All seasonable, fashionable and up to date.
Lowest Cash Prices.
EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN. Main Street.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

Fertile Items.

(From the Journal)

Lewis Ellington is here from Crookston today.

Wm. Bloom was down from Crookston the first of the week on business.

George Stebbins has been here all this week settling up the doctor's estate.

Tom Bjoln, of Crookston is doing business here today.

A tent occupied by some horsemen near the section house caught fire last night and went up in smoke.

Louis Olson, John Toff and Edward Larson returned yesterday from Beltrami county, where they had been deer hunting. They brought home one deer. That was Tuff luck.

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin).

Harry Sweet, who was mentioned in these columns as having been kicked by a horse, has so recovered as to be able to be out.

Jolly Frank Hawkins, the bicycle dealer of Crookston was shaking hands with many friends in Fisher. Sunday and took dinner at Hotel de Stack.

Rev. Frazer, of Crookston, occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon.

George Wagner, a former employe of the Keystone farm, entered one of the barns Monday night, and took a team and buggy and drove off with them. He was overtaken in South Dakota and placed in jail at Wahpeton.

One day last week a letter was delivered by Postmaster Johnson, of East Grand Forks, to a farmer living near there. The letter was written fourteen years ago, had been attached to some official report and had laid in the office all that time.

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

T. A. Dalton, of Crookston, is in town and is figuring upon locating here. He is a painter and paper hanger.

The engine, No 18 on which "Duke" Jewell nearly lost his life last January in the wreck at Donaldson, has just came out of the repair shop at Barnesville.

While assisting in driving cattle for his father, Ole Olstad, last Monday, Ole Olstad Jr., his 11 year old son, received a broken leg. One of the cows stepped upon a board which struck the boy, knocking him down, and then the cattle trampel upon him, with the above result. Dr. F, A. Blakeslee set the limb and the boy is improving rapidly. His father and a number of neighbors are shipping cattle to Bella Coola, British Columbia, where they intend to move and go into the ranch business.

The most busy place in town last Saturday was the office of Attorney B. S. Bennett, where Judge Ives held a special term of District Court for the purpose of giving the residents of this section of the country an opportunity of securing the necessory documents which make them legal citizens of the United States, if they were not already so, without the necessity of their going to the county seat with their witnesses. Clerk of Court Vig worked like a Trojan from early morning until late in the afternoon taking testimony and filling out the papers and when he closed the records and made a rush for the train he had one hundred and eighty more citizens names therein then when he brought the books up the night before. Hans C. Sampson looked after the door and was compelled to keep it closed most of the time in order to give the clerk breathing room. The work was done as quickly as possible and all who remained at the office were fitted out. Without this arraugement these citizens would undoubtedly have been required to expend over a thousand dollars in order to secure their rights as bona fide citizens, that is if they had been required to go to Crookston for their papers and take their witnesses and it would have been many years before many of these same men would have gone to the necessary expense.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.
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PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

Maple Bay Items.

From a Special Correspondent.

Rev. B. B. Haugen lectured in the Maple Bay Lutheran church Nov. 15th.

Miss Sarah Ball spent a few days first of the week visiting the family of L. Dillon.

Miss Estelle Hunter spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

Frank Hutchinson is visiting his sister, Mrs. D. D. Horton.

U. Godfrey, who has been laid up with rheumatism the past week is a little better.

Miss Lily Horton and Mr. Albert Helmich were united in marriage, Nov. 15th at the residence of the bride's parents, Rev. Irons, of Fertile, officiating.

Postal Banks in a Campaign.

In the 6th Illinois district a campaign for congressman is in progress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Cooke. The sentiment for postal savings banks is so strong in Chicago that both party platforms pledge the candidates to work for them if elected. In a recent speech Henry S. Boatell, the republican candidate said:

"The people demand that congress at its next session shall provide for the establishment of postal savings banks under the control of the postoffice department, and a measure looking to this end would have my hearty support. Postal savings banks have given satisfaction to the people whenever they have been tried. Their existence in all parts of the country is a constant invitation to thrift and economy, and wherever thrift and economy prevail poverty, ignorance and crime disappear. The establishment of such a system of agencies for the reception of the smallest deposits would be in exact accordance with the principle which should characterize all our legislation—namely, the protection of the weakest. If we protect the weakest we protect all."

England's Postal Banks.

William E. Curtis writes to The Chicago Record that advance sheets of the annual report of the postmaster-general of Great Britian show a remarkable gain both in the amount of deposits and the number of depositors in postal savings banks. His statement furnishes the strongest kind of an argument for introduction of the postal savings system into the United States:

The most striking featnre of the report is the table showing the various classes of the population who patronize the postal savings banks.

More than half, or 50.41 per cent, of the depositors throughout the united kingdom are persons describing themselves as "married women, spinsters, widows and children;" 18.43 per cent are mechanics; 8.61 per cent are domestic servants; 8.14 per cent are tradesmen and their employes; 3.88 per cent are classed as "commercial"; 2.96 per cent as railway and shipping employes; 2.81 per cent are employes of the civil service of the government; 1.83 per cent are farmers; 1.55 per cent are professional men and 1,01 per cent are school teachers.

The total number of depositors on the 31st of December, 1896, was 6,862,035, out of a population of about 39,000,000 souls. This is an increase of 508.438 from the previous fiscal year and is the largest increase that has ever been known. The increase in 890 over 1895 was 344,834.

The amount due depositors on the 31st of December, 1896. was £108,049-641. or in round numbers $540,000,000 which is equivalent to about $14 per capita of the population of the united kingdom—men, women and children inclusive. The total amount due depositors on the 31st of December, 1895, was £97;887.975 or $479,000,000 which is an increase of about $51,000,000 during the year. The average per capita deposit in 1895 was $12.54.

The amount of interest paid during the year was $12,300,000 in round numbers.

The daily average number of deposits was 41,043, as against 37.084 in 1895. The average amount deposited each day of the year was £117,721, as against £104,490 in 1895. The average amount of each deposit was £2 17s 5d, as against £2 16s 4d in 1895 and the average sum to the credit of each depositor at the close of the year was £15 15s 1d.

The average cost of each transaction was 6 pence. covering the entire expense of the service.

In addition to the personal accounts the postoffice department is charged with the care of the funds of 29,481 "friendly" societies and other benevolent associations, whose deposits amount to $20.000,000. The number of new accounts opened during last year by these societies was 3,328.

It is an interesting fact that the largest number of withdrawals of money from the postal savings banks was on the day before Christmas and the largest amount ever deposited on a single day was £303.125, on the 31st of December. The explanation of this is that a great many people drew upon their savings in order to purchase Christmas presents and that an even greater number. who received holiday gifts in the form of money deposited it with the postmaster-general. He says in his report that it is believed that 60.59 per cent of the total number of the depositors are women and children.

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wholesome and delicious.
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Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Dr. Hedin's Hardships in Unexplored Asia

Considering the importance of his work and hardships he endured in pursuit of it, there has been singularly little written about young Swedish explorer, Dr. Sven Hedin. A few months ago he completed a journey of three years and seven months in the most inaccessible and least known parts of Asia. He traversed mountain passes nearly fifteen thousand feet high, in a temperature of nearly forty degrees below zero; he explored and measured a lake nine hundred feet deep; he climbed nearly to the top of an unexplored mountain twenty-five thousand feet high; he traversed the unexplored Takla-Makan Desert, and in doing so went nine days without water, losing all but two of his companions and coming off himself with the merest spark of life. Certainly here is a heroic story scarcely equaled in the annals of travel and exploration; and it has gone thus far practically untold. But Mr. R. H. Sherard has prepared a full account of Dr. Hedin and his discoveries and adventures, based largely on conversations with him, and it will be published in McClure's Magazine for December, along with numerous illustrations from sketches and photographs made by Dr. Hedin himself during his journey.

A RECITATION OF THE MERITS —OF— AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral
would include the cure of every form of disease which affects the throat and lungs. Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough and other similar complaints have (when other medicines failed) yielded to
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

POSTAL BANKS IN NEW ZEALAND

A Workingman Tells of the Advantages Which he Enjoys.

The record has received from Tom L. Mills of Wellington, New Zealand, the following information regarding postal savings banks in that country:

"New Zealand has a population of about 500,000. The number of postoffices open for savings bank business in 1895 was 357; it must be 400 today. In 1895 the number of open accounts in the postoffice savings bank was 137,683, of which 101,337 were for amounts not exceeding £20 ($100), which shows it to be essentially a workers' bank; 30,271 new accounts were closed. Deposits received in 1895, £2,794,506; withdrawn, £425,173; at credit of all accounts, £3,895,543, giving an average of about £28 to the credit of each account.

"Amount standing to the credit of open accounts in postal savings banks at end of the years named:

1867	£71,198	1885	£1,638,036
1870	295,372	1890	2,441,876
1875	727,295	1897	3,895,543
1880	903,766		

"Besides the above there were seven private savings banks in 1895 holding £725,153 ($3,624,765) to the credit of depositors at the end of that year."

In his letter forwarding this information Mr. Mills, who is prominent in union-labor movements in New Zealand, says:

"It seems strange that any modern state does not run a postoffice savings bank, for to use its functions has been with me a habit from my youth up. As a boy I could put odd penny stamps on a card provided by the postoffice for school children, and when the dozen spaces were filled I took the card to the postoffice where I was credited with another shilling to my account. Today my own children follow out the same system. As a youth I could bank a florin, crown, half-sovereign or £1. And then again, at a moment's notice I can withdraw any small or large portion of my savings. By all means go for a postoffice savings bank, with branches in every postoffice in the United States of America.

Evidently the workingmen of New Zealand realize that they have a valuable friend in the postal savings banks of that county.—Chicago Record.

Our Premium Books.

JOURNAL readers now have the privilege of selecting a premium book from the following list at the prices named. If your subscription is already paid ahead all you have to do to secure a premium is to pay one year in advance of the time it is paid to. If you are in arrears all you have to do is to pay up to the date you renew and one year in advance. Read our offer. We will give the

JOURNAL and "PRACTICAL HOME PHYSICIAN"..........$2.50
JOURNAL and "GRANT AND LEE" $1.75
" " "HOW WHITMAN SAVED OREGON"..........$1.75
JOURNAL and "THE ROYAL PATH OF LIFE"..........$1.75
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TEN GREAT BOOKS, any one of which is worth the entire cost of the JOURNAL one year and the book you choose. You could shut your eyes and make a selection and not make a mistake. You are bound to have a good book whose intrinsic value is worth many times its cost to you in any one you should choose. Some of these books have been canvassed for in this city at $3.50 each and the "Practical Physician" has never before this fall been sold for less than $4.75—you can have it and the JOURNAL one year for only $2.50. Wm. Olds, of the bicycle firm of the Hawkins & Olds says of it; "It is worth its weight in gold to any family." A lady in this city says of the book: "I have a copy of it in my home that cost me $4.75 to get and if I could not get another I would not part with mine for ten time its cost." Call and see our books. You will be needing something for a Christmas gift and what is more acceptable, what more valuable than a good book? Let us have your orders early so that we may have them here in time for the Xmas present. Our contract with the publisher is for 2000 copies and at the rate that we have taken orders since we got our sample books two weeks ago on Nov. 10th, that number will be gone long before Jan. 1st. We hope to be able to supply all who wish to get a good book but just now we cannot promise anything beyond the number we have contracted for.

See our list of valuable premiums and call and leave your order or send to us direct.

A Great Magazine Feature

The Ladies' Home Journal has secured what promises to be the great magazine feature of 1898. It is entitled "The Inner Experiences of a Cabinet Member's Wife". In a series of letters written by the wife of a Cabinet member to her sister at home, are detailed her actual experiences in Washington, frankly and freely. The letters were written without any intention of publication. They gave intimate peeps behind the curtain of high offical and social life. They are absolutely fearless.

They study Washington life under the search-light as it has never been before presented. The President and the highest officials of the land, with the most brilliant men and women of the Capital, are seen in the most familiar way. As these are all actual experiences the name of the writer is withheld. The letters will doubtless excite much shrewd guessing by readers and study of internal evidence to discover the secret. The "Experiences" which will be beautifully illustrated, begins in the December number and will continue for several months.

Mark Twain In His Old Manner.

An article by Mark Twain written in the style of "The Innocents Abroad" and illustrated by A. B. Frost and Peter Newell, is a promise that magazine readers do not have held out to them every day. It is in the November number of McClure's magazine that this rare feast of humor is to be served. One might expect much more than ordinary entertainment from any one of the three items of pictures by Frost, pictures by Newell, and an "Innocents Abroad" article by Mark Twain; but the editors of McClure's in their profusion, engage to serve all three at once.

The Mark Twain article will consist of chapters from the forthcoming book on his recent journey around the world, and is the only part that will be published in advance of the book itself. It follows, those that have read it say, the earlier Mark Twain manner, which is undoubtedly the most popular: on a thread of pleasant travel are strung no end of wise and witty reflections, quaint and quizzical observations, comic adventures, and plausible impossible tales.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 14th.

Trains via the Nickel Plate road will leave Chicago as follows: Train which formerly left Chicago at 10:35 a. m. will leave at 10:25; No 6 will leave at 2:00 p. m. instead of 3:05 p. m. and will afford through sleeping car accommodations to Boston, arriving in that city at 10:15 p. m. the following day. The evening train will leave at 10:15 as formerly. All coaches in charge of colored porters and Dining Car service unexcelled. Every facility for the comfort of the traveling public. Rates lower than via other lines.

J. Y. CALAHAN, Gen't Agent,
111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
H. THORNE, C. P. & T. A.
111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
[34]

If you Love Your Wife

Bring her into our establishment and let her look upon the grandest display of dainty dishes ever placed on sale in this city. They consist of all the novelties usually found in a first-class crockery house. There's nothing a woman likes better than nice dishes. These goods were purchased principally for the Holiday trade and consequently are marked with a view of clearing them out before January 1st, 1898. For gifts there is nothing that is more appropriate. Coll early

Slocum's Grocery.

Coal Stoves at Cost?

I am selling Hard Coal Stoves at cost.

See the Monitor
The best Hard Coal Heater made.

All other Hardware sold Reasonably.
Give me a Call and be Convinced.

C. W. MOTZ.
Fournet Block.

Farm Loans.

If you want a loan on your farm I can furnish the money without delay. On long or short time, as you prefer. Call or write.

Chas. E. Sawyer,
Fournet Block. Crookston, Minn

Polk County Journal.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 25, 1897 NO 33

NEW YORK STORE

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The New York store still offers extraordinary

BARGAINS IN

Ladies' Jackets, Coats and Capes

DRESS GOODS

And everything in our mammoth stock.

All Wool Goods

Go at 25 per cent. off our reduction price till next issue of the JOURNAL.

Leggings and Overgaiters for ladies, 25c to $1.50

Ladies' and Children's mitts from 25c to 75c and everything else in proportion. Don't fail to give me a call and see what you can do.

A. CHABOT,

LONDON'S BIG FIRE

FRIDAY'S CONFLAGRATION THE MOST DISASTROUS SINCE 1666.

Hundred and Fifty Warehouses Destroyed, Causing a Loss of £5,000,000. Fire Was Spread Over Four Streets and Extended for Many Blocks—A Hundred Engines Fought the Flames for Half a Day.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—One of the most disastrous fires in London's history since the great fire of 1666 broke out in a large block of buildings lying eastward of Aldersgate street, and between that thoroughfare and Red Cross street, just after 1 p. m. The flames were fanned by a strong wind and were fed by highly inflammable stocks of Christmas fancy goods and flimsy dress materials of all descriptions that filled every floor of the 6-story buildings in the old street. Consequently the conflagration gained headway with surprising rapidity and for four hours and a half the flames had their own way and it was only after more than 100 engines had been put to work that the chief of the fire brigade sent out the signal that the fire was under control. The latest accounts indicate that

Over a Hundred Warehouses

have been destroyed, while the loss will probably exceed £4,000,000. Hamsell street was the scene of the outbreak of the fire, which was due to an explosion in connection with a gas engine on the premises of Walter Brown & Co., mantle manufacturers. Their factory was crowded with girls when the fire broke out and it was instantly the scene of a semi-panic, the frightened operatives rushing to the roof of the building and thence crossing to other buildings and so effecting their escape. In less than a quarter of an hour the flames had enveloped the adjoining warehouse and thence they leaped across the street to an enormous paper warehouse which was fully alight in less than 10 minutes. By this time it was evident to the firemen that they were face to face with a great disaster and a general alarm was sent out. Then from all the fire stations, even those quite five miles from the scene of the disaster,

Engines Were Hurried to the Spot

and the police gathered about the neighborhood in great force. The rescue of operatives by the firemen, the hurrying of hosts of clerks who were trying to save books and valuable papers from the fire, and the rushing here and there of many employes who were attempting to carry to places of safety costly merchandise or other valuables, added to the confusion.

In spite of the exertions of the firemen the fire crept on very steadily and the confusion in the streets increased as the fire spread. Firemen were almost buried in burning ruins, as front after front of the flaming warehouses fell in,

Hurling Tons of Bricks and Masonry

into the streets, bursting and cutting the fire hose in all directions, while tons of fiery matter was falling in every direction, making it impossible to foresee where the conflagration would stop, as roof after roof caught fire and window frames all about the scene began to smoke.

As the afternoon wore on the dense crowds were still further enlarged, until it was estimated that many hundreds of thousands of people surrounded the big fire. These excited masses of humanity had to be constantly pressed back by the police as the area of the fire-swept spot increased in size, an operation which became more and more difficult as the owners and employes of the warehouses adjacent to the scene began the work of saving the most valuable portions of the portable belongings. By dusk the

Picture Was Extremely Brilliant.

Four streets were blazing on both sides and the red flames from every point shone out against the black sky and through the wide spreading mass of dull, leaden smoke, tinged with tongues of yellow fire. Here and there, where the fire had subsided somewhat, the street lamps, stripped by the heat of their burners and glass frames, blazed with big jets from the open pipes, like monster danger torches.

There was no abatement of the blaze before 5:30 p. m. Then the check came in Jewin street and in Well street, where the collapse of a wall on the right hand side of that thoroughfare was the means of saving the last building in the street. The width of Red Cross street, a comparatively broad thoroughfare, also formed a barrier there.

It is officially reported that 150 warehouses have been gutted. A later estimate of the damage done places the amount at nearly £5,000,000.

After a 10 years' struggle in the city council, in the state courts and in five special elections, Mayor Truelson has finally triumphed over the Duluth Gas and Water company. He has succeeded in making the company reduce its figures from $2,100,000, the amount which it originally asked for its plant, to $1,125,000, which it is now ready to accept, and which the mayor feels assured will be satisfactory to the people. By winning this fight the city has saved nearly a million dollars.

STOPS PELAGIC SEALING.

That Is One of the Conditions Precedent to the Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The dispatches from Ottawa announcing that the Canadian cabinet has decided to send a commission to Washington to negotiate with a similar commission to be appointed by the United States government touching all the questions at issue between the United States and Canada, has had the important effect of drawing forth here, for the first time, a statement of the exact proposition that was laid before the Canadian contingent when they were in Washington a few days ago. It can now be stated, that the proposal of Mr. Foster, representing the United States government, which the Canadian delegates took home with them to submit to their council, was as follows:

First—That both nations agree at once to a suspension of all killing of seals during the next season in the Pacific ocean and Bering sea, the modus to go into operation on the first of next month.

Second—That representatives of the governments of the United States and Great Britain, including Canada, be designated to enter with as little delay as possible, upon the consideration of all unsettled questions between Canada and the United States, with the view to a settlement by treaty, this to include the sealing question and any other matters which either government may choose to bring forward.

So far the state department has not been advised that the Canadian council has acted upon the proposition, but an early answer is expected, as is evidenced by the fact that the date set for the beginning of the modus stopping the killing of the seals is no later than the first of next month.

One important fact that is not clearly disclosed in the Canadian dispatches, is that the modus must be agreed upon positively before our government consents to the commission.

Another definite feature of the proposed commission is that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, shall be at the head of the British-Canadian commissioners, and in all probability that Sir Wilfred Laurier shall be associated with the ambassador on the commission. This choice of the British ambassador is significant as showing the purpose of this government to fully recognize the important character of the negotiations and to conduct them only through the authorized representatives of the British government.

CHINA THE MOTHER.

That Nation the Birthplace of All Civilizations, Says De Morgan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The famous egyptologist, Professor J. De Morgan, who stands at the head of the antiquarians of the whole world, has just made startling discoveries in underground Egypt which, he says, prove the founders, not only of Egyptian civilization, but also of the civilization of the whole world, were Chinese. His astonishing discoveries show that the Chinese were the first civilized race to inhabit the earth, and therefore the garden of Eden was in China, and that Adam and Eve were Chinese.

M. De Morgan has been for many years director general of the antiquities of the Egyptian government. He claims in his great work, which has just now being brought out in Paris, "Recherches Sur les Origines de le Egypte, L'uge de la Pierre et les Metaux," ("Researches Into the Origin of Egypt—The Age of Stone and Metal") that the boasted civilization of Egypt comes by way of Assyria from Central China, and proves that the origin of our civilization really comes from the Chinese, and not from Assyria and Egypt, as has been generally held heretofore by scholars.

NO NEW TREATY PROPOSED.

Statements Regarding an Arbitration Convention Authoritatively Denied.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—It is stated from an authoritative source that no recent negotiations have occurred between Secretary Sherman and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, concerning a new arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain that no exchange of notes has occurred between Mr. Sherman and Lord Salisbury on this subject and that Sir Julian has not spoken of the matter since he returned to Washington some weeks ago from London. This explicit statement was called out by detailed reports recently published, one of them being sent from Washington to a London newspaper to the effect that negotiations on the new treaty had progressed to the final stage, that it would be an emasculated version of the former Olney-Pauncefote treaty, and that it was now so far along that it would be submitted to the senate soon after it assembled.

Corn Merchants Won Their Case.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—The motion brought against the police authorities in connection with prohibiting the corn merchants from holding meetings at the Feen Palast has resulted in a judgment rescinding the police order and mulcting the state treasury with the costs. This constitutes a decided check upon the authorities and establishes the right of the grain trade to conduct its business in a private hall which cannot be subjected to the regulations and restrictions of the bourse law.

ALL IN SAD CONDITION

RELEASED COMPETITOR PRISONERS ARRIVE IN NEW YORK.

Given a Royal Welcome at the Dock, but Were Unable to Respond—Story of the Capture and Subsequent Treatment of the Men.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The steamer Saratoga, from Havana, having on board the released members of the Competitor filibustering expedition, has arrived here. The men are Captain Alfredo Laborde, William Gildes, Ona Melton, William Leavitt and Charles Barnett, an Englishman.

The five men who had escaped the fate of the Virginia's captives, were greeted upon their arrival in New York by an enthusiastic crowd, who gave them a hearty welcome. The poor wretches were too weak to respond to the cheers which had been given in their honor. Captain Laborde's brother was one of those assembled on the dock. The meeting between the brothers was a touching one. The friends of the others cried with joy as they grasped the hands of the released prisoners, whose eyes were sunken, faces pallid and forms emaciated. Representatives of the Cuban junta were also present and they added their greeting to the men.

Melton's Wretched Condition.

Probably the most wretched of the Competitor's crew is Ona Melton, the newspaper correspondent, whose intention on going to Cuba was not to participate in the war but to report the true situation in that country.

In describing his capture and subsequent treatment, Melton said that when the first shot was fired by the Spanish gunboat he and two of his companions lowered a small boat and tried to escape. They were pursued and captured a short distance from the shore. On board the gunboat they were cruelly bound with ropes and were prodded with sharp pointed sticks which punctured their flesh. They were afterwards thrown into a cell and fed but once a day. After the first six days the prisoners were permitted to see Consul Williams and

Were Fed Twice a Day,

but just the sort of food it was, Melton is still unable to say. It barely supported life, that was all. After the respite Melton said he and his companions were placed in a large cell containing 40 other prisoners, both political and criminal, in the Cabanas fortress, and there he remained in trembling and fear. Last Thursday afternoon he was taken out of the dungeon, as he supposed, to be shot, but in the corridor he met Consul General Lee, who, to Melton's surprise, informed him that all of the Competitor prisoners had been pardoned. Then he and his comrades were placed on board the Saratoga, which brought them here. When arrested Melton weighed 165 pounds, but now he could not pull down the scales at 100 pounds. He will remain here for about a week and will then return to his home.

CAUSED MUCH EXCITEMENT.

Sharp Engagements Reported in the Vicinity of Havana.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A party of insurgents attacked the Spanish outposts at Havana and a sharp engagement followed. The sounds of firing caused great excitement in Havana, as it is known that large rebel forces are quartered near the city.

Details of the engagement are not known, but it is said that the insurgents destroyed much property before sufficient Spanish forces were concentrated to drive them away.

Should Look Out For Weyler.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Standard warns the Spanish government that a personage capable of exacting homage from such diverse elements as the Carlists, Advanced Republicans, Conservatives and worker's associations, as did General Weyler at Corunna, is capable of developing into a popular hero who may upset the government, and even the dynasty, unless care is taken.

ALGER'S FIRST ANNUAL.

Makes Many Recommendations for Betterment of the Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—In his first annual report Secretary Alger makes many recommendations for the betterment of the administration of the war department, based upon the conclusions of his subordinate officers. He asks favorable consideration for the proposition to add two regiments to the artillery branch, pointing to the valuable fortifications now being erected, which, he says, should not be manned by a corporal's guard. He says of Alaska that as many as 100,000 people will be gathered there next year and a military force should be sent to the territory and large emergency powers should be granted to the president to repress lawlessness. Secretary Alger recommends the revival of the grade of lieutenant general, saying that all the great nations give their officers much higher rank than does the United States.

He indorses the recommendation of the superintendent of the military academy, that the number of students at West Point be increased by allowing each senator to nominate a cadet. As an alternative, he suggests that the president be authorized to appoint 10 cadets at large each year.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

Executive Agent Fullerton says the game law is a success.

Minnesota butter and cheesemakers met at Waseca Friday.

Fire at the New Brighton stock yards caused $75,000 damage.

A dynamite bomb was found in an unclaimed express package at St. Paul.

St. Paul Socialists have decided to nominate a ticket for the city election.

A handsome Swedish Lutheran church has been dedicated at Ida, near Alexandria.

Northern steamship headquarters will be removed from Duluth to Buffalo.

The teachers' institutes and summer training schools of 1897 was attended by 7,744 students.

A statue of Hon. J. S. Pillsbury, donor of Pillsbury hall, is to be erected on the campus of the state university.

St. Louis county commissioners, charged with allowing fraudulent bills against the county, have been acquitted.

George Brewer, 17 years old, and his brother Homer, 13 years old, were both drowned in Big Stone lake while skating.

The state dairy and food commission has issued a circular calling attention the new law relating to the adulteration of food.

B. J. G. D'Albaaj, a clerk in the Northern Pacific general offices, suicided at St. Paul by jumping from the high bridge.

The Albert Lea Cracker and Candy company has sold out to the cracker trust and its factory has been closed for an indefinite time.

The stock of the Duluth and Iron Range road will be increased from $3,000,000 to $10,000,000, the money to be used in improvements.

In the breach of promise case of Anna Tampe against A. J. Vengeness, a prominent business man of Ada, the plaintiff recovered at the hands of a jury of farmers the sum of $4,000.

The postoffice at Sanborn was broken into, the safe blown open and about $100 in currency belonging to the postoffice and Poss & Gleason, in whose hardware store the office is located, was stolen.

Bids for the construction of the south pier of the canal at Duluth will soon be called for. It will be 1,700 feet long and will cost about $175,000. The work will take several years, and altogether will cost over $400,000.

At Moorhead Judge Searle imposed a fine of $100 each on the eight saloonkeepers who pleaded guilty to allowing gambling on their premises. He warned the offenders that a second conviction meant the full limit of the law.

The case of the City of St. Paul against the bondsmen of the defunct Minnesota Savings bank has been decided in favor of the city and judgment rendered against each of them for the fall amount of the city's deposit, $10,605.30.

The lumber cut in the Cloquet district for the past season was the largest in the history of Cloquet, being 50,000,000 feet for the Northern Lumber company, 40,000,000 feet for the Cloquet Lumber company, and 25,000,000 feet for the Johnson Wentworth company.

A meeting of north shore merchants and dealers in fish is to be held in Duluth to form a company to be operated in opposition to the A. Booth Packing company. The reasons advanced for this forming of a new company are that the Booth concern has grown to be a monopoly.

Governor Clough has denied the application of the authorities of Genesee county, N. Y., for the extradition of A. R. and E. F. Merritt of Duluth, who are wanted in Batavia, in that county, on a charge of grand larceny. The alleged crime was committed in 1892, and the Merritts have been in New York many times since that time.

A Minneapolis alderman has at last been convicted. The jury in the case of Alderman Durnam, accused of soliciting a bribe, returned a verdict of guilty. According to the statute, he is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 10 years, or by a fine of not more than $5,000, or both. The judge thought six and one-half years about the proper thing.

During a trip from Minneapolis to Chicago last week a prominent Minneapolis business man whose name is not given out, lost a pocketbook containing $7,000 in bills. The bills consisted of two $500, 59 $100 and two $50 bills, making a total of $7,000. Circulars have been sent out notifying the public to be on their guard and obtain descriptions of persons handling large bills.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Supervisor of Education Thomas B. Smith of the Indian office, who has been assigned to School District No. 1, comprising Minnesota, Wisconsin and portions of South Dakota, leaves for St. Paul this week to establish headquarters.

Aged Man Burned to Death.

ST PAUL, Nov. 18.—An aged man by the name of Heinemann was burned to death in a fire in a barn in the rear of his home at 2 a. m. He went into the haylott to extinguish the flames and was not again seen until his charred remains were found.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

Attorney Dyrlund of this city is dead.

The Kannige estate, at Aarhus, has been purchased by the directors of the Aarhus theatre of that city.

The gold plated spire of "Vor Frelser's" (Our Savior's church) has been finished, costing 15,588 crowns.

A bakers strike is in active progress in this city. The strikers demand shorter hours and an increase of wages.

Madame Emil Paulsen, wife of the well known actor, Emil Paulsen, will make her debut at the Royal Opera in the near future.

Madam Hasager, widow of the once so popular Rev. Hasager of this city, is dead at Fredriksberg. In her will she donated 100,000 crowns to the University of Copenhagen.

Valkyrien, the large dancing hall, has been leased by the Copenhagen church society for three years. The bishop of Sjalland is the chief promalgator of the movement.

The city council has made an allowance of 5,000 crowns for the international gymnastic and sport tournament which will be held under the auspices of the Copenhagen Turning society in this city in 1898.

Silfverberg, cashier of the Mutual Life Insurance company's branch office of this city, who was arrested Sept. 28 for having embezzled 44,000 crowns, has been sentenced to serve a term of two years imprisonment.

The United Steamship company of this city is doing a splendid business. During the early part of next year Burmeister & Wain will have finished their new large steamer "Arkansas," with a tonnage of 6,000, which has been ordered for the New Orleans route. Should the company purchase the Thingvalla company's ocean steamers, it can be very favorably compared with the European steamship companies, both in regard to tonnage and number of steamers.

Hans Cappelen's estates in Hovind and vicinity were recently sold to Messrs. Haldan and Einar Konon for 500,000 crowns.

Kaiser, the royal gardener of Christiania, is the recipient of a silver medal from King Oscar, as a reward for efficient service.

Henry F. Cox, an English writer and traveler, who has spent the past summer studying the old architecture as well as archives of old churches in Norway, makes the following comment in the "Bergen Tidende": "I notice with sadness how a number of old churches, unique originals of past centuries, are lost to the student and lover of antiquities through modern restorations. Reconstruction can be carried by saving the most original features and especially inscriptions which, sadly enough, have recently been erased by the modern chisel. The Scandinavian people, who are lovers of art and architecture and who possess comparatively more of purely antique specimens than a great many nations larger in size, would do well to preserve their colossal and uniquely interesting landmarks."

By reason of the recent Venstre victories throughout Norway, political gossip in regard to coming appointments is becoming general. Major Keilhan has been suggested as minister of war, and the present incumbent of the office, Olsson, aspires for another term. Lieutenant Holst, who would undoubtedly be a strong candidate, prefers to become general of cavalry. Konow and Blehr are popularly mentioned for the "minister posten" at Stockholm. Judge Stang-Lund has strong support in the "Aftonbladet" and wishes to receive the appointment. Mr. Stang-Lund is also said to have the endorsement of Bjornstjerne Bjornson. Mr. Bjornson, who will be in Rome in the near future, will have to assume the rather unpleasant task of ordering Steen, the present minister to Stockholm, to decline, should he again be mentioned as a candidate for reappointment.

Bergen.

About 400 men have, during the present summer, been employed at the Bergen Steamship company's plant.

An orphanage for gypsy children is to be founded at Os. The committee consists of Reverends Holt and Walnum and Valdemar Tangen of this city.

Bergen's "Turnforening" have decided to give a sporting tournament in connection with the Bergen exposition next summer. An international rowing contest will also be held in which English and Swedish rowing clubs will be invited to participate.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

AN EGYPTIAN ELIXIR

By FRANK M. EASTMAN.

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Thou couldst tell us, if that leathern tongue
Could tell what those dim, sightless eyes
have seen,
How the world looked when it was fresh and
young
And the great deluge still had left it green.
—Horace Smith.

I had been exploring a large rock tomb in the vicinity of Karnak for a number of weeks in the summer of 18—. It was a comparatively old discovery, but owing to the remarkable character of the tomb I had thought it well worth my while to glean for such details as might have escaped the notice of earlier visitors.

The opening to the sepulcher, accidentally discovered, consisted of a straight passage, barely permitting of the entrance of a single individual at a time upon his hands and knees. Its sides were of red granite, beautifully polished, which glittered dazzlingly in the light of the explorer's torch. This entrance ran straight back into the hill for a distance of some 200 feet, when it suddenly opened upon a large vaulted room of circular form, from which there branched numerous galleries of good proportions, leading to other chambers, in which had been found many sarcophagi, mummies and mummy cases, one of the sarcophagi being supposed to be that of Thothmes III, the most glorious monarch of Egyptian history, who erected the obelisk now in Central park, though no mummy had been found within it.

The walls of the passages and chambers were, like those of all of the grander Egyptian tombs, decorated with numerous spirited paintings, the bright colors of which still shone as fresh and lustrous as if they had been laid on but yesterday. It was in this mysterious abode of death that I had been long engaged, copying inscriptions and paintings, searching for new passages and re-examining the old ones, with an enthusiasm which only an ardent Egyptologist can experience.

I had at length nearly finished my investigations, and, in fact, the day of which I am about to speak was to have been my last in the tomb, there remaining but one picture to copy, and that upon the wall of a remote gallery. Accordingly, at about noon I found myself before the picture in question, palette in hand, surrounded by a group of fellahs in my employ, the flickering light of whose torches gave their somber faces a sufficiently Dantesque expression.

The picture I was copying was of a very common type, representing a train of long haired captives defiling before a king whom I supposed to be Thothmes, but as the hieroglyphics connected with the picture were very obscure this would take some time to determine. While painting away industriously, and sometimes reduced almost to despair in my attempts to mix colors as bright as those before me, I noticed that the paint had blistered or peeled off a little just at the point of the king's nose. As I had never noticed paint scaling from other pictures, I got up to examine the place. Taking hold of a projecting scale, I gave it a slight pull, when, to my surprise, perhaps a square foot of the paint came away, revealing the granite wall behind, and in that wall a seam or joint.

With a cry of pleasure I tore, pried and dug the paint away for a distance of some feet and disclosed the outline of a door or passageway which had been

He bent over the body.

filled with one immense stone, which fitted its place so closely that the point of a penknife could hardly have been inserted between the stone and the solid rock of the gallery. Beyond an entrance so carefully closed and concealed there must be new and rare treasures, and it was with considerable excitement that I began to consider how to remove the obstacle in the passageway. Pressure, I found, had no effect upon it, and there remained no way but to blast it. I accordingly sent for drills and sledges, and soon had two gangs of fellahs at work sinking two holes on each side of the slab.

By taking advantage of the almost imperceptible interstices between the stone and the wall the work was somewhat accelerated, and several hours' labor resulted in two holes some eight inches deep. These I half filled with powder, properly tamped the charges, inserted fuses, lit them and retired with due promptitude. The deep silence of perhaps a minute was at length broken by a deafening crash, followed by interminable echoes and a strong blast of sulphurous air.

Allowing time for the fumes of the powder to dissipate, we returned and found the great slab had been hurled inward, where it lay, broken into several pieces, upon the floor of a noble corridor of great width and height.

Seizing a torch from one of the bearers, I sprang forward into the newly opened passage without a thought of the possible presence of foul air or poisonous gases. Luckily there was neither. A moment's examination satisfied me that this was the real or main tomb, to which the other had merely served as an antechamber or perhaps had been placed there as a blind to deceive those who might search for the principal structure. Here the passages were unusually spacious and lofty and were decorated with paintings far excelling, both in design and coloring, those I had been copying.

Nervously pressing on down the passage, which was crossed at intervals by others as lofty as itself, I came finally to an immense vaulted chamber of octagonal form, in the midst of which stood a huge sarcophagus of highly polished syenite. At its head there glittered a huge golden ibis, its long neck curved in graceful folds and the slender, curved bill pointing downward toward the place where the heart of the inclosed mummy would naturally have been. About the sides of the apartment stood eight other stone coffins, but smaller and of red granite instead of syenite.

As the sight of these objects burst upon me by the flickering torchlight I felt myself trembling with excessive emotion. Here was, it might be, the greatest Egyptological discovery since the finding of the Rosetta stone. No intruder before me had ever disturbed the silence of this most awful sepulcher. Nor Cambyses nor Alexander nor any of the long list of the conquerors of Egypt had penetrated the secret of this rock hewn abode of the dead. Since the deep and solemn chorus of the departing priests of Osiris had died away in hollow echoes through the long corridors about them no sound had broken the silence of the ancient dead. What if they were to wake and ask me of the doings of the world since they had slumbered there? Not history's self could answer them.

These and similar thoughts flashed through my mind, mixed with a triumphant feeling of exultation and self gratulation. But it was already late. I had eaten nothing since morning and my fellahs were tired and grumbling, so I was compelled to abandon my discoveries until the morrow, though sorely against my will. So jealous was I of my findings that, after seeing all of my workmen out of the tomb, I had my tent pitched before the outer entrance, in order that none might gain access to the new treasures which were within the inner chambers.

After a restless night I was up with the dawn, and, eating a hasty breakfast, hastened to the scene of my discovery, but before repairing thither I sent a messenger to Professor Batesi, who was then considered the greatest living Egyptologist, and who was superintending some excavations at a point about ten miles from my camp, announcing my discovery and begging him to come to me at once. This was an unselfish act on my part, as I knew very well that the scientific world would be apt to give him entire credit for my discoveries if he were to arrive on the scene so soon and should desire to appropriate my laurels, but my delight was so great that I felt the necessity of a companion to share it with me.

The first task I set for myself was the removal of the grand central sarcophagus. I had pretty well made up my mind that this was the real coffin of Thothmes III and that the one found in the outer tomb had been merely a blind. I sent to my camp for tackle and a small derrick so constructed as to be capable of being taken apart in small pieces and readily put together. While awaiting its arrival I examined the great golden ibis closely. It was apparently of solid gold, ten feet high, and the finest specimen of the goldsmith's art I had ever seen. The modeling was perfect and the minuteness of the work remarkable. The tiniest feathers, the smallest scales on the long, slender legs, were reproduced with scrupulous exactness. "There has never been found anything to compare with it," I said exultantly to myself.

In a short time the men returned with the apparatus, the derrick was erected and clamps were placed across the polished surface of the massive lid. At my command the men at the windless began to turn, and the great slab rose slowly from its place and was lowered carefully to the floor. Leaping upon a coil of rope at hand, I looked down into the sarcophagus. As I did so the light from my torch brilliantly reflected from a huge mummy case of apparently solid and massy gold. As is usual with mummy cases, the head of the case was modeled into the form of a face. These faces are supposed to be likenesses of the inclosed mummies as they looked in life. The face was that of a man still young, of pleasing and yet commanding presence. Two crystals inserted for eyes gave it a lifelike and almost terrifying appearance. The case was carved with many and elaborate designs and was studded with the bodies of many scarabs, which were set deep in the gold

These details I observed at a glance, but an object lying at the side of the case and partly upon it now attracted my attention. This was a large vase or flask of the purest rock crystal, elaborately carved with mystical devices, which was filled with a limpid, colorless fluid—perhaps four or five quarts—which seemed to be luminous. At least it reflected the torchlight with an intensity that was almost blinding. It was a wholly novel discovery. Sarcophagi and mummies were common enough, but never had I seen or heard of the finding of anything like this. Had I found it in a Grecian or Roman tomb, I might have called it a lachrymal vase, but so far as I knew no such utensil was used by the Egyptians.

Reaching down into the great stone box, I managed to grasp the flask and take it up. As I held it aloft the fellahs set up a terrified shout as the light of their torches was reflected from it in streams of dazzling brilliancy.

"Body of Bacchus! So you are neither crazy nor hoaxing."

Continued on page 7.

A HISTORIC HOTEL

The Favorite Hostelry in Ante-Bellum Days—Often Patronized by Abraham Lincoln—From its Veranda Stephen A. Douglas Delivered a Great Speech—Again the Scene of an Important Event.

From the Tri-County Scribe, Plymouth, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Thompson run the historic Cuyler House at Plymouth, Ill., a hostelry where Abraham Lincoln often slept, where "Dick" Yates, Lyman Trumbell and Richard Oglesby bought refreshments for the inner man in ante-bellum days, and from the veranda of which Stephen A. Douglas delivered one of his great speeches.

This article has not so much to do, however, with this historic hotel, as it has with the landlord's thirteen-year-old laughing, bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked daughter Ollie.

As one sees her to-day, the picture of perfect health, it is hard to believe that nearly nine of the thirteen years of her life were spent on the bed of invalidism, that for months she never walked, and for years suffered the pain, misery and distress of inflammatory rheumatism in its worst form.

Able physicians were employed but no permanent benefit resulted.

Mrs. Thompson heard of a wonderful cure which had been effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and was influenced by it to purchase some of the pills for her daughter.

Before she had taken half a box, there was marked improvement in her condition; when she had taken two boxes she was completely restored to health. To-day, there is not a healthier child than Ollie Thompson.

The case came to the attention of the editor of the *Tri-County Scribe*, and a reporter was detailed to learn the story of this remarkable cure from Mrs. Thompson's own lips. She said:

"Ollie was a hearty, well-developed child from the time she was born until she was three years old. In 1887 she was taken down with inflammatory rheumatism. For nine years she was never entirely free from the disease, and much of the time was in an alarming condition. At times, she could not walk, and her spine was drawn out of shape so that she could not stand straight. One of the doctors said if she became well she would be a cripple for life.

"Dr. Grigran, of Augusta, was the first doctor who had her case. He doctored her through two serious times of the disease, and finally told us he could not cure her. We doctored her most all the time, but when she was ten years old she had an unusually severe attack, and we called in Dr. Kreider, of Prairie City, where we were then living. He tried hard to cure her but finally gave it up. He said, 'I can do nothing further, the case is the worst I have witnessed.'

"We nearly gave up hope then, but called Dr. McDaniel who doctored her after we came to Plymouth, but no benefit was derived.

"Then I heard how Uncle Wesley Walton had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Knowing the condition he had been in, I thought if the pills cured him, they might help Ollie. Consequently I bought a box for her, and before she had finished it she was much better. She continued taking them, and when the second box had been used she was well, and has never had rheumatism since.

"I cannot say too much for the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for I believe Ollie would have been dead long ago, if she had not taken them." VICTORIA THOMPSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of September, 1897.

W. S. ROMICK, *Notary Public.*

I hereby state that I have examined Miss Ollie Thompson, and find no outward appearance of rheumatism.

W. D. WADE, M. D.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of September, 1897.

W. S. ROMICK, *Notary Public.*

All dealers sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, or they will be sent post-paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk, or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

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	***No 87 Mixed train for St. Hilaire, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Fall	9:00 a m
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A PRISON BREAK.

In the early days of its existence the Nevada state prison was so constructed as to be a very sociable little institution. The warden's apartments, the guards' quarters and the convicts' cells and dining room were all under one roof, and the whole constituted a long two story stone building, which in itself formed the front wall of the stone quarry and workyard. This circumstance, together with the comparatively small number of prisoners, many of them personal acquaintances of the prison guardians, tended to induce a sort of family feeling and made prison life, as I have remarked, a very sociable affair. As may be readily imagined, discipline was not so rigid as it has been known to be in other institutions of the kind, and "breaks" were frequent and often successful. The favorite method was to escape through the top of the cellroom, creep along between the ceiling and the roof until over the apartments of the warden and break through into these. This accomplished, no barrier lay between the convicts and liberty save the guards, always few in number.

It is with the most famous and successful of these breaks that we are now concerned. One Sunday evening in September, when the twilight shadows outside were deepened to darkness inside the gloomy cellroom where the prisoners were congregated, the captain of the guard went in to lock them in their cells for the night. As soon as he was fairly within the iron door one of the prisoners struck him over the head with a bottle, and almost at the same instant another dealt him a blow with a slungshot. He fell to the floor, and half a dozen of the wretches rushed on him to complete the work of death, when one of the conspirators, a small but powerful man, seized him and threw him into the nearest cell and closed the door upon him, thus saving his life. All this was the work of ten seconds and was accomplished in utter silence without alarming any one on the outside. It was the work of only a few moments more to climb to the top of the upper tier of cells and out through the wall separating them from the other part of the building.

The first intimation that any of the guardians had of their escape was when the lath and plaster ceiling was broken through with a crash and 30 reckless men dropped into the room occupied by the ladies of the warden's family. Every one of them was armed with a slungshot and a few with knives of their own manufacture. The warden rushed to the scene, pistol in hand, but was instantly felled to the floor with his scalp laid open in two places. The convicts then rushed on him, seized his pistol and commenced shooting at him as he lay, wounding him in the thigh. He would doubtless have been killed but for the heroism of a young man named Deadman, in for life, who was acting as waiter in the family's dining room. He caught up a chair, and, standing over the prostrate body of the warden, fought like a tiger until he, too, fell disabled.

Meanwhile the main body of the prisoners rushed down stairs and seized the armory and were, to all intents and purposes, masters of the prison. It being Sunday and at a time when the convicts were supposed to be locked in their cells, but few of the guards were on duty or even about the premises. These few stood to their posts and fought like heroes till they fell, disabled with wounds. The way to freedom was now open for 30 as desperate men as ever escaped from bondage. Some of them were severely wounded, but their comrades carried them along, and the band marched off in a body, two abreast, and disappeared over the sagebrush covered hills into the thickening dusk. They took with them two henry rifles, four double barreled shotguns, five six shooters and nearly 3,000 cartridges. That they were incumbered with irons afforded the only hope of their recapture, but these they evidently got rid of during the night. One squad of six appeared that evening at a solitary blacksmith shop a few miles distant and compelled the smith to remove their irons, but the remainder did not apply for aid.

The alarm of the community may be better imagined than described. There were mustering and arming in haste, the militia was called out, and the telegraph wires clicked the night long, sending the warning to all parts of the country. Messengers and aids-de-camp rode to and fro, and by night an organized posse was mounted and off. For four days the country was scoured, and the result was a solitary captive, who was wounded in the leg. Plenty of people saw the fugitives, but they kept together, were known to be well armed and were not to be molested with impunity. Most of them, however, were recaptured during the next few months, as cold and hunger or in some instances wounds forced them to seek for succor. Some few made their escape for good and all, and still others were hunted down after the lapse of several years.

It is with one of the latter that we have to do. Jack Sessions was his name, aged 20, in for 20 years for highway robbery. He was supposed to be badly wounded when he made his escape, and as time went on and he was not heard of many believed that his lifeless body was lying in some clump of willows where he had crawled to die. He was one of a noted gang of four who had committed many highway robberies and bullion thefts before they were brought to justice. One of his pards, by the way, distinguished himself on this occasion by fighting bravely in defense of law and authority and earned his pardon thereby. He was killed not long after while attempting to rob a stage in eastern Nevada. But to return to Sessions. What adventures were his in effecting his escape and where he found refuge until his wound was healed we have no means of knowing. How or where he passed the greater part of the five years which elapsed before his recapture we know only from rumor, and in this instance for once the dame speaks uniformly to the credit of her subject.

At the end of five years Sessions was found in Oregon, leading a respectable life, in fairly prosperous circumstances, and recently married, it was said, to a young lady of good family. He was brought back to Carson and reincarcerated. He took it very hard, as was to be expected, and said some bitter things about its being useless for a man to try to live a decent life. When the circumstances became known, the demand for his pardon was universal. People generally expressed the opinion that those who had been the cause of returning him to prison were overofficious in their zeal for justice and had much better leave well enough alone. In due time the pardoning board met. Sessions' friends felt confident of his release; but, to make assurance doubly sure, his young wife had followed him from Oregon, and, establishing herself at a hotel in Carson the week before the crisis, besieged the powers that be with appeals for mercy. She was a pretty, trim little body, modest in appearance, and always plainly though handsomely and becomingly attired.

She was overwhelmed with grief and anxiety for her husband, but clung to him with a wifely devotion that elicited the sympathy and admiration of all who witnessed it. Many of the ladies interested themselves in her, and she repaid them with tearful gratitude, but it was to the five members of the pardoning board that she addressed herself most earnestly. Her coaxing, almost caressing, manner, the childish innocence of her upturned, pleading eyes, the unconscious clasp of her white hands over the coat sleeve as she entreated—all, all were irresistible. True, Sessions' case was a bad one. Participant in a crime that merited 20 years in the first place, his offense aggravated by breaking out of his place of confinement, an accessory if not a principal in the death of two of those who opposed his escape—these were grim facts against him, but his good conduct during five years of freedom and his young wife's eloquence seemed arguments potent enough to turn the scale to mercy. It was on the latter that his attorney principally relied and had but little doubt of the effect when he should introduce Mrs. Sessions in person to plead her husband's cause before the assembled board.

The fateful Monday arrived, and the board met. Sessions' case was not reached the first day, but came first on the list for the next. Mrs. Sessions, who had seemed, as was very natural, in a state of nervous expectancy all day, went back to the hotel and to her room immediately upon the adjournment of the board. A few moments after the bellboy was summoned, who soon appeared in the office with something very like a grin on his countenance and ordered:

"Claret punch for room 14. Mrs. Sessions wants something to brace up on."

An hour later one of the sympathizing ladies called and was told that Mrs. Sessions was lying down with a headache and begged to be excused. At 6 o'clock Mrs. Sessions came down to dinner and seemed to be very much unstrung. Her face was flushed, as if with weeping, and when addressed she seemed inclined to be hysterical.

Her husband's attorney, who had a few moments' conversation with her at the foot of the stairs before she went up to her room again, looked somewhat grave and perplexed as he passed on into the office. At about 10 o'clock, when the office was full of loungers sitting around the stove, exchanging yarns and reminiscences, mostly relating to criminals, and suggested by the events of the day, the call bell rang violently. The bellboy being absent for the moment, it was not answered. Almost immediately the summons was repeated with increased violence. Still a moment more and an apparition appeared in the doorway which at once arrested the attention of everybody. It was Mrs. Sessions, in the most reckless of dishabilles, unsteady of gait, thick of speech, who, holding to the door casing with one hand and gesticulating with the other, poured out a torrent of abuse and profanity upon the devoted heads of the clerk, the bellboy, the proprietor, the architect who planned and the contractor who built the establishment, their female ancestors, and, in fact, everybody nearly or remotely connected with the concern.

Having somewhat exhausted her volubility in this direction, she paused a moment for new matter. Her roving eye now took note of the assembled crowd, among whom were many of the legal fraternity and a couple of members of the board. Advancing into the room, she opened her batteries, and singling out Sessions' attorney and the two honored members of the board directed upon them such a broadside of select, forcible and original epithets as surpassed all the efforts in that line to which most of her auditory had ever had the good fortune to listen. The silence of breathless amazement reigned among her listeners during this scene and until the clerk and the proprietor, by physical efforts and threats of a policeman, had, not without difficulty, induced Mrs. Sessions to remount the stairs and seek the seclusion of her own apartment. Then a stranger in the corner behind the stove burst into a loud guffaw.

"That lets out Sessions," said he. "What a shame she couldn't have held out a day longer!"

"Who is she?" demanded Sessions' lawyer, turning upon him.

"Oh, she's a friend of Jack's," responded the other nonchalantly. "A good hearted, little thing, too, always willing to stand in for any of the boys, but she's a terror when she gets on a spree."

The lawyer gave utterance to one substantial, satisfying oath and left the room.

So Sessions was not pardoned.—New York News.

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WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

The Pioneer Alaska Railway is the Northern Pacific. And to that company belongs the credit in connection with the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, of having inaugurated the sale of through tickets to points in Alaska. The Northern Pacific was the first railway to issue a map of Alaska showing the inland passage from Puget Sound to Sitka, Juneau and Chilkat.

Those intending to go to Alaska early next spring, after the snows on the Dyea and Skaguay passes are packed down and the lakes frozen, or at a later date via St. Michaels and the mouth of the Yukon, should remember that the Northern Pacific is the pioneer line: runs steamheated trains with dining-cars, Pullman standard and tourist sleepers from St. Paul to Tacoma, Seattle and Portland: and passengers having the option of going via Helena or Butte City, (the latter the greatest silver mining camp in the world), also via Lake Pend D'Oreille, Idaho, or through the famous Coeur D'Alene mining country.

Early in November we shall issue an illustrated folder replete with Alaska and Klondike information up to date. Send Chas. S. Fee, general passenger agent, St. Paul, Minn., two cents in postage, and he will forward you this map. [31-33]

For The Ladies

Our premium list would not be complete without a valuable book for the ladies. We have it in our book entitled "Common Sense For The Housekeeper." See description on page six, or better still call at the JOURNAL office and see a sample copy. It is a valuable book for the housekeeper and no family need be without it.

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When a trip is contemplated it is always well to prepare in advance, in order to avoid little inconveniences which are often annoying. The two fast trains leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul daily via Wisconsin Central Lines for Milwaukee and Chicago make close connections with trains East and South. Being elegantly equipped with sleeping cars, parlor cars and day coaches, they are fully appreciated by the traveling public. Your nearest ticket agent will give you complete information and furnish you folder of the Wisconsin Central Lines.

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MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First Pub. Nov. 11, 1897.
Last Pub. Dec. 23, 1897.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of four hundred seventy-one and three one hundredths ($471.03) dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Matilda Rivard and Louis Rivard mortgagors, to E. O. A Sorley mortgagee, bearing date the first day of September 1894, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minn., on the 5th day of Dec., 1894, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book 60 of mortgages, on page 271 and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots thirteen (13) and fourteen (14) in block one (1) of Jerome's Addition to the city of Crookston according to the plat thereof now on file in the office of the register of deeds of said Polk county in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the 24th day of December 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of four hundred seventy-one and three one hundredth dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Nov. 9th A. D. 1897.

E. O. A. SORLEY, Mortgagee.
A. A. MILLER Attorney for Mortgagee, [31-37]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss

In Probate Court, Special Term. Nov. 9, 1897

In the matter of the estate of Henry M. Granger, deceased:

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Jerome W. Wheeler, of said county,

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the probate office in Crookston, Minnesota, on the following days, viz: Wednesday the 11th day of May 1898 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston Minn. the 9th day of November A.D. 1897.

By the Court,
A. A. MILLER, OLE E. HAGEN,
Attorney for Estate. Judge of Probate
[31-34]

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., Oct. 2, 1897.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in the support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before register or receiver of U. S. Land office at Crookston, Minnesota on December 17th 1897 viz:
Charles Landa H. E. No. 14077 for the E½ NW¼ and lots 1 and 2, Sec. 30, Town 152, N. Range 45 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Leon Huot, Regis Huot, Togno Boutell and Louis Hans, all of Wylie, Minn.
SYLVESTER PETERSON,
[31-35] Register

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., Sept. 18, 1897.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on December 18, 1897, viz:
Lewis Larson, H. E. No. 10089, for the NE¼ Sec. 44, Town. 147 Range. 46.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Isaac Kiogsland, John Hassel, Lewis Johnson, Martin Lyden, all of Edna Minn.
[30-35] SYLVESTER PETERSON,
Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office, Crookston, Minn., October 7 1897.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the United States Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota on November 23rd, 1897, viz:
Toller L. Lunos, H. E. 14486, for the S½ NW¼ and lots 3 and 4 Sec 2. Twp. 148 N. R. 48.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Anders O. Winden, Frank Bladstrom, Peter Halstenson, Iver Lunos, all of Eldrid P. O. Polk county, Minnesota.
[27-33] A. F. GEORGE, Receiver.

STATE OF MINNESOTA } ss
COUNTY OF POLK

District Court.

Silas I Parker as the administrator of the estate of Ira O. Knapp, deceased, Plaintiff,

Against

J. S. David, Allie P. David and William Bluchman, Defendants.

SUMMONS

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

Your are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, a copy whereof is hereto attached and herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the city of Crookston in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated August 25th, 1897.

A. A. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Crookston, Minn.
Office McKinnon Block.
Residence 60 Houston Ave [27-33]

Crookston Normal and Business College

Opens its next school year Oct., 5th 1897. Seven courses, viz: Preparatory, Teachers, Commercial, Elocution, Penmanship, Music, and Shorthand and Typewriting.

ADMISSION:—Students may enter at any time, no examination necessary.

EXPENSES:—Tuition $1.00 per week. Good board and furnished rooms including heat and light, and taken care of, for $2.35 per week.

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CROOKSTON, . . . MINNESOTA

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ACME, ADAMANT AND BLACKBOARDS
ALL KINDS OF CEMENT WORK.
ALL WORK WARRANTED
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. Address,
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On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

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We dress all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, harness and shoes.
We pay good price for black steer, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes.
We also take orders for coats and robes making, and cleaning and repairing of old furs.

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CROOKSTON, ... MINNESOTA

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

MANY of the Treasury clerks who have been incumbents of office for not over four years will have to receive new instructions as to their duties next winter, when the Treasury books begin to show a surplus instead of a deficit.

THE gold Democrats made remarkable gains in the recent elections, despite the fact that a light vote was generally cast. In Iowa there was a gain of 20 per cent. over last year's vote, in Massachusetts about 11 per cent., and in Kentucky nearly 60 per cent.

AN interesting calculation made by ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Upton shows that the production of gold of the world in 1896 was four times as much for each person as was averaged of both gold and silver in the decade from 1820 to 1830, and three as much as in the decade from 1830 to 1840.

MR. BRYAN's experience with the Ohio election was like that of the Irishman who had a great deal of fun about the way he was going to down the bull, and remarked after the experiment that it was a good thing that he had his laugh first. Mr. Bryan was greatly amused over the way he was going to "bury Mark Hanna," but has not been heard from since the discovery that the counties in which he spoke increased their Republican majorities.

REPORTS of the silver-mining companies show that in many cases the cost of producing silver is now less than 25 cents per ounce and that the silver used in the manufacture of a dollar would now probably cost about 20 cents. No wonder that the silver-mine owners are willing to spend millions to force the United States to adopt laws by which they can turn 20 cents' worth of their products into a dollar, especially in view of the fact that most of the silver mines are now owned by foreigners.

OCTOBER was a bad month for Mr. Bryan to make the statement in that the first six months of the McKinley administration were the most disastrous in the history of the country, for October has proven the best business month in the last four years. Of course there is no connection between the "first six months of the McKinley administration" and "October," but then, while he was about it, one would think that Mr. Bryan would have mentioned something about October, too.

THE large increase in exportation of manufactures which had been attributed to the low tariff by the free-traders goes right on under the Dingley law. The value of manufactured exports during the month of September, 1897, under the Dingley law was $22,854,684 against $21,690,345 under the Wilson law in September, 1896, while the exportation of manufactures for the calender year were up to October 1st, $28,000,000 in excess of those of the corresponding months of the preceding year, all of which was under the Democratic tariff.

THE thermometer indicating the rise and fall of silver is getting very near the zero point. That erstwhile firm supporter of the white metal, governor Altgeld, is announced as organizing a paper-money party and therefore, dropping silver; the old original "Silver Dick" Bland has declared in favor of pure flatism; ex-governor Boise, who wanted the silver nomination last year, now repudiates the 16-to-1 scheme; Senator Stewart tells the people to stop talking silver and get their share of prosperity, and many others are following their examples.

THAT "deadly competition" which the silver-using countries were supposed to be making against the United States in international commerce will now disappear in the case of Russia, Japan and several of the South and Central American States which have all gone from the silver to to the gold standard since Mr. Teller started that argument into the field. Word now comes that China is about to follow in the same wake, thus leaving Mexico and a few South American countries our only "deadly competitor," and reducing still further the ammunition of the silver-mine owners.

THE Dingley tariff grows more and more unpopular with the foreign manufacturers. September imports of linen goods from England were only 2,204,000 yards for 1897 against 6,087,000 yards in September 1896; the importation of jute pieces goods in September, 1897, was 6,282,190 against 9,166,400 in September 1896; that of silk broad stuffs 4,202 yards against 9,833 in September of last year; that of woolen tissues 22,400 yards against 650,000 that of worsted tissues 224,800 against 1,461,000, and that of woolen carpets 6,800 yards against 47,400 in the corresponding month of last year.

DEMOCRATIC members of Congress who voted for the new tariff law will find no reason to regret their action when they reach Washington in December. The Treasury receipts under the new law have now reached such figure that it is perfectly apparent the measure is going to be a success as a revenue producer. The earnings of the present month are running at the average rate of a million dollars for each business day and will be ample for all Government expenditures when the increase which must come after the stock of foreign wool, sugar, and manufactures now in the country have been consumed is realized.

THE attention of the Democrats who are pluming themselves on making "gains" in the recent election is respectfully called to the fact that one result of that election is to absolutely assure the Republicans an easy control of the Senate in the next Congress. Ohio returns Mark Hanna, Maryland retires Gorman and sends a Republican, New Jersey assures a Republican in the place of Senator Smith, Democrat, North Dakota will send a Republican to succeed Roach, Wisconsin will send a Republican to succeed Mitchell, California will send a Republican successor to White, Democrat, West Virginia will replace Faulkner with a Republican, and the G. O. P. will again control the Senate by a good round majority as it now does in the House.

THE new tariff law is beginning to be felt in the increase of wages as well as an increase in employees which immediately followed its enactment. Naturally the first noticeable effect of the adoption of a protective tariff would be in the resumption of work by the manufactures and the increased number of employees, and this became apparent before the new law had been in operation a month. Now follows the next step, the increase in the wages. A ten per cent increase in the wages of about 2,000 furnace operative in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys is announced to take place on December 1st, and similer advance are reported in the iron section of other parts of the country,

Nervous Debility.

"I was afflicted with nervous debility. My stomach was in a bad condition and I was unable to do my work for two years. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and am now able to do all of my housework. I am thankful for Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. W. F. Gannett, 1008 Cambridge Ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Hood's Pills act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

"It is hardly credible that any real friends of Senator Foraker's could be so shortsighted or so billious as to desire that the knife shall enter Mark Hanna's back. What would the results be? No imaginable advantage to Mark Hanna's colleague. Only a drop or two of blood, quick recovery on the part of the victim of treachery, and the inauguration of a factional war raging for years everywhere between the great river and the great lake; and fraught with the gravest consequences not only to the Republican party in Ohio, but to the Republican party in the Union. The year 1900 is too near at hand for the exhibition of knives in Ohio or elsewhere,"—N. Y. Sun.

To Chicago by Daylight.

On your way to Canada. The Burlington's "Scenic Express," leaving St. Paul every morning except Sunday at 8:15, arrives in Chicago the same evening, making connections with late trains for Canadian points. Low rates. See if your ticket reads "Burlington Route." Your local ticket agent has them for sale. [33-38]

Ninety Days in Canada.

Can be had by buying a "Canadian Excursion" ticket via the "Burlington Route." Goes via Chicago. Only $40,00 for the round trip. Ask your ticket agent to send you via the "Burlington." Their "Limited" leaving St. Paul every evening, is the finest train on earth. [33-38]

December 6th to 31st Inclusive.

This is the time that you can buy Canadian excursion tickets via the Northern Pacific—go back and visit your friends in the provinces this winter and go via the Northern Pacific. Call on our agents for tickets and particulars. [33-38]

Call and see sample copies of our premium books, mentioned on sixth page.

HOW OREGON WAS SAVED BY A MULE

Would Have Been a British Possession but for the Beast's Instinct.

Dr. Marcus Whitman's horseback ride of more than three thousand miles from Oregon on his way to Washington, D. C., to insist upon our government taking possession of Oregon, to prevent it from falling into British hands, is graphically described in the November Ladies' Home Journal by George Ludington Weed. "More than once, indeed frequently, during that journey in the winter of 1842-43, a winter of unusual severity," writes Mr. Weed, "Dr. Whitman leads the way through rivers whose waters are frozen on either side. Buffeting the waves of foaming currents he plunges with his horse completely under water. Blinded by storm in every direction he is compelled to remain ten days in a gorge. Hope dies even in his courageous heart. One thing seems inevitable—the snow must be his dying bed and winding sheet, and the moaning winds his dirge. Believing that his life's journey is ended with that toward Washington unfinished, he dismounts, and kneeling in the snow he prays—for Oregon and for her who in loneliness is praying for him, unconscious of this special danger.

"Man's extremity is God's opportunity.' So runneth the proverb which Dr. Whitman was not repeating when it was verified in a way suggestive of sudden transition from the solemn to the almost ludicrous. A mule with stubbornness stiffened by the cold, yet with instinct preserved, pointed with his long ears in one direction, then another, as if seeking the way, and at last, plowing through the snow, became a unique guide where the human had failed, leading the despairing company through drift and canon to the camp of the previous night. That mule also saved Oregon to the United States."

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease; and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggist, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Money For Farmers.

We can save you money on hard and soft coal. We make a special rate to farmers of $5.75 on soft coal and $9.00 on hard coal. We claim for our coal that it is the best and the cheapest. CAHOON & LYTLE.

Sullivan's "Lost Chord"

The first correct copy of Sir Arthur Sullivan's great song, "The Lost Chord," ever printed in America, direct from the composer's own hand, will appear in the Christmas number of The Ladies' Home Journal. Over his signature Sir Arthur Sullivan states of the millions of copies of "The Lost Chord" sold in America, all are incorrect, and that this is the first accurate copy of the song ever prepared by him, or for which he ever received a penny of payment. The complete music and words of Sir Arthur's, copy of the song, expressly prepared for The Ladies Home Journal, will be given.

Salesmen Wanted.

We want two or three good men in your county to sell our Minnesota Grown Nursery Stock, Seed Corn, Seed Potatoes and grain for spring delivery. The most liberal terms. Three plans. Write for particulars.

The Jewell Nursery Co.,
Lake City Minnesota

Famous Christmas Story Tellers.

The Christmas Ladies' Home Journal will have Christmas stories by Mary E. Wilkens, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Hamlin Garland, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Mrs. Mark Morrison and Lillian Bell.

For Sale Cheap.

A first class farm in the town of Lowell 3 miles from the city, containing 280 acres well stocked, with or without crops

[16-t-f] F. ROBERT.

Twice A Day to Canada

Via the Burlington Route. Trains leave St. Paul every morning (except Sunday) at 8:15 and every evening at 8:05. Morning train gives you 300 miles of Mississippi river scenery by daylight, reaching Chicago in time to connect with late trains for Canadian points. The evening "Limited" is electric lighted and steam heated—the finest on earth—arrives at Chicago 9:25 next morning. Buffet library and Dining cars [33-38]

If You Keep.

If you keep a horse, cow or a dog, send for Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Manual and learn about their treatment and care. Mailed free, address Humphreys' Medicine Company, Cor. William & John St., New York.

The Boys Play Ball.

The high school foot-ball club, led by Prof. Dewart, took the N. P. train Friday evening for Fertile, accompanied by Joe Smith, as chaperone and the JOURNAL scribe as mascot. They were met at the depot in Fertile by the members of Prof. Crippen's foot-ball club who escorted them to their quarters at the Fertile house with tin horns and drums and all sorts of instruments of musical torture. The boys soon retired to their rooms for the night, but we imagine that very little sleeping was done by the most of them, as the exciting event of the morrow had full possession of them, and they lay awake most of the night dreaming of the terrible things they were going to do to their antagonists on the morrow. Saturday morning dawned inauspiciously, as a cold norwester was blowing, and the day promised to develope a healthy storm before night. However, the storm did not show up but when the game was called at 2: p. m. the wind was so high that it did not seem possible to do much, but just the same, the boys got at it in right good earnest both clubs confident of victory, though well aware that it would be no walk away. Gull Dunlava was chosen to "empire" the game, and by the way he earnestly avows that if he can be forgiven for consenting this time he will "never, no never, s'wellop me," attempt to umpire another foot-ball game. The Fertile boys went to bat first but the pigskin acted so abominably that the boys got discouraged in the very outset, for when they would give the ball a vigorous kick, calculated to send it 'steen miles or so north, the wind would catch it as soon as it left the ground and carry it to the south as far as it was the player's intention to get it to the north. The game lasted till after four o'clock and resulted in a victory for the visiting club by a score of four to zero. The result only made the Fertile club more eager than ever to try it again, and an attempt was made to get up a match for Thanksgiving day but no definite arrangments were made.

Fertile, the business portion of it, was working with the "busy day" sign up all day. The village was filled with farmers' rigs and every business house seemed to be doing a big trade. The Fertile state bank was crowded with customers from about 9 o'clock in the morning till sometime after dark and it was 11 o'clock at night before they quit work for the day. Geo. Kronschnabel is just putting the finishing touches on his new lumber shed, a building that occuples a ground space of 100x140 ft and is high enough to hold an immense stock of all kinds of lumber. He is now putting down a well and will arrange a public watering trough. He will also plank the two large driveways that range through the large building north and south and arrange some tracks for tramway cars. The building is the most conveniently arranged for its purpose that could be devised and is a great thing for handling lumber, especially in the winter.

Fertile is planning for the establishment of a creamery and the business men have already pledged $1500 bonus. J. S. Nichols, one of the enterprising farmers near the village is taking a great interest in the matter, pushing it to the front in his usual rustling energetic fashion. He says that there is only one course that he can now see to prevent the establishment of the institution and that is the difficulty of establishing skimming stations, of which, to make the enterprise pay, there must be at least four to handle the cream in sections too remote for farmers to deliver at the creamery itself. It seems that almost every farmer takes this attitude, the skimming station must be established at or very near his place or he will have nothing to do with it. It would seem a pity, when all of the other conditions are so favorable if the project must fall for this cause which ought to be one of the easiest to arrange for, but Mr. Nichols hopes in some way to be able to make the creamery a success, and if he does he will have done a grand good thing for farmers, which in time they will fully appreciate if they do not now. The JOURNAL wishes the enterprise unbounded success, confident that it will be a grand good thing for the farmers in that locality and will also, incidentally benefit the county at large.

Canadian Excursion

Tickets will be sold by the Northern Pacific from December 6th to 31st inclusive, to points in Ontario and Quebec as far east as Montreal. Fare $40 for round trip. Tickets good for stopovers; good for three months from date of sale. By the addition of a single fare from Montreal to the $40 rate, tickets will be sold to points in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Upon payment of reasonable amounts in addition, tickets will be extended by agents [illegible] passengers destination, call [illegible] Northern Pacific agent for further information. [33-38]

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON Nov. 22 1897.

Owing to the nearness of the assembling of congress President McKinley has been compelled to announce his inability to see any callers, except those with whom he wishes to confer, until he finishes his annual message to congress. In order to show that this would give no advantage to any particular seekers after appointments it was at the same time announced that no more important appointments would be made until after congress convenes. The president has his message well under way and hopes to get it finished in about two weeks.

Secretary Wilson is much pleased at the action of Attorney General McKenna in refusing to compromise a number of cases against a firm for violating the law against selling oleomargarine as butter. Speaking of the case he said: "I am gratified that the government is giving evidence that it will strictly enforce the law. The scientists in the agricultural colleges are teaching the people the best way to make fine butter and the buyer should know whether he is buying butter or oleomargarine. There must be some means of distinguishing the two. I do not say that it is wrong to sell oleomargarine, but that it is wrong to sell it as butter, and every means should be taken to enforce the law in this regard. There is no question but that oleomargarine is injurious. The more that is used of it the more is the public harmed."

The senators and representatives who will have the most to do with shaping the programme of the coming session of congress are having the least to say in the newspapers about what that programme is likely to be. That the recommendations of President McKinley's message will be followed to as great an extent as the republican leaders can bring about, in the legislation of the session of congress, is reasonably certain. There isn't likely to be any marked division in the republican ranks.

A Washington sculptor—Mr. F. Leimer—has secured a commission to make four bronze busts of President McKinley, one for the White House, one for Secretary Alger, one for the city of Canton, and one for the Ohio State House, and the sittings began this week in the billiard-room, in the basement of the White House, the president having kindly agreed to give the artist a little time every morning, while working on his message, until the clay bust, from which the bronze casts are to be made, is completed.

Official red tape can always be brushed aside when the need for official action is really urgent. This was shown by the speedy action of the government in ordering the revenue cutter Bear to proceed to the relief of the eight American whaling vessels believed to be icebound in the Arctic Ocean. As soon as the president and cabinet were notified that relief was needed they directed that the Bear should be got ready for the expedition as early as possible, and treasury officials familiar with the region drafted the instructions for the commander of the Bear, which include an overland trip from Point Barrow, in sleds drawn by government reindeer. The promptness of the whole business reflects great credit upon the administration.

The coming to Washington of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, and other Canadian officials was a social success but viewed from the statesman's standpoint it was at best a partial failure. It seems that Sir Wilfrid ought to have known in advance that he could not succeed in bluffing the U. S. into buying Canada's consent to the negotiation of a treaty that would result in stopping open sea sealing for a time, with a Canada-favored reciprocity treaty and the concession of other things that are in dispute between the two governments. If he didn't he must have been a much surprised man at the promptness with which he was enlightened when he made his bluff. Ex-Secretary Foster, who has been in charge of the interests of the U. S. in these sealing negotiations, says we gained a material victory in the aggreement which was reached by the seal experts, and that the negotiations with the Canadian government will be continued, and that he believes the contentions of the U. S. will sooner or later be recognized.

It has often been said that there was no limit to democratic audacity and a new proof of the assertion may be found in the change of the democratic stories about Senator Hanna. Having ascertained that all of their attemps to split the Ohio republicans into Hanna and anti-Hanna factions had miserably failed [illegible] that Mr. Hanna's election to [illegible] was assured, they are now [illegible] saying that Mr. Hanna [illegible] elected because the democratic members of the Ohio legislature refused to enter a deal with the republican members alleged to be opposed to Mr. Hanna for the purpose of electing some other republicans to the senate. If lying will get them out, the concocters of these stories will never remain in a hole long. But realy isn't this sort of thing disgusting to decent men, regardless of their politics?

See our list of valuable premiums and call and leave your order or send to us direct.

"In spite of less activity trade during October in most sections of the country and the virtual stoppage of business at the South as a result of the yellow-fever scare and the quarantines, the aggregate total for that month exceeded even September's immense total and marks the heaviest month's total since January, 1893. This result was accomplished, too, with the same number of business days as in the month of September."—Bradstreet's.

Christmas with an Emperor

The Christmas Ladies' Home Journal tells how the Germany Emperor, with the Empress and the Royal family spend Christmas Day with their children. The article is written by Mr. Nagel von Brawe, an attache of the court, who was permitted to be present at the celebration last Christmas in order to write this article. The pictures were made on the spot and approved by the Emperor.

Washing Flannels.

"Shave a quarter of a pound of soap into a granite saucepan, add one quart of boiling water, stir over the fire until dissolved." writes Mrs. S. T. Rorer of "Handling the Family Wash," in the November Ladies' Home Journal. "Pour this into a tub half filled with water at a temperature of 100° Fahrenheit. Mix well. Have on the left side of the tub a bucket of clear, warm water, 100° Fahrenheit, into which you may put a half-teaspoonful of household ammonia. Take each piece of flannel singly and immerse it in the suds. Soap should never be rubbed on flannels nor should flannels ever be rubbed on a board. Wash them by pressing and drawing through the hands, rubbing the soiled places quickly with the hands. Rinse at once in clear water, and wring by pressing one hand under the other, or through a wringer. Never twist in the wringing. Shake well and hang to dry immediately; then proceed to wash the second piece. The flannels when nearly dry must be taken from the line and pressed with a hot iron. Be careful that it is not, however, too hot, or it will destroy the color. Flannels washed in this way will retain their soft texture and original size until completely worn out. No deviations from these directions, however, can be made. For colored flannels make a soap as above. To the warm water for rinsing add four tablespoonfuls of white-wine vinegar or a tiny bit of acetic acid which has been thoroughly dissolved. It is always well to wait for a bright day before washing flannels. They should be dried as quickly as possible.

The Art of Conversation is a Gift.

A good talker is born, not made. By reading good books, by keeping one's self well informed as to the interesting event of the day, one may become a good conversationalist. Still the most fascinating talkers are by no means those who know the most, but, instead, those who have the greatest amount of tact, are most sympathetic, versatile, and, most important of all, have that wonderful something that, lacking a better name, we call magnetism.—November Ladies' Home Journal.

SCROFULA.

One of America's most famous physicians says: "Scrofula is external consumption." Scrofulous children are often beautiful children, but they lack nerve force, strong bones, stout muscles and power to resist disease. For delicate children there is no remedy equal to

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. It fills out the skin by putting good flesh beneath it. It makes the cheeks red by making rich blood. It creates an appetite for food and gives the body power enough to digest it. Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion.

50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Try Cahoon and Lytle for coal.

Wheat opened out this week at 80 cents.

Wheat still continues in the 80 cent notch.

The visiting Odd Fellows are here in great force.

G. H. Fargo was down from Euclid on Tuesday.

Will Remshardt was home for a Sunday visit.

Cahoon & Lytle sell coal cheaper than anybody.

H. H. Ames was in from the east side on Monday.

Wheat closed the week on Saturday at 80 cents.

Adam Thompson was up from Fisher on Monday.

Frank Cernousek was down from Tabor on Thursday.

Tim Blever, of Euclid, was looking us over on Saturday.

Atty S. Cooke is down from Warren to attend court.

W. C. Nash was over from East Grand Forks on Tuesday.

Geo. C. Wilde is down in Anoka county working up insurance.

Dept. Sheriff Losey was over at Grand Forks on Thursday last.

Charlie Lenoman, of the McIntosh Times, was in the city on Monday.

Vance & Stone have been putting down a hard wood floor in their office.

Among the Euclid visitors on Saturday were C. H. Pitkin and H. C. Misner.

J. B. VanAllen has sold his farm in the town of Crookston to Fred Behimer.

A union Thanksgiving service will be held at the M. E. church this morning.

A. P. Johnson goes to St. Hilaire to buy wheat for the St. A. & D. Elevator Co.

Atty J. Walseth came up from Fertile to attend the court on Tuesday morning.

Tuesday morning was the coldest weather of the season. It warmed up some by noon.

C. D. O'Brien, of Stillwater, was in the city on Monday interested in lumber matters.

Friday was a great day to haul hay to town and it was improved to the utmost extent.

J. B. Roome was in from the town named in his honor on Saturday to the week's trading.

Cahoon & Lytle will make special rates on coal to farmers. See them before you buy.

Col. Cobham Post met for the first time in the Post room on the new site on Friday evening.

A. G. Gallnach came up from St. Paul on Tuesday to attend to business in this county.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

B. O. Seymour, of the East Grand Forks Courier gave the JOURNAL a friendly call on Tuesday.

Monday was a fine day, though cold. Tried to snow in the forenoon. Did not accomplish much.

Marcus Johnson showed up bright and early on Monday morning on his way to Red Lake Falls.

Sunday was another one of those bright, beautiful days that are so rare at this season of the year.

Miss Louise Hartman, of Tipton, Ind., is visiting in the city, the guest of Mrs. W. E. Handy.

On Saturday evening John Bergquist and Mary Reas were married, Judge G. H. Holt officiating.

Atty R. J. Montague went to Ada the last of the week on some business before the District court.

Hon. Geo. R. Roberts was down from Stephen on Friday of last week transacting business in the city.

Knute S. Aker was up from the west-side on Thursday, attending to some business matters in the city.

Hon. B. Sampson went out to Erskine Saturday to arrange for having some wood cut this winter.

Oscar Lindquist, who has been clerking for Dr. A. Nelson at Fertile, returned to remain for the winter at least.

Among the out of town people who were in the city on Saturday was J. F. Fleming, of Key West P. O.

Senator Cronkhite was down from Argyle on Friday of last week visiting with his daughter, Mrs. Herb Newland.

T. H. Shavlin and H. C. Clarke came up on Monday from Minneapolis and went out to their mill at St. Hilaire.

Capt. L. S. Hancock, of Euclid, was in the city on Thursday of last week, transacting business and chatting with friends.

S. L. Collins and wife drove out to the town of Fanny to visit Mrs. Collins' parents, Mr. and Mrs. John O'Brecht, on Friday.

Leave your orders for soft and hard coal with Cahoon & Lytle. They guarantee the best coal and the lowest living rates.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

Remember that Cahoon & Lytle are in the market to supply you with coal in any quantity desired and the quality alway the best.

Canadian excursion tickets for sale by Great Northern, Dec. 6th to 31st. For further information see A. Baptie, Agent. [33-36]

A number of cases involving the right of the state to swamp lands have been before the land office during the past week.

Dr. Dunlop returned from his eastern trip on Thursday of last week. He had been feeling somewhat ill but thinks it nothing serious.

Joseph Lobu, of Glen, and John Garceau, of Red Lake Falls were examined by the pension board last week for invalid pensions.

Knute S. Aker was appointed administrator of the estate of Gurl Thorstenson, late of Climax, in probate court on Thursday last.

Mrs. S. Hayes, of Neilsville, started for a visit at her old home at Harrisburgh, Pa. Mr. Hayes came up to see her off on the evening train.

Will Peterson was in from St. Hilaire last week, greeting his many friends in this city. We are told that Will is stacking much wealth up there.

The viewers for the Russia ditch Mr. Johnson, J. D. Knudson and Chris. Houston, were in session, as a board last week arranging their report.

A. Fricker, having secured a job on the extension of the Gt. Northern road east of Fosston, has gone to enter upon the discharge of his duties.

The winter term of court convened on Tuesday. A large number of cases are set for trial and no knowing how many criminal cases the grand jury may find.

The musical entertainment given by the Y. P. S. C. E. at the Congregational church on Monday evening was well attended and a very enjoyable affair.

The Baptist young people met at the residence of Mrs. M. E. Pray on Saturday evening, for a social visit. They all say that they had jolly good time.

Tommy Johnstone is trying the experiment of housekeeping all by his lonesome, while the Mrs. is visiting relatives and friends in Fisher for a few days.

John Fee dropped into our den on Wednesday to say to us: "I want that "Grant and Lee" book. How much will it be?" He got the book and departed happy.

Chas. Teal Sr. was down from Euclid on Saturday—and it wasn't a law-suit that brought him either—just a team of good horses, such as the old man always drives.

A. S. Larson was up from St. Paul on Friday, renewing old acquaintance and incidentally to sell a farm on Black River. He took back with him a copy of "Grant and Lee."

The N. D. Milling Co., sold to C. B. March the building formerly occupied by them for office purposes. Mr. March will put it on one of his lots and fix it up for a dwelling house to rent.

Friday was a day long to be remembered as one of the brightest and warmest of this exceptionally bright and beautiful fall. It was as warm and pleasant as a day in September.

Rev H. P. Fisher delivered a lecture on Wendell Phillips, at college hall on Friday night, as part of the program exercises. These weekly entertainments are growing in popularity.

W. C. Andrew, the genial travelling man for Wright, Barret & Stilwell, was in the city on Friday, and became a subscribe to this great family newspaper with "Wit and Humor" as a premium.

Rev. B. B. Haugen, of Fergus Falls, lectured in Hanges church on Thursday evening of last week, the occasion being a festival at that church which was well attended and the receipts liberal.

Dr. H. J. Riesland, the well-known and successful eye specialist, of Brainerd, will be at Hotel Crookston Dec 11th to 16th. Consultation free; Be sure and see him. [33-35]

Mine host Joe Koeimel, of the Cleveland house, gave another one of those pleasant hops on Friday evening of last week that was well attended and a thoroughly enjoyable event.

Dr. Whittier will remain but a short time longer and all who wish to consult him should be on deck in time. Office hours from 9 o'clock a. m., till 8 p. m. Room No. 7 Commercial hotel.

The I. O. O. F. will instal the Encampment Lodge with 120 members this evening. Large delegates from St. Paul, Minneapolis and Grand Forks are in the city to take part in the ceremony.

J. E. Harris took a turn for the worse last week but later on rallied and commenced improving encouragingly. It was a critical case and for a time the outcome was a matter of serious doubt.

Will M. Brown was up from Fisher on Wednesday and called at the JOURNAL office to make his annual visit. He took along with him a copy of our great premium book, "Grant and Lee."

John Heldstab, who a short time since purchased the ice business of John Schantzen, takes hold of the business this week. Mr. Schantzen goes to California in hopes to benefit his health and that of his family.

This kind of weather reminds us of coal—and speaking of coal reminds us of the fact that Cahoon & Lytle have dead loads of the very best kinds of coal—both hard and soft at the lowest living rates. Try 'em

Nat Campbell and wife returned from Fortona, Kansas, where they had gone in answer to a telegram announcing the serious illness of Mr. Campbell's mother. They did not arrive at their destination in time to see her alive.

The Odd Fellows are having a "hot time in town" this week. Tonight the big ball comes off in the Odd Fellows block, in the store room formerly occupied by Gervais the Hustler. The boys know how to entertain royally.

Mrs. A. J. Streeter came back from Keystone farm on Saturday, where she has been nursing the sick ones in Wm. Davidson's family, through a run of typhoid fever. She leaves her patients out of danger and on the high road to recovery.

Miss Florence Kennedy was taken from the Hotel James to the home of her sister, Mrs. Dan Hughes on Thursday. She was taken over in John Schantzen's ice wagon and bore the trip well. Her condition has been such that it would seem miraculous should she recover.

The work of rebuilding the burned laundry is being pushed with energy and the manager, Mr. Billings, hopes to be able to resume work at the old stand as soon as December 1st. The insurance had been settled and men put to work almost before the smouldering embers had cooled.

The city council met on Saturday evening and let the contract for extending the sewer on Main street from the point to which it was built, in front of Westerberg's hotel to the intersection of Loring avenue with Main street. The contract was awarded to Andrew Olsen at 90 cts per lineal foot.

The JOURNAL man acknowledges an invitation to attend the banquet which the Odd Fellows gave at the Hotel Crookston last night and regrets that an accident which hit him on the right knee cap on Saturday night, prevented his attendance. The affair was one of the largest ever attempted in this city and heartily enjoyed by all who participated.

Herbert Mercure, the man who was examined in probate court last week and succeeded in convincing the doctors that he was sane as he need be, got violent soon after and was brought back for another test on Friday. This time he was declared insane and committed to the asylum at Fergus Falls. Chief Gonyea went down with him in the evening.

A call at the new grist mill on Friday showed that the new mill is doing lots of business. Bags of wheat piled many feet high contained the grists that had been brought in to be ground, which indicates that the proprietors "made no common error" when they located their grist mill in this city. It is so handy for farmers when they come to this city to trade to bring along a grist to be ground.

Chris. Houston had five fine ducks early last week, that he was fattening for Thanksgiving. One morning when he went out to the pen to where the ducks were to feed the ducks some grain, the ducks were not there, so he saved the grain. Some sneak thief had stolen them in the silent watches of the night and Chris would like to meet up with the sneak thief who did it.

Another attempt at a hold-up is reported. On Saturday night as Frank Noel, a farmer living near Freeman post-office, was on his way home he met a crowd of five men near the [illegible] who attempted [illegible]. He whipped up his horse [illegible] broke away from the [illegible] men and reached home [illegible]. He then discovered that one of his horses had been cut quite severely by one of the men.

Ole Anderson Moen, one of the leading farmers of Fairfax, was in on Tuesday and did not neglect to carry home with him a copy of our premium book, "Grant and Lee." If Ole will read the book thoroughly he will get a good general knowledge of the war of the rebellion and a good insight into all of its important battles. The book also gives a short history of the war with Mexico as an introductory prelude.

A rather unusual place for a marriage ceremony is a jail, but the Polk county jail has the distinction of having witnessed a marriage ceremony. Andrew O. Anballe, who was sent up from Norman county to serve a sentence for the illegal sale of liquor, was to have been married soon to Annie M. Nykrien, and Thursday was the day that had been agreed upon, so rather than to wait 15 months, till the groom could serve his sentence the young lady came to this city and they were married, Judge McLean performing the ceremony in due and ancient form.

The store known as Mrs. I. U. Jennings millinery store has been closed a few days to take an inventory of stock. It is now reopened and you can buy millinery, Japanese goods and household furniture at greatly reduced prices. The counters, shelving, carpets and showcases will be offered for sale. There are also a number of fine burial cases and coffins of all sizes that will be sold at about one half usual prices

Charles Jefferson completed the brick foundation for G. A. R. Hall on Friday, and the building was let down upon it. The boys worked hard to get the buildings moved and they will have their reward when they have the building nicely fixed up on their own ground. Conspicuous among those who worked very hard and faithfully to get the building moved, were J. O. Sargeant, who made it a personal matter and worked day and night. Chas. Jefferson, Levi LeDuc and Wm. Kistenmacher, also are entitled to great credit for their zeal and faithful work—in fact all of the boys took hold with a hearty good will to push the work along.

What is more acceptable, what is more valuable in the family than a good book? We have them. See our new premium offer on the sixth page of this issue.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

About the first of November a man was sent over from East Grand Forks, consigned to the care of sheriff Lawrence, to serve a sentence of sixty days duration for stealing a watch. Dept. Sheriff Lawrence, as soon as he saw the man, decided that he was no ordinary sneak thief, but a man of some note in the criminal calendar, and finally decided in his own mind that he was no other than "Red Chris," a man wanted in Chicago for complicity in a noted bond robbery and for whom a reward of $500 was out. In his effort to ascertain the truth of his surmises a Chicago paper got hold of the case and sent out a reporter to investigate the matter. In order to better get at "Chris," or whoever the suspected man might be, the reporter got himself arrested on arrival here and put in jail with him. After having gained his confidence he alleges that "Chris" confessed enough of the bond robbery to him to convince him that he was really the man wanted. On Saturday Governor Clough granted requisition papers to the Illinois authorities and a Chicago detective arrived on Sunday evening to take the man to Chicago. After seeing and talking with the suspected man the detective declined not to take him to Chicago as he did not think he is the man wanted. The sheriff was asked by the authorities at Chicago for a description of his prisoner but declined to furnish it, and so the matter rests at present.

BABY'S SMOOTH, FAIR SKIN

A Grateful Mother Writes this Letter—Tells all about Her Troubles when Baby Broke out with Scrofula Sores.

"At the age of two months, my baby began to have sores break out on his right cheek. We used all the external applications that we could think or hear of, to no avail. The sores spread all over one side of his face. We consulted a physician and tried his medicine, and in a week the sore was gone. But to my surprise in two weeks more another scrofulous looking sore appeared on baby's arm. It grew worse and worse, and when he was three months old, I began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla. I also took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before the first bottle was finished, the sores were well and have never returned. He is now four years old, but he has never had any sign of those scrofulous sores since he was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I feel very grateful. My boy owes his good health and smooth, fair skin to this great medicine." MRS. S. S. WROTEN, Farmington, Delaware. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Venstre Victories in Norway the Cause of Caustic Comment by the Swedish Press—Old Churches Being Lost to Antiquarians Through Modern Restorations—Growth of the United Steamship Company of Denmark—Stockholm Schools Commanding Attention Abroad.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

Two million crowns are said to be the net receipts of the hotels of the city during the exposition.

General von Podbiesky of Berlin is at present in the capital looking up the Swedish telephone system.

Peter A. Petersson, who was recently arrested and lodged in jail convicted of burglary, died in his cell at the Langholmen prison.

The directors of the Sabbatsberg hospital have decided to erect a sanitarium for consumptives next year. An allowance will be requested from the state.

The Swedish radiator at a recent dairy show given at London under the auspices of the British Dairy Farmers' association, was awarded a silver medal.

Dr. Carl Kullberg, formerly of this city, member of the Academy of Sciences, is dead at Skofde, aged 82 years. He was born at Erikstorp and was the son of Rev. Olof Kullberg.

The length of Swedish telegraph lines is three times the circumference of the earth. The mileage (one Swedish mile is equivalent to seven English) of the telephone system of Sweden is 10,460.

The Stockholm public school system is commanding wide attention, it seems. During the past year, prominent educators of several European nations have visited the capital with a view of studying the details of the system.

The recent Venstre victories in Norway have occasioned a great deal of comment in Sweden. From an unbiased view of affairs it is evident that the political situation in the brother kingdom is strained, to say the least. The following comment by the Swedish daily, "Vort Land," of Stockholm, may be of interest: "Although the Norwegian elections are not over, the present outlook towards a decided Venstré majority in the Norwegian storthing is so evident that Swedes should not only grant their gracious sanction to 'det rene flag,' (the genuine flag) but even dony (!) yes suggest to obliterate the "unionmarke" (the union marke" in the naval flag! We have not only heard a lot of threats in regard to speedy disruption of the union, but it has even been suggested—whether in jest or in earnest, it is hard telling—that Prince Carl is to be chosen king of of Norway; thus becoming the founder of a Norwegian dynasty of kings!! And we, we are almost expecting to see the crown of Norway stolen from King Oscar's head, and be urged to exclaim, 'hurrah for Prince Carl king of Norway, and welcome the disruption of the union, thinking it the only means by which we might retain our own independence." The comment is a highly sarcastic one. At any rate such comments are given and received between the two nations in a wholesale manner at present, and will most likely continue until the political situation has been solved.

Gothenburg.

Gus Olsson, cashier of the firm Richard Roos & Co., at Norrkoping, has disappeared. It is feared he has suicided.

C. Lundgren and wife, formerly of Gothenburg, have donated 14,000 crowns to charitable institutions of Kalmar city.

Eight hundred railroad hands are now employed at the Vestergolland-Gothenburg railroad which it is anticipated will be finished by Jan. 1.

The Dickson estate has now been settled. Baron Robert Dickson, son of the deceased Baron Oscar Dickson, is chief heir and will receive in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 crowns.

In Gothenburg there are about 3,500 estates taxed at 194,000,000 crowns. The increase of such properties has, during the past year, been more than 400 per cent. Nearly two-thirds of the houses of the city are built of lumber, an uncommon feature in a Swedish city.

The directors of the "Goteborgs-Aftonblad," one of the dailies of the city, have decided to increase the minimum and maximum capital of the company 100,000 and 200,000 crowns respectively. A decision was also made to the effect that a 5-story building be erected in the central portion of the city.

Malmo.

Five thousand children are at present enrolled in the public schools of the city.

Bernt Wetterbergh, chief engineer at Kockum's mechanical plant of this city, died Oct. 26, aged 60 years. He was formerly connected with the Lindholmen mechanical works of Gothenburg.

Charles Fredholm, Swedish-Norwegian consul at Constantinople, has recently visited the city, where, by means of subscriptions, he succeeded in gathering a sum of 3,000 crowns in behalf of the suffering Armenians.

Mrs. Katarina Nilsson of Ljungby, near this city, aged 83 years, has started for Brooklyn, N. Y., to spend the rest of her life with her oldest son, who is said to have made a fortune in that city. The aged woman had never in her life traveled in a railway car.

NORWAY.

President Lovland of the storthing, will undoubtedly be chosen as successor to Sievert Nielsen on the "Unionskomiten."

A splendid collection of sixteenth century coins has, according to the "Stavangeren," been found near Fister. The coins and several rings were all found in one place.

The directors of the Credit bank of Christiania presented a sum of 10,000 crowns to be divided among their functionaries Oct. 28, it being the 40th anniversary of that institution.

Portier Wilkening of Hotel d'Angleterre of Copenhagen has been appointed director of the syndicate which recently purchased Hotel Victoria of this city. Mr. Wilkening's salary will be 12,000 crowns per annum.

William Foss and wife of this city celebrated their golden wedding Oct. 18 in the presence of a large number of relatives. Mr. Foss has for years been the manager of several of the largest steamship companies of this city.

"Magnusgaarden," the historic garden on the corners of Carl Johan and Rosenkrantz streets in this city, has been transferred to a syndicate of this city with Attorney Olledorf at the head of it. The garden will be thoroughly cleaned and buildings renovated.

"Ringeren" is the name chosen for a weekly political, scientific and literary digest which will appear in the city after Jan. 1. The magazine will be edited by none other than the famous novelist and dramatist, Dr. Sigurd Ibsen, with the popular Bjornstjerne Bjornson and Dr. Sars as associate editors.

Canadian Excursions

Via Northern Pacific Railway

To Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick

Vestibuled Trains Dining Cars

From December 6th to December 31st, inclusive, the Northern Pacific will sell Canadian Excursion tickets good for three months from date of sale, with stopovers subject to regulations of lines over which tickets read. Tickets will be extended upon payment of additional sums as follows:

15	Days	$ 5.00
30	"	10.00
45	"	15.00
50	"	20.00

Tickets will be sold to points as far east as Montreal for.... **$40**

For a single fare from Montreal added to the $40 rate, tickets will be sold to points in Quebec east of Montreal, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Call on agents of the Northern Pacific Railway for further information.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen. Pass. Agt. St. Paul, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

7 Great Premiums 7

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A manual of useful information on all subjects relating to

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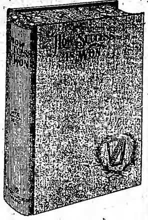

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Edited by
PROF. J. S. CHAMBERLAIN.

The thrilling stories of the struggles, the trials and triumphs of poor boys who rose to fame and fortune by their perseverance genius.

Stephen Girard, John Jacob Astor, Alexander T. Stewart, Amos Lawrence, Andrew V. Stout, Jonas Chickering, Nicholas Longworth, Phillip D. Armour, Marshall Field, Cornelius Vanderbilt, George M. Pullman, Cyrus W. Field, William H. Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, Robert Fulton, Charles Goodyear, Eli Whitney, Elias Howe, Jr., Richard M. Hoe, Samuel Colt, Samuel F. B. Morse, Cyrus H. McCormick, James Gordon Bennett, Robert Bonner, John Marshall, James T. Brady, Benjamin West, John Rogers, Hiram Powers, David Swing, Peter Cartwright, Henry W. Longfellow, Nathaniel Hawthorne

Most of these famous men were rocked in the cradle of poverty and their struggles with adversity read like fiction. The stories of their early efforts are very much the same as the experiences of every poor boy. The stories of their triumphs thrill the reader like the triumphs of a hero in a well written novel, and because of their truth inspire to emulation and better directed effort. Thousands of men owe their advancement to the reading of this grand book, and it should be in the hands of every man, woman and child. One man who read the book said it so thrilled him he could not lay it aside until he had devoured every page.

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The Lives and Campaigns OF GRANT AND LEE,

A new, novel and intensely interesting narrative comparison of the two great opponents in the civil war,

By SAMUEL W. ODELL, L.L.D.,
Author of "Samson," "Atlanteans," Etc.

With introductory personal reminiscences by Maj.-Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. A., and Bishop John P. Newman, D. D., the pastor and personal friend of Gen. Grant.

The first division of the book is entitled "Preparation." It treats of the early life of the two heroes. It covers the parentage and birth of each, their early education, the social and political influence affecting each; their careers at West Point, their marriage, the Mexican war, and the causes that led each to side as he did in the great conflict.

The second division is "The Rise of Grant," and narrates thrillingly in fullest detail all of his campaigns, his many heroic trials and triumphs, and steady advance from an obscure position, to the commander-in-Chief, la fearless, manly, unselfish disregard for, and in spite of, the opposition and jealousies of rival commanders.

The third division "The Rise of Lee," carries the great Confederate leader from his first operations through the succeeding daring and brilliant of campaigns and victories that heralded Lee's fame as a warrior around the world, down to the time when Grant was chosen to oppose him.

The fourth division, entitled "The Conflict," holds the reader spell-bound through the thrilling and tragic narrative of the terrible battles and sieges of the wilderness and before Petersburg and Richmond until the curtain falls on the closing scene at Appomattox.

The last book, "Rest" reviews the subsequent life of the two men, closing with Grant's tragic death at Mt. McGregor, which brought a nation to tears.

The illustrations which abound all through the book are from original sources, and are not stock cuts, such as are usually found in books on the war. They are from drawing of the most eminent artists in the country, such as Thos. Nast, A. R. Waud, Edwin Forbes, Sol Etynge, Theo. R. Davis, Granville Perkins, N. Jewett and others, and embrace thrilling battle scenes, incidents of siege and march, portraits of the great leaders on both sides, etc., etc.

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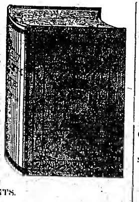

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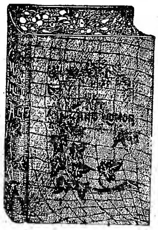

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An Egyptian Elixir—Continued from page 2.

It was the voice of my friend, Dr. Batesi, who entered the tomb at this moment.

Dr. Batesi was an Italian, some 65 years of age, though yet vigorous and of an extremely nervous temperament. His figure was tall, but thin and gaunt, and his meager face was decorated by a long and flowing white beard. His eyes were small, bright and restless. Any one would have readily known him as an enthusiast in whatever study he might be interested. He always spoke in a jerky, excitable manner, and his usually nervous demeanor was now heightened a dozenfold by the strange nature of our surroundings.

"No, you're not crazy. But, great heavens! What a discovery!"

"Yes," I replied, striving hard to appear cool. "I think this is something of a find. See here." And I made way for him to stand upon the coil of rope in order that he might look down into the sarcophagus.

As the glittering mummy case met his sight he began a series of ejaculations in his native tongue, apparently unconscious of my presence. At length he somewhat regained his composure, and the crystal flask in my hand attracted his attention.

"What is that?" he demanded.

"I do not know. I found it inside the sarcophagus. Did you ever see anything like it before?"

He did not answer me, but, snatching the vase from my hand, began to examine it very closely, at the same time muttering excitedly to himself. His inspection lasted some time. Finally his face brightened and assumed an expression of decision.

"It may be. It is possible," he said, still speaking to himself. "Why not? Do not the records of Manetho say so? It is not so improbable after all. Come, come, we shall soon know."

"Come," he said, turning to me, "we must see that mummy. Let us get the case out as soon as possible."

I gave the necessary orders to my men, and the derrick was once more called into requisition to lift the heavy case from the sarcophagus.

"Do you suppose this is Thothmes?" I inquired while the men were occupied with this task.

"It is no more Thothmes," he replied, "than it is Habakkuk. It is Nef-Rah, a high priest of Osiris, of the eighteenth dynasty," pointing at the same time to a hieroglyph carved on the massive case, which I had overlooked by reason of its size, extending from one end of the case nearly to the other.

In a few moments the heavy case was on the stone floor and the massive golden cover was removed, revealing not the ordinary swathed and bandaged mummy, but a naked body floating in an oily substance which emitted an aromatic smell. If I had expected renewed evidence of excitement from the doctor, I was disappointed. His features assumed a set expression, and he bent over the body without uttering a syllable.

"This liquid," I exclaimed excitedly, "is"—

"Honey," replied the doctor. Then he continued as if to himself: "As I expected. Come! The ancients were not all fools nor all liars. It is 1 o'clock—a great day, a great day!"

The body, as the mummy case had foretold, was that of a young man of pleasing appearance and majestic figure, the flesh still firm and plump, with no evidences of decay. The body appeared to have been unmutilated by the hands of the embalmers. There was no incision on the flank to evidence the removal of the viscera, and the plumpness of the closed eyelids led to the presumption that the eyes were still in their sockets. There was positively no evidence of death about the body, unless it were a certain rigidity, but otherwise it might have been mistaken for the person of some expert swimmer sleeping on the surface of his bath.

"Send your men for some food, a half dozen bottles of wine and plenty of water and towels," said the doctor in an unnatural voice.

I had overlooked the fact that it was past dinner time and hastened to give the necessary orders to my men, though what the doctor wanted of towels I could not imagine. The required articles were soon brought.

"Now dismiss all your men," continued the doctor in the same strained tone of voice.

I obeyed us unquestioningly as the wedding guest obeyed the Ancient Mariner, and the men, after depositing a number of lighted torches about the chamber, retired. After their footsteps had died away in the long corridors, the doctor began to pace slowly up and down the room. Finally he spoke:

"How many kinds of mummies have you found in your discoveries?"

"Why," I replied, "three kinds, if you mean the manner of their preparation."

"And they were?"

"Why, the first class have all the viscera and the brains removed, the cavities filled with resins and spices, and have been steeped in natron for a long time. The second have only the brains removed and the viscera injected with oil of cedar. These were also steeped in natron, as we suppose. The third kind were apparently just salted down for a certain length of time. These are all the kinds I am familiar with."

"And have you found and seen no other kind?"

"No."

"Well, there was a fourth kind. It is so written in the book of Manetho. I have always believed it to be a lie of the priests. We are about to see whether it was such in fact or not. The priests claimed to have a process by which they could arrest animation indefinitely, and that they could, after the lapse of ages, restore life to a body in which existence had been suspended by the use of a certain liquor, if the body were kept from external injury. The only thing that has seemed to substantiate this claim has been the fact that a few bodies have been discovered at widely different times which bore none of the ordinary marks of embalming, from which the viscera and brain had not been removed and which were nevertheless in a better state of preservation than mummies which had been carefully embalmed. I say such bodies have been discovered. I should say, rather, that it is claimed that they have been discovered, but as I never saw one or any one who had I have been inclined to doubt the fact. This body settles the matter. I doubt no more."

"I remember now that I have heard something to the same effect," I replied, "but I do not see that this substantiates the claim of the priests to be able to suspend animation and to restore it after the lapse of ages."

"There are none so blind as those who will not see," he replied testily. "Do you not perceive that the reason that these bodies have never been restored to life is either that the knowledge of their resting places has been lost in the lapse of ages or that the recipe by which they were to be revived has been forgotten?"

"Well?" I said stupidly.

"Well, is there anything more probable than that this is one of those bodies and that the contents of this vase is the medicine by which it can be restored to life?"

I stared at my companion in amazement. His words sounded like nonsense, but his manner was calm—unusually calm—and after all the idea was not wholly absurd. There are more things

I flung it far down one of the unexplored corridors.

in heaven and earth than our philosophy dreams of. It might be as he said.

"You see," continued the doctor, "that this man was wise in his day and generation and very prudently directed the medicine that was to restore him to life to be entombed with him."

"Do you suppose he began his long sleep, if it is one, voluntarily?"

"Hardly. It may have been a punishment for betraying some secret of the priesthood or a religious rite, the subject of which was selected by lot. But that is mere conjecture."

"Does it not seem impossible to you as a medical man?" I queried.

"My friend," was the reply, "it is only the student of medicine who appreciates how little is known of the human body. It seems improbable, yes, wildly improbable; impossible, no."

"Very well, then," I exclaimed, filled with a rising belief and enthusiasm, "let us try to resuscitate this citizen of the primeval world."

"To work!" ejaculated the doctor, turning to the body.

We first lifted it from the case and laid it upon a piece of canvas which was to have been our tablecloth. In doing so we found it was not so stiff as we had supposed. It was, in fact, limp and yielding, like that of a person in some forms of epilepsy. We then proceeded to wipe it dry with our towels. The flesh was firm and natural, though cold as the clods of the valley.

"But how shall we use the liquid?" I inquired.

"Why, there are but two ways of using it—externally and internally. I can probably tell from the odor whether it is dangerous to give internally. There is enough of it, I should think, for both uses."

So saying, the doctor, after some difficulty, removed the stopper, which had been sealed with natron. As he did so a light, luminous vapor arose from the flask, filling the chamber with a delicate perfume, like mingled ether and crushed apple seeds. For a moment the scent made me giddy, but this soon passed away.

"We will first rub it with the liquid. After that I will try to pry its mouth open and pour some down its throat."

We began rubbing the body. For a long time we worked in silence. It was hard work, and the perspiration was soon flowing from us in streams. An hour had passed and no result was apparent.

"I'm afraid it's no use," I said at last. "I don't see any indication of life."

"Keep it up," said the doctor sternly. "Do you suppose that one is easily awakened after a sleep of 30 centuries?"

So we continued our work for some time. I was nearly exhausted, when a cry from the doctor attracted my attention.

"Look, look!" he cried, pointing to a place upon the right thigh of the body.

I looked at the place indicated. As I did so the doctor pressed upon the spot with some force. A paleness resulted, followed, as he removed his thumb, by a slow tide of returning color.

"Almighty God!" I cried. "He lives! He lives!"

The doctor was silent.

It would be impossible to describe my sensations on perceiving this indication of returning animation. Coupled with exultation at the success of the experiment and the magnitude of the discovery was a nameless horror at the thought of the personality of the being whom we were about to restore to life. Readers of De Quincey's opium dreams will remember the horror with which "the tremendous, the horrible antiquity" of the countries of Asia inspired him as vividly as they recall his "cancerous kisses of the crocodile." Such an indefinable horror now possessed me. The being before me had lived and loved, had thought and dreamed, had hoped and longed and feared before the dawn of history, when the earth was peopled with strange races whose very names had been forgotten long eons ago, when the flood was a matter of yesterday and the tower of Babel an existing wonder of the world, and yet I now saw before my eyes the tide of life, stagnant for ages, once more beginning to course within his veins.

Antiquity had not begun
Long ere his primeval race was run.

He seemed to belong neither to the living nor the dead. He was a frightful anomaly. I sickened with horror, but still continued mechanically to chafe his limbs.

After the lapse of some minutes, which were accompanied by increasing evidences of the return of circulation, the doctor opened the firmly compressed lips and with his penknife easily pried the teeth apart and poured several drops of the liquid down the throat of the body. The effect of this was soon evidenced by a very slight but yet perceptible respiration. There was no longer room for doubt, if indeed there had been any before. The man lived.

The doctor was still silent, and in the whirl of my thoughts I was incapable of speech. We renewed our rubbings with the liquor, and the respirations grew stronger and stronger. At last they were quite normal. The doctor poured a few drops of the cordial down the throat.

"We may rest now," he said.

I threw myself on the floor and think I must have fainted from the exhaustive labor, the tumult of my thoughts and the heat of the chamber. At any rate I was unconscious for some time.

When I regained consciousness, the Egyptian (for now that he was alive I suppose he should be properly so called) was breathing easily and naturally as though in a profound sleep. The doctor was seated on the floor, his back against a sarcophagus, looking intently at the crystal flask which he held in his hand. Its contents, about one-half of which had been exhausted, sparkled brightly in the torchlight.

I arose and approached my friend. As I did so I noticed something alarming in his appearance. His features were set and drawn, while his eyes glittered with a light that was fearful in the wild intensity of their glare. I hesitated to speak and stood looking irresolutely at him for some minutes. He seemed unconscious of my presence. From time to time he would mutter in a hoarse and inarticulate voice.

In the hope that he might become more composed if left to himself, and in order to distract my own excited thoughts, I turned my attention to the Egyptian. His respirations had become somewhat shorter, and a slight twitching of his eyelids was apparent. Sitting down beside him and taking his head in my lap, I knocked off the neck of the bottle of wine and poured some of its contents down his throat, at the same time pinching the epiglottis to make him swallow. The effect of the draft was soon evidenced by an increased color in the swarthy cheek, and in a few minutes, while I watched him closely, the eyelids trembled and with great effort slowly opened, and two great eyes of intense blackness stared solemnly into mine.

There could have been nothing more natural than for the man to have opened his eyes after having been restored to consciousness, yet this action, natural as it was, affected me more than the first discovered indications of life. A cold wave swept along my spine, and my heart paused until I thought it would never resume its pulsations.

On what prehistoric scenes had those inscrutable eyes last gazed before they looked into mine? What awful events, forgotten ere yet a pyramid was founded, what mystic rites, what mighty men of old long sunk into oblivion, had been mirrored in those hideously ancient orbs?

It was as though the sphinx had awakened from her granite sleep and looked upon me. Luckily for me I was not called upon to long endure that awesome gaze. The eyelids fell, and, as if exhausted by the effort of opening his eyes, the Egyptian's respiration soon evidenced that he was again sleeping. I laid his head upon a fold of the canvas and arose to my feet. As I did so a cry from the doctor attracted my attention. He had arisen and was pacing feverishly about the tomb.

"Oh, fools and madmen!" he cried. "Oh, blind and more than blind! Idiots and imbeciles! What have we done, asses that we are? What have we done?"

I stared at my friend in terror and amazement. His words were those of a madman, and the glitter of his eye and the frenzy of his manner were in keeping. While I still stared he continued his ejaculations in a half dozen languages, gesticulating wildly, throwing his hands aloft, tearing his hair and darting about the chamber.

"Do you know what this is?" at length he cried in a terrible voice, advancing toward me with the flask held aloft.

"Of course not," I replied, striving to appear calm and self possessed.

"Of course you do not," he answered with a sneer. "Of course you do not. How should an imbecile like you know what it is? What should it be? What is it but the real elixir vitae, the elixir of life, the wine of youth, the medicine of immortality, so long sought and never found! That's what it is, and that's what we have been wasting on that muddy carcass there instead of treasuring it for the preservation of our own lives through countless ages. And why not," he cried, his voice rising to a scream, as he turned fiercely to me, "why not for all eternity, for, in the long ages of existence that this will give us, shall we not be able to discover the ingredients of which it is made and the manner in which it is concocted? Eternity! Eternity!" he screamed. "An eternity of life is ours!"

A cold, icy horror seized me. There could be no doubt of my companion's insanity. He was a raving maniac. The exciting events of the last few hours had been too much for his highly wrought nervous system. I was alone with him, far from human aid, and where no sound or cry of mine could reach the ear of man. To what extremity might not this insanity drive him? I was unarmed, and, though a stronger man than he, yet I knew that insanity lends a strength almost superhuman. There was nothing to do but to strive to appear calm and if possible quiet him.

"So you really think this must be the elixir of life?" I inquired calmly.

"Of course it is," he cried. "Do you suppose it will restore life to that carrion there after 30 centuries or more and not prolong the life of one already living? Yes, it is the true elixir, the true fountain of youth." Here his ravings became incoherent and so continued for some time.

"Well, it may be as you say, doctor," I said at length. "But let us first get this fellow fully resuscitated and get out of here as soon as we can. Heavens! Think what fame will be ours when we introduce to the world a living priest of the eighteenth dynasty!"

"Resuscitate that dog!" he screamed. "Waste on him any more of the precious fluid which means thousands of years of life to us! No, no! Let him sleep as he has slept. All that a man has will he give for his life, and here is life, life, life—thousands of years of it!

"Why should you have any of it?" he continued, casting a look of deep malignity upon me. "Why should you enjoy what you did not discover? You would never have suspected the true nature of the liquor. You would have wasted it all on that carcass there. No, no! You have no right to it. It is all mine. Millions of years of life, and all mine!"

"You are welcome to it all, doctor, if you wish it," I managed to say. "I am not enamored with life enough to desire to prolong it indefinitely. I am satisfied with my allotted length of days. But now let us get out of here if you do not wish to carry our experiment further."

"Very well, then," he cried. "It is all mine. Eternity is mine. I must begin upon it now, before I am a moment older. From this moment I become as one of the gods. I drink," he said, lifting the flask to his lips, "to immortality!" A bright green glare shot from the vase as he held it aloft.

Forgetful of danger I sprang forward to intercept his draft, fully believing that a medicine so powerful as we had found this to be would be fatal to a living man, and, determined to save my friend's life at whatever risk to my own, I leaped forward, snatched the flask from his hands and flung it far down one of the unexplored corridors. For an instant he stood as if thunderstruck.

Then with incredible quickness and without uttering a word he drew a stiletto from his breast, plunged it into my bosom and darted down the corridor. I fell fainting to the floor, but before I lost consciousness I heard a long, blood curdling scream, followed by a deathly silence, and I knew no more.

I returned to consciousness in the humble hut of a fellah near the scene of my explorations, whither I had been conveyed by my men, who had found me insensible in the thick darkness of the vaulted chamber. I had hovered for weeks between life and death, but the anxious care of a physician whom the Scientific society had sent me on hearing of my wound finally restored me to consciousness and life. No tidings of Dr. Batesi had been received.

As soon as I was able I revisited the tomb. Of its former treasures not an atom remained. The wretched fellahs, who are not permitted to sell any of the treasures of antiquity which they may discover, had taken all away to dismember them at their leisure, in order to sell the fragments surreptitiously to tourists. The body of the priest had disappeared with the other contents of the tomb.

Feebly and disconsolately I crawled along one of the corridors which seemed to me to be the one down which I had thrown the crystal vase. Suddenly my torchbearer, who was in advance, started back with a cry of horror. Advancing cautiously, I found myself looking down into a wide pit which was sunk perpendicularly in the center of the passage. I threw a pebble down it, but no sound of its fall returned to my ears from the thick blackness below.

As I turned, weary and sick at heart, my foot struck a soft object. It was a light felt hat. I knew it and its owner's fate.

The next day found me on my way to the dahabeah which was to take me down the Nile. After my litter had been placed on board, looking up at the bank I chanced to see a tall, majestic figure, richly clad in garments of strange and ancient fashion, gazing intently upon the boat, and, as it seemed, at me.

"Who is that man?" I asked my servant.

"He is a stranger, excellency, a newcomer. They call him Naffar. He is very wise, they say, very wise and very rich, but he talks little. Some say he has the evil eye, but I do not know."

The dahabeah cast off from the shore and with a favoring breeze shot swiftly down the stream. As we swept downward I kept my eyes on the grand, imposing figure of the stranger as his gaze followed the boat until a bend in the river shut him from view.

"Strange," I said to the doctor at my side, "what hallucinations sick men have. Now I almost thought that"—

"Yes, they are strange," he replied.

THE END.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

Angus Items.

From our Special Correspondent.

Mrs. J. M. Palmer spent Thursday in Warren.

J. F. Montgomery, F. McLennan, W. Lemen and J. H. Lemen attended lodge in Warren on Wednesday evening.

W. Lemen and J. H. Lemen spent Friday in Crookston taking in the sights.

D. H. Huggard, of Crookston spent Thursday and Friday in town looking after his farm.

J. S. Cowden went to Crookston on Wednesday, returning on Thursday.

A. F. Campion and N. S. Davies drove to Grand Forks on Thursday.

J. H. Lemen, John Stasku, W. Lemen and J. A. Stroble drove to Tabor on Monday to attend the wedding of James Vavrer to Mary Balek. There were about 125 persons present. About nine o'clock the music started up and the merry dance was on which lasted till an early hour.

Son Cross, of Warren, was in town on Monday.

Wm. McLennan drove to Grand Forks on Tuesday with a load of hogs.

Wm. Stroble, mother and sister Maggie went to Grand Forks on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Palmer and daughter Louise left on Tuesday evening for a three months visit to Wisconsin and Iowa.

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

O. J. Bornd, has finally concluded that the Thirteen Towns is the best section of the country in the world and sold out his farm at Lake Park recently and returned with his family a few days ago to the old home near Fosston.

Thos. Newby was in town last Monday. Mr. Newby has leased the hotel formerly carried on by Henry Howe, and more commonly known as "Howe's stopping place." and situated on the main traveled road from Fosston to Red Lake agency or Bemidji?

Ed. Gunderson, of Mayville, N. D. who is camping close to town went into the woods this afternoon with a companion to practice shooting a revolver at a mark. The cylinder gave trouble and in trying to make it turn the plaything went off, the bullet entering the left leg above the knee passing through it, slightly fracturing the bone, and lodging on the opposite side. Dr. McKinnon extracted the lead and dressed the wound.

Early this week Miss Ruth Rosser who will have charge of the Rosser Hospital here this winter, took possession of a portion of the building and had the two patients that were under her care at the Commercial removed thereto. The hospital will have excellent appointments and will be immensely appreciated by the unfortunates who may need accommodation therein during the course of the winter.

The general topic of conversation yesterday was the elopement, which as such events usually are, was quite sudden and unexpected.

On the previous day, A. E. Payne, a claim holder living near Henry Howe's for some months past, came to town and was seen in company with the wife of W. Heath, the driver of the Red Lake stage from here to Thayer's stopping place, and was known to have remained with her that night. Then, yesterday morning they were up in time to catch the train and leave for other scenes.

The deserted husband knew nothing of what had happend until he arrived home in the evening, found his rooms vacated, and on making inquiries learned that his wife had left him for another. He was at first distracted with grief and proceeded at once to use means to stop the runaways in their flight, but on giving further thought to the matter changed his mind and decided to let them go, and when Chief of Police Smith, of Minneapolis, telegraped last night that he had the couple in custody and would hold them if requested, Heath concluded not to prosecute them.

Mr. and Mrs. Heath were married about five months ago and have been staying at Mr. Thayer's until resently when they moved into town and rented rooms over Hillestad & Blybera's store. Mr. Heath feels his loss keenly.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

To Canada Via Chicago

For forty dollars is the rate offered from Dec. 6th to 31th. In buying your railroad ticket, get it over the best line—the Burlington, electric lighted and steam heated "Limited." Your local agent has the ticket. [33-38]

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.

Little R. T. Adams, sustained a severe fracture of the left ankle, one day last week, while indulging in a wrestling match at school.

R. E. White, of the Marnis, is laid up with an attack of typhoid fever.

The Citizens Bank is now open for business as many come before it, with H. O. Rosnaen as president, A. A. Tofte, vice-president and Janee Rosaaen cashier.

A Corbit, of Amboy, is in the village making preparations to organize a lodge of Modern Woodmen of America, says he expects to organize next week with about thirty members.

Married, on Tuesday Nov. 18, at the home of the bride in Fisher Township, H. P. Welliand, formerly of Duluth to Mrs, Kate Wilenhoefer, Rev. Schoneberg officiating. There were many friends of the contracting parties present,

Rev. Frazer, of Crookston, was in town Tuesday, on his bike.

We are glad to see that Robert Bain Sr., is able to be out again after his illness.

Canadian Excursion.

Tickets to Eastern Canada via the Burlington Route and Chicago will be on sale by our local railroad agents every day from Dec. 6th to 31st at low rate for the round trip. [33-38]

An Evening With Dickens.

"For an "Evening with Dickens," advises Fannie Mark Lothrop, writing of "Evenings for Literary Clubs" in the November Ladies' Home Journal," one of the items of the program might be a sketch of his life condensed into about two hundred words. The Dickens drawings, by Charles Dana Gibson, might be cut from the Journal and hung up before the audience, and the story of each character and incident illustrated, told. The trial from 'Pickwick' could be arranged for individual reading or for a number to take part in it. A bright paper may be written on 'The people of Dickens' World.' In Dickens' works there are fifteen hundred and fifty seperate characters, enough to people a whole village.

"Some of Dickens' poems have been set to music—notably 'The Ivy Green'—and would make a pleasant feature. Anecdotes of Dickens might be given by ten or a dozen members, each giving one. These might be interpersed through the program. A member with any cleverness in photography might make a series of Dickens' lantern slides from pictures in standard editions of the novelist's works, and give a magic-lantern entertainment. The death of Paul Dombey would make a pathetic reading from 'Dombey and Son!' 'Mrs. Jarley's Waxworks,' as described in 'The Old Curiosity Shop,' could be given with some of the members grouped as characters in the famous show, and designated, as Little Nell did, with a pointer."

The only stipulations we make on our premium offer is that your subscription must be paid ahead one year from the date to which it is now paid and the deal is a strictly CASH deal. Our premiums cost no more money than most of papers care to invest in a premium and our publisher expects the cash from us with every order that we send in.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Eggs May be Kept Fresh for Three Months

"It is impossible in some sections of the country to get perfectly fresh eggs during the winter season," says Mrs. S. T. Rorer in the November Ladies' Home Journal. "To guard against this in summer time, when they are cheap, pack them in limewater, and they will keep in good condition for three months. Pour one gallon of boiling water over a pound of lime, when settled and cold pour it carefully over the eggs which you have packed, small ends down in a stone jar, and stand in a cool, dark place. Eggs may also be packed in salt; anything that will close the pores of the shell and prevent evaporation will preserve eggs."

Every Teacher

Of a public school in Polk county should have a copy of our premium book entitled: "Preston Papers." written by a teacher of many years experience. There is no good reason why every teacher should not have one of these books when they can have it as a FREE GIFT. See our premium offer on this book on the sixth page of this issue, then call at this office and see a sample of the book itself. It is a valuable book, worth many times its cost.

Forty Dollars

Buys a round trip ticket to the old home in Canada via the Burlington Route and Chicago. To some far eastern points a little more. Ask your ticket agent for a Burlington ticket [33-38]

Our Great Leader,

Entitled "The Practical Home Physician," is just what its title implies, a practical treatise on all the ills the flesh is heir to, and should be in every home that the JOURNAL reaches. You can have it by complying with the terms found on page six, this issue of the JOURNAL. Read what is said of it in that announcement and if you can not come and see a sample copy of the book itself send your order for it to this office.

Our premium books are NOT a CHEAP lot. They are printed in clear large-sized type, on the best of book paper and are nicely and solidly bound making a book that is not only useful in the household but ornamental as well. Call at the JOURNAL office and see them. See the notice on the sixth page of this issue.

MEETS GENERAL APPROVAL.

Postmaster General Gary's Postal Bank Scheme Seems Popular.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Postmaster General Gary is receiving many letters regarding the postal savings bank proposition strongly urged by him in his annual report. Many people throughout the country have written him commenting on this projected radical extension of the postal service, and have submitted some suggestions calculated in their opinion to make the scheme more feasible. As a whole, the correspondence indicates a rather general commendation. Some well known economists and financiers numbered among the postmaster general's friends, and who have heretofore opposed measures of this character, have, in letters just received, given a qualified endorsement. Postmaster General Gary expects some legislation by congress on this subject, possibly at the next session, and believes that the extensive discussion which has been given it throughout the country will render material assistance to this end.

Western Forest Fires.

It is not generally known, says John Muir in The Atlantic, that, notwithstanding the immense quantities of timber cut every year for foreign and home markets and miners, from five to ten times as much is destroyed as is used, chiefly by running forest fires that only the federal government can stop. Travelers through the west in summer are not likely to forget the fire work displayed along the various railway tracks. Thoreau, when contemplating the destruction of the forests on the east side of the continent, said that soon the country would be so bald that every man would have to grow whiskers to hide its nakedness, but he thanked God that at least the sky was safe. Had he gone west he would have found out that the sky was not safe, for all through the summer months, over most of the mountain regions, the smoke of mill and forest fires is so thick and black that no sunbeam can pierce it. The whole sky, with clouds, sun, moon and stars, is simply blotted out. There is no real sky and no scenery. Not a mountain is left in the landscape; at least none is in sight from the lowlands, and they all might as well be on the moon as far as scenery is concerned.

SCHEME WORKS WELL.

New York State Prison Self Sustaining for the First Time.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The problem of how state convicts shall be kept at work without competing with free labor has seemingly been solved by the law which went into effect on Jan. 1, of this year. This law provided that all state institutions, departments and political divisions should purchase all their supplies and articles of equipment from the prisons, if such could be manufactured there. Since the law went into operation requisitions have been received for over $750,000 worth of goods, which guarantees the continuous employment of convicts. As it costs but $500,000 annually to maintain the prisons, they are therefore made self sustaining under the new system.

Fifty Years for Train Robbery.

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 20.—In the district court here L. W. Fisher and Felix Wolff pleaded guilty to robbing the International and Great Northern train at McNeil on the afternoon of Oct. 12 and were sentenced to 50 and 45 years, respectively, in the state penitentiary.

No Horse, No Review.

Soon after the queen's accession a big review was contemplated in Hyde park. Her majesty intended appearing on horseback and every precaution was taken to insure her safety by properly training the royal charger on which she was to be mounted. Lord Melbourne, the prime minister, took exception to the arrangement and urged that it would not be proper for her majesty to appear except in one of the royal carriages. "Very well," said the queen, "no horse, no review." And there was none that summer.

Don't Give Up.

Sorrow came to you yesterday and emptied your home. Your first impulse now is to give up and sit down in despair amid the wrecks of your hopes. But you dare not do it. You are in the line of battle, and the crisis is at hand. To falter a moment would be to imperil some holy interest. Other lives would be harmed by your pausing. Holy interests would suffer should your hands be folded. You must not linger even to indulge your grief. Sorrows are but incidents in life and must not interrupt us. We must leave them behind, while we press on to the things that are before. Then God has so ordered, too, that in pressing on in duty we shall find the truest, richest comfort for ourselves. Sitting down to brood over our sorrows, the darkness deepens about us and creeps into our heart, and our strength changes to weakness. But, if we turn away from the gloom and take up the tasks and duties to which God calls us, the light will come again, and we shall grow stronger.

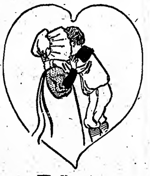
When all our hopes are gone,
'Tis well our hands must still keep toiling on
For others' sake.
For strength to bear is found in duty done,
And he is blest indeed who learns to make
The joy of others cure his own heartache.

—J. R. Miller, D. D.

A Humming Bird's Umbrella.

In front of a window where I worked last summer was a butternut tree. A humming bird built her nest on a limb that grew near the window, and we had an opportunity to watch her closely. In fact, we could look right into the nest. One day when there was a heavy shower coming up, we thought we would see if she covered her young during the rain. Well, when the first drops fell, she came and took in her bill one of two or three large leaves growing close by and laid this leaf over the nest so as completely to cover it; then she flew away. On examining the leaf we found a hole in it, and in the side of the nest was a small stick that the leaf was fastened to or hooked upon. After the storm was over the old bird came back and unhooked the leaf, and the nest was perfectly dry.—American Sportsman.

Andrew Carnegie is seriously ill at Greenwich, Conn., from an attack of pleurisy, though the physicians do not think his condition alarming.



Fifty Years Ago.

No theory of germs to chill
Affection's budding blisses:
When ardent lovers took their fill,
No microbes on their kisses.
How happy they were not to know
The germ-fad—50 years ago.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

is the standard family remedy of the world for colds, coughs and lung diseases. It is not a palliative, and is not therefore put up in small cheap bottles. It is put up in large bottles for the household. They cost more but cure more.

Fads come and go but no theory or fad can overthrow the fact, that the greatest cure for all colds, coughs and throat and lung diseases, is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

50 Years of Cures.

If you Love Your Wife

Bring her into our establishment and let her look upon the grandest display of dainty dishes ever placed on sale in this city. They consist of all the novelties usually found in a first-class crockery house. There's nothing a woman likes better than nice dishes. These goods were purchased principally for the Holiday trade and consequently are marked with a view of clearing them out before January 1st, 1898. For gifts there is nothing that is more appropriate. Call early

Slocum's Grocery.

Coal Stoves at Cost?

I am selling Hard Coal Stoves at cost.

See the Monitor

The best Hard Coal Heater made.

All other Hardware sold Reasonably.

Give me a Call and be Convinced.

C. W. MOTZ.

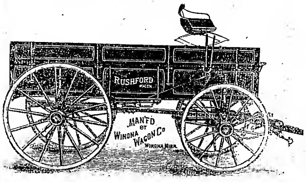
Fournet Block.

Farm Loans.

If you want a loan on your farm I can furnish the money without delay. On long or short time, as you prefer. Call or write.

Chas. E. Sawyer,

Fournet Block. Crookston, Minn



Our specialties for this season of the year are the

Rushford Wagon and The New Deere Gang.

Each one has special merit and is the best of its kind. When you are getting ready to buy a wagon or plow, come and see us and we can suit you we are certain.

"Merits Always Wins."

Larsen & Carpenter,
Crookston, Minnesota

Polk County Journal.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Historical Society

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY DECEMBER 2, 1897 NO 34

NEW YORK STORE

A. CHABOT. Proprietor.

Great Slaughter SALE,

For the next ten days

We bought our stock of Cloaks, Capes, Flannels and all winter Dry Goods on a basis of the kind of weather we had last winter, and although our sales have been large this fall, we still have a supply on hand that we will offer at prices that will sell them if you want them.

Our necessity is your opportunity

We Must Sell

And You Will Reap the Benefit.

Don't Miss This Sale.

A. CHABOT,

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Andree Relief Expedition Has Found No Trace of the Missing Aeronaut—King Oscar and Some Wealthy Friends Will Send Out a Polar Expedition Next Year. Fredrickshald Sogar Sugar Factory Burned.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

In Stockholm alone 1,339,740 liters of whisky was manufactured from Oct. 1 to Oct. 15.

Rev. H. Forsell, D. D., has been appointed president of the Ecclesiestical commission.

Sweden's oldest person, Britla Ersdotter, celebrated her 104th birthday a few days ago.

"Skansen," the open air museum, has had a net income of 150,000 crowns during the past summer.

Machinery hall, of the exposition, has been sold to the "Kopparberg Bergslags Stock company," for 611,000 crowns.

Subscriptions for Swedish newspapers and megazines amounted to 1,900,000 and 380,000 crowns respectively, during the year of 1896.

During the first half of the present year 11,003,000 kilograms of matches were exported from the various match factories of Sweden.

Professor A. E. Nordenskiold has recently finished a "Kartologiskt," (pertaining to the early history of sea records) a work of immense volume.

M. Weiholl, professor of history at Lund university, has been suggested as successor to Dr. Kullberg, the recently deceased member of the "Svenske Akademien."

There are only 120 doctors of divinity in Sweden. The reasons for the comparatively small number are the great educational conditions which are imposed upon the clergy.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the young South African explorer, has been made an honorary member of the famous Danish order, "Dannebrogen." King Christian personally delivered the decorations.

Christmas gifts will be tendered all Swedish seamen in foreign ports by the "Fosterlandsstiftelsen" of this city. The gifts will be contributed from different cities and towns of the kingdom.

The famous Swedish singer and composer, Isidor Dannstrom, is dead from a stroke of paralysis while on his way the Salt Sea Bath sanitarium. He was one of Sweden's prominent singers and composers.

Lieutenant G. A. Stalhammar, who not long ago was honorably discharged from further military service, departed a few days ago for China, where he contemplates doing missionary work among the Chinese.

Professor J. Borjesson has presented the Northern museum with a model of King Charles Gustaf X, which he has recently finished, and from which a statue of the king has been raised at the Central market place, in Malmo.

A beautiful monument was recently unveiled over the resting place of the deceased artist, M. E. Winge, in the presence of Count J. Nordenskiold, Chief Justice N. F. Sander and other distinguished members of the Academy of Liberal Arts.

King Oscar and a few of his wealthy friends have arranged to defray the expenses of a Swedish expedition into the polar regions. The expedition is to take place in 1898, and will be under the direction of the eminent geologist, Professor Nathorst. The expenses of the undertaking have been estimated at 70,000 crowns.

According to a recent telegram from Tromsoe Island, Norway, dated Nov. 21, no news of Andree has been gained through the exploring party sent out in search of him. The steamer Victoria, which was fitted out by the governor of Tromsoe under instructions from King Oscar, to search for M. Andree, the missing aeronant, and his party, and which left here on Nov. 5, has returned from Spitzbergen. She brings no news as to the whereabouts or movements of Andree, although exploring parties landed 10 times at various points in Danmand's Isles. The Victoria was provisioned for eight months and carried a crew of 15 men. Paul Bjoerve was one of the party. It was understood the party would explore Cape Thordson, Prins Karl Faerland and possibly Danes Island, from which point Andree's balloon ascended in June last in his attempt to cross the site of the North Pole. According to the programme then published the Victoria on her return trip was to explore the southwest coast of Danmandsoeren.

Gothenburg.

The Vexio cathedral will be renovated and provided with electric lights.

The Gothenburg high school has issued its catalogue for the ensuing year. The senior class has an enrollment of 44.

August Carlsson of Safve, accused of having murdered Emil Hallback, has been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment in the city jail.

One thousand reed and pipe organs are annually manufactured by Ostlund & Almquist of this city. The firm was awarded first prize at its exhibit at the recent exposition at Brussels.

Mrs. Sinclair will, according to a recent report in "Goteborgs Aftonblad," have the body of her son, Lieutenant Robert J. Sinclair, transported to Sweden. Lieutenant Sinclair fell while fighting for the Grecian cause on the Turkish frontier.

Professor Andree's brother, E. Andree, of this city, implicitly believes in the safe return of the aeronaut. He claims it is not yet too late to hear from him and that he may not be heard from for over a year. He further claims that Andree and his party have long ago abandoned their balloon, and that their provisions will easily suffice for the winter.

Jonkoping.

G. Busck, one of the city's wealthiest and most prominent merchants, is dead.

The indiscreet manner of obliterating the forests is attracting wide attention in the province of Smaland. During the last few decades syndicates have bought large tracts of forests which have been hewn down at a surprising rate. The farmers and peasants generally prove to be the losers and universal complaint is now being heard from all portions of the province. The same system has been resorted to in a still greater degree in northern portions of the country.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

Composer Greig is at present seriously ill in London.

Sigurd Dietrichson, the violinist, will spend the winter months in Rome.

A commercial club with a membership of 50 has recently been organized at Brevik.

J. H. Miller, for a number of years a member of the well known grocery firm of Schwensen & Co., is dead.

Storthing Representative Lovland will be editor-in-chief of the "Dagbladet" in Christiania from Dec. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Helene Rudsplads of Rakestad recently celebrated their iron wedding in the presence of a large number of friends, grandchildren and great grandchildren.

The large sugar factories at Fredrickshald, valued at 102,000 crowns, together with the Etage property, were burned to the ground a few days ago. An insurance of 100,000 crowns, however, almost covers the loss.

Says the "Morgonbladet" of Christiania: "The origin of the rapidly increasing radical sentiment in our country may be looked for in our newspapers, literature and in our culture in general. Most individuals of Norway have rather exalted ideas of our own greatness, and this spirit will never be quenched as long as radical politicians keep shouting about our own importance. It may be that Norway's patriots are the worst enemies of the country at the present time."

Bergen.

The steamer "Peter Jebsen," the property of Berg & Holland, has lately been sold to an English Steamship company for £28,000, which is a larger sum than was paid for it in 1894.

About 5 per cent of Bergen's population, which at present is 65,000, are supported by the public. Four hundred and fifty thousand crowns in behalf of the poor were subscribed in Bergen last year.

The Sondre Bergenhus Steamship company will establish regular routes between Sonhordland, Midthortland and Stavanger. The "Stratraad Hangland" has been finished at a cost of 88,000 crowns.

Captain Hille of this city has been appointed general manager of the Bergen-Voss railroad, with Civil Engineer A. Kolderup as assistant. Mr. Kolderup has, during the past ten years been prominent in railroad circles in America.

Trondhjem.

The fourth national "Turnfest" will be held in this city during the spring of 1809 under the auspices of Trondhjem's "Turnforening."

Hay exports during the past fall have been comparatively meagre from this vicinity. Prices on hay have been unusually low in England and very little hay has been exported thither recently.

Johannes Schirts, a prominent real estate dealer of this city, is dead, aged 62 years. The deceased was a public spirited man, being responsible for arranging the beautiful city park, where, during the last 30 years, over 1,000,000 trees have been planted under his direction.

NEARLY A MILLION.

FRIGHTFUL MORTALITY IN CUBA DURING WEYLER'S REGIME.

New York World Gives Figures Regarding Deaths From Massacre, Starvation and on the Field of Battle.—Publication of Autonomy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—A dispatch to The World from Havana says:

The World's first figures of Cuba's starvation were timidly moderate. They showed the death of only 200,000. But every painful fact unearthed tends to prove them nearly double that number. When the grim returns are all in, it is now about certain that this Cuban massacre of the innocents will reach 400,000. And this awful number does not include those killed in battle, or the thousands and thousands of men and children who have died of exposure, disease and massacre in the "Maneguas" and swamps. It now seems certain that more than half a million people, for the most part loyal subjects of Spain, have been killed by Spanish war in Cuba.

A week's trip through the provinces of Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara has tended to make moderate this tremendously extreme figure. The figures of Spanish official reports show but a part of the mortality. They only give the number buried in consecrated ground—they do not give that fully.

Admitted by Spanish Reports.

And, yet, these official ultra-Spanish reports of burial permits issued admit that in the province of Santa Clara there have died and buried since Weyler's fiat, 71,847 persons.

The number of people for whose existence Weyler is directly responsible is 155,132 in Santa Clara province. And of these, he has killed 86,216, or over one-half of them.

Santa Clara has so far been by far the least destitute of the provinces. It has many cattle and not a very thick population. Between its 53 per cent dead to Pinar del Rio's admitted 80 per cent are the provinces of Matanzas and Havana with a 60 and 70 per cent mortality respectively. These percentages are established now by the actual figures in some 80 cities and towns. Applied to the denser populations of their respective provinces, the total deaths since Weyler's "bando" will foot up nearly 1,000,000.

OFFICIALLY PUBLISHED.

Royal Decrees Granting Autonomy to Cuba and Porto Rico.

MADRID, Nov. 27.—The Official Gazette publishes the royal decrees granting autonomy to Cuba and Porto Rico, thus removing the anxiety that had begun to be expressed on all sides as the result of the government's reticence and unexplained delay.

Article 1 explains the principles of the future governments of the two islands.

Article 2 decrees that the government of each island shall be composed of an insular parliament divided into two chambers, while a governor general representing the home government shall exercise in its name the supreme authority.

Article 3 declares that the faculty of making laws of colonial affairs rests with the insular chambers and the governor general.

Article 4 directs that the insular representation shall be composed of two corporations with equal powers—a chamber of representatives and a council of administration.

Article 5 provides that the council of administration shall consist of 35 members, of whom 18 shall be elected and 17 nominated by the home government.

Article 6 provides that the members of the council of administration must be Spaniards 35 years of age who were born in the island or who have resided there continuously for four years.

Articles 7 to 14, inclusive, deal with nominations and the condition of elections to councils.

Aticle 15 empowers the throne or the governor general to convoke, suspend, or dissolve the chambers with an obligation to reassemble them within three months.

Articles 16 to 28 deal with the procedure of the chambers, and grant immunity to members.

Article 29 empowers the insular parliament to receive the governor's oath, and make effective the responsibility of the secretaries forming the governor's counsel. Secretaries may be impeached by the chambers, in which case they are to be judged by the council of administration.

Negotiations for treaties of commerce are to be made by the home government, with the assistance of the secretaries of the island.

Article 39 confers upon parliament the imposing of customs duties.

Article 40 deals with the commercial relations of the islands with the peninsula, and provides that no import or export tax may differential to the prejudice of the production of either island or the peninsula. A list will be formed of articles coming from Spain direct, which will be granted favorable treatment in regard to similar articles coming from abroad, and the same will be done for productions of the islands entering Spain, the differential duty in no case to exceed 35 per cent.

The remainder of the decree explains the governor general's powers. He will exercise supreme command, be responsible for the preservation of order, have free power to nominate officials and his secretarial; he will publish and execute the laws and decrees, international treaties and conventions, etc., and will have the power of pardoning, suspending constitutional guarantees, ordering a state of siege should circumstances require it.

GIVES LITTLE LIBERTY.

Scheme For Cuban Autonomy Far From Satisfactory at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Spain's latest scheme for autonomy for Cuba is not well received in Washington. The publication made in The Official Gazette of Madrid, containing a summary of the royal decrees, has produced a most unfavorable impression.

The net effect of the autonomous scheme, according to Washington opinion, is that every vital power is left in the hands of the crown and its governor general.

A home parliament is created, but it is a parliament without power if it attempts to run counter to the royal will. The governor general may suspend or dissolve the chambers at will. If a parliament could be elected that would actually and fairly represent the people of Cuba it would still be anything but an independent body, being always subject to the governor general. But a fairly representative parliament is impossible under the condition imposed.

Spanish Put In Control.

The two houses are given equal authority, but one of these houses, the council of administration, must be composed wholly of Spaniards. Eighteen are elected and 17 are appointed by the governor general. The Spanish element has but to elect 2 of the 18 and it has a majority of the whole body.

Under a fair suffrage system they would be able to do this, and under the restrictions upon the suffrage which prevail in Cuba the effect would simply be the election of a pro-Spanish council of administration, thoroughly subservient to the crown and the governor general.

By the terms of the decree the governor general is declared the supreme authority in the island, and the meaning of this and of other conditions imposed is that the Cubans would be allowed to amuse themselves electing a few members of a useless and impotent parliament, while Spain goes on ruling the island from Madrid as before.

UNITED STATES IS INTERESTED.

Wants to Know Germany's Intentions in Regard to Hayti.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The state department at Washington has requested United States Ambassador White to ascertain exactly the intentions of Germany with respect to the claims of Herr Lueders, whose recent imprisonment in Hayti has caused friction between the German and Haytien governments. Mr. White has also been instructed if any schemes of annexation exist or if there is an intention to make an excessive demonstration with a view of unduly punishing Hayti, to intimate to the German government that the United States could not tolerate either of the courses before mentioned, though in principle having no objection to Germany obtaining satisfaction.

Uncle Sam Must Be Quiet.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The Berliner Tageblatt says it is reliably informed that the German government only wants monetary reparation from Hayti for the recent arrest and imprisonment of Herr Lueders by the Haytien tribunals, but that it will not brook any interference in the matter on the part of the United States.

WILL MOVE TO MEXICO.

Choctaws and Chickasaws to Sell Their Lands in This Country.

MUSCOGEE, I. T., Nov. 30.—The Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians who have been in session at Antlers, I. T., for the past week, have determined to organize a colony and emigrate to Mexico. It is understood that the Mexican government will sell them large tracts of land very cheap.

United States Indian Agent Wisdom of this place was selected as the Moses to lead them and they have written to him to know if he would accept. Agent Wisdom states that the Indians propose to sell their lands in this country to the United States and with the proceeds purchase homes in Mexico.

NORMAL SCHOOL BURNED.

State Institution at River Falls, Wis., Destroyed by Fire.

RIVER FALLS, Wis. Nov. 30.—The River Falls state normal school was burned last night. Loss, $75,000. The fire broke out in the laboratory on the third floor. A good share of the library and pianos and furniture in the kindergarten were saved. The building was erected in 1874. It will be rebuilt without delay.

Don Carlos Is Active.

MADRID, Nov. 30.—It is stated here that Don Carlos, the pretender, has summoned to Venice, where he is now residing, the Marquis Cerralbe, his representative in Spain, with a view of promoting a fresh agitation on the subject of the autonomy decrees.

Senator Hanna Has the Grip.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 30.—Senator Hanna is confined to his home with a severe attack of grip. He will not be able to attend to business for several days.

COUNT BADENI QUITS

CRISIS IN AUSTRIA ENDS IN THE CABINET RESIGNING.

Demonstrations by the Populace Made the Emperor Take Action—Riotous Scenes Cease Immediately on the News Being Announced.

VIENNA, Nov. 29.—The members of the Austrian ministry have tendered their resignations to Emperor Francis Joseph, who accepted them and entrusted Baron Gentsch, who holds the portfolio of public instruction of the retiring ministry, with the task of forming a new cabinet. During the morning Emperor Francis Joseph addressed an autograph letter to Count Badeni decreeing the adjournment of the reichsrath until further orders.

During the assembling of the reichsrath dense masses of people, mostly workmen, thronged the Ringstrasse from the university to the outer gate of Hofburg. A charge by the police with drawn swords failing to disperse them, a body of Hussars cleared the streets at the sabre's point, many persons being wounded. The ambulances of the city immediately sent two vans to attend the injured.

At Least Ten Thousand People

gathered about the same time in front of the town hall and the provincial criminal court to demonstrate in favor of Herr Wolff, who was to be arrested there on a charge of public violence committed when being removed from the unterhaus by the police, acting under orders of President von Abrahamovics. The police, with drawn swords, dispersed them, one man's skull being fractured and two others being severely injured. A third ambulance was sent to that point.

Simultaneous meetings of workmen were held in various quarters of the city, but the police dissolved these, making 12 arrests. The streets became more quiet during the afternoon, but at sunset thousands reassembled in the Franges ring and the Rathhaus park, where they indulged in stormy protests against the government, the passengers in the street cars and omnibuses who went by joining in cries of "Down with Badeni." Suddenly a change came over the scene. The report spread like wildfire that

Count Badeni Had Resigned.

The demonstrations ceased almost instantly when the news was confirmed by the police authorities, who announced to the people at various points that they were instructed to inform them of the cabinet's resignation.

Dr. Lueger, the burgomaster of Vienna, driving through the crowds, announced the resignation from his carriage, repeating it a little later from the windows of the town hall with the addition that Herr Gentsch had been appointed to form a cabinet. He appealed to the people to return to their homes. His announcement was greeted with thunders of applause and an extra edition of The Wiener Zeitung, with an official statement of the resignation, still further reassured the populace. Upwards of 3,000 people tried to organize a demonstration in the early evening in front of the foreign office building, but this was prevented by closing the approaches to the palace. There were demonstrations also at Gratz, Prague and Asch, in Bohemia, but they were not of a serious character.

University Ordered Closed.

An order has been issued to the rector of the University of Vienna declaring the university closed for two days and warning the students that in the event of further excesses the university will remain closed indefinitely. They are specially cautioned to abstain from conflicts with the police, who, on their part, the order announces, will abstain from trespassing upon the university premises.

During the collision between the police and the students in front of the university the students were driven into the buildings. The police attempted to force their way in after them, but were repulsed by the students, who from the first floor windows pelted the police with cuspidors, other missiles and showers of ashes.

On the Brink of Revolution.

Emperor Francis Joseph returned to Vienna Saturday night from visiting his daughter at Wallsee. He was informed that Vienna was on the brink of revolution. The troops stood in readiness all night, the palace being strongly guarded by a special force of police and soldiery.

It is asserted that the emperor at first declined to accept the resignation of the cabinet, but Count Badeni replied, "Your majesty, I cannot take the responsibility. Bloodshed will ensue if I remain in office."

Baron Gentsch de Frankenthurn, to whom has been thrown the difficult task of constructing a cabinet capable of conducting public business in the presence of the various conflicting forces at work in the unterhaus, is of German nationality. He is a moderate and conciliatory politician, popular with all parties in Austria, as well as among the Hungarians. His appointment is sure to make a good impression.

No Americans in Prison.

HAVANA, Nov. [illegible]—No American citizen is now confined in prison on the island of Cuba.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

LOLA CRAWSHAY

BY A. W. MARCHMONT, B.A.

AUTHOR OF "MISER HOADLEY'S SECRET," "THE MYSTERY OF MORTIMORE STRANGE," "BY WHOSE HAND," "THE OLD MILL MYSTERY," ECT. ECT.

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PROLOGUE I.

ON THE DEVIL'S ROCK.

"So you're in earnest, are you, and really mean it this time?"

"Every syllable of every word."

The reply was uttered with the crisp, clear ring of determination, and Lola Turrian as she spoke looked her husband in the face with set decision in every line of her young, beautiful face.

The husband, a slim, fair, good looking man, sneered provokingly as he returned her gaze. He shrugged his shoulders as he answered readily and rapidly, though with a slight foreign accent:

"Upon my word, you really are very beautiful, Lola. I'm not a bit surprised that other men fall in love with you. On my soul, I should—if you weren't my wife already, of course." He ended with a laugh that might have marked any phase of feeling, but there was a threat veiled in the light tone of the question which followed, "And what then?"

"I care not what then," was the answer, spoken with angry emphasis. "I know what you mean, and I care nothing. You mean that you will add informer to your other characters and try to send my father to the galleys. The same chivalry which let you live on me urges you to whip me with a fear for my father's safety. Would to heaven I had dared you at the first and never put this cursed fetter on my life." She was playing nervously with her wedding ring as she spoke.

Her husband eyed her curiously without letting any sign of annoyance at her words appear and replied with the air of one who is merely balancing the pros and cons of a given course:

"I wonder if I did make a mistake with you when I stopped you going on the boards. A speech like that to the gods ought to draw many pounds a week to any house. You want a trifle more gesture. If you're going to say it again, either hold up the 'fetter' and flaunt it in my face or dash it on the ground. The gallery likes gesture. Don't forget. But you'd better not rehearse here because the rock is not very wide, and if you chuck much of your jewelry about some of it's pretty sure to roll down into the gorge, and what goes over there won't come up again. But there! What's the need for me to doubt your powers of acting? Haven't I seen you lead a dozen men on—aye, and to the very verge—only for us to use 'em up in the end? You're a born actress, Lola, with limitations and in a certain line."

"I'll act no longer, then," returned the girl, for she was little more. "You go your way. I'll go mine."

"And your father can go his, eh? Poor old chap. You're very hard on him Lola, very hard indeed. To send him to the galleys in that way, and at his age too."

His cold, sneering indifference goaded her almost beyond the point of endurance, but she fought down her rage.

"I have come out here to tell you that this kind of life must end. I"—

"And a devilish uncomfortable place you've chosen," he said, interrupting her and laughing. "Here we are on a lonely crag, with these villainous fir trees on one side and a sheer dip right down to the bottom of the ravine on the other and a sky that looks as though nothing short of a miracle could stop it sending down buckets of rain inside five minutes. I wish you'd be a bit thoughtful. If you want to do an uncomfortable thing, you might at least choose a comfortable place to do it in. Look here! Let us go to some hotel and have it all out there quietly over a bottle of wine."

"I know what you mean by all this. You think to sneer me out of my present mood. I mean to speak here and now. I came here on purpose."

"What! Here up on this infernally bleak Devil's rock, stuck right in the middle of the Schwarzwald? What rubbish, Lola! Do be consistent. Why, when the train started this morning we had not an inkling that we should be brought to a standstill at this roadside station, with three hours to wait for the next train, so you couldn't have come on purpose, as any fool can see."

"When I knew we had to stop so long, I resolved to bring you here to say what I had to say."

"All right," was the answer, and the husband glanced round as if resigning himself to an uncomfortable experience. "Devilish dramatic surroundings and devilish dangerous, too," he muttered, glancing over the side of the rock into the abyss that yawned below, some 200 or 300 feet down. "Might be devilish convenient, too, if you wanted to get rid of an uncomfortable friend. Well, wife, wife, go on," he said, sitting down on a point of the rock and looking round to shrug his shoulders again and smile. "You've brought me to the dismal depth of a Swiss wood in order to thrill me with a terrible tale of defiance. Very well; thrill away."

He seemed determined to make light of the interview and to mock his companion's indignation and emotion. But he watched her all the time, despite his assumed indifference, with lynx eyed vigilance.

"I repeat, this life shall end," she cried, after a moment's pause, bursting into quick, vehement, emotional utterance. "Shall end, do you hear? I will be your decoy no more—your slave—your tool. I will no longer lure men into the meshes of the net your cruel hands spread for their ruin. You and I shall part. Do you hear, part, now and for always. I will be no wife of yours for the future, and if I can avoid it, so help me heaven, I'll never look on your hateful face again."

The man listened in silence, and when she ceased waited before answering, looking at her with his head a little on one side and his eyes half closed.

"All right. Goodby," he said at length, turning away to whistle.

"What, not gone yet?" he added after a pause in a tone of surprise. "Pray don't stop on my account. Any show of politeness between us would be such a superfluity of foolish pretense." And he resumed his whistling.

Presently he stopped and, getting up, went close to her and spoke in a different tone, seriously and directly:

"Look here, Lola! Don't make a fool of yourself. You can't leave me. You know that well enough. My silence is as necessary to you as your beauty is to me. There was never any other bond between us and never will be probably, but you can't break it. And you must own that I've done well for you. You live on the best of the land; you've never staid at any but the best hotels; you spend what you like on dress; you've any amount of lovers. What husband could do more than that?"

The wife made no reply in words, but her eyes lighted with anger.

"So long as you don't go too far with any of them, I never say a word, and the fact that while they are making love to you I am making money out of them ought to give a zest to the business which you should appreciate. Don't be a fool. Of course you want your hysterics in some form or another—all women do—but don't let 'em lead you over the Rubicon. This German pig that we're stalking now may be the last we need trouble about. He's rich enough to yield any amount of gold, and if I know love in a fat fool's face when I see it he's mad on you and he'll give half his wealth if only you give me the chance to handle"—

"Stop!" cried the woman hotly. "May I rot if ever I move a finger to help you again. If you want to rob men, go and do it like other thieves. Be at least a man and don't skulk behind my petticoats. I'll never speak to that German again, I swear."

The man turned a shade pale now and bit his lip. Then he swore under his fair mustache, and his voice was no longer steady when he spoke. He began to fear that she was in earnest and this made him angry.

"I will make you do what I wish," he said, and he laid his hand on her wrist.

She shook it off with a toss of contempt:

"Bah! Do you think I am afraid of you?" she cried. "Do you think I have ever done what you wished because I feared anything you could do to me? You poor, conceited fool. I'm no more afraid of you than of a rat!" And she laughed derisively.

At this all the color left his face with rage. He gripped her wrist firmly and held it while, with a threatening brow, he said in a voice harsh with anger, "Unsay that at once or your father shall rot in jail."

"You coward!" she cried, and, stung by the words and the gesture into a paroxysm of rage, she raised the light umbrella she was carrying and struck him with all her force across the face while wrenching her wrist from his grasp.

He was standing close to the edge of the steep rock, with his back to it, and

The girl stamped upon the man's white, strained fingers.

in his surprise and dismay at the blow he stumbled hastily back, and, losing his footing, slipped over the edge. As he fell he managed to catch with one hand at the ledge of the rock and remained hanging by one hand over the dark, deadly abyss.

For an instant he hung thus, looking up at her, his face salt white and wet with fear and rage, while he made frantic efforts to get a hold with his other hand.

Continued on page 7

NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

It Comes to the Preacher from Over Study and Brain Tire—It Comes to Any Person, too, who Worries and Frets.

From the Huron Tribune, Bad Axe, Mich.

A "breaking down of the nervous system" is a modern expression,—a modern complaint. It is induced by prolonged strain and the overtaxing of the nervous system, and is a product of over hurry and hustle. It affects the preacher and the lawyer—the direct result of brain tire. It affects people in any walk of life, too, who worry and fret. It means a depleting of the nerve forces.

It is curable by complete rest and change of scene, also by the use of nerve restoratives and nerve foods. As the first method is not within the reach of all, the latter affers the most universal and practical method of treating the complaint. When it is determined that medicine is to be used, select that one which contains the most nerve-nourishing properties. Do not take nerve tonics. They only stimulate, and the reaction leaves you worse than you were before. Select the medicine that is to the nerves what meat is to the body—one that as it builds up the nerves, also increases your weight. The best thing for the purpose is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the reputation of which is built up by solid and indisputable proof, and which is known in every hamlet in the country.

As a proof of its merits in such cases, read the following letter of a clergyman:

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(Signed) "REV. J. N. MCCREADY,
Elkton, Mich."

Find attached, the affidavit of Mr. McCready, made before a notary public.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
COUNTY OF TUSCOLA. } ss.

J. N. McCready, being duly sworn, says that the above and foregoing statements made by him are true. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of July, 1897. J. D. BROOKER, *Notary Public.*

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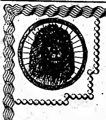

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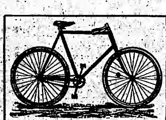

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON Nov. 29, 1897.

President McKinley has completed the first draft of his annual message to congress, and today it was read at the cabinet meeting and every recomendation it cuntains was unanimously approved, as it will be by the republican party at large when it is made public. Some effort has been made by the democrats to give the public the impression that differences existed between the president and Secretary Gage as to the financial legislation that should be recommended to congress, but it can be stated on the highest authority that all such stories are purely imaginary. The president and his secretary of the treasury, and in fact his entire cabinet, are of one mind on this subject and President McKinley believes in the possibility of securing financial legislation at this session of congress, perhaps not all that will be asked for, but something in the line of strengthening acknowledged defects in our present financial system.

Such veterans in the congressional scena as Senator Burrows, of Mich., and representative Dalzell, of Pa., are not carried away by the prophecies of this being a short session of congress made by men of less experience. They recognize that a number of subjects certain to be taken up, especially finance, will consome much time, in debate, whether anything is accomplished or not, and consequently they expect the session to be well up to the average in length of the long sessions of congress. Senator Burrows places the date of adjournment in the neighborhood of Aug. 1st.

It has been taken for granted that any bill carrying out President McKinley's financial recommendations would receive the support of the gold democratic senators, and possibly of several other democratic senators who supported Bryan and the Chicago platform last year because they were party men and not because of any sympathy they had with either, and who are believed to be favorable to legislation that would result in removing the silver question as a national issue. The latter class of democrats, if there really be such, could not be expected to announce any such intention; with four-fifths of their party shouting for free silver it would be political suicide for them to do so. With the gold democratic senators it is different, as they are already out of the democratic perty; therefora no hesitation was felt in asking Senator Lindsay, of Ky., the first one of them to arrive in Washington, what if any, policy they would have as to financial legislation at the coming session of congress. He replied: "We have had no conference among ourselves, and therefore have not agreed upon any policy. If the republicans have any policy as to a line of action, I have not been informed what it is. Hence, I am not in a position to give the information desired. I may say, however, that I think the country still wants currency reform and I believe that if the republicans would agree among themselves, it would be possible for them to accomplish that end."

State Senator Voorhees, of New Jersey, is visiting Washington. He said: "The republicans of New Jersey feel very good over the situation in the state. We have the state entirely in the republican fold, though it was once considered nominally democratic, and we feel confident that we will send a republican in Senator Smith's place when his term expires. Senator Smith will be a candidate to succeed himself, and although he is wealthy and a shrewd politician, we have no fear of his winning out."

Senator Foraker was in Washington this week, but he declined to discuss the political situation in Ohio, as he had nothing to add to what he said several weeks ago, that with him the campaign ended on election day. He doesn't seem a bit worried over the misrepresentation concerning his position which have been such a conspicious feature of the democratic newspapers for some weeks past.

Unless some senators are badly misinformed, about the first business in the senate when congress meets will be an attempt to adopt a report of the committee on elections and privileges declaring Hon. H. W. Corbett, of Oregon, who was appointed by the governor, to be entitled to the vacant seat left by the failure of the legislature to erect a successor to Senator Mitchel whose term expired on the 3rd of last March. No report has yet been made in this case and members of the committee naturally decline to discuss it. The talk among other senators is believed to be based on the knowledge that Senator Hoar, to whom Mr. Corbett's credentials were referred by the committee, reported to the committee in favor of seating Mr. Corbett. The full committee has never taken a vote on the case. Republicans are, of course, anxious to secure the vote which this vacant seat represents, if it can be properly done—that is to say, in accordance with law and presedent.

Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins, the author of "The Prisoner of Zenda," proves, on the closer acquaintance which his visit to this county is now yielding, no less attractive as a man than as a writer. His public readings from his own works seem to give his large audiences the highest satisfaction; and in the busy course of friendly dining through which he has been put since he landed he has shown himself the kindliest and most unassuming of guests of honor.

Mr. Hawkins is now thirty-four years old. He began life as a lawyer, and in 1892 he made a vigorous but unsuccessful canvass for a Liberal seat in Parliament. While waiting for clients he began to write stories. He made his way but slowly at first; he had been writing four or five years before he achieved a pronounced success in "The Prisoner of Zenda." "The Dolly Dialogues" followed and confirmed his popularity. It is an interesting fact that while he is visiting in this country an American magazine will begin publication of a sequel to the story which was his great success. McClure's Magazine for December will contain the opening chapters of "Rupbert of Hentzau," a new Zenda novel which continues the history of the love and adventures of Rudolf Rassendyll and Princess Flavia. They were extremely engaging people as they presented themselves in "The Prisoner of Zenda," but those who have had the privilege of reading the new story say that they are still more engaging in it, and that the series of adventures throught which it carries them is one to keep readers sitting up all night. The story has been illustrated for McClure's by the author's personal friend, Charles Dana Gibson.

Christmas Ladies' Home Journal.

The Christmas Ladies' Home Journal opens with a page of pictures of beautiful children, selected from thousands of portraits. The children's holiday greeting is a pleasing introduction to the excellent articles pertaining to the great festal season. One of these interestingly describes Christmas in the Palace at Potsdam, telling how the German Emperor and Empress and the Royal children celebrata the day. There are also two admirable short stories, "Christmas at 'The Hollyhocks,'" and "Christmas at the Trimble."

A feature that will arouse widespread interest is the first letters of a series giving "The Inner Experiences of a Cabinet Member's Wife." They present an inside view of Washington political and social life, as has never been done in any magazine. The letters will occasion much surprise. A reading of the first installment makes obvious the reason for withholding the writer's name.

Every reader of fiction will be delighted to find the opening chapter of Hamlin Garland's new serial, "The Doctor." Mary E. Wilkinson carries her readers into her favorite realm, New England in one of her sketches, "The Christmas Sing in our Village," and Lilian Bell, in her second letter from London sums up her studies of English men and women at short range in keen and brilliant epigram.

Edward W. Bok points out how to make pleasanter the Christmas of the youth and the aged, and decries the use of slang by girls and the habit of talking about one's ills. The only correct and authorized version of "The Lost Chord" ever published in this county, appears, with an autograph note by its famous composer, Sir Arthur Sullivan.

Practical articles on Christmas tell of suitable things to make for gifts, and detail games amusements, etc. Mrs. Rorer in addition to her cooking lesson, has an instructive article on candy-making, and another on how to set the Christmas dinner table, and cook and serve the dinner. The excellence of the illustrations is striking and in every feature the Christmas Journal is attractive and useful. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar per year; ten cents per copy.

Canadian Excursion.

Tickets to Eastern Canada via the Burlington Route and Chicago will be on sale by our local railroad agents every day from Dec. 6th to 31st at low rate for the round trip.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

THE APPRECIATIVE "THANK YOU"

It is the Small Courtesies That Make Life Worth Living.

"On every hand one hears of the neglect to say 'thank you,' writes Edward W. Bok on "The Saying of Thank You," in the November Ladies Home Journal. "I wonder sometimes if some people really know how little of what comes to them is their due and right, and how much of what comes to them is by favor and courtesy. The vast majority of things which come to us, come by pure favor, by courtesy. And we should recognize this. No act of kindness, however slight, should go unnoticed. A 'thank you' is a simple thing to say; it requires but a few moments to write it, but it often means much; it means everything sometimes to the person receiving it. It means a renewed faith in human nature in some cases. A word of thanks is never lost, never wasted. If it sometimes seems to be lost upon the person to whom it is directed, its expression has not been lost upon some one else who has heard it. It is certainly not lost upon ourselves. The most of us are quick enough to think some one who does us great service. But the small courtesy, just as great as the large service in reality, we overlook. It doesn't seem worth while to give thanks for small things. And yet what would we be today, and where would some of us be but for the small courtesies of life? They are what make life worth living.

"It is all very well to have the last Thursday of each November set apart as a day of Thanksgiving. But it would be far better if a great many of us carried the spirit of the day into all the other days. Perhaps if we did so we might have more mercies to be thankful for Thanksgiving day. Do not let the spirit of thanks stop with nightfall on Thanksgiving day. Let us extend it to all the other days of the year, to the people whose lives touch ours. When we receive a favor at the hands of any one, no matter how small it may be, let us say the words, 'Thank you.' If they should be written let us write them. Let us not delay them, but take advantage of the instant when our heart is touched. Let there be more 'thank yous' said by everybody—thousands of them. And the world will be a better, brighter and happier place to live in because of them."

COLUMBIA CALENDAR FOR 1898.

An Exceedingly Acceptable and Useful Memorandum Pad, Which has Come to be a Necessity in Thousands of Offices and Homes.

For the thirteenth year the Columbia Pad Calendar makes its appearance promptly on time for 1898, and while its general style is of the same familiar character, the many bright thoughts it contains, contributed by its friends in many parts of the country, as well as abroad, are new, and will be appreciated by all who take an interest in bicycling, healthful exercise and good roads.

The 1898 Columbia Pad Calendar contains a convenient arrangement of dates that will prove useful to busy men, and as plenty of space is reserved for memoranda, the pad may be used as a diary and as a reminder for business appointments and obligations. It is neat in appearance, takes up but little room and is both ornamental and useful for the desk, while its stand is of such character that it may be used either upon the desk or hung upon the wall.

The moon's phases are indicated in the Calendar for the benefit of those who wish to have this information. The calendar is ready for distribution and all orders for it will be filled upon the day of receipt. It can be obtained by mail pre-paid for five two cent stamps by addressing the Calendar Department of the Pope Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

For The Ladies.

Our premium list would not be complete without a valuable book for the ladies. We have it in our book entitled "Common Sense for The Housekeeper." See description on page six, or better still call at the JOURNAL office and see a sample copy. It is a valuable book for the housekeeper and no family need be without it.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First Pub. Nov. 11, 1897.
Last Pub. Dec. 23, 1897.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of four hundred seventy-one and three one hundredths ($471.03) dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Matilda Rivard and Louis Rivard mortgagors, to E. G. A. Sorley mortgagee, bearing date the first day of September 1894, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minn. on the 5th day of Dec., 1894, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book 60 of mortgages, on page 271 and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof,

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz:

Lots thirteen (13) and fourteen (14) in block one (1) of Jerome's Addition to the city of Crookston according to the plat thereof now on file in the office of the register of deeds of said Polk county in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston in said county, and state, on the 24th day of December 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of four hundred seventy-one and three one hundredth dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Nov. 9th A. D. 1897.

E. G. A. SORLEY, Mortgagee.
A. A. MILLER Attorney for Mortgagee, [31-37]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss

In Probate Court, Special Term, Nov. 9, 1897

In the matter of the estate of Henry M. Oranger, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Jerome W. Wheeler, of said county,

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the probate office in Crookston, Minnesota, on the following days, viz: Wednesday the 11th day of May 1898 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston Minn. the 9th day of November A.D. 1897.

By the Court,
A. A. MILLER, Attorney for Estate.
OLE E. HAGEN, Judge of Probate
[31-34]

Notice of Final Proof

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., Oct. 2, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in the support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before register or receiver of U. S. Land office at Crookston, Minnesota, on December 17th 1897 viz:

Charles Landa H. E. No. 14077 for the E½ NW¼ and lots 1 and 2, Sec. 30, Town 152, N. Range 45 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Leon Huot, Regis Huot, Togne Bonteil and Louis Hans, all of Wylie, Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register
[31-36]

Notice of Final Proof,

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., Sept. 18, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on December 13, 1897, viz:

Lewis Larson, H. E. No. 19089 for the NE¼ Sec. 44, Town. 147 Range. 48.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Isaac Kingsland, John Hassel, Lewis Johnson, Martin Lyden, all of Edna Minn.

[30-36] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS

CANNOT BE MADE FOR

$1 per Dozen

And I am not turning out cheap work.

My work is all first-class, and my prices reasonable: You cannot get first-class goods for third-class prices.

P. E. LYNNE,
Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

CITY BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

THE WINDSOR HOTEL, ST. PAUL, MINN.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

RATES AMERICAN PLAN REDUCED TO $2.00 PER DAY AND UPWARDS.

EUROPEAN PLAN $1.00 PER DAY AND UPWARDS. 50 CENTS PER DAY FOR ADDITIONAL PERSON OCCUPYING SAME ROOM.

RESTAURANT AT POPULAR PRICES.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President. WM. ANGLIM, Vice President. J. W. WHEELER, Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

—OF—

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital $100,000.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Town and School Orders Bought. Money to Loan on Farms.

CHRISTIANSON & STRANDER,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

CHOICE FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchaser.

Office on Robert Street. CROOKSTON, MINN.

LEGAL BLANKS

A large Assortment always in stock at the

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Aug Gustafson,

Carriage, Sign and House Painter.

All Kinds of Transfer Designs in Connection.
Leave orders at Munn's Carriage Shop.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

RED RIVER VALLEY

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED

FARMS

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE

E. M. WALSH,
Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

SCANDIA-AMERICAN BANK,

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital $50,000. Surplus and undivided profit $30,000

Transacts a General Banking Business. Steamship Tickets bought and sold at lowest rates.

Special attention to Collections. County, Town and School Orders bought

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. HENDRICKSON, President. H. STEENERSON, Vice President
E. P. PIERCE, 2d Vice President. L. ELLINGTON, Cashier

CLEARANCE SALE

To Make Room For our Fall Stock

No shop-worn goods. All seasonable, fashionable and up to date.

Lowest Cash Prices.

EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN. Main Street.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.
BY H. E. COOKE.
Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

REPUBLICAN members of Congress will have no occasion to regret their action on the Dingley bill when they come together next month.

THE proposition to defeat Mark Hanna despite the fact that the Ohio Republicans have control of the legislature seems to have been abandoned.

THERE is every reason to believe that the Hawaiian annexation treaty will be confirmed by action of the Senate very soon after Cogress meets.

ADVICES from China confirm those of some weeks ago which indicated that the gold standard is likely to be adopted by that government as soon as practicable.

THE Canadian proposition in favor of closer relations between the United States and Canada is another evidence that the protest against our tariff were merely a "bluff."

WHAT has become of that special commission which went to Japan to find out all about the "conspiracy" by which that country was brought to the adopting of a gold standard? Did it fail to find material for a report?

MR. BRYAN should hasten in his trip to Mexico or he may not arrive in time to enter his protest against the adoption of the gold standard. However, a protest after it was all over would probably do just as much good as if offered now.

New York Commercial Advertiser: —"Secretary Bliss has evidently carried his business habits with him to the Interior Department. He has succeeded in getting down the estimates of his subordinates for the next fiscal year over $9,000,000. This is an effective way every time of fighting a deficit.

THE prospective attitude of President McKinley on the Cuban question is now a matter of much interest. This anxiety is doubtless due to the fact that a war cloud would check, if not absolutely destroy, the business improvement among farmers, manufacturers, and merchants, which has been apparent since the Republican success of 1897.

REPRESENTATIVES for the free-coinage proposition met in Kentucky the other day, and after a few minutes of private conference, announced that they had decided to "keep up the fight for silver." In view of the fact that the Republicans made gains where silver was made an issue in the recent elections, members of that party will offer no objections.

THOSE people who were disappointed at the destruction of the reciprocity arrangements under the Wilson act will be gratified to know that the Dingley law is likely to operate in this line in a wider and more complete way than did the McKinley law, and reciprocity under the new tariff act will, it is said, be of even greater value and give greater satisfation than was the case under the old law which was so popular.

THE reply of Assistant Secretary Day to the communications of the Spanish government, the subject of American filibusterers for Cuba, show that eight vessels have been employed in this work, cruising over 75,000 miles in their police duties, capturing seven vessels engaged in that work, and breaking up a number of other expeditions which were intended to operate from our ports in violation of our neutrality laws.

CONGRESS, when it meets next week, will find a very gratifying showing for the first four months of the new tariff law. Its earnings during the first four months have exceeded by several millions of dollars the earnings of the corresponding four months of the Wilson law; its November earnings reached $25,000,000, which is more than 25 per cent, in excess of the November earning in the first year of the Wilson law.

FREE-TRADERS, who predicted horrible things with reference to the markets for our own production abroad under the Dingley law, have not seen their promises made good. On the contrary, August and September exportations from this country to the countries which made protests against our tariff amount to $131,446,393, while those of the corresponding months of last year under the Wilson law, amounted to only $107,977,280. This doesn't look as though the "protests" were a matter for much anxiety.

WHEN or why is it that our exportations to practically all of the countries which protested against the new tariff have increased under the new law? The thirteen countries which protested against the new law instead of shutting out our goods in retaliation for the passage of this act actually increased their purchases from us in August and September nearly $25,000,000, as compared with the corresponding months of last year under the Wilson law. Here is a conundrum for those Democrats who insisted that a high tariff meant destruction of our market abroad.

FOR some time Ed. Paradis, of the Midway News, has been taking state auditor Dunn to task for alleged irregularities in pine land deals and various and sundry other things, till at last the auditor, considering that the time had arrived when patience ceases to be a virtue, has brought an action for libel against Mr. Paradis, and desires to have him prove in court the allegations he has made and the insinuations he has thrown out. R. C. Dunn is an editor himself—one of the honest ones and don't propose to have the boys make too free use of his name in such a manner. Dunn is all right.

THE promised increase in prices under the protective tariff is not being realized. The advance in the price of articles imported, basing the estimate on the net change in some thousands of articles, is found to be less than 1 per cent, while there is a marked increase in the prices of farm products generally. When the increase in earnings of those employed in the manufacturing lines and the increased profit which those engaged in agriculture make are considered it is easy to see that the slight increase in price of the class of goods affected by the tariff is far more than balanced by the gain in earnings of those employed in producing and manufacturing, thus fully justifying the claim of the supporters of the protective system.

THE recently published statement in the Democratic press that Senator Hanna, whose candidacy for election to the Senate was a leading issue in the campaign in Ohio may fail to receive the full Republican vote in the legislature, is lending to some very vigorous utterances on the part of some prominent Republicans and Republican newspapers all over the country. The sentiments which are expressed by people thoroughly familiar with the political history of the country regarding men who would refuse to support the unanimous choice of the State and of most of the county conventions, after being elected to the legislature in a campaign in which this was the principal issue, is far from complimentary, and indicate that action of this character would prove the political death knell of those attemting it.

THE conservative attitude of the administration on the Cuban question is fully justified by the developments in public sentiment within the past few mouths. A short time ago the man who expressed a doubt about the propriety of immediate interference on the part of the United States in Cuban matters was loudly denounced by all parties. To-day, such a level-headed conservative man as Congressman Hopkins, of Illinois advises neutrality, and is cordially commended by the leading papers of the country in his expressions on the subject, when he says; "My opinion about Cuba is that unless we are absolutely compelled to interfere from motives of humanity it were better for us to maintain an attitude of neutrality." While there is no disposition to neglect national duty on this subject, the consequences of precipitate action which might lead to war and the sacrifice of many precious lives are such as to justify extreme care in determining a final course, and to fully warant the use of peaceful methods before a resort to those which would result in war.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

South or East; Which?

When a trip is contemplated it is always well to prepare in advance, in order to avoid little inconveniences which are often annoying. The two fast trains leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul daily via Wisconsin Central Lines for Milwaukee and Chicago make close connections with trains East and South. Being elegantly equipped with sleeping cars, parlor cars and day coaches, they are fully appreciated by the traveling public. Your nearest ticket agent will give you complete information and furnish you folder of the Wisconsin Central Lines.

JAS. C. POND,
General Passenger Agent,
Milwaukee, Wis.

District Court Proceedings.

District court for Polk county convened at 10 o'clock, Nov. 23, 1897, with Hon. Frank Ives presiding. Sheriff Lawrence told the people "hear ye, hear ye, this court is now open"—and it was open.

Nineteen of the grand jurors answered to roll call, were instructed by the court along regular lines and sent to their duty in charge of Bailiff Julius Jacobson. F. M. Hartley was appointed foreman, Hans Sampson and Knute Sandvig were appointed to act as court bailiffs.

Looking around we saw J. H. Bosard, F. H. McDermont, W. J. Anderson, Tracy R. Bangs of Grand Forks, E. J. Grover of East Grand Forks, S. Cooke of Warren, B. S. Bennett and J. A. Hendricks of Fosston, H. W. Lee, and Francis Hibney of Thief River Falls, F. A. Grady and Chas. E. Boughton of Red Lake Falls, J. Wulseth of Fertile, A. O. Neland of Halstad, Thos. R. Benton and J. H. Mitchell of St. Paul, present and ready to see that justice be meted out to their respective clients. There were also present that noble army of legal lights of which Crookston boasts. N. B. Moran, who has been in our midst for the past three years, an attorney from Wisconsin, took the necessary oath and was admitted to practice here. With this formidable array of legal talent the preliminary call of the calendar was had. Ninety-nine civil and seventeen criminal cases appear. On this call the following cases were disposed off: Holten & Carlson vs. Albert Boddy et al, settled. F. L. Kline vs Antoine Dronius alias Antony Darwin, dismissed without cost by plaintiff. R. Casney vs Archibald Turner, settled. Tripp, Wood & Co. vs A. Wright and Francis Hibner, continued. O. H. Thoreson et al vs Advance Thresher Co. settled. D. S. B. Johnson Land Mortgage Co. vs John O. Heivik, settled. Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegarph Co. vs East Grand Forks city, continued. John E. Eugstad vs Jens Syverson, stricken from the calendar. S. P., M. & M. Railway Co. vs C. Keely, and same plff. vs Nick Hardy, and one against J. P. Goergen, judgment for plaintiff for possession of land. Chas. Heyden vs P. V. Marmy, dismissed. Michigan Buggy Co. vs Hugh Thompson, settled. Opheim & Frish vs J. Walseth, settled. Nels Hiren vs Elias Steenerson, settled. Ole J. Bisppe vs A. H. Newber, continued. C. L. Lashen vs city of East Grand Forks, settled. Patrick Soards vs John Gerstner et al, submitted on briefs. E. M. Pronty vs Geo. H. Barlow, to be submitted on briefs. Winthrop N. Powell vs R. Sykes, settled. W. E. McKenzie vs city council of Crookston evidence to be taken and submitted to judge Brown of Morris; this case was partly tried by him during judge Ives' absence last winter. Julia Nelson vs Ole and Anna Lakknson, settled. Ed. Ellingson vs Red River Lumber Co. settled. Inga Lanman vs K. C. Norsving et el, judgment for plaintiff by stipulation. Louis Matthey vs Red River Lumber Co. setted. Ellen Persen vs Frank E. Persen, stricken from the calendar. F. J. Duffy vs board of county commissioners, settled. H. E. Ives, vs board of county commissioners, settled.

Of the criminal cases, state vs Emma Custer, two indictments, defendant not yet apprehended. State vs Joseph Balek for selling liquor without license, continued. State vs J. Kitelson, indicted for manslaughter in the first degree, dismissed for want of sufficient evidence.

Application from W. G. Smith, Grand Forks was heard to vacate a part of the townsite of Lake Park, bordering on Maple Lake, granted.

Special from Red Lake county, application by James F. Farr for bounty for capturing a horse thief. Some fellow stole a horse and cart over in Dakota and came over on this side and was arrested and convicted of petty larceny. Dakota ought to be ashamed to know that one of her horses and a cart is not worth more than $25.00.

Several motions for dismissal, continuance, judgment on the pleadings, etc. were heard.

The resolutions of the Bar Association on the death of E. P. Pierce, Esq. were brought before the court, by the president of the Association, and on motion ordered spread on the records.

Several cases were set, and court adjourned until Wednesday 9 a. m.

Wednesday morning at ten o'clock the petit jury appeared on the scene.

The first case called was that of John A. Baker vs Wm. Anglin; H. Steenerson, A. C. Wilkinson and W. E. Rowe for plaintiff and DeForest Bucklin and A. A. Miller for defendant. Plaintiff wants $20,000 damages from defendant, because he was ousted from the Hotel Crookston before the full term of the lease had expired. He claims that defendant maliciously injured him in business to such an extent that it was necessary to quit the business and sell his interest in the property in the hotel at a great sacrifice. The [illegible] leading up to this suit are pretty well known. Baker was in arrears for rent and an action for unlawful detainer was commenced in justice court in Oct. 1896, and judgment was entered against Baker. An injunction was got by Baker and stopped Anglim ejecting him from the hotel. Along in November of that year Baker sold out to Scott & Lycan. A suit was brought by Baker against Anglim for damages. The case lasted until Saturday afternoon before it went to the jury.

No court on Thursday, adjournment was had to let everybody eat turkey and incidentally give thanks.

Friday and Saturday the Baker-Anglim case occupied the attention of the court.

The case of Thos. King vs Louis Desmaris was dismissed; plaintiff not appearing.

Farmers' and Merchants Saving bank, of Minneapolis vs School District No. 142, Polk Co., continued.

Hugh Quigley vs E. J. Glover, dismissed on motion of defendant.

W. H. Pringle, Adair vs Frank Zeldlik, continued.

Two cases of A. Breslauer & Co. vs Dan Sullivan, continued.

Two cases D. A. Whitney vs Frank Cernousek, et al, continued.

Several appeal cases have been moved on the calendar, making the total 114 civil cases.

The grand jury has returned indictments as follows:

Against Frank Lewis and James Sullivan for grand larceny in the second degree. Alfred Vanderheck, charge with seduction under promise of marriage. Mickie Fournier, grand larceny in the second degree.

Chas. Dixon (colored) robbery in the first degree. Plead guilty of grand larceny in the second degree.

Isaac Reed, murder in the third degree.

Ruth Rayburn, keeping a house of ill fame, also selling intoxicating liquors without license.

W. R. Shields, O. P. Hines and Thos. Macks, two indictments for selling liquor without license. James Shields and James Moan, grand larceny in the second degree. Ed. Casney, assault in the second degree. Edward Sheehan and J. W. Gilmore, grand larceny in the second degree. Dan O'Connell, grand larceny in the second degree.

Court adjourned until Monday the 29th, 9 a. m.

Monday, Nov. 29th court convened at 9 a. m. The jury in the case of Baker vs Anglim returned a sealed verdict in favor of plaintiff for $2000. Defendant moved for judgment notwithstanding the verdict, which motion was denied. A stay of 60 days was granted.

A jury was then called in the case of A. C. Wilkinson vs the city of Crookston. A. A. Miller for plaintiff and R. J. Montague for defendant. Plaintiff sues the city for pay for his services in the cases of Netzer vs city of Crookston. He asks for $250.00. Case was tried last June and verdict rendered for plaintiff for $100, and a new trial granted. The jury just after the noon hour returned a verdict for plaintiff for $97.22.

The case of J. McGinty vs S. S. Stadsvold was settled.

The case of Della Odegaard vs E. Wardell, appeal from justice court was tried without a jury; T. W. Gaffney plaintiff and W. J. Anderson for defendant. Plaintiff sues to recover $30, due for rent. It appears that defendant lived in plaintiff's house, and was living in it before plaintiff purchased it, and was paying $12 per month rent. When plaintiff purchased it she raised the rent to $15 and defendant wanted to pay only $12.00 and offered that amount. The judgment of the lower court allowing plaintiff amount asked for and costs was affirmed.

The grand jury brought in indictments against Wm. Todd for having carnal knowledge of a girl under twelve years of age; Robert Edgar grand larceny in the first degree; H. F. Brown for forgery; M. E. Meteer assault in second degree.

Wilkie Fournier, charged of grand larceny in the second degree, having found a pocket book with something over $30.00 in it and failing to return it to the true owner, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50.00, and sixty days in the county jail if such fine be not paid; and in addition thereto, thirty days in jail. He has been in the county jail since Oct 2nd last.

Chas. Dixon, the colored lad who held up Mr. Larson in East Grand Forks at the point of a gun and made him deliver over the $1.15 he had, and who threatended others when they attempted to assist in arresting him, gets only twelve years at Stillwater. The Judge in passing sentence said that it is time to stamp out such crimes, or soon all of us will be subject to the will of such people, and that he would make an example of this fellow.

Isaac Reed, indicted for murder in the third degree, plead guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. He is a colored lad who got into trouble at East Grand Forks and stabbed a man. His victim afterwards died. Reed goes to Stillwater for eight years at hard labor.

Tuesday court convened at nine o'clock. A jury was called in the case of Thos. Routley vs Thos. Lawrence, W. J. Anderson, of Grand Forks appeared for plaintiff and E. J. Grover and J. A. Sorley for defendant.

Routley and Marlton were partners in business in East Grand Forks; Routley sold his interest to Marlton, taking a chattel mortgage on the goods in stock—the mortgage giving M. privilege to sell some. The goods were levied on under a writ of execution by the deputy sheriff and sold. Routley claimed the goods under the mortgage. The case was dismissed on motion of defendant after plaintiff's evidence was in. The court held the mortgage void.

The same jury was retained to hear the case of Wm. J. Marlton vs Thos. Lawrence. This action grew out of facts stated in the Routley case just above. Plaintiff wanted to claim the property exempt, but defendant's counsel pulled (not agree) but a stipulation on plaintiff's counsel and after a bandy of words, a very amusing exchange, the plaintiff was knocked over the ropes, and gasping for breath moved the court that his case be dismissed, and the motion was granted.

There being yet another case of Wm. Marlton vs Thos. Lawrence, plaintiff's attorney, Anderson, having recovered from the two knockout blows in the last two cases, came to the conclusion that on the east side of the Red was not a good place to try cases, and that he wasn't in court any way, moved that his case be dismissed, and the motion was granted.

M. E. Montour, was arraigned and W. E. Rowe appointed to defend him.

H. F. Brown was arraigned and A. R. Holston appointed to defend.

Wm. Todd, appeared and plead not guilty. H. Steenerson appears for him.

Court then adjourned until two p. m.

At two p. m. the court set aside the stipulation that was used to knock Mr. Anderson out in the case above referred to, and allowed it to be tried; on the ground the plaintiff claimed the property taken to be exempt. The jury was recalled and the case tried and submitted about four o'clock.

The grand jury reported its labors completed, and were discharged.

Puny Children

Who would prescribe only tonics and bitters for a weak, puny child? Its muscles and nerves are so thoroughly exhausted that they cannot be *whipped* into activity. The child needs food; a blood-making, nerve-strengthening and muscle-building food.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-Liver Oil is all of this, and you still have a tonic in the hypophosphites of lime and soda to act with the food. For thin and delicate children there is no remedy superior to it in the world. It means growth, strength, plumpness and comfort to them. Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Better Than Klondike Gold

Is health and strength gained by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the great blood purifier. It fortifies the whole system and gives you such strength that nervous troubles cease, and work which seemed wearing and laborious, becomes easy and is cheerfully performed. It has done this for others, it will for you.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

Sowing the Wind.

When the curtain goes up at the opera house next Monday evening, Dec. 6th the players in Sydney Grundy's "Sowing the Wind" will undoubtedly be greeted by a large and brilliant audience. This play during the three seasons of its existence, has enjoyed a success rarely surpassed in England or America. It is a play that appeals with peculiar force to the human heart and stirs to its lowest depths that element of human nature known as love of fair play. "Rosamond is a character to challenge the sympathy and interest of the most indifferent play goers. Spurned because she has been denied the privilege of lawful parentage, she turns upon Brabazon, the adopted father of her lover, and assails the cruelty of his sex toward her own, in a way that makes the old man writhe with remorse for the ghost of Helen Gray, the beautiful victim of his own sins long ago rises before him.

He attempts to excuse his fellow sinners but the woman overwhelms with her remorseless logic. It is a fine battle, this conflict of "Sex against Sex" and is fought with great brilliancy on both sides.

The pith of the whole matter is that Brabazon is really Rosamond's own father, and the unfortunate Helen Gray her mother, although neither of the two former, are aware of that fact, until near the close of the play. This is what gives such a fine zest to the fury of the girl, and the passionate controversy between them. The climax of the play is one of the most thrilling emotional scenes ever introduced into any drama.

There are several side complications but the interest is never diverted from the pathetic, love affairs between Ned Annesley and Rosamond, the efforts of Ned's adopted father Brabazon, to prevent the sensational denouement. The deep pathos of the main incidents of the plot is happily balanced by a due allowance of excellent comedy and there are several amusing characters all drawn with great skill and a keen sense of humor.

Our Premium Books.

JOURNAL readers now have the privilege of selecting a premium book from the following list at the prices named. If your subscription is already paid ahead all you have to do secure a premium is to pay one year in advance of the time it is paid to. If you are in arrears all you have to do is to pay up to the date you renew and one year in advance. Read our offer. We will give the

JOURNAL and "PRACTICAL HOME PHYSICIAN"..........$2.50
JOURNAL and "GRANT AND LEE" $1.75
" " "HOW WHITMAN SAVED OREGON"..........$1.75
JOURNAL and "THE ROYAL PATH OF LIFE"..........$1.75
JOURNAL and "WIT AND HUMOR"..........$1.75
JOURNAL and "LIVING THOUGHTS..........$1.75
JOURNAL and "HOW SUCCESS IS WON"..........$1.50
JOURNAL and "COMMON SENSE FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER..........$1.50
JOURNAL and "CAMP FIRE STORIES"..........$1.50
JOURNAL and "PRESTON PAPERS"..........$1.50

TEN GREAT BOOKS, any one of which is worth the entire cost of the JOURNAL one year and the book you choose. You could shut your eyes and make a selection and not make a mistake. You are bound to have a good book whose intrinsic value is worth many times its cost to you in any one you should choose. Some of these books have been canvassed for in this city at $3.50 each and the "Practical Physician" has never before this fall been sold for less than $4.75—you can have it and the JOURNAL one year for only $2.50. Wm. Olds, of the bicycle firm of the Hawkins & Olds says of it: "It is worth its weight in gold to any family." A lady in this city says of the book: "I have a copy of it in my home that cost me $4.75 to get and if I could not get another I would not part with mine for ten time its cost." Call and see our books. You will be needing something for a Christmas gift and what is more acceptable, what more valuable than a good book? Let us have your orders early so that we may have them here in time for the Xmas present. Our contract with the publisher is for 2000 copies and at the rate that we have taken orders since we got our sample books two weeks ago on Nov. 10th, that number will be gone long before Jan. 1st. We hope to be able to supply all who wish to get a good book but just now we cannot promise anything beyond the number we have contracted for.

Professors and Postal Banks.

Simply as an expression from men who are trained to deal with problems and to form their opinions from convictions, the opinion of the fourteen professor of Northwestern university to whom a postal savings bank petition was presented are of interest. Each of them gave his endorsement to the project and apparently took pleasure in doing so. Just as the laboring men approved the plan from a keen personal sense of its need; just as business men have endorsed it as the best available means of promoting contentment and thus forfending agitations unfavorable to steady growth in trade, the college men approve it as a theory sound in the abstract and practicable in its application to the conditions the time.

The Northwestern university faculty is a representative, in its personnel of many educational institutions of high class throughout the country. It is not unreasonable to suppose that an actual test would disclose that the greater part of the educators in the country would take the same view.

In the light of this general conviction among all classes as to the merits of the postal banks, how long will it be before the system is regarded by the people not as merely an advantage but as a necessity of modern social and economic conditions?—Chicago Record.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope: The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

TOWN AND COUNTY

tems of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Wheat on Tuesday was 81.

Try Cahoon and Lytle for coal.

Wheat opened out on Monday at 81 cents.

Al. Shaw was down from Warren on Tuesday.

S. S. Stadsvold was down from Fosston on Monday.

Rev. C. F. Kite was at Thief River Falls las week.

P. Meehan was in from Thief River Falls on Tuesday.

Mrs. J. J. Carey was visiting friends in the city last week.

See our new serial story commenced elsewhere in this issue.

Leonard Peterson went up the St. Hilaire line on Monday.

Capt. Anron Eck went to Winnipeg on business last week.

John McKinnon went out on the Fosston line on Tuesday.

T. J. McAdam was over from East Grand Forks on Monday.

Mrs. B. J. Duntley went to Stephen last week for a brief visit.

Constable Glenn went up to the town of Tabor on Monday.

Will Stone left for Minneapolis last week where he has a situation.

Sheriff Lawrence went out along the Fosston branch on Tuesday.

Register S. Peterson went to Ada Saturday to attend to business.

A. E. Nelson, editor of the Hallock News, was in the city last week.

Miss Emma Clark came over from Lakota to eat Thanksgiving dinner.

Eli Steenerson talks of a trip to California for the balance of the winter.

Mayor Brown is in McIntosh this week to attend to some auction sales.

Miss Jessie Davies went to Moorhead this week to attend the Normal school.

Geo. Fontaine returned on Tuesday morning from a brief business visit below.

Elias Steenerson and family ate Thanksgiving turkey, with Andrew, at Climax.

Will Vannet went to Fertile to take Thanksgiving turkey with the old folks at home.

Jay Haseltine was in from Belgium on Wednesday attending to business matters.

It was trying hard to snow on Tuesday morning but did not accomplish much.

Clerk of court John Vig went over to East Grand Forks to naturalize citizens on Monday.

J. P. Landin, of Stephen, passed through the city on Monday evening enroute to St. Paul.

Old winter sat down hard on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning was the coldest yet.

J. W. Eastman, of the Thief River Falls News, was in the city on Monday enroute for home.

Monday morning was bright and beautiful with the thermometer registering 10 below zero.

Gunder Krostue was up from Fisher on Monday chatting with his many friends in the city.

P. S. Ware, of Thief River Falls, was in the city on Friday, enroute home from Minneapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. E. LePage welcomed the arrival of a little daughter on Thanksgiving day.

Donald Bain and wife were up from Fisher on Thanksgiving day to visit Mrs. Bain's mother.

Miss Lizzie Zarrncher came down from McIntosh to eat Thanksgiving turkey with her parents.

Mrs. A. J. Streeter was at the Lockhart farm in Norman county to eat her thanksgiving dinner.

Mrs. Kyle went up to McIntosh last week to care for her daughter Belle who is ill with quinsy.

C. C. Hoch won the colt that Lew Thearer raffled on Thursday evening of last week. It is a fine animal.

Mrs. John Gleason and daughter Nettie went to Grand Forks to take Thanksgiving dinner with friends.

As we go to press this week we note a drop of two cents in the price of wheat—from 81 to 79 cents.

Gus Schmidt went up to Thief River Falls last week to attend to a job of setting plate glass windows.

Mrs. J. H. Griffin, of Grand Forks, was visiting friends in the city on Monday night on her way to Argyle.

Mrs. John R. McKinnon and Mrs. Henry Murray left last week for a visit at Duluth, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Geo. Grennon will build a skating rink on the grounds that the high school lads have used at a foot-ball park.

R. Casmey moved from Euclid to this city last week to spend the winter here in order to send his children to school.

Geo. Crawford returned to Grand Forks on Monday after a Thanksgiving visit with his family and friends in the city.

Leave your orders for soft and hard coal with Cahoon & Lytle. They guarantee the best coal and the lowest living rates.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

John Power, a Fairfax farmer, developed symptoms of appendicitis last week and it is thought that an operation will be necessary.

Miss Irene Harris went over to Grand Forks on Tuesday to see her cousin, the young lady who shot Ole Halvorson at Inkster on Saturday.

Rock Lizee was in the city this week on his way to Fosston where he expects to have a contract on the Fosston extension of the Great Northern road.

The N. P. trainmen report that Winnipeg has been enjoying good sleighing for sometime. We may get it before the holidays but it don't look like it now.

John Hathaway has returned to civilization having been released from the penitentiary at St. Cloud on parole. It is to be hoped that the lesson has been a salutary one for him.

This kind of weather reminds us of coal—and speaking of coal reminds us of the fact that Cahoon & Lytle have dead loads of the very best kinds of coal—both hard and soft at the lowest living rates. Try 'em

Guthrie & Co., the contractors for the Fosston extension sent a representative out over the line this week to prepare for the work that is to be pushed as rapidly as possible this winter.

Hannah, the daughter of a west-side farmer named Henry Peterson, was brought before Judge Hagen on Saturday on information of insanity and committed to the asylum at Fergus Falls.

The State High School inspector, Geo. B. Alton, was in the city on Tuesday visiting the school which he compliments very highly. The managers have just cause to be proud of their work.

Dr. H. J. Riesland, the well-known and successful eye specialist, of Brainerd, will be at Hotel Crookston Dec 11th to 16th. Consultation free. Be sure and see him. [33-35]

A. O. Daniels on Saturday said to the JOURNAL man: "I suspect that O. C. Bergland was married on Thanksgiving day to Mrs. John O. Juve. He went to Clay county with that object in view I am told."

A. R. Fuller has rented the Cowing hardware store and will put in a stock similar to the one the Wilsons used to carry and run a Fair store. Any kind of an old store that Al. would run would be a fair store—he's built that way.

Geo. P. Rising, a traveling man of Minneapolis, was arrested in this city last week on the charge of forgery and taken back to Minneapolis to answer. He employed Bill Erwin and gave bail for appearance in court in the sum of $300.

At a constable's sale under chattel mortgage on Tuesday a number of horses were sold at very good figures—some of them at $50 and over. Last year, if they could have been sold at all they would not have brought half as much.

Dept U. S. Marshal Tallman come down from the Reservation last Saturday with a man named Geo. Isham, charged with the same old misdemeanor—selling whisky to the Indians. He was bound over to the next session of the U. S. court at Fergus Falls in the sum of $200., before Judge Mix.

O. C. Bergland was on the street on Tuesday receiving the congratulations of his many friends upon his marriage, which took place at the home of the bride, Mrs. John O. Juve in Clay Co., on Thanksgiving day. The JOURNAL unites with their many friends in extending congratulations.

T. O. Bergland has just cause for a libel suit against the Times—but as he is proverbially good-natured maybe he won't bring it. He has one good wife and has had for these many years, and now the Times has him married to a lady in Clay county.

Peter Bauchemin and wife came down from Argyle last week to take in the great Odd Fellows doings and visit with old-time friends. Of course Pete did not neglect the opportunity to call at the JOURNAL office and when he went away he took along with him one of our great premium books—"Grant and Lee."

On Saturday last the boys at the Valley Roller Mills had a little fun for a few minutes. A hot box started a blaze that made things lively for a time, but a goodly supply of water soon fixed things so that Bugg will not have to start for the Klondike before next spring, if he don't want to.

J. S. Pinney, representing the Minnesota Type Foundry Co., was in the city on Monday negotiating with Judge Hagen for a power press for Rodinggeren. Mr. Pinney is one of the enterprising business men of St. Paul whose efforts made the G. A. R. encampment of '96 the great success that it was.

It would seem that Mrs. Lancaster's mother must have died very suddenly, as on Monday morning a letter came for Mrs. Lancaster written by her mother on the 24th ult., and she did not mention having been ill but appeared to be in her usual health.

M. P. Losey Sr. was down from Euclid on Tuesday and dropped in to make the JOURNAL office a social call. To look at him, one would hardly guess that he is over 71 years old but such is the fact, yet he gets around as spry as many a man of fifty.

Fred Chapin and family arrived safely from their trip to Fred's boyhood home in old Steuben Co., New York, and Fred resumed his place at the throttle on Monday last. He says the three months that he was away was the shortest three months he has seen lately.

Remember that Cahoon & Lytle are in the market to supply you with coal in any quantity desired and the quality alway the best.

Ole Halvorson, the victim of Miss Luxton's little shooting iron, at Inkster, died of his wound on Sunday evening. The girl is in jail at Grand Forks nearly crazed over the result of her rash act. Her friends insist that she was insane over her troubles at the time she committed the deed and it looks like it.

The Northern Pacific road sent a representative to Alaska to examine the various routes to the gold fields and report the best one and the company has just issued a neat folder entitled the Key to the Klondike which will be found invaluable by all who contemplate going. Anyone can obtain a copy of it by enclosing a two cent stamp for postage to C. S. Fee, St. Paul Minn.

Miss Mary Luxton shot and fatally wounded Ole Halvorson, at Inkster last week. The couple had been engaged but Ole became tired of the bargain and asked her to release him. She went to the store where he was clerking to try to arrange matters on the former basis but he insisted on being released and she drew a revolver from her muff and "released" him. Looks like a case of aggravated novel reading.

On Sunday Mrs. E. M. Lancaster received a telegram from Decatur, Ills., announcing the death of her mother and left on the N. P. evening train for that place, accompanied by her little son, Forest. She was wholly unprepared for the sad news as she had not been notified of her mother's illness the first intimation of anything wrong she had being the dispatch containing the sad news.

The store known as Mrs. I. U. Jennings millinery store has been closed a few days to take an inventory of stock. It is now reopened and you can buy millinery, Japanese goods and household furniture at greatly reduced prices. The counters, shelving, carpets and show-cases will be offered for sale. There are also a number of fine burial cases and coffins of all sizes that will be sold at about one half usual prices

John P. Goergen, who about Nov. 1st went to California to stay, came back this week to live. Says that while California has a nice climate it is no place for a man to live unless he has plenty of money. The rich man out there can ride in his chaise, but the poor man aint in it—he jabbers. He is perfectly satisfied that old Polk county is good enough for him yet and he is not advising his friends to go out there to better their condition.

At 8:30 on Thursday evening the tired soul of Florence Kennedy, the poor girl who was so badly burned at the laundry fire, winged its flight to the unknown realms of everlasting light, after a time of such intense suffering as seldom comes to the lot of mortals, and the funeral obsequies were observed on Saturday. She leaves to mourn her loss a mother and two sisters the last survivors of a large family that only a few years ago were residing in our midst. She leaves besides a host of friends to regret her sad death.

Negotiations looking to the purchase of the Walker saw-mill property by the Shevlin-Carpenter Co. have been pending during the past week but as yet no definite conclusion is reached. Mr. Shevlin is looking over the plant at this place this week. Should this transfer be made it will include all of Mr. Walker's pine on the Clearwater also, and the new company will then build their contemplated mill here and make this city the headquarters. Another big saw-mill would add very materially to the size and importance of our city.

A bad runaway occurred on Monday evening by which Tim Donahue came near losing his life. He was at the new grist mill with his team when a passing railway engine frightened them and they started to run. In trying to get hold of the lines Tim got his leg caught in some way and was dragged several blocks before he succeeded in freeing himself. When he did break away he was near Jake Francis' house into which he was carried and medical help summoned. Fortunately no bones were broken but he was as badly shaken up, bruised and pounded as though he had jumped off the rear end of a freight train.

On Wednesday Nov. 24th at 6 o'clock p. m., Rev. H. P. Fisher said the mystic words that united for life W. H. McNeal and Cora Leguee, in presence of the family of the bride and a few invited friend. After the ceremony the party sat down to an elegant wedding feast and shortly afterward the bride and groom left for a bridal trip to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Alexandria. A number of elegant presents attested the appreciation of the many friends of the bride, who has grown up in our midst. Mr. McNeal is a brakesman on the Great Northern road and is deservedly popular. The happy couple will make the new home in Grand Forks. The JOURNAL adds its blessing and wishes them a long and happy wedded life.

Ninety Days in Canada.

Can be had by buying a "Canadian Excursion" ticket via the "Burlington Route." Goes via Chicago. Only $40.00 for the round trip. Ask your ticket agent to send you via the "Burlington." Their "Limited" leaving St. Paul every evening, is the finest train on earth. [33-38]

Money For Farmers.

We can save you money on hard and soft coal. We make a special rate to farmers of $5.75 on soft coal and $9.00 on hard coal. We claim for our coal that it is the best and the cheapest. CAHOON & LYTLE.

Mony to Loan.

On good farm lands. See J. W. Wheeler at the First National bank, of Crookston, if you want to renew your present loan or make a new one. No delay; no bonus.
[34tf] J. W. WHEELER.

Canadian Excursion

Tickets will be sold by the Northern Pacific from December 6th to 31st inclusive, to points in Ontario and Quebec as far east as Montreal. Fare $40 for round trip. Tickets good for stopovers; good for three months from date of sale. By the addition of a single fare from Montreal to the $40 rate, tickets will be sold to points in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Upon payment of reasonable amounts in addition, tickets will be extended by agents at passengers destination, call on Northern Pacific agent for futher information. [33-38]

Don't Talk of Your Ills

"Every one of us has his and her own ailments," writes Edward W. Bok in the December Ladies' Home Journal, decrying the unpleasant habit many people have of discussing their bodily ills. "It is enough for us all to keep well ourselves: to be compelled to listen to the ailments of others does not make that task any easier. Besides all this, these unnecessary narratives of personal ailments are positively injurious to ourselves. Physicians all agree that many of the slight illnesses, of which some people make so much, could be cured if they would but take their minds from themselves. Too many people work themselves into illness, or prevent themselves from getting well, by talking about a petty ailment, which if forgotten, would right itself. I will not say that women, more than men, are prone to this evil. But as the majority of women have more leisure than the majority of men, they are more likely to let their minds dwell upon every little ill that assail them, and talk about it. It seems to me that one of the most important lessons we can all learn with the close of the year is to refrain from inflicting upon others what is purely personal to ourselves. Let us cease this tiresome, this inconsidered, this unnecessary talk about our ailments. Cold and hard as it may seem, the fact is nevertheless true, and will ever remain so, that the vast majority of people are interested in what is pleasant in our lives, but not in what is unpleasant. Pains and sorrows are elements in our lives which are sacred and interesting only to ourselves."

Life of a President's Wife.

"The president's wife cannot for one moment relax the vigilant eye she is compelled to keep on her every word, look and action, except when she is asleep," writes a Cabinet member's wife (the administration not being stated) in a series of letters to her sister, the first of which appear in the December Ladies' Home Journal. "She is the central figure for gossips not only of one city, but of the whole United States. If a women were not circumspect in this position social conditions would soon become more topsy-turvy than they are at present at the capital it seems to me. She must throw her youth behind her or lock it up in her heart while she inhabits the White House. Of course, they do entertain one or two guests at a time at dinner or luncheon very often, but the great dinners are state affairs at which the precedence of individuals seems to be the foremost consideration, and the occasions are formal almost to the extent of being stiff and uncomfortable to an easy-going person like me.

"Mrs. President suffers from some of the same trammels of etiquette and conventionality endured by the heads of Europe. For that matter, all prominent state officials and their families lose their personal freedom somewhat as soon as they take office. Imagine Mrs. President walking down town for a morning's shopping, or dropping in on a friend to visit to 'set a spell,' as Aunt Jim used to say. I miss my friends more than anything else in Washington. There is not a single place in the city where I can go informally."

Safe Savings Banks.

The care with which the savings of the poor are safeguarded in Massachusetts is shown by the report of the commissioners of savings banks of that state. The commissioners express themselves against allowing savings banks to be established that have in mind any other object than that of furnishing a safe place of deposit for persons of small means.

This attitude of the Massachusetts savings bank commissioners is sufficient answer to the contentions put forth by the opponents of the postal savings bank system. If it be said that the government ought not to interfere with the business by which private individuals make profit, the answer is that in those parts of the country where savings facilities are most nearly adequate private individuals are not allowed to make profit from handling the savings of the poor. The savings banks of Massachusetts are purely benevolent institutions, managed by trustees who derive neither profit nor compensation from their connection with the institutions. No other kind of savings bank is allowed to do business in that state. If the states with the best savings banks have found it necessary absolutely to prohibit individuals from making a profit from handling the savings of the poor, surely it is no valid argument against postal savings banks to say that they would tend to interfere with the business of those who wish to make a profit from handling of such small savings.—Chicago Record.

Oh, How Thankful

Pain Was Maddening and Hope Had Been Abandoned—Wonderful Results of Purifying the Blood.

"A very severe pain came in my left knee, which grew worse and worse, and finally a sore broke out above the knee. It discharged a great deal and the pain from my thigh down was maddening. Large, hard, purple spots appeared on my leg. I suffered in this way for years, and gave up all hope of ever being cured. My wife was reading of a case like mine cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and she advised me to try it. I began taking it and when I had used a few bottles I found relief from my suffering. Oh, how thankful I am for this relief! I am stronger than I have ever been in my life. I am in the best of health, have a good appetite and am a new man altogether." J. P. MOORE, Lisbon Falls, Maine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

FARM LOANS

NO DELAY. NO BONUS.

DO YOU Want to Renew, Want a new loan?

Without Delay?

Call at the First National Bank of Crookston and see

J. W. WHEELER.

Canadian Excursions

Via Northern Pacific Railway

To Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick

Vestibuled Trains Dining Cars

From December 6th to December 31st, inclusive, the Northern Pacific will sell Canadian Excursion tickets good for three months from date of sale, with stopovers subject to regulations of lines over which tickets read. Tickets will be extended upon payment of additional sums as follows:

15	Days	$ 5.00
30	"	10.00
45	"	15.00
50	"	20.00

Tickets will be sold to points as far east as Montreal for... **$40**

For a single fare from Montreal added to the $40 rate, tickets will be sold to points in Quebec east of Montreal, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Call on agents of the Northern Pacific Railway for farther information.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen. Pass. Agt. St. Paul, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

7 Great Premiums 7

Common Sense for the Housekeeper

A manual of useful information on all subjects relating to

Cookery, Domestic Economy, Hygiene, Family Medicines and Etiquette, Miscellaneous Helps, Table of Material Required for Various Garments and Articles, Parliamentary Laws at Sight, Words often Mispronounced, Rules for Spelling, Rules Punctuation, Use of Capitals, Cook's Time Table, Housekeepers' Measures and Weights, Articles Required for the Kitchen, Articles Suitable for the Medicine Chest, List of Medicines, their Properties and Quantities for a Dose, Miscellaneous Priceless Recipes.

Everyday Guide for the Housekeeper and Mother.

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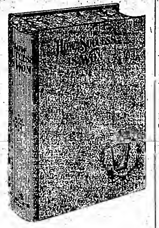

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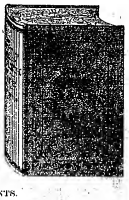

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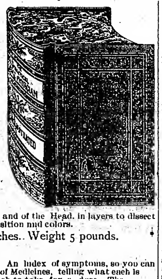

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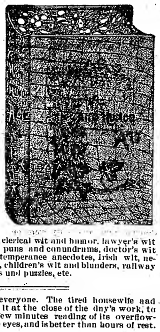

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Lola Crawshay—Continued from page 3.

Before he could do this, however, the girl, mad with the rage he had stirred in her, raised her foot and stamped her heel with all her force upon the man's white, strained fingers.

He uttered a loud, sharp cry of pain, and, unable to retain his hold, disappeared over the face of the rock.

It happened so suddenly that the young wife stood gazing at the place where he had fallen like one dazed with horror.

But it was only for an instant. Then she drew herself up and raised her head as if with an instinct of defiance.

She waited some time and listened. Then she bent forward and called to him, "Pierre, Pierre!" and she was pleased when no answer came. Lying down at full length, she tried to look down into the gorge, but a slightly projecting breast of the cliff prevented her from seeing to the bottom. Finding that, she moved away and went to another spot and tried to get a glimpse of the place into which he had fallen. She thought she could see him lying far down below, but the light was thickening with the growing storm, and she was not certain.

But she made no effort to get help, and, when she had waited until the time came for her to leave, in order to catch the train at the station she walked away quickly.

She was glad and her heart was beating with an infinite pleasure that the man who had gloomed and ruled and deadened her young life was dead.

He had been too hard a taskmaster for her not to be thrilled with a sense of pleasure at the thought of freedom.

PROLOGUE II.

FREE AT LAST.

A fortnight after the incident on the Devil's rock Lola Turrian and her father sat in close consultation in the old man's bedroom in a hotel in Neufchatel.

The old man was sitting up on his bed, propped by pillows, and his wrinkled, parchment colored skin looked yellow and dingy against the snow white bedclothes. His voice was quavering and thin, but his black, beady eyes shone with a light that seemed all the stronger and stranger by contrast with the weakness of his withered body.

"It's good news, Lola—real good news. I hope the brute is really dead!" The hate with which he spoke of the dead man lent unwonted energy to his voice, while his lean, crooked fingers gripped the bedclothes with a gesture suggestive of his feeling.

"I wish I'd been with you, girl, to have made sure. Imps like those can tumble over cliffs, and yet the devil finds a soft place somewhere for them to fall. If I'd been there," he added grimly, "I'd have had him found by those who'd have made sure he was dead."

"He is dead, father, never fear. I tell you I went back and staid at the hotel close to the place for ten days, making cautious inquiries everywhere. If he had escaped, I must have heard of it."

The old man was silent a moment, muttering and mumbling and shaking his head.

"But you don't know it, Lola. You haven't found his carcass."

"Well, he is dead to me at any rate. Our paths shall never lie side by side again. He never held me at all, as you know, save for my fear for you. I am not afraid of such a thing as that."

She tossed her head with a gesture of contempt.

"Mark my words, we shall never hear of him again," she added.

"I shall not, child," said the old man. "That's why I sent for you."

The girl rose impulsively at this, and taking her father's hand kissed it and then kissed his face and smoothed some of the white locks which had strayed down from under his skullcap over his forehead.

He suffered rather than enjoyed the caress and shook his head with a half petulant movement of impatience.

"You ought to be glad I'm going to die at last, Lola," he continued. "I've been an unconscionable time over it, but that fool of a Dr. Lubin says I can't last now more than a week or a fortnight more, and if I do I can't get out of bed. What the deuce is the good of living, I should like to know, cooped up in a hole like this, and in bed, and not able to have a scrap of decent food or a drop of wine, nothing but a cup of nasty stuff that might be pig swill for all I know? If that's the case, the sooner I go after Pierre the better. I only wish I could let you know that he's there safe bound. We shan't be far apart over there, I expect," he added, with a smile that made his wrinkled features inexpressibly ugly.

Lola said nothing.

"I hope you don't think I'm going to make a fool of myself about dying," he said querulously, noticing her manner. "You wouldn't have me turn white livered and send for a pack of priests and pretend to wipe out all the record of a full life well lived and well enjoyed with the cant of half an hour! Psh! But there! That'll do about myself. I'm thinking more about you. What will you do?"

"I have made no plans yet, father. I have only thought so far that you and I would be much happier together now."

"Then it's time you did think, that's all. Your face and form are good enough to win you half a kingdom if you only use them properly, and your pluck—well, it's as staunch as mine. You'll go far if you choose. Only mind don't try to go too fast."

"I don't want to talk of myself."

"I don't care what you want," was the testy reply. "I do, and I mean to listen. Drop the name of that infernal scoundrel and act as though that part of your life had never been lived. Play the beautiful ingenue. Be my daughter, Lola Crawshay, once more, and as soon as I'm dead do what those cursed relatives of mine would never let me do—go back to England. They'd have stopped my allowance if I'd gone back, but when they see you in the garb of the mourning orphan—probably dressed for the part, mind—they'll take you in as sure as I'm with them. I've written a letter for you to the only one among 'em who ever showed she had a heart, old Mrs. Villyers, and if you play your cards as my child ought to you'll make her home yours and her introductions be the means of starting your campaign. She's so deadly dull and religious that the world will cash her introductions at sight to any amount just as banks will Rothschild's checks. I've thought all this out, expecting that you'd probably run away from that brute as soon as I was in my coffin, and I've written down here a list of all your eligible relatives, with such hints as occurred to me of the best means of getting round them. I've no money to give you except a few bank notes, but I can give you a family, child, as good as any in England, and if you don't make your way with them you're not my child."

The girl watched him till he dropped asleep.

"I'd rather you'd not speak," began Lola, when the old man cut her short:

"Do hear me to the end, girl. I've all but done, and you know how it tires me to talk. You'll find everything in that black box addressed to you to save trouble. Don't waste your little money on any funeral fallals for me. I should not do it on you, and I don't want 'em. Get away as quickly as you can, but post the letter two days before you start, only two days, so as not to give any one a chance of replying. It's just to say I've told you to go straight to our people in England, and as they don't love me overmuch they may want to put off my child. Don't give 'em the chance, but you go, and when you're there I'll trust you to do the rest. That's the best I can do for you, Lola. You've had a rough time between an old scapegrace like me and a young villain like Pierre, and you've been a staunch, brave girl. Now let me lie down to sleep."

Lola kissed him again, and this time, softened by his own words, he kissed her hand in return.

"You're a good girl when you like, Lola," he said. "I believe you'd do anything on earth for the man you loved—and anything to the man you didn't," he added dryly.

The girl watched him till he dropped asleep, and then she sat thinking over all he had said. She was really sad at the thought of his death, for he was the only thing she had ever loved in her life.

But he was right when he said he was dying. In less than a fortnight he was in his grave, and she had started for the new life in England, and despite her regret for the old man's death she was filled with an intense gladness that the old disgraceful thraldom was over, as well as with eager anticipations of what the future held for her.

CHAPTER I.

MAD FOR THE LOVE OF HER.

"It's no use. I've come back, you see. I guessed you'd be alone now." And Sir Jaffray Walcote laughed as he passed out through the window of the hotel on to the veranda and sat down on a low basket chair, which creaked under the weight of his tall, powerful frame.

Lola Crawshay, who was sitting alone at the end of the veranda, looked up from her book and first greeted him with a glance and a smile, which made his pulses beat faster, and then changed and said in a tone which implied rebuke:

"You said you would go with the others."

"I know, and I meant it right enough. I always do when—when you pack me off. I got nearly as far as the town, and upon my word I meant to go right on and find the little woman and my cousin and stop with them, just as I said, but—well, I thought of this cozy veranda, and that—that you"—he glanced at her, checked himself and changed the finish of the sentence, adding—"that on such an evening one gets such fine views of the scenery, you know, and all that, and so here I am. That's all." And he turned his smiling, handsome face to her.

"You had no right to come back," said Lola gravely and almost coldly, and she closed her book and gathered up the fancy work which she had been doing. Then she rose from her chair and stood just where the sun shone upon her, bathing her in golden light and making her magnificent beauty seem almost supernatural in its dazzling radiance.

Her companion gazed almost like one bewitched by the glorious picture she made.

"Will you let me pass, Sir Jaffray?" she asked, purposely avoiding his eyes.

He jumped to his feet and reddened.

"Do you mean you are going in? Have I offended you? Don't go."

The last was a whispered appeal, and he looked down at her and seemed to search for her eyes with his. After a long pause she [illegible] upon him a gaze which thrilled him till he almost trembled with the passion which raged in him.

Then she made as if to speak, but said nothing, and her eyes fell again, as though beaten down by the ardent look bent on her, and instead of speaking she sighed deeply and tremulously.

She moved on as if to pass him without speaking, but he barred her path, and as though unwittingly she brushed against him, then stopped, drew back and started and sank down again into her chair, leaning her arm on the veranda and her face on her hand and sitting quite still, like the statue of embarrassed and emotional loveliness.

Sir Jaffray leaned against the rail of the veranda and made no effort to speak for awhile, content to feast his eyes upon her lustrous beauty and to yield himself up to the full enjoyment of the emotions she had roused.

He was mad for the love of her, and she knew it well enough and meant to be his wife.

But she knew also that there were difficulties to be surmounted first and that she must act warily and cautiously if she was to succeed.

It was more than 18 months since that scene on the Devil's rock, and she had already made excellent use of her time in England. She had found Mrs. Villyers, the widow to whom her father had sent her, ready at first to give her only a very cold and formal welcome, willing to do for a relative what the demands of duty, sympathetically interpreted, might require, but unwilling, on account of the ill odor of Lola's father with his family, to take her into the house on the footing of an intimate and loving friend.

But Lola had amply justified her shrewd old father's judgment, and the winning tact, the clever usefulness, the supple adaptability and the patient temper which the girl never failed to show won the old lady's heart, until she was almost loath to let her out of her sight.

As the old man had predicted, moreover, Mrs. Villyers' introduction opened the doors of every desirable house in the county, and Lola's beauty and shrewdness did the rest. She was the beautiful Miss Crawshay, and nobody ever tried to remember that her father had enjoyed and deserved a reputation for such ill conduct as had made his friends pension him off on condition that he never set foot in his native country.

Lola was not long idle, moreover, in making her plans. She meant to marry. She had heard nothing of the man who had forced her to marry him, and she believed him dead. If he was still living, it was almost impossible for him to find her, she thought. Anyway she would take the risk.

The homage which the men all round the neighborhood were eager to pay her wherever she went soon convinced her that she could marry almost whom she pleased, and, as she had long convinced herself that she had no love to give and no reason to fear any yielding to a weakness of the kind, she carried a very cool head indeed behind her very glowing and fire raising beauty.

Her final decision as to the man she would marry came as much by accident as design on her part.

Among her distant connections was a bright, shrewd, gossiping little woman, Mrs. De Witt, whose married life was in Lola's views a curiosity. The husband and wife had no tastes in common, except that they were both intensely fond of the comforts which money can give. They went nowhere together. If they met in public, it was generally accidental, and if they staid at the same place it was owing to quite independent causes. Each had a separate circle of friends, male and female, for unconventional purposes, though both moved in the same social set for conventional purposes.

The "little woman," as most of her friends called her, heard of Lola's beauty and went down to Moscombe, the village near Walcote where Mrs. Villyers lived, to see for herself what the girl was like and to judge whether she could do herself any credit and serve her own purpose by taking her up and bringing her out in London. She was more than satisfied by her scrutiny, and as Lola was careful to show a somewhat different side of her character to her from that known to Mrs. Villyers—though not at all more natural—Mrs. De Witt carried her off there and then to London, protesting that such a girl must not be shut up in a country box, but must seek her fortune and her husband in London.

At that juncture, however, Lola proved her clever shrewdness. After staying with Mrs. De Witt for a few days she relinquished what was in fact inexpressibly delightful to her, the pleasures of the London season, in order to return to Moscombe and Mrs. Villyers. By that one act she secured forever the affections of the widow, who would after that go anywhere to please her, while she did not leave London until Mrs. De Witt had seen how much use the girl could be in making the house attractive to men.

She paid several visits to the lively little woman's house, and it was in one of these that she met Sir Jaffray Walcote for the first time. He had been abroad on a tour half round the world hunting and shooting at the time of Lola's arrival in England, and she had thus only heard of him by repute. She knew, moreover, that he was to marry his cousin, a distant relation of her own, Beryl Leycester, whose people lived near Walcote.

Mrs. De Witt had spoken much about him, describing him always as one of her chief intimates and suggesting more in her manner than in her words that there was an understanding between them of the closest and most confidential kind.

The moment that the baronet's eyes fell on Lola, however, he seemed to [illegible] which she exercised over men, and she [illegible] strength or inclination to attempt to resist it.

Perceiving this and knowing intuitively that [illegible] part would [illegible] Mrs. De Witt from [illegible] ing to have [illegible] against her, Lola [illegible] strongest reserve against [illegible] other things failed made an excuse and returned to Moscombe.

The baronet soon followed her, however, and, going to Walcote manor, much to the delight of his mother, who quite misunderstood the reason of his return, began to stalk Lola with as much persevering patience as he had been wont to show with some rare game.

At that time she was on very friendly terms with Beryl Leycester, and her quick woman's wit had shown her how strongly Beryl, who hid her feelings behind a mask of reserve, loved the man whom, by the common desire of both their families, she was to marry. Nor at the time had Lola the least intention or desire to come between them.

How that design was first formed she never quite clearly knew. The baronet's persistency was one great cause, while her determination had been greatly helped by an incident in which his mother, who had never liked her, had slighted her and insulted the memory of her father and stirred the fires of that temper which she knew so well how to control. But when once the purpose was formed nothing could stay it, and she set herself to weave such a web of witchery over the man as he could not hope to break.

She knew that the climax was fast approaching, when, hearing that Mrs. De Witt and Beryl Leycester were going to stay at Torquay and that Sir Jaffray was to be there at the same time, she persuaded Mrs. Villyers to go there before them and thus made it appear that the baronet had followed her.

When he found Lola was staying in the place, he did not attempt to conceal his pleasure, and he would have been with her from morning till night if she would have allowed it; but, knowing the strength of her hold over him, she sent him away continually to be with the others, while she herself would avoid him ostentatiously.

This treatment only fed the fever of his passion, however, and, absorbed in his love for her and desire to have her for his wife, he was perplexed by the thousand lover's fears and uncertainties which the coquetry of her manner toward him created.

A hundred times in the first few days of this visit he had resolved to ask her to marry him, and he sought to make an occasion, but always they seemed to be interrupted just when he had begun to frame the question, and his wits were too dazzled by his love to see that Lola herself contrived many of the interruptions.

But on the day when he found her alone on the veranda he had returned determined that he would wait no longer. He was hungering for the knowledge that she loved him. When she was near, he could think of nothing else. His mother's objection to the marriage, his more than half engagement to marry Beryl—every hindrance and caution was burned like dead grass in the fierce, hot flame of his passion.

Thus he looked at her with the hot eyes of desperate longing as she sat with her face resting against her hand and her eyes bent down, and it was like a sweet delirium to believe, as he did, that the emotion which had brought the blood to her cheeks and made her bosom rise and fall in loveliest confusion was due to the feelings which he had roused in her.

After a long pause he moved slowly nearer to her and nerved himself to speak.

As he sat down close to her she turned her head and flashed a rapid glance right into his eyes and then as quickly turned away, the hot blood surging over her face in a deep blush.

"I want to end this suspense," he said in a tone little louder than a whisper. "I can't bear it any longer. It's not fair to either of us. I came back on purpose." There was a pause of embarrassment between each sentence.

Lola made no reply, but she was thinking fast what was the best course for her to take.

Sir Jaffray gathered himself for an effort and a resolute look came into his face, knitting his brows and setting his lips for a moment before he spoke again. Then, forcing himself to be calm, he went right to the point.

"I love you, Lola, and I want you for my wife."

There was no mistaking the ring of intense sincerity or of concentrated feeling in the calm, strong tone, and the girl felt a flush of triumph as she recognized it. It promised her a certain victory. But she knew that it was not to be won yet, and she played her part with consummate skill.

At first she turned toward him with a look of infinite sweetness on her face and with the light of love beaming in her eyes, but she checked herself as suddenly, drew back and then rose.

"That is an insult, Sir Jaffray, and a wrong which you at least might have spared me," she cried.

The words struck him like a slap in the face.

"An insult? A wrong? To ask you to be my wife?" His tone was still calm enough, but it rang with the note of angered pride.

Twice she turned to him impetuously, as if to speak, locking her fingers tightly together as if fighting with her feelings and unable to utter the words which rose to her lips. Then she clutched the rail of the veranda tightly with both hands, and, leaning back, as though at bay, she appeared to compel herself to break the silence, which once broken was followed by a flood of words poured out with rapid, vehement rushes. She was like one wrung by the deepest passion.

"Why do you say this to me? Why do you torment me? Why tempt me in this cruel, heartless way? Yes, heartless. You know this thing can never be. You know—who better?—that between us stands the bar of your unfulfilled promise to your cousin, Beryl Leycester. You know that all the world looks on that as settled. You have known this all through. You must have known, and yet you come to me and press me to be your wife. You, half pledged to another woman, can ask me to help you break that pledge by winning from me another, because you think you can do with me as you will.

"You hold me for a child, a toy, a plaything, to be used for a season and tossed aside. You know your strength with me. You think because you have made me love you—what do I say? Made me hate you, maybe, for, heaven help me, I know not what I think or feel, say or do, where you are. But this I will not do—I will not help you to play that girl false. Go to her. She will make you happier than I ever can. It is not love that makes happiness. That comes far more readily from the easy content of even flowing, placid friendship. You and I are best apart. You think you love me now. You will come to love her in time. You will be happier with her. You and I are two tempest clouds, better apart. With us life can only be a full heaven or a raging hell. I am afraid of you." And she seemed to cower before him. "Your words scorch me. Go away, or let me go. Let us never meet again. If you have any pity in you, think of what it is to burn as I burn with this love which you have kindled and to know that I can never—wait! I am mad. Oh, why, why did I ever see you?" She stopped suddenly and stood pressing her hands to her face.

"I love you, Lola, and I want you for my wife."

Sir Jaffray stood by her, immovable, but infinitely moved, conscious of nothing save the wild thumping of his heart against his ribs and of the mad, bewildering thought that she loved him.

"Let me go in, Sir Jaffray, please," said Lola, her whole manner changed, save for the light in her eyes.

As she passed she touched him again, and he drew back as if afraid of losing all self control.

"One moment," he said, keeping his voice as steady as he could. "I understand now. You are right. I will do what you wish, and till then I will not say a word more."

He stood back and let her pass without another word, watching her with burning eyes till the last hem of her dress disappeared and the soft frou frou of the silk was lost in the room.

Then he turned his face to the light, and a smile of proud triumph lighted it as he stood and gazed at the sea, and the woods, and the landscape, though seeing nothing, lost in the thought that he had won her, a queen among women.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

Crookston Normal and Business College

Opens its next school year Oct., 5th 1897. Seven courses, viz: Preparatory, Teachers, Commercial, Elocution, Penmanship, Music, and Shorthand and Typewriting.

ADMISSION:—Students may enter at any time, no examination necessary.

EXPENSES:—Tuition $1.00 per week. Good board and furnished rooms including heat and light, and taken care of, for $2.35 per week.

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HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.
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CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.

A large crop of Modern Woodmen will be instituted in Fisher next Tuesday evening. The camp will start out with about twenty members.

Gus. Worden went to Crookston Tuesday. where he will serve his county on the jury of the present term of the district court.

Twice A Day to Canada

Via the Burlington Route. Trains leave St. Paul every morning (except Sunday) at 8:15 and every evening at 8:05. Morning train gives you 300 miles of Mississippi river scenery by daylight, reaching Chicago in time to connect with late trains for Canadian points. The evening "Limited" is electric lighted and steam heated —the finest on earth—arrives at Chicago 9:25 next morning. Buffet library and Dining cars [33-38]

Attention Comrades.

The members of Col. Cobham Post are hereby notified to be at G. A. R. hall on Friday evening, Dec. 3rd for inspection and annual election of officers. By order of

JOHN McLEAN, Adj. JOHN GLEASON, Commander.

To Canada Via Chicago

For forty dollars is the rate offered from Dec. 6th to 31th. In buying your railroad ticket, get it over the best line—the Burlington, electric lighted and steam heated "Limited." Your local agent has the ticket. [33-38]

For Sale Cheap.

A first class farm in the town of Lowell 3 miles from the city, containing 280 acres well stocked, with or without crops

[16-t-f] F. ROBERT.

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

At a meeting of the local school board held last week it was decided that an additional teacher was absolutely necessary in the Fosston school, and they voted for securing another instructor to take charge of the primary department, commencing next Monday.

Mrs. S. S. Stadsvold has been visiting with Mrs. J. S. Stadsvold, of Crookston during the past week.

J. A. Kennedy and J. Musey, of Little Falls, contractors for cutting reservation timber, were in Fosston last Friday with W. R. Spears of Redlake.

The county officers of Beltrami county are now installed in the new court house at Bemidji, and last night a grand ball was given therein as a social dedication of the capitol.

Dr. J. C. Rosser arrived here last Saturday from Duluth and has taken charge of the medical part of the Rosser hospital work. The doctor is an agreeable gentleman and an experienced practitioner.

Attorney, B. S. Bennett has lately recived two important decisions from Washington of land Commissoner Best. Frank McGrath, which the local Crookston officers had dismissed, an appeal was taken and the commissioner reversed the local decision and held with contestant, The contest of L. Bright vs. Alic Shiader for a cancellation of entry was decided for the contestant. The above mentioned attorney was on the winning side each time.

The newly appointed Indian agent. J. H. Sutherland, of Detroit, arrived here Monday night on the train and was met by G. A. Morrison of Red Lake and A. A. Teleboer, of White Earth, and together they proceeded to Red Lake agency, where Agent Sutherland will take a general inventory of the government property at that point. Dave Mcarthur was pushing the lines.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

Maple Bay Items.

From our Special Correspondent.

Lots of wood and wheat being hauled these days.

A basket social was held last Saturday evening in the Maple Bay Lutheran church, the proceeds of which go to the church.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlin Dillon, who have been visiting the family of their brother, Mr. L. Dillon, left last week for their home in Montana.

Miss Katie McAnaity commenced a winter term of school in Dist. 156, last Monday.

M. Gronvold was the lucky winner of the violin raffled by C. D. Horton.

Ed. Anderson left Monday for Fertile, where he will be employed in Johnson Bros. Drug store.

Married at the residence of A. A. Moren, Monday, Miss Gina Jorgenson and Mr. Bert Moren.

While Miss Hilda Peterson was skating on Maple Lake, a few days ago, she skated into an open place and narrowly escaped drowning. She was rescued by H. Halvorson who happened along, just as she went under the second time.

C. Nelson and H. Wik have rented S. D. Felsing's store and fixtures and will cater to the public this winter.

An oyster supper and dance will be given at Wm. Klinger's tomorrow night.

Mr. and Mrs. V. Gadfrey attended the silver wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Gerstner.

To Chicago by Daylight.

On your way to Canada. The Burlington's "Scenic Express," leaving St. Paul every morning except Sunday at 8:15, arrives in Chicago the same evening, making connections with late trains for Canadian points. Low rates. See if your ticket reads "Burlington Route." Your local ticket agent has them for sale [33-38]

If You Keep.

If you keep a horse, cow or a dog, send for Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Manual and learn about their treatment and care. Mailed free, address Humphreys' Medicine Company, Cor. William & John St., New York.

Salesmen Wanted.

We want two or three good men in your county to sell our Minnesota Grown Nursery Stock, Seed Corn, Seed Potatoes and grain for spring delivery. The most liberal terms. Three plans. Write for particulars.

The Jewell Nursery Co.,
Lake City, Minnesota

To Cure Catarrh.

Do not depend upon snuffs, inhalants or other local applications. Catarrh is a constitutional disease, and can be successfully treated only by means of a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which thoroughly purifies the blood and removes the scrofulous taints which cause catarrh. The great number of testimonials from those who have been cured of catarrh by Hood's Sarsaparilla prove the unequalled power of this medicine to conquer this disease. If troubled with Catarrh give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial at once.

December 6th to 31st Inclusive.

This is the time that you can buy Canadian excursion tickets via the Northern Pacific—go back and visit your friends in the provinces this winter and go via the Northern Pacific. Call on our agents for tickets and particulars. [33-38]

Chestnut Stuffing for Turkey.

"Turkeys are best roasted unstuffed," writes Mrs. S. T. Rorer in the Christmas Ladies' Home Journal. "But people have, however, become so accustomed to the flavor of the stuffing in the meat of fowls that it seems almost impossible to get along without it. Bread stuffing is no doubt, the most objectionable of of all: Acting as a sponge it draws the juices from the meat, leaving it dry and tasteless. Chestnuts are much to be preferred, and where these cannot be procured sweet or white corn, or even rice may be substituted. All must be boiled before using. For a ten-pound turkey one quart of Spanish or two quarts of common chestnuts will be required. Shell, blanch and boil them until tender. Drain, mash or chop fine; add a tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of salt and a saltspoonful of pepper. Mix, and stuff into the turkey."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. Nov. 29, 1897

Special Correspondence.

If the average farmer did not enjoy his Thanksgiving turkey this year it was probably because he was too busy with prosperity which this first year of the McKinley administration has brought him. The official figures continue to show such prosperity as the farmer has not known for many years. The November exportation of wheat has been nearly fifty per cent. larger than during last year, and the shipments of last week from the Atlantic ports are the largest recorded in any week for many years, if not at any time in the history of the country. The actual exports of wheat from all ports for the crop year thus far has been in round numbers, a hundred million bushels. When the increase in prices is taken into consideration also it will be seen that the farmers are getting a very large sum of money for their wheat product this year—far in excess of that in many preceding years, The exportations of corn are also increasing. those for the present month being nearly a million bushels in excess of November of last year.

And while the farmer has occasion to be thankful for his fortune in good crops and good prices, other citizens of the United States have occasion to be thankful to the farmer that his prosperity has brought prosperous conditions to others and to the country itself. The alarm which was felt at this season during those years in which gold was being drawn out of the country, and the Government compelled to sell bonds to replenish the gold in the Treasury, no longer troubles the financiers or the business men of the great cities, nor the administration. The fact the farmers of the country have many millions of bushels of wheat to send abroad, for which gold is paid by the gold-standard nations purchasing it, obviates the danger of reduction of the quantity of gold in the country, or of raids upon the gold in the Treasury. Treasury officials say they are getting greater quantities of gold than they need or even than they desire, the gold reserve now reaching nearly $160,000,000, while the official figures showing the amount of gold in the United States and in circulation continue to indicate an increase, due doubtless to the fact that our exports are now largely in excess of our imports, which have fallen materially since the enactment of the new tariff law.

Congress, when it meets in its regular session next week, will have no occasion to regret its action in the special session by which it placed the Dingley tariff law upon the statute books. The doleful predictions made by the Democrats about the prospective operations of the Republican tariff measure which was enacted at the special session a few months ago are not being realized. On the contrary, the four months in which it has been tested have proven that the Republicans made no mistake in their action with reference to this measure. Its earnings in the four months in which it has been in operation are many millions in excess of of those of the corresponding months in the history of the Wilson law and are sufficient to fully justify the belief of the Republicans that it will, when normal conditions are resumed, prove ample in its qualities as a revenue producer and its effect upon our commerce. The receipts of the Treasury during the first four months of the operation of the law will amount in round numbers to $90,000,000. When it is considered that the Wilson law had the benefit of enormous importations which had been held back in order to get the advantage of very small importations because of the heavy shipments into the country prior to its enactment. it will be seen that the operations of the new law indicate that it is to be much more successful as a revenue producer than was the Wilson law. The further fact that the receipts have steadily increased, and that those of November will be in round numbers, $25,000,000, shows that with the return to normal business conditions, and the importations which will follow the absorption of the immense stock which was in hand when the new law went into effect, it is perfectly apparent that it will, within a very short time be producing all the revenue that the Government requires to meet its current expenditures, and a surplus to put into the sinking fund, something which was not done in any period of the Wilson law.

One curious development since the new tariff law went into effect and one in which the members of Congress, when they come together for the regular session, will be interested is the increase in exportations to those countries which offered protests against the Dingley tariff bill, and which, it was claimed, would exclude American products unless the tariff bill should shaped to suit their wishes. There were thirteen nations which offered formal protests against the tariff bill, probably a larger number than ever before. Curiously, an examination of the records of our commerce since the new law went into effect shows that in the face of nearly every country thus protesting our sales have increased under the Dingley law instead of decreasing, as was predicted by the opponents of that measure. Austria-Hungary, which was one of the first countries to offer protests against the new law, has bought from us nearly twice as much in the first two months of its operations as she did in the corresponding months of last year.

Belgium, which also entered protest against the new law, bought over $11,000,000 worth of our products in August and September under the Dingley law, while she bought but a little over $5,000,000 worth in August and September, 1899, under the Wilson law. France, which also protested against certain features of the bill, bought $6,939,631 in value from us in September, 1896, under the Wilson law, and took $14,250,000 worth from us in the same months of 1897 under the Dingley law. Germany, whose protest was much talked of when its attention was brought to the public, bought nearly $20,000,000 worth of our goods in August and September of 1897 under the Dingley law, while her purchases in August and September, 1896, were only a trifle over $15,000,000. Italy increased her purchases from us nearly 50 per cent. in August and September as compared with the corresponding months of 1896. Turkey, which also protested, followed that action by purchasing six times as much from us in the first two months of the new law as she did in the corresponding months of last year. Even Japan, which has made such violent protests against certain features of the new law, increased her purchases of American goods materially in August and September under its operation, as compared with August and September of 1896; while Great Britian, also one of the protesting countries, increased her purchases nearly $6,000,000 in August and September. 1897, as compared with the corresponding months of 1896. Taking the thirteen countries which offered protest against the Dingley law, and comparing their purchases from the United States in the first two months of its operations with the corresponding months of the preceding year, it found that the purchases from us under the new law were nearly $25,000,000 greater than in the corresponding months of last year.

Fifty Years Ago.

President Polk in the White House chair,
While in Lowell was Doctor Ayer;
Both were busy for human weal
One to govern and one to heal.
And, as a president's power of will
Sometimes depends on a liver-pill,
Mr. Polk took Ayer's Pills I trow
For his liver, 50 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

were designed to supply a model purgative to people who had so long injured themselves with griping medicines. Being carefully prepared and their ingredients adjusted to the exact necessities of the bowels and liver, their popularity was instantaneous. That this popularity has been maintained is well marked in the medal awarded these pills at the World's Fair 1893.

50 Years of Cures.

Call and see sample copies of our premium books, mentioned on sixth page.

If you Love Your Wife

Bring her into our establishment and let her look upon the grandest display of dainty dishes ever placed on sale in this city. They consist of all the novelties usually found in a first-class crockery house. There's nothing a woman likes better than nice dishes. These goods were purchased principally for the Holiday trade and consequently are marked with a view of clearing them out before January 1st, 1898. For gifts there is nothing that is more appropriate. Call early

Slocum's Grocery.

Coal Stoves at Cost?

I am selling Hard Coal Stoves at cost.

See the Monitor

The best Hard Coal Heater made.

All other Hardware sold Reasonably.

Give me a Call and be Convinced.

C. W. MOTZ.

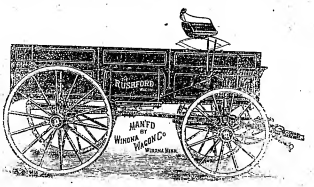
Fournet Block.

Farm Loans.

If you want a loan on your farm I can furnish the money without delay. On long or short time, as you prefer. Call or write.

Chas. E. Sawyer,

Fournet Block. Crookston, Minn



Our specialties for this season of the year are the

Rushford Wagon and The New Deere Gang.

Each one has special merit and is the best of its kind. When you are getting ready to buy a wagon or plow, come and see us and we can suit you we are certain.

"Merits Always Wins."

Larsen & Carpenter,

Crookston, Minnesota

Polk County Journal.

Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY DECEMBER 9, 1897 NO 35

WARSHIPS ON HAND

GERMAN CRUISERS REACH PORT AU PRINCE WITH AN ULTIMATUM.

Eight Hours Given in Which to Comply With Demands Previously Made—The Little Republic Soon Yield to the Show of Superior Force.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Dec. 7.—The trouble between Germany and Hayti as a result of the errest and imprisonment of Herr Lueders, an alleged German subject, reached a crisis during the day. Two German cruisers entered this port during the morning, and an ultimatum from the German government was delivered to the Haytian government, giving the latter eight hours in which to grant the demands of Germany for an indemnity to Herr Lueders.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Dec. 7.—The trouble between Germany and Hayti appears to be settled. It is understood that the question of indemnity demanded by Germany for the alleged illegal arrest and imprisonment of Herr Lueders has been settled to the satisfaction of Germany, and that all the demands of that country have been agreed to by the government of Hayti, in face of the display of force made by Germany, and under the threat of a bombardment of the defensive works of the port unless these demands were agreed to within the eight hours following the time the German ultimatum was delivered shortly after the arrival at this port of the two German cruisers sent to back up the demands of the German minister here. The first part of the settlement took place at 6 p. m., when the Haytian fleet formally saluted the German flag, from the flagship of the fleet of Hayti, the Crete A. Pierrot, a small vessel of 940 tons, armed with a few guns of light calibre.

TOOK ANOTHER SLICE.

German Forces in China Advance and Seize the City of Kiao-Chau.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Shanghai says a telegram has been received there from Chinen-Fu asserting that 200 German marines and sailors, with two machine guns, on Friday last entered the city of Kiao-Chau, 18 miles from the bay, and took possession of the city walls and gates. They were not molested, the Chinese troops retreating as the Germans advanced.

Nobility Among the Volunteers.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—It is deemed significant that 120 volunteers, including a number of members of the aristocracy, like Count von Kessler and the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, are to accompany the expedition to Kiao-Chau bay, with Prince Henry of Prussia as its commander.

Have Just "Taken a Lease."

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times believes that Germany has proposed to China to take a lease, at a nominal sum, of Kiao-Chau bay and adjacent territory for a "long period."

MOB OF TWENTY THOUSAND.

Jewish Quarter of Bucharest Attacked and Pillaged.

VIENNA, Dec. 7.—A dispatch from Bucharest, the capital of Roumania, says that a fanatical mob, 20,000 strong, armed with iron bars and cudgels, attacked the Jewish quarter, pillaged shops and destroyed windows and furniture. Sanguinary encounters took place between the rioters and the police, the latter being too weak to make an effective resistance. Finally the gendarmerie, with fixed bayonets, dispersed the mob.

Eclipse Expedition at Bombay.

BOMBAY, Dec. 7.—The Lick observatory eclipse expedition from America has arrived here and it will proceed inland to select an observing station.

Taxing the Whisky Traffic.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 7.—Major Walsh, administrator for the Yukon district, has notified the government that he has imposed a tax of $2 per gallon on all whisky going into the Yukon country. If this tax does not stop the traffic it will be raised.

South Dakota Railroad Cases.

SIOUX FALLS, Dec. 7.—Judge Carland of the federal court has appointed Judge L. W. Crofut of Aberdeen special examiner to take testimony in the South Dakota railroad rate cases. The position is similar to that of master of chancery and was sought by a dozen attorneys of the state.

Asked Miss Bradley.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Secretary Long addressed a letter to Miss Christine Bradley asking her to do him the honor to christen the battleship Kentucky. This action was taken with the consent of Governor Bradley.

Jimmy Barry of Chicago defeated Walter Croot of Newcastle, Eng., in 20 rounds before the National Sporting club of London.

Four members of the Jennings gang of outlaws have been lodged in jail at Muskogee, I. T. Al and Frank Jennings, the reputed leaders of the band, are among the prisoners.

The senate committee on rules has instructed the sergeant-at-arms of the senate to enforce the rules of the senate prohibiting the sale of liquor in the senate wing of the Capitol.

PRESIDENT'S MOTHER STRICKEN.

Nancy Allison McKinley Suffers a Stroke of Paralysis.

CANTON, O., Dec. 2.—Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley, mother of the president, has been stricken with paralysis, and it is feared that her death is only a question of a short time.

CANTON, O., Dec. 7.—It was an agreeable surprise to the children and friends gathered about the bedside of Mrs. Nancy McKinley during the afternoon

when she regained consciousness sufficiently to recognize not only her children, but to extend greeting to them and to others who were near.

Nourishment was given her about noon. It was soon after this that she manifested signs of returning consciousness. The first nourishment received for several days had a telling effect and she at once rallied. There is again stronger hope that she may recover sufficiently to survive until the president reaches her bedside and perhaps to recognize him. It is not thought, however, that she will ever regain complete consciousness.

President Leaves for Canton.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President McKinley left Washington at 7:20 p. m. to return to the bedside of his mother at Canton. With him were Mrs. McKinley, Miss Mabel McKinley and Mrs. Abner McKinley.

Gold in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 7.—Just beyond the northern border of Manitoba, on the North Saskatchewan river, extensive deposits of gold and silver have been discovered. The ore seam is one reef over 40 feet wide and has been traced three miles. The surface showing is extremely rich. A company is now being formed in England to work the find.

Martin Thorn Sentenced.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Martin Thorn, or Torceswisky, convicted on Monday of the murder of William Guldensuppe, was sentenced to be electrocuted in the week beginning Jan. 10, 1898.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Dec. 7.

WHEAT—Cash No. 1 hard, 88¼c; No. 1 Northern, 86c; No. 2 Northern, 80c; No. 3 spring, 78c; rejected, 64@80c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 87¾c; No. 1 Northern, 87¼c; December No. 1 Northern, 86c; May No. 1 Northern, 88c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 7.

WHEAT—December closed at 87½c; May, 86¾c; July, 85¼c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 88⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 87½c; No. 2 Northern, 83¼c.

Poultry, Butter and Eggs.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.

POULTRY—Dressed, quiet; turkeys, 10c; chickens, 5½@6½c; spring chickens, 7½c; ducks, 6@8c.

BUTTER—Firm; creameries, 15@23c; dairies, 12@19c.

EGGS—Firm; fresh, 20c.

Sioux City Live Stock.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 7.

HOGS—Market active, steady. Range of prices, $3.15@3.35.

CATTLE—Market slow.

Prices ranged at $1.50@3.50 for cows; $3.25@3.85 for stockers and feeders; $3.25@4.00 for yearlings.

SHEEP—In demand at $3.00@4.80.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Dec. 7.

HOGS—Market strong and active. Range of prices, $3.25@3.37½.

CATTLE—Market strong and active. Sales ranged at $3.25@3.65 for stockers; $2.90@3.30 for cows; $3.70@4.25 for steers; $2.40@3.35 for heifers.

SHEEP—Market strong and active. Muttons, $3.75@4.25; lambs, $4.50@5.00. Receipts: Cattle, 600; hogs, 1,000; sheep 700; calves, 50.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.

HOGS—Market active and steady. Sales ranged at $3.30@3.50 for light; $3.30@3.50 for mixed; $3.20@3.50 for heavy; $3.20@3.25 for rough.

CATTLE—Market steady to strong. Sales ranged at $3.75@5.15 for beeves; $1.85@4.80 for cows and heifers; $3.00@4.10 for Texas steers; $3.00@4.80 for stockers and feeders.

SHEEP—Steady to strong. Sales ranged at $2.80@4.75 for natives; $.60@4.70 for westerns; $3.90@5.80 for lambs.

Receipts: Hogs, 33,000; cattle, 3,500; sheep, 12,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CLOSING PRICES.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.

WHEAT—December, 96c; old, 80c; January, 89c; February, 89c; May, 87⅝c; July, 82c.

CORN—December, 25½c; January, 25½c; May, 28⅝c; July, 29½c.

OATS—December, 22½c; May, 23⅞c.

PORK—December, $7.33; January, $8.33; May, $8.55.

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Grand Hotel at Stockholm Changes Hands—New Hospital for Bacteriological and Tubercular Diseases—Herr Payer's Opinion of the Andree Expedition—Large Lumber Exports From Sweden—Copenhagen Electric Railways.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

The commercial fleet of Sweden at present numbers 1,255 sea going vessels.

Vice Auditor Thavenius, accused of several forgeries in the city, has been sent to jail for two years.

Ellen Sandslin, a bright young woman of 24 years, is the fifth lady physician who has located in this city.

The Swedish jubilee coins are quoted at 15 and 20 marks apiece. At least they are being advertised at these prices.

Gold to the value of 115 kilograms and 2,082 kilograms of silver were produced in Sweden during the year of 1806.

The Grand hotel in Stockholm, with annex, has been sold to Barman & Co. for a sum exceeding over 2,000,000 crowns.

Ten thousand crowns worth of ice cream was sold at one of the refreshment stands of the recent exposition.

Swedish ink, exhibited by the F. Ahlgren Manufacturing company of Gefle, was awarded a silver medal at the recent exposition at Brussels.

The paper factories of the National Bank of Sweden at Tumla, will be enlarged and improved in the near future at a cost of 130,000,000 crowns.

Lieutenant T. O. Rudbeck, a well known figure in military circles in Stockholm, committed suicide, probably because of financial embarrassment.

Madame Sigfrid Arnallson, the eminent soprano who was recently given an "audience" with King Oscar, was the honored recipient of the medal "literis et artibus."

A bill calling for an allowance of 300,000 crowns in behalf of the improvement of Swedish state railways will be introduced during the first session of the riksdag.

A new sporting organization has been organized in the city, with Crown Prince Gustaf as president. Conspicuous among members are Count Lagerbring and J. Fr. Dickson of Gothenburg.

Thousands of people have been flocking to the national museum since the exposition to take a look at the costly jubilee gifts tendered King Oscar. Over 6,000 people visited the museum the second day of the exhibit.

Edward Johnson, a Swedish American who has been spending much time and money during the present summer at Stockholm, has been arrested and lodged in jail at Tunnalau. Johnson's home is at Escanaba, Mich.

The well known Swedish daily, "Svenska Morgonbladet," has been sold to the Palmquist Printing company for 16,000 crowns. It is rumored that the paper will again change hands. It will likely be purchased by one of the large dailies.

Captain A. W. Rhodin, formerly of this city, passed away at his home in Johannesburg, Oct. 1. He was born in this city in 1867 but has spent most of his life in Australia. He left for Johannesburg in 1895 where he held the office of sanitary inspector.

King Oscar has appointed a committee for the purpose of preparing plans, choice of locality, etc., for establishing an institution where bacteriolgical and tubercular diseases may be treated. The institution will be under the direct supervision of the government.

The order of Good Templars, which is the largest organization of its kind in Sweden, has now a membership of 76,409, showing an increase of 7,570 members during the last 12 months. The national order has increased its membership since 1896 from 21,168 to 23,618, 79 new lodges having been organized.

The executors of Dr. Nobel's will have now issued their final report, from which it is learned that the famous inventor of dynamite had large interests in Sweden, France, Scotland, England, Italy, Austria, Russia and Norway. His fortune is estimated at 31,587,202 crowns, of which 15,000,000 will be distributed among his heirs.

John S. Anderson, civil engineer, who has made a name for himself as a bridge builder in America and Australia, has bought the Odinsund estate at Djorsholm. Mr. Anderson, who is a director of the Terro-Carbid de Sabinilla y Narato company of Cuba, has, owing to the increasing hostilities on the island, been compelled to abandon his work and return to his native land.

The German scientist and explorer, Payer, in a recent interview with a Swedish reporter, gave it as his opinion that news from Andree can hardly be expected before next summer. He claimed the long winter nights, which have a long time ago set in up in those regions, has prevented the daring aeronaut from further progress south. He added that "if Andree and his followers are alive, they are certainly camping in an ice hut of their own construction."

Gothenburg.

A Scandinavian temperance congress will be held in this city in 1898.

Erik C. Andreasson, who recently attempted suicide, has been sent to the city asylum for the insane.

Fire broke out in one of the large warehouses on Stump street, Nov. 17, where 2,000 barrels of flour belonging to Pripp & Son were kept. The house and contents were badly damaged.

Count Lagerbring, a director of the Scandia Life Insurance company, has been appointed governor of Gothenburg and Bohus "laus," (counties).

Upsala.

K. J. C. Vicksell, a well known publisher of this city, is dead.

Unionsdagen (Union day) was duly observed at the University of Upsala Nov. 4.

Gustavus Adolphus day was as usual duly observed by the faculty and students of Upsala university.

Archbishop Sundberg has been primas of the Lutheran church of Sweden for a period of 27 years.

Consul F. Kampe of Stockholm has donated 150,000 crowns towards the proper maintenance of the chair of biology.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

Jonas Lie celebrated his 64th birthday Nov. 6.

The city of Tromso has now 6,275 inhabitants.

The electric plant of Tromso is now in running order.

Edward Christensen, postmaster of Porsgrund, is dead.

Russia will participate in the Bergen exposition next summer.

Custom Controller Harald Nielsen of Kristiansand is dead aged 64 years.

The Gjovik hotel at Gjovik has been leased by the proprietor of the city brewery, Hjalmar Rud.

Holland and Belgium have officially signified their intentions of participating in the Bergen exposition next summer.

Captain Lindvig has been re-elected Storthing representative of Kragero. Publisher Vaudi has been chosen substitute.

The Norwegian Cement company of this city have purchased the Drammensveiu property of Consul General Batenschon.

The lumber exports of Norway have more than doubled during the present year. Exports of Norwegian pine have been especially heavy.

The Rigs telephone was opened between Skien and Vestlandet Nov. 8, and in the near future the line will be extended to Stavanger.

The Norwegian government has signified its intention of independently paying the expenses of the last expedition to Spitzbergen. Sweden offered to pay half of it.

Troondhjem.

A new church has been dedicated at Banvillen near Troundhjem.

Erik Eriksen and Marie Andersen of Grimsrud celebrated their diamond wedding Nov 5.

Christian E. Braun of Storeldalen has sold his large forests—especially noted for the abundance of elk and moose—to Arthur Mathiesen of Fredrikstad for 57,750 crowns.

The oldest station director of Norway is Elias Sobak of Ilsaug station, Hedemarken, who, at the celebration of his 84th birthday a few days ago, announced the fact that he had been in the government service 40 years.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

The United Danish Steamship company has now a capital of 5,000,000 crowns.

Consul Mogensen of Odense has bought the "Snapinhuset," at Radgardevei, for 3,000 crowns.

The king has appointed Professor Gram of Copenhagen as physician in chief of the Fredriks hospital.

A new paper called the "Esbjerg Herold" has been issued at Esbjerg. The editor is Jean Findling of Kolding.

Emil Rex, editor of the "Aftenbladet" has resigned. The sheet will now be edited by its proprietor, H. Korsgaard.

"Det Kongelige Theater's Skraedder" (The Royal Opera Tailor) Dedrichsen and wife celebrated their golden wedding Oct. 30.

Elizabeth Dons, the well known Danish actress at the Royal Opera is betrothed to Erik Lie, son of the Norwegian author, Jonas Lie.

The electric railways of Copenhagen are never in good order. Complaints are frequently tendered the city council and unless the system be improved the present electric system must be abandoned.

Professor J. L. Ussing of the University of Copenhagen was tendered a surprise by the students Nov. 10, it being the professor's 50th anniversary as teacher of ancient languages at the university.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

A new order prohibits indoor base ball in national guard armories.

An order has been issued establishing a postoffice at Duxby, Roseau county.

Charles Olson, an aged farmer, was garroted near the union depot at St. Paul.

The postoffice at Sherburne will be raised from fourth-class to presidential on Jan. 1.

The National Live Stock Feeders and Breeders' convention will be held in St. Paul Jan. 11 and 12.

A postoffice has been established at Zerf, Morrison county, with Theodore Billmaier as postmaster.

The bonspeil of the Northwestern Curling association will be held at St. Paul the week of Jan. 17.

The state meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union will be held Jan. 6 and 7 at St. Paul.

The Minnesota Society Sons of the Revolution has approved the union with the Sons of the American Revolution.

Company B's new armory at Anoka has been dedicated, Governor Clough and other distinguished gentlemen being present.

The veterinary department of the state board of health has issued a circular declaring the so called remedies for hog cholera to be useless.

The Great Northern coast train was wrecked by running into a wild engine near Barnesville. Engineer Fred Griswold and Fireman William Carley were badly hurt.

The state railroad commission has authorized the Duluth and Iron Range to increase its capital stock from $3,000,000 to $10,000,000, in compliance with its recent application for that privilege.

Judge Jamison of Minneapolis has resigned and Governor Clough has named W. A. Lancaster to succeed him. This is the third resignation from the Hennepin county bench in three months.

At Roseau, State Game Warden Fullerton and Deputy Stevens had a fight with H. J. Corniluss over a barrel of partridges. Corniluss was finally overpowered and arrested. He was fined $10 and lost his birds.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway company will this winter erect a new steel draw 360 feet long in their draw bridge across the Mississippi river at Winona at a cost of $50,000. The present draw has been in use since 1871.

At Virginia an Italian whose name could not be learned attempted to murder Dr. Corry and Dr. Miller while insane. Dr. Miller may die from wounds received, his throat being slashed in a frightful manner. The maniac had a razor.

The three iron range railways have decided to make a cut in their freight rates on all commodities except iron ore, to points on the Vermillion and Mesaba ranges. The cut will amount to 20 per cent in most cases, and in no case less than 10 per cent.

It has been decided that there will be no graduation at the close of the fall quarter at the Winona normal school on Dec. 23. There will be a few students that will have completed their course at that time, but as they are very few they will not be awarded diplomas until the close of the spring term in March, when the first class under the continuous session plan will be graduated. After that it is expected to have graduations quarterly.

The board of pardons at a special meeting commuted the sentence of Peter J. Borgstrom, late register of deeds of St. Louis county. His sentence was a $500 fine and a year's imprisonment. The board of pardons cut the fine to $300 and only left as a provision to insure its payment an alternative imprisonment in the St. Louis county jail not to exceed four months. The board also restores to Mr. Borgstrom all his rights as a citizen which were taken away by his conviction. The wrongdoing of Mr. Bergstrom was a technical violation of the law relating to the fees of the register's office.

Court Findings in the Lovering Case Reviewed by Alger.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Secretary Alger has made public the reprimand administered to Captain Lovering by sentence of courtmartial as follows:

"By order of the president the proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Captain Leonard A. Lovering, Fourth infantry, are approved. It is, however, disappointing that an offense so grave and, as an example, so far reaching as this, should have been visited with so light a penalty. There is no question but that Private Hammond deserved punishment for his conduct, but he should have received it in a lawful way. The military laws governing the army are explicit. They prescribe the duties of officers and enlisted men, with the penalties for their violation. Under them both have rights and obligations. When, therefore, an officer, with intelligence and experience, with which Captain Lovering is credited, not only violates these laws, but exhibits such a lack of humanity as shown in this case, he should receive a more severe sentence than a mere reprimand."

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS

Wednesday, Dec. 1.

Eleven persons were killed and 23 injured in a railroad wreck at Warsaw, Russia.

The national supreme court has pronounced the Frankfort (Ky.) lottery franchise invalid.

Choynski and Jim Jeffries of Los Angles fought 20 rounds to a draw at San Francisco. Choynski conceded 30 pounds in weight.

The steamer Bulgaria and the schooner Amazon have been missing for 10 days. They are Cleveland boats and left two weeks ago with coal for Duluth.

River coal interests are forming a big combine at Pittsburg. One company with a capital of $11,000,000 will control the entire river business from Pittsburg to New Orleans.

Secretary Alger will approve the sentence of the Lovering courtmartial and will make the reprimand very severe. He has no power to increase the sentence of the court.

Thursday, Dec. 2.

West Superior gambling houses have been ordered to close.

Official figures show a deficit of $8,092,483 for November.

The secretary of the navy has formally accepted the Iowa and the Foote.

Ex-United States Senator Patrick Walsh has been elected mayor of Augusta, Ga.

Miss Sibyl Sanderson, the opera singer, was quietly married at Paris to Mr. Antonio Terry.

Secretary Sherman is confined to his home by a cold. It is said that he is only slightly indisposed.

General Nelson G. Williams is dead at Brooklyn. He was a classmate of General Grant at West Point.

Friday, Dec. 3.

Gigantic water office frauds have developed in Chicago.

The Dauntless has landed another cargo of ammunition for the Cubans.

The national prison congress of the United States is in session at Austin, Tex.

The navy department has accepted the gunboat Vicksburg, built at the Bath (Me.) iron works.

Ex-Governor Upham of Wisconsin has a Rainy Lake gold mine that is expected to yield great wealth.

Mr. Hoke Smith, ex-secretary of the interior, announces in the Atlanta Journal that there is no foundation for the rumor that he intends to remove to New York.

An official statement of the accounts of the horse show recently held in Chicago shows a deficit of $31,000. The amount is much larger than was generally supposed.

A Butte (Mon.) woman who had been in the penitentiary for killing one of her children with pins has been frustrated in an attempt to kill another one of her offspring.

Saturday, Dec. 4.

Yale won the annual debate with Harvard.

Slosson leads in the New York billiard tournament, not having lost a game so far.

Earl H. Kiser broke the 5-mile bicycle record at Dayton, O., going the distance in 8 mins., 13 secs.

A Union Pacific train made the run from Julesburg, Neb., to Council Bluffs, Ia., 294 miles, in 286 minutes.

Ten thousand bags of desicated vegetables are being prepared at Detroit, Mich., for shipment to the Klondike.

Chairman Dingley is one of the Republicans who think it no use to attempt currency legislation this session.

The Tulane Athletic club of New Orleans has elected Jim Hall, the well known boxer, general manager and matchmaker of the club.

Senator Hanna continues to improve but says that he does not know when he will be able to be out. His return to Washington is indefinite.

Monday, Dec. 6.

The Italian cabinet has resigned.

Luetgert will testify at his second trial, it is stated.

The Belgium oleomargarine output now amounts to 22,000,000 pounds a year.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the big lake steamer Lackawanna, which passed Green Bay Thursday.

At the election in the Chickasaw Nation the ratification of the Dawes Choctaw treaty was overwhelmingly defeated.

The steamer Trojan Prince, from Leghorn, Genoa and Naples, brought from the latter port 1,008 steerage passengers, the greater portion of them being women and children.

It is stated by Minister Hoshi of Japan, just arrived at San Francisco, that his county will make a vigorous protest against Hawaiian annexation and that trouble may result unless her interests are considered.

Tuesday, Dec. 7.

An iron mine has been found within four miles of Duluth.

A postal savings bank bill has been introduced by Congressman Lorimer of Illinois.

Secretary Gage's estimates for the expense of the government for the next fiscal year ... $[illegible],452,647,885.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

LOLA CRAWSHAY

BY A. W. MARCHMONT, B. A.

AUTHOR OF "MISER HOADLEY'S SECRET," "THE MYSTERY OF MORTIMORE STRANGE," "BY WHOSE HAND," "THE OLD MILL MYSTERY," ECT. ECT.

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CHAPTER II.

LADY WALCOTE INTERVENES.

Sir Jaffray was still on the veranda, smoking and day dreaming, after his interview with Lola, when Mrs. De Witt and her cousin Beryl returned to the hotel from the walk on which he ought to have accompanied them, and the former surprised him on the balcony and before he could escape. Her shrewd instincts scented mischief.

"By yourself, Magog?" she said. She generally had a pet name for her male intimates as a sort of compromise between the Christian and surnames. This was chosen in reference to the baronet's great size and strength. "I thought some one was with you—Mrs. Villyers, of course"—this dryly—"and had perhaps stopped your coming with us."

"No; I think she's in her rooms somewhere," he answered, looking at her.

"She's a sweet old lady, I think, for an innocent, and I certainly do think she's the most innocent growth I ever met—for a woman. She's so fond of dear Lola too. I wonder where she is. They're the sweetest pair I know."

"I think no end of Mrs. Villyers," said Sir Jaffray.

"Of course; we all do. She's such an obliging soul, too—coming all this way from her comfortable home, and just to please Lola. I hope I shall be as good to my young people when I'm her age."

"One can't think of you as ever being her age," he answered, smiling.

"You don't seem to think of me even as I am, judging by this afternoon," was the retort, prompted by jealousy and helped with a flash of her brown eyes.

But Sir Jaffray wasn't looking at her and missed this, and his answer was lamentably commonplace.

"That's all you know."

"Why didn't you come this afternoon, then, as you said you would? You know very well that under the circumstances Beryl at any rate had a right to expect you."

"Yes, perhaps she had. I'm afraid so. I'm sorry." His companion's words had reminded him of what Lola had said, and he felt uneasy.

"Afraid so! You are not generally more afraid to do what you ought to do than what you ought not." This was said rather sharply. "Why didn't you come?"

"Beryl had you, and you had Beryl," he answered with provoking slowness.

"And you had?"

"Myself, of course," he returned, getting up.

She got up, too, and stood in his way.

"I don't see why you should want to hide what you've been doing."

"That would be difficult from your sharp eyes, wouldn't it?" And he smiled down at her good humoredly.

"Why don't you tell me all about it, then?"

"There's so little in 'it,' you know. Only two letters—I and another."

"I see. You would rather I learned it from the other, then. I can ask her."

"I never said there was anything to ask, please."

"Do you know that Beryl has had letters from the manor?" asked Mrs. De Witt, changing her line suddenly, irritated at his fencing with her.

"How can I? I haven't seen her since they came."

"Your mother has written to her." This was said as though with special significance.

"The dear mother! She has the best heart in the world," he replied.

"But she doesn't like the second letter of that little 'it.'" And she sought his eyes with a challenge in her own.

"If she has a fault, I am afraid she's too fond of the first letter. I've had my own way all my life," he answered, returning her look and smiling.

She made a pretty gesture of irritation.

"You're more than provoking today, Magog. At one time you didn't keep secrets from me."

"There are some secrets that are not worth keeping from any one, little woman," he replied. Then he changed his manner and tone completely, and laying a hand on her shoulder said earnestly and kindly: "Don't worry; wait. I'm only fencing."

"I know that, you great—boy," she answered. "But I want to know more."

"All right; I understand. Well, Beryl," he said, breaking off in a different tone, as his cousin came out and joined them, "I hear you have letters from home."

The girl started slightly at this, and her usually calm and rather cold features flushed somewhat, as if the words had some embarrassing reference known to herself.

"Yes, I have had one from the mother." The two always spoke of Lady Walcote as "the mother," Beryl being motherless.

"Is anything up at the manor?" he asked, noticing her concern.

"No. Everything is just as it was when we left a week ago. The mother has not been very well; worried, she says. She asks me to give you this letter." The tint on her cheeks deepened somewhat as she held out to him a letter and met his eyes, looking at her with direct and rather searching inquiry.

While he opened the envelope, Beryl turned to Mrs. De Witt.

"Do you know the news? Mrs. Villyers is going home—tonight, I think, or first thing tomorrow."

"No. I hadn't heard it," answered Mrs. De Witt, looking with a keen, quick glance at the baronet and surprised to see him start and flush and then, with an effort, recover his self possession.

"The dear mother!" he exclaimed, folding up the letter with a care and precision which to the keen eyes watching him were overdone. "She is the very best soul in the world. What is that about Mrs. Villyers? Going home? That is a coincidence. I am going home tonight. We must travel together if that can be arranged."

"Good," exclaimed Mrs. De Witt; "very good and very natural. Magog, you have inherited all your mother's goodness of heart and have developed with it all your own powers of acting. This little surprise visit of yours will give her such delight. She loves to have you with her, talking over all your plans with the frank innocence of childhood, and it will be so pleasant to travel with—dear Mrs. Villyers."

A dry little smile passed over Sir Jaffray's face.

"You are a keen thought reader," he said.

"What plot are you two hatching now?" said Beryl, looking from one to the other. "I hoped you were going to stay," she began to Sir Jaffray, but then checked herself.

"I had intended to stop, Beryl," he said, looking at her steadily, "but I am compelled to go home to see the mother after this letter," holding it up. "If you wish it, of course I'll come back. You know I always like to do what you wish if possible. The mother knows that too."

Beryl so rarely showed her feelings that the deep scarlet blush which now rushed over her face, coloring it a vivid red from the roots of her rich brown hair downward as she rose and made an excuse and went indoors hastily, surprised both her companions, and especially Mrs. De Witt, who did not see anything in the baronet's words to cause it and did not understand the reference in them.

"Where are we all this afternoon, Magog?" she asked in perplexity.

"Where we were not last week and shall not be tomorrow," he answered sententiously and with a smile.

"Are you turning sphinx?" she asked, a little irritably.

"No, I'm only the soothsayer, waiting to see what I ought to say and acting on instructions." And with that he went into the house.

"If I don't read that very clever Miss Lola's hand in this, may I never flirt again!" exclaimed Mrs. De Witt to herself as soon as she was left alone. "But I'll find out from her what passed this afternoon, if I have to ask the question point blank."

Meanwhile Sir Jaffrey had gone to read over again and answer the letter from his mother, and he ensconced himself in a corner of the smoking room.

"I wish she hadn't gone so soon," he said—he wasn't thinking of his mother then, however. "It makes it look as if I was following her; but, by Jove, it can't be that—it can't be that; she's in earnest and means to part altogether." The bare thought of this filled him with a feverish fear. "Wish I'd knocked this business about Beryl on the head before I spoke. Poor little girl"—this was Beryl—"I wish I'd never—but what's the good of wishing? I never had a ghost of an idea that I'd get such passion in me till I met Lola. Beryl's a good sort, but it's no use to think of that now. I couldn't marry her feeling as I do. I wish—oh, what an infernal nuisance it is when your people set to work matchmaking! And one's so helpless—worse than if there was a regular understanding. I could go to her then and out with the truth, but I can't as it is without posturing as conceited ass enough to assume that she's in love with me. I hope it hasn't gone so far as that. I wish I'd never—gad, I hope she won't feel as I should feel if things went wrong now with Lola. Wonder why the mother is so down on her. She oughtn't to have written such a letter as this. She wouldn't if she'd known. She'll be all right when she does know. Let me read it again quietly and without that sharp little devil's eyes boring holes in my skull. She's a little demon."

And with this complimentary shaft at Mrs. De Witt he took his mother's letter out of the envelope and read it again:

MY DEAREST JAFFRAY—You are a good son and will not, I know, have forgotten the subject of our last conversation. I write to refer to it because I hear, very much to my sorrow—not that I am surprised, though—that Miss Crawshay has so timed her visit to Torquay as to be there with you all. You may and probably will see nothing in this but a coincidence, unless you unfortunately find it a pleasure, but I can look at it with very different eyes. You think you know women in general and Miss Crawshay in particular. Men are always making that silly mistake, but it takes a woman to know a woman, and I have not lived 60 years in the world for nothing, and I have not so blunted my instincts as not to be able to read my own sex. I have warned you to beware of Lola Crawshay. She is not at all what she appears. She comes of a rank, bad stock, and she promises to do credit to her training. Her father, as you know, was one of the worst and most unscrupulous of men, and, as for her mother, she was some woman from southern Europe whom the man picked up in some of his disreputable wanderings. The girl herself has completely befooled her stupid old aunt by flattering her ridiculous vanities and playing on her silly fads, just as she has fooled nearly every one who has come near her. She is, of course, a beautiful creature. So is a rattlesnake, and both are about equally harmless. She can fool every man on whom she pleases to use her eyes, be-

To Be Continued.

SLEPT LIKE A CHILD.

Gained Twenty-Seven Pounds in Four Weeks. The Story of a Soldier.

From the Transcript, Peoria, Ill.

No man is better known and liked in that rich tier of Illinois counties, of which Peoria is the centre, than genial Chester S. Harrington, of Princeville, Ill. For many years Mr. Harrington has traveled through the country on profitable journeys as an itinerant merchant, and everywhere he goes he is given a hearty welcome by the people who depend upon his visits for the purchase of the necessaries, and some of the luxuries, of life.

Mr. Harrington is a veteran of the war, and from this fact is made the remarkable experience which he related at the *Transcript* office recently. His story, telling of the evils of which the Civil War was but the beginning in his own, and in thousands of other cases, was as follows:

"I served three years in the 124th Illinois, enlisting at Kewanee, Ill. I was in Libby Prison, and suffered, like many another Northern soldier. Until recently I was a member of the Princeville Post, of the G. A. R.

"The strain of army life did its work in undermining my health, although the collapse did not come for years. For some time I suffered from general debility and nervousness, so badly that I could not sleep. For fifteen years my sleep was completely broken up. Indigestion, resulted and my misery increased. My eyes began to fail, and as my body lost vitality my mind seemed to give way also. I could scarcely remember events that happened but a few weeks before.

"For two years I was unfitted for business. I was just able to creep around during the greater part of this time, and there were times when I could not get up at all. My brother is a doctor, but all his efforts to help me failed to give me any relief.

I tried a number of remedies, without avail. Finally, having read articles regarding cures that had been effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, I decided to try them. That was in 1896. I bought a box and took the pills according to instructions. Just four days later I had the happiest hours I had known for years. That night I went to sleep easily and slept soundly as a child, and awoke refreshed. Three or four weeks after beginning the treatment, when I had taken four boxes of the pills, I found I had increased in weight, from 119 pounds to 146 pounds. This greatly surprised my friends, who thought my case was a hopeless one. I began my work on the road again, and have continued it right along ever since in excellent health.

"Let me tell you a remarkable thing that was a side issue, but a valuable gain to me. I found that while I was taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I had been cured of the smoking habit, which had been formed when I was a boy, six years old, and which had clung to me all these years. The craving for tobacco left me, and I have never experienced it since. I have recommended the pills to many.

(Signed) CHESTER S. HARRINGTON.

Chester S. Harrington, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the matters contained in the above statement by him signed are true. CHESTER S. HARRINGTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a notary public, this 15th day of July, 1897.

LINCOLN M. COY, *Notary Public.*

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NEWS IN MINNESOTA

A large and modern hotel will probably be built at White Bear lake next summer.

An effort will been made to secure the next national W. C. T. U. meeting for St. Paul.

New postoffices have been established at Kelly, Murray county, and Tofte, Cook county.

The Nelson school building at Stillwater, was dameged by fire to the extent of $5,000.

Forty-eight and one-quarter miles of new sidewalk has been construoted in St. Paul the past year.

The state university will get 4,700 acres of land by a decision rendered by Secretary Bliss Saturday.

Wisconsin university has been dropped from the Central Debating league and Minnesota substituted.

The shortage in soft coal at the head of the lakes, is about 800,0000 tons. The supply of enthracite is ample.

Unless something radical in the way of raising funds is done, Minneapolis schools will close for the year March 1.

The new officers of the Minnesota division, L. A. W., are announced, Albert B. Ovitt of St. Paul being chief consul.

The attorney generel has ruled that the commissioners of Hennepin county cannot donate the fees for issuing naturalization papers.

The Duluth council has voted in favor of buying the Duluth Gas and Water company's plant, with the approval of the city's electors.

The comptroller of the currency has declared a fourth dividend of 10 per cent to creditors of the Columbia National bank of Minneapolis,

Depositors of the Bank of Minnesota, St. Paul, are being paid a 10 per cent dividend. It is believed that the bank may pay 60 per cent to depositors.

J. A. H. Piante, a merchant of Valleyfield, Canada, reports that his valise was robbed of $550 Wednesday afternoon near Hastings while he was on a Milwaukee train. He was en route to Klondike.

Prof. E. A. Kirkpatrick has resigned his position on the Winona normal school faculty and will go to Fitchburg, Mass., to become instruotor in psychology and child study in the normal school at that place.

R. C. Burdick, state inspector of country elevators, reports an unusual absence of dissatisfaction among country buyers and sellers, and an increasing tendency at interior points to conform to terminal grades and dockages.

John Harrison and Ed Delano, prisoners held for grand larceny at Madison, broke jail and escaped. Harrison has been caught in Albee, S. D., and positively refused to move, but Delano is still at large and so far no trace of him has been found.

The council formally voted to purchase the Duluth gas and water plant. The price is $1,250,000, bonds running 30 years at 5 per cent. The question will be presented to a vote of the people Jan. 12, and the new charter will be voted on at the same time.

The company of North Shore merchants, fishermen and dealers in fish, organized in opposition to the A. Booth Packing company will do business under the name of the Lake Superior and North Shore Transportation company, with a capital stock of $50,000.

C. M. Loring, the father of the Minneapolis park system and a prominent miller, who was forced to make an assignment some two years ago on account of endorsements, has finally effected the settlement of the estate with a return to him of a material portion of it.

Chief Grain Inspector Clausen has made his annual report. It shows a total revenue paid to the department of $191,532.93. Disbursements were $176,220.97, the net profits being $17,311.96. The surplus from preceding seasons was $68,929.20, making a balance on hand of $84,241.16.

The Red Lake Transportation company of Minneapolis has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The company proposes to go into the business of constructing and operating steam and tow boats for the transportation of passengers and freight and logs on Red lake.

Louise Lazelle and Mary Sheress, two young ladies about 17 years of age and the daughters of prominent families in New Duluth, were drowned while skating on the St. Louis river. The ice on the river is filled with air holes, and it is supposed that they skated into one of these without seeing it in the darkness.

Preparations are being made for the building of a tow mill at St. Charles. It is being brought from Brookings, S. D. Meantime St. Charles farmers are busy hauling in large quantities of flax straw, covering an area of three or four acres in extent, for which the mill pays $2.50 per ton, thereby using a farm product which has heretofore been burned or gone to waste.

MGR. CAILLET DEAD.

Was a Pioneer Priest of the Catholic Church in the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 29.—Rt. Rev. Mgr. Louis E. Caillet, rector of St. Paul seminary, died at 4:45 p. m. The death of Father Caillet, as he was more familiarly called, leaves a vacancy in the ranks of the Catholic clergy which will be hard to fill. For 40 years he has been identified with the church in St. Paul, and, aside from being prominent in Catholic church circles in this city, he has, as vicar general of the diocese, taken a leading part in the affairs of the church in the state and throughout the Northwest. He was a native of France and 60 years of age.

The Plight of the West Indies.

The future of the West Indies must henceforth be observed by the United States with an ever-increasing degree of curiosity and concern. Nature has been prodigiously bountiful in the endowment of these islands, and they have at times contributed a great deal to the wealth of Europe. But their industrial developemet has been slight and superficial, and they have been subject to the sharpest reaction. At present their fortunes are at an extremely low ebb. Even if Cuba should be kept by Spain, there is no prospect that it will yield further streams of wealth to Spanish coffers. Its tobacco and some other crops may become measurably profitable again in the early future; but the great sugar crop, once the source of immense wealth, is probably a thing of the past—at least as a revenue-producing factor. American capital and ingenuity might do something for Cuba, in spite of the permanent victory that beet sugar seems to have won over cane sugar; but Spain can never bring back smiling prosperity to the Gem of the Antilles. As for the great British island of Jamaica, its industrial decline, owing chiefly to the changed economic position of cane sugar, has of late proceeded very rapidly. A royal commission on the serious industrial crisis in the British West Indies has lately reported in the most gloomy and discouraging vein. The great island of Hayti-San Domingo, divided between two retrograde and farcical republics, is fabulously rich in soil and in possibilities of development, but is little above Central Africa in actual advancement. As compared with the West Indies, moreover, the march of improvement all over the continent of Africa is in this decade at a many times greater rate. If any influence and energy can ever be effectively applied to lift the West Indies out of the political, social, and industrial quagmire into which they have sunk such rescue must come from the United States.—From "The Progress of the World," in American Monthly Review of Reviews for December.

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The Cuban Situation.

Here, then, is the situation in Cuba. No political compromise between the contending parties is possible, and no military solution by the complete victory of one side or the other is in prospect. The insurgents cannot be conquered, nor can the Spanish troops; for one party is invincible in the hills and fastnesses of the interior, and the other is invincible in the fortified towns, particularly on the seaboard. It is evident that the deadlock can only be broken through the strained situation of affairs in Spain or outside intervention. Unfortunately, there is too good reason to fear that the evacuation and abandonment of Cuba would result in the overthrow of the present dynasty and a fierce civil strife. There has been much within the past few weeks to confirm the impression that the Spanish politicians are now fully resolved to charge the United States responsibility for the prolongation of the Cuban strife, and to seek a pretext of war with this country, under cover of which to withdraw from Cuba and to avert civil war at home. For a long time our government has been anxiously watching the Cuban situation and endeavoring to ascertain what course this country ought to pursue. Logically, there has been really nothing to do except to decide firmly and finally between letting the situation entirely alone or demanding the immediate restoration of peace and order in Cuba, and undertaking to secure it with the assumption of full responsibility for Cuba's future. We have, however, been postponing the choice between these two logical alternatives, in the hope that something might happen to relieve us, in part, at least, of the necessity for exercising so grave a decision. It now seems not unlikely that Spain's peculiar predicament may lead to some overt act on her part which would compel us, whatever we might otherwise have intended, to settle the Cuban question for all time.—From "The Progress of the World," in American Monthly Review of Reviews for December.

The Basis of Canadian Reciprocity.

We need not think the less of our Canadian neighbors for trying to drive a hard bargain with us in the reciprocity treaty. We gave them free lumber under the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill, and they gave us nothing in return. They probably did not think much of our shrewdness at the time, for they would willingly have made a large concession to our trade for this very valuable privilege. They have grown somewhat accustomed to getting something for nothing, but they now have to deal with an administration at Washington that is not at all disposed to give free access to our markets without getting something valuable in return. If a new reciprocity treaty is made, the Canadians must expect to give a quid pro quo for everything they get. They want to sell us their mutton, beef, eggs, lumber, hay, and barley, and we want to sell them our shoes, clothing, farm implements, and mining machinery. Here is certainly a good basis for a trade. We shall not throw into the bargain any such international question as the preservation of seal life in Bering Sea.—From "The New Canadian Reciprocity Treaty," by E. V. Smalley, in American Monthly Review of Reviews for December.

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Postal Savings Banks.

The report of Postmaster-General Gary, embodying as it does the reports and recommendations of the assistant postmaster-general, is an exceptionally important document. A large part of the volume is devoted to an argument, to our mind unanswerable, in favor of the prompt institution by this country of a postal savings bank system. The array of facts and figures marshaled to show the timeliness and importance of this step ought to make a deep impression upon the Congressional mind. The enormous growth of the postal money-order business is adduced as showing how the people already patronize the postal service for the transmission of funds. That they would avail themselves of it to deposit their savings is beyond question. Within a very few years the deposits would be counted by the hundreds of millions. The time is certainly auspicious for the adoption of this policy of postal savings banks. Further than that, however, it ought to be possible to combine that policy with some plan for the improvement of the currency system.—From "The Progress of the World," in American Monthly Review of Review for December.

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First Pub. Nov. 11, 1897.
Last Pub. Dec. 23, 1897.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of four hundred seventy-one and three one hundredths ($471.03) dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Matilda Rivard and Louis Rivard mortgagors, to E. G. A. Sorley mortgagee, bearing date the first day of September 1894, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minn., on the 5th day of Dec., 1894, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book 60 of mortgages, on page 271 and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice, is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz:

Lots thirteen (13) and fourteen (14) in block one (1) of Jerome's Addition to the city of Crookston according to the plat thereof now on file in the office of the register of deeds of said Polk county in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the 24th day of December 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of four hundred seventy-one and three one hundredth dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Nov. 9th A. D. 1897.

E. G. A. SORLEY, Mortgagee.
A. A. MILLER Attorney for Mortgagee, [31-37]

Notice of Final Proof

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., Oct. 2, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in the support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before register or receiver of U. S. Land office at Crookston, Minnesota on December 17th 1897 viz:

Charles Landa H. E. No. 14077 for the E½ NW¼ and lots 1 and 2, Sec. 30, Town 152, N. Range 45 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Leon Huot, Regis Huot, Togue Boutell and Louis Hans, all of Wylie, Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON,
[31-36] Register

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., Sept. 18, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on December 13, 1897, viz:

Lewis Larson, H. E. No. 10089 for the NE¼ Sec. 44, Town. 147 Range. 46.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Isaac Kingsland, John Hassel, Lewis Johnson, Martin Lyden, all of Fdna Minn.

[30-36] SYLVESTER PETERSON.
Register.

GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS

CANNOT BE MADE FOR

$1 per Dozen

And I am not turning out cheap work.

My work is all first-class, and my prices reasonable: You cannot get first-class goods for third-class prices.

P. E. LYNNE,
Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

GOING TO CHICAGO OR ANYWHERE EAST?

If you are, see that your ticket from Minneapolis, St. Paul or Duluth reads via

"THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE"

(C. St. P. M. & O. Ry.)

Three (3) First Class Trains Leave Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago on arrival of trains from

CROOKSTON,

as follows:

Minneapolis 7:30am; St. Paul 8:10am.

Daily. Badger State Express. Has Parlor Car to Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 8:00 p.m. Chicago 9:45 p. m.

Lv. Minneapolis 6:00pm; St. Paul 6:35pm

Except Sunday. Atlantic & Southern Express. Has Wagner Buffet Sleeper and FREE Chair Car to Chicago. Arrive Chicago 8:00 am.

Lv. Minneapolis 7:30pm. St. Paul 8:10 pm

Daily. Famous North-Western Limited. Has Pullman and Wagner Compartment and 16 Section Sleepers and Buffett Smoking Library Coaches to Chicago. Sleeper to Milwaukee. Breakfast in Dining Car before reaching Chicago. Arriving Milwaukee 7:50 am; Chicago 9:30 am.

For Illustrated Folder FREE descriptive of Splendid Train Service via this Line to Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth, Ashland, as well as to Milwaukee and Chicago, Call on your Home Agent or Address,

T. W. TEASDALE,
General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President. WM. ANGLIM, Vice President. J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

—OF—

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital $100,000.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Town and School Orders Bought. Money to Loan on Fa.

CHRISTIANSON & STRANDER,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

CHOICE FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchaser.

Office on Robert Street CROOKSTON, MINN.

LEGAL BLANKS

A large Assortment always in stock at the

JOURNAL OFFICE.

Aug Gustafson,

Carriage, Sign and House Painter.

All Kinds of Transfer Designs in Connection.
Leave orders at Munn's Carriage Shop.
CROOKSTON, -- MINN.

RED RIVER VALLEY
IMPROVED
AND
UNIMPROVED
FARMS
FOR SALE
ON
LONG TIME
AND EASY PAYMENTS.
REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE
E. M. WALSH,
Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

SCANDIA-AMERICAN BANK,

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital $50,000. Surplus and undivided profit $30,000

Transacts a General Banking Business. Steamship Tickets bought and sold at lowest rates...,
Special attention to Collections. County, Town and School Orders bought

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. HENDRICKSON,..............President. H. STEENERSON..........Vice President
E. P. PIERCE........2d Vice President. L. ELLINGTON......................Cashier

CLEARANCE SALE

To Make Room For our Fall Stock

No shop-worn goods. All seasonable, fashionable and up to date.

Lowest Cash Prices.

EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN. Main Street.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE people of Kansas have evidently seen the fallacy of the political arguments upon which they have been fed during the past few years, and as a result have placed the State again in the Republican column, giving that party a majority this year of over 9,000 votes against a Democratic majority of 13,000 last year.

PRESIDENT McKinley has occasion for gratification in the fact that the first year of his administration is signalized by the exportation to Europe of American tin plate, whose manufacture in the United States was brought about by the high protection given to that industry by the law bearing his name and framed under his management.

HEREAFTER the silver coins of Chile will be maintained at a fixed value, without reference to the fluctuations in the price of the metal of which they are made, as is the case in all countries having with a limited silver coinage with a gold standard of value. This is the first result of their steps in the direction of the adoption of the gold standard.

THOSE are interesting figures which comes from the Kansas Board of Agriculture, which announces that the combined value of wheat, corn, and oats raised in that State this year is $66,768,788, an increase of 30 per cent, over that of last year. Curiously, Kansas gave a Republican majority in that same year, reversing its usual Democratic majority of late.

THE new-found principle of Democratic faith, government by injunction, anti-trust legislation, and arbitration in behalf of labor, were entirely overlooked by Mr. Bryan during the four years in which he served in Congress. During all that time, in which he had opportunity to indicate in a practical way his friendship for these subjects, he scarcely opened his lips in regard to them.

THE Democrats are sadly in need of campaign ammunition for the coming Congressional fight. The party out of power always expects to make an aggressive campaign based on official actions of the party in power, but up to this time the administration and the Republican Congress elected with it have furnished so little materiel for criticism that the Democratic leaders are at a loss for campaign ammunition.

PRESIDENT McKinley was called from Washington to Canton last week by the sudden and serious illness of his mother, who suffered an apoplectic stroke. She was able to recognize him when he arrived but soon sank into unconsciousness and was in that condition when he was obliged to leave for Washington to be at the opening of congress. She was alive on his return to Canton on Tuesday and again was able to recognize him but her condition is said to be hopeless.

THAT bluff of the foreign nations against our new tariff did not work. The 13 foreign nations whose representatives made protests against certain features of the Dingley bill during its consideration by Congress have purchased from us 25 per cent more since the enactment of the Dingley law than in the corresponding months of last year, while there has been a reduction of 25 per cent in our importation from those countries meantime.

THE new tariff law, which began its work in the face of the extremely adverse conditions resulting from the enormous importation just prior to its enactment, shows Treasury receipts of $19,023,614 in the first month, $21,933,098 in the second month $24,291,415 in the third month and over $25,000,000 in the fourth month thus redeeming the promises of its friends that it would, as business approached normal conditions, increase its earnings until it would supply ample revenue.

THOSE silver Senators who went to Japan a few months ago to find out just how it was that the "gold powers" had managed to induce the Yankees of the Orient to abandon the silver standard have not yet reported. They should do so in order that Mr. Bryan may advise the statesmen of Mexico just how to escape the fate of the Japanese and of all other intelligent nations which have adopted the gold standard in the last few years since the art of mining made it easy to produce silver at low cost and in enormous quantities.

District Court Proceedings.

Wednesday morning court convened at 9 o'clock. The first case called was that of Griggs, Cooper & Co vs A. Holmboe. A. A. Miller for plaintiff and no appearance on the part of the defendant. Judgment was entered for plaintiff for something like $1200.

The case of First National Bank of Brooklyn vs Stone & Columbus was stricken from the calendar; pleadings not being on file. A. A. Miller for defendants.

The John Good Cordings & Machine Co. vs Moan Fillatrault met the same fate as the last above mentioned. R. J. Montague for defendant.

A jury was then called in the case of Olaus Bendikson vs Great Northern Ry. Co. H. Steenerson for plaintiff and Thos. R. Beaton and A. C Wilkinson for defendant. Defendant's road crosses over one side of plaintiff's land cutting off about ten acres, for which plaintiff wants pay. Defendants claim a right of way through said land by reason of a reserve for that purpose named in the deed of sale from the company some years ago when the land was sold to one named Johnson. It also set up as a defense that the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry. Co. who built the road, and not the Great Northern, was liable if any liability exists. When the evidence was in a verdict was directed for defendant.

The jury in last evening in the case of Thos. Merlton vs Thos. Lawrence, returned a verdict for defendant.

Two cases of James B. Swing, as Trustee vs Marcus Johnson, and against M. W. Jensen & Co. were continued.

A jury was called in the case of State of Minnesota vs Edward Carney. County Atty. Gossman for the state and W. E. Rowe defending. Defendant is accused of stabbing Hans Lindskow twice in Holdahl's saloon in East Grand Forks during a fight. Defendant went on the stand and denied that he did the deed.

Thursday morning court convened at nine, and completed the case of State vs Carney. The jury soon brought in a verdict of acquittal.

A jury was then called in the case of State vs James Moran and James Shields, indicted for grand larceny in the second degree. Defendants are charged with having, on Sept. 29th last, broken into Desmarais' house and taking therefrom a watch valued at $35.00. The defendants were arrested here during the street fair while trying to sell the watch to a colored man at the Central hotel. Defendant Moran claims that he bought the watch from a man in town, and that Shields had nothing to do with it and knew nothing about it. A verdict of guilty was returned by the jury.

M. E. Montour, indicted for assault in the second degree, having at Fosston, some time ago struck a fellow with a billiard cue, plead guilty to assault in the third degree, which plea was accepted by the county attorney, and the gentleman was told by the court to pay a fine of $50. and costs, and stand committed to jail fifty days unless the fine be paid.

Northern Minn. Agr. and Driving Association vs Alexander McKinnon, dismissed.

W. H. Pringle, Admr vs Frank Svoboda continued.

Mette Larson vs Fredrick Pederson dismissed. Burke Carbet vs Thos. Lawrence continued.

A jury was then called in the case of John J. Dahl vs T. H. Bjolin and Martin P. Bragstad. A. R. Holston for plaintiff and Wm. Watts for defendant. Plaintiff lives near McIntosh and wants damage for about $100 for defendant's failure to do a good job of threshing for him in the fall of 1896; claiming that defendant blew the wheat, and oats and barley out in the straw.

Friday morning Dec. 3rd the above case was concluded and given to the jury just before noon.

The next case called was that of Ole Larson, special administrator for the estate of Knut Johnson Brokke vs John K. Johnson. A. R. Holston for plaintiff and Ole J. Vaule for defendant. This action is brought by the special administrator to set aside two deeds one given to this defendant to 160 acres of land, and one to Tilda Erickson to 16 acres by Knut Johnson Brokkes deceased. It appears that prior to Brokke's death he made these two deeds conveying the two pieces of land, and the amount named in the deed as the purchase price being one dollar. The persons to whom the land was conveyed are the children of Brokke. The deeds were signed by Mr. and Mrs. Brokke at their home and acknowledge by Mr. Sanaker in Fisher without their appearing before him. The special administrator, this plaintiff, wants the deeds set aside and this property inventoried with the other property of the estate. It promises to be a long hard-fought battle.

About three p. m. the above case was adjourned until tomorrow to allow the county atty to try the criminal case of State vs Sheehan and J. W. Gilmore, there being several witnesses here from a distance. W. E. Rowe appeared for defendants. Sheehan entered his plea of guilty, but Gilmore stands trial. The charge is grand larceny in the second degree; having on Sept. 16th last stolen a box of shoes from a Great Northern freight car—shoes consigned to Cuve, Oregon.

The jury in the case of John J Dahl vs Thos. H. Bjolin and M. J. Bragstad returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for One Dollar.

Dec. 4th, the trial of the case of State of Minn vs Sheehan and Gilmore was finished and given to the jury about 10:30

The Larson-Johnson case was resumed, and labored with all the afternoon.

The jury in the case of State vs Gilmore returned a verdict of not guilty. Mr. Rowe deserves much credit for the masterful way he handled the case, and the eloquent and earnest plea he made to the jury.

James Shields and James Moran, convicted of grand larceny in the second degree, were sentenced to two years each in the penitentiary.

Robert Edgar, grand larceny in the first degree was sent to Stillwater for a term of five years. He plead guilty to grand larceny in the first degree.

Edward Sheehan, the boy indicted with Gilmore, plead guilty of grand larceny in the second degree, and was given two years at Stillwater to think over his folly.

Monday, Dec. 6th the court convened at 9 a. m. and proceeded with the case of Larson vs Johnson, which occupied the attention of the court all day, the case being submitted to the jury at 5:30.

The two cases of State of Minn, vs R. E. Hatch and A. O. Lystad, keeping saloon open after eleven o'clock, were dismissed on motion of county attorney for want of sufficient evidence.

Tuesday Dec. 7th, court convened at 9 o'clock. The jury in the case of Ole Larson, special administrator, vs John J. Johnson handed in their verdict, and there being special questions submitted the verdict was as follows:

No. 1. "Were the deeds in question, or either of them, ever acknowledged by Knud Johnson Brokke, now deceased?" Ans. "No."

No. 2. "Did Knud Johnson by reason of old age, lack of education, sickness or insanity, sign the deeds in question without fully understanding their nature?" Ans. "Yes."

No. 3. "Was Knud Johnson Brokke procured to sign the deeds in question by fraud, undue influence or misrepresentation on the part of the defendant, John K. Johnson or any person acting in defendant's behalf?" Ans. "Yes."

A similar case, Ole Larson, vs Tilda Erickson, is to abide the result of this case just tried.

The case of State vs Wm. R. Shields, O. P. Hines and Thos. McNamara indicted for selling intoxicating liquors was called. R. J. Montague appearing for Shields, W. E. Rowe for Hines and A. R. Holston for McNamara. It appears that on July 3rd Shields shipped some stuff to Beltrami and had these defendant's take charge of his business. Hines run the restaurant. McNamara run the other room and served up the drinks, while Shields drank whiskey—so they say. They were all arrested by Dept. Sheriff Losey. Shields plead guilty, and was fined $50 and costs. The jury found McNamara guilty and acquitted Hines.

Some evidence was heard in the case of the Hamm Brewing Co. vs Duvalle and others, and judgment entered for C. J. Knox for $214. No appearance on the part of defendants but they have ninety days in which to redeem.

A jury was called in the case of State vs A. Alberg and E. L. Wichterman. The action was dismissed as against Alberg. The charge is grand larceny in the second degree; the defendant is accused of issuing town orders and selling them. A. R. Holston appears for defendant.

Tuesday afternoon the attention of the court was occupied with the case of State vs Alberg and Wichterman. It appears that the Chairman Alberg and Wichterman, and sometimes one other member of the Board of Supervisors, issued orders many times without a board meeting and they were paid without any trouble, but in this instance this order was for $45,00 which went for hotel bills, saloon bills, etc., for a law suit they had at McIntosh the order was cashed by the State bank of McIntosh. It seems as though other orders were issued by Alberg and Wichterman and spent for whiskey at the saloons, hotels and restaurants. Alberg handled the cash after the orders were cashed in most all instances.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

Requiescat In Pace.

Shortly after two o'clock Saturday, when the holy Sabbath day was but a few minutes old, the soul of Comrade Wm. Kistenmacher winged its way into the great beyond, and the old soldier was at rest at last. For several years he has been suffering from heart disease and once or twice during that time he has been so ill that his demise was hourly expected but he would rally after awhile and has been able to be about a great deal, though suffering severely at times. He attended the regular meeting of Col. Cobham Post on Friday night of last week where he was elected Quartermaster for the ensuing year and this evidence of the confidence of the comrades seemed to please him very much. He was about the streets on Saturday called at the JOURNAL office about ten o'clock and chatted with the JOURNAL editor for an hour or more chiefly upon what he hoped to be able to accomplish for the good of the Post during the coming year, saying that he regretted very much that he had not been feeling very well for the past few days and there was so much work for the Post that he wanted to accomplish and expressed the wish that he would soon be able to get to work again in good earnest, and taking his copy of "Grant and Lee," for which he had subscribed a few weeks ago, he went home and read for the most part of the day. In the evening he read till nearly twelve o'clock, and finally said to his wife: "Oh, mother, my head does feel so bad I wish you would help me get on the bed."—which were the last words he ever spoke. She assisted him to rise and get to the bed and he fell helpless upon it, and realizing that the case was critical, Mrs. Kistenmacher ran to summon the neighbors to aid, but ere anything could be done to relieve him he had passed away. The funeral was held at the Catholic church on Broadway at 10:30 on Tuesday attended by hundreds of his old friends and neighbors and the floral offerings were many and expensive. Col. Cobham Post attended in a body, led by the drum corps, and took charge of the ceremonies at the grave.

WILLIAM KISTENMACHER, son of William and Bertha Kistenmacher, was born in Prussia, Germany, on July 2nd, 1834. He received his education in Germany and when 21 years old came to America, in 1855 locating in southern Minnesota. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted as a private in Co. F. 3rd Minnesota Reg't, going with that Reg't to Kentucky and Tennessee, where at Nashville in 1862 he was discharged on account of disability and returned to Minnesota. When the Third Minn. returned to the state on parole, having been captured at Murfreesboro, he having recovered health re-enlisted in his old regiment and went with them on their expedition against the Indians that were then causing some trouble on the frontier. In 1864, he was brought to Fort Snelling on account of illness remaining there until he was discharged in 1865. In the spring of 1866 he enlisted in the regular army and was sent to Newport, Ky., from there to Richmond Va., where they were assigned to Co. E. 2nd Bat., U. S. Inf. In the spring of '67 the Reg't was re-organized as the 20th U. S. Inf. and sent to Fort Snelling where he was discharged. Soon thereafter he was married to Miss Brigitta Gallagher and entered the employ of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River R. R., with whom he stayed until 1890, and after working upon the White Bear and Stillwater road until it was completed he entered the employ of the Northern Pacific R. R. Co., with whom he stayed until the road reached Glyndon in the spring of 1872 where he erected a large boarding house. In 1874 he entered the employ of the St. Paul & Pacific R. R. (now the Great Northern road) and took charge of the section house at Beltrami, where he lived until 1878, when in May he came to Crookston built a store building and went into business with John O'Brien. In December '79 the building was totally destroyed by fire but was soon rebuilt. In 1886, owing to ill health he was obliged to give up active business pursuits. Mr. Kistenmacher was ever intensely loyal to the land of his adoption; he loved the old flag and freely offered his life for it; followed it through the dark days of war until it was triumphant everywhere in this broad United States and he has continued to love and honor that flag up till his dying hour. One of the charter members of Col. Cobham Post, he has seldom been absent from its meetings when not kept away by sickness and for the past few years the Post and its interests have seemed to lay nearest to his heart, and he has seemed to live for it almost entirely, working for its interests by day and planning for it by night and on the very day of his death he was full of plans for its success—he was going to try to see the lot paid for and then have it so arranged that all old soldiers, no matter how poor they might be could join the Post by paying only the per capita to the State—a merely nominal sum, less than 50 cts a year. He loved the old flag, he loved the Grand Army, he loved the Post and he was intensely loyal to all; and his loss will long be felt by the Post into which he was putting the full strength of his nature. Farewell, old comrade, may thy sleep be peaceful in the bosom of thy adopted country—the land that thou didst risk thy life to preserve whole and undivided.

The G. A. R. Annual Meeting.

Col. Cobham Post No. 90, G. A. R., held its regular session on Friday evening, the event being of unusual interest on account of annual inspection and election of officers. Past commander B. M. Chesley, of the Ada Post, was the inspector appointed and his work was thoroughly done. He complimented the Post highly on the efficiency of the work done and pronounced it the best Post in the Northwest. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

JOHN GLEASON..............Commander.
NELS OLSON..............Sen. Vice Com.
J E. GRAENHALGU......Jun. Vice Com.
C. H. JEFFERSON...Officer of the day.
EPHRAIM ST. PIERRE.. " " " Guard
WM. KISTENMACHER..Quartermaster.
C. H. MIX..............Chaplain.
I. U. JENNINGS..............Surgeon.
LEVI LEDUC..............Janitor.
W. L. PALMER..............Drum Major.

TRUSTEES

J. O. Sargeant, Chas. Jefferson and N. K. Olson.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

I. U. Jennings, Wm. Hawes and Jacob Andrist.

DELEGATES TO STATE ENCAMPMENT

C. H. Mix and John McLean with W. L. Davies and B. F. Zarracher as alternates.

Installation of officers will occur at the first regular meeting in January 1898.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON Dec. 6 1897.

"After a careful and conscientious study of the situation from an impartial and disinterested standpoint, and in the light of the observations which I have made upon my tour, it is my candid judgment that the change we have experienced from universal depression and dissatisfaction to general prosperity and contentment in the short period of eight months under the administration of McKinley is phenomenal, incomparable and without precedent in our history." That is the testimony of Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, who has just returned from a six weeks tour of the military posts of the government from the Atlantic to the Pacific, during which he came in contact with all sorts and conditions of men, and had a good opportunity to observe the general condition of affairs. The fact that Mr. Meiklejohn traveled through the same states and territories in December 1894, when the country was just beginning to fully realize the terrible effect of Clevelandism and free trade, enabled him to form more vivid impressions of the contrast between then and now. Of the trip from which he has just returned, he said: "I made a point of conversing with men in all walks of life, and sought to get the views of those who were engaged in a variety of occupations. It was the universal testimony, and my personal observation confirms it, that an era of prosperity has dawned for the United States such as has not blessed our people since the good times we enjoy under the McKinley tariff."

Judge Day, assistant secretary of state, settled all rumors connecting his name with the successorship to Attorney General McKenna, when that gentleman succeeds Justice Field upon the bench of the U. S. supreme court, by stating that he had for personal reasons declined the portfolio of attorney general, which President McKinley offered him. So far as anything to the contrary is known in Washington, Judge Day finds his present position congenial and has no intention of leaving it.

With few exceptions republican senators and representatives are of the opinion that President McKinley's handling of Cuban matters has been such as to justify congress in leaving it entirely in his hands. Many who were in favor of the House adopting the joint resolution, adopted by the senate, at the extra session, declaring in favor of the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans, now express their willingness to leave the whole business to be dealt with by the president. Representative Cannon the veteran chairman of the appropriation committee, said jocularly, of the situation: "I don't know what in the world we shall do for speeches, now that they have turned all the Americans free."

Chairman Cannon of the House appropriation committee speaking of the general policy of that committee in preparing appropriation bills at this session said: "I believe in a liberal, but not an extravagant policy in making appropriations, and until our revenues increase shall oppose entering upon new enterprises requiring the expenditure of government funds." As an expert upon financial matters, there is no man in congress whose opinion carries more weight than that of Mr. Cannon. He says that by the close of the present fiscal year, the Dingley tariff bill will be producing sufficient revenue to meet the legitimate expenditures of the government. As to the probable length of the session he said: "We should be away from here easily by the first of June." He doubts whether any important legislation will be accomplished, owing to the condition of the senate.

Representative Stone, of Pa., will endeavor to secure action on the immigration question at this session of congress. Speaking of the necessity for such action, he said: "Pennsylvania is today suffering from a horde of alien laborers who have poured into our mining and oil regions, and nearly driven native Americans out, because the latter cannot compete with the pauperized foreign element. It is a shame and disgrace, an outrage that congress should not allow to continue. These fellows from abroad, have a standard of living but little, if any, superior to the Chinese, and their presence is awakening the same discontent and indignation that the presence of the Asiatics evoked on the Pacific coast. If they are not speedily forbidden landing on our soil there will be no chance for our people, engaged in the employments named, to make a bare subsistence. I hope to see an act passed that will exclude them, at least for a period of ten years."

President McKinley, Speaker Reed and all of the other republican leaders in congress are determined that nothing shall be done at this session of congress, that it is in their power to prevent, that will be likely to disturb the business of the country.

Found,

And this is more important than making money. If your blood is impure, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for you. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, rheumatism, catarrh and all other diseases originating in or promoted by impure blood and low state of the system.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache.

Canadian Excursion

Tickets will be sold by the Northern Pacific from December 6th to 31st inclusive, to points in Ontario and Quebec as far east as Montreal. Fare $40 for round trip. Tickets good for stopovers; good for three months from date of sale. By the addition of a single fare from Montreal to the $40 rate, tickets will be sold to points in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Upon payment of reasonable amount an addition, tickets will be extended by agents at passengers destination, call on Northern Pacific agent for futher information. [33-38]

The W. R. C. Elect Officers.

The W. R. C. elected the following officers at their meeting on Thursday evening:

ELSIE SPENDLEY..............President
ADELAIDE HARRIS.......Sen. Vice Pres.
SOPHIA HAWES..........Jun. Vice Pres.
MARY PRAY..............Secretary.
JESSIE GLEASON..............Treasurer.
LUCIA REYNOLDS..............Chaplain.
ANNIE KELLEY..............Conductor.
IDA KARTOWITS..............Guard.
ADDIE DUNTLEY..............Organist

Mrs. Addie Duntley was elected delegate to the state encampment and Mrs. Phoebe Streeter alternate.

General Debility and Loss of Flesh

Scott's Emulsion has been the standard remedy for nearly a quarter of a century. Physicians readily admit that they obtain results from it that they cannot get from any other flesh-forming food.

There are many other preparations on the market that pretend to do what

SCOTT'S EMULSION

does, but they fail to perform it. The pure Norwegian Cod-liver Oil made into a delightful cream, skillfully blended with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, which are such valuable tonics, makes this preparation an ideal one and checks the wasting tendency, and the patient almost immediately commences to put on flesh and gain a strength which surprises them.

Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion. See that the man and fish are on the wrapper.
50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominioo Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

TOWN AND COUNTY

tems of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Try Cahooa and Lytle for coal.

Justice E. E. Abbott was in from Mentor.

Anton Lindem was in the city on Monday.

C. U. Webster was up from Fisher on Saturday.

Harvey Webster was up from Fisher on Friday.

S. H. Drew was in from McIotosh on Sunday.

S. B. Palmer was up from Rolette on Tuesday.

The farmers all buy their coal of Vance & Stone.

A. T. Campiun was down from Angus on Monday.

Frank Steelman was in from Mentor on Tuesday.

Henry Tiedaman was in from Tabor on Friday.

C. D. Baker was up from Fergus Falls on Monday.

John Steenerson was up from Climax on Thursday.

Levi Steenerson was up from Climax on Saturday.

Frank Brown went over to Grand Forks on Saturday.

Wynhoop Lemen was in from Angus on Tuesday.

Wheat closed the week on Saturday evening at 79 cents.

Wheat opened out on Monday morning at 79 cents.

Lewis Ellington went up to Thief River Falls on Monday.

Al. Mitchel, one of the old-timers, was in the city on Monday.

Mrs. Howard Stevens went over to Grand Forks on Saturday.

Hugh Thompson was over from East Grand Forks on Monday.

John Johnson was a prominent Fisherite in the city on Monday.

Contractor Olson has his sewer contract completed in good shape.

Joe. Smith went up to Angus on Saturday to rustle life insurance a bit.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Fylling welcomed the arrival of a baby boy on Saturday.

R. E. English was up from Fertile on Monday enjoying a taste of city life.

W. S. Stockdale, the veteran traveling man was in the city over Sunday.

Knute Nelson was up from Fertile on Saturday on his way to Fosston.

Dave McCary came down from Northcote on Thursday night's train.

Louis Filiatrault welcomed the arrival of his mother from Duluth this week.

Buy your tickets to Chicago via the Northern Pacific R. R. Fare $15.77.

The latest news from Andrew Eiken is to the effect that he is improving rapidly.

Dr. Holte was called to Ulen on professional business on Friday evening last.

The Northern Pacific railroad company advertises a rate of $15.77 to Chicago.

Mrs. Mads Mossefin and daughter returned from Minneapolis on Friday morning.

Best soft wood in Crookston at Vance & Stone's for $3.00 per cord, delivered.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Berthiaums welcomed the arrival of a bonnie boy on Tuesday.

J. B. Brea was down from Tabor on Thursday last to enjoy a bit of civilization.

H. M. Lewis, travelling passenger agent for the Soo road was in the city on Friday.

O. D. Dahl represented the Hamm Brewing Co. at East Grand Forks on Saturday.

R. A. Olson, one of the prominent merchants of Halstad was in the city on Friday last.

Comrade C. H. Mix has been appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of Commander Wood.

S. N. Sorenson, one of the prominent merchants of Fosston, came down on Monday.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ralph welcomed the advent of a fine baby boy on their home on Sunday.

Saturday was a lovely day, warm and pleasant but wound up with a cold wind from the north.

A. G. Anderson has something to say about toys this week. Read his ad. elsewhere in this issue.

Fred Mix was gladdened by the arrival of his wife and boy from a visit to Minneapolis on Monday morning.

The wife of K. O. Knudson died on Monday evening at the family residence about five miles east of the city.

Mrs. James Minong died on Thursday at her residence on south Main street. The funeral accurred on Sunday.

Al Fuller opened his new store this week, in the building formerly occupied by Cowing's hardware store.

It don't seem to be much of a winter for snow. Tried hard to snow on Tuesday but did not accomplish much.

Sowing the Wind at the Grand opera house on Monday evening drew a good house and was highly enjoyed.

One of John Ristow's little daughters is said to be very ill at the family residence in the town of Fanny.

Mr. and Mrs. Gomer Evans came down from Angus to attend the funeral of Wm. Kistenmacher on Tuesday.

Geo. McLean Jr., having bought up all the wheat out at end of track, has returned to winter quarters in the city.

Mrs. McArty, wife of county commissioner McArty is in the city visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Monroe.

W. G. Newton, a former resident of this city, is in the city visiting his mother, Mrs. Newton, and his sister, Mrs. Spendley.

The Presbyterians netted a handsome sum for their treasury from the Dick concert on Wednesday evening of last week.

The dwellers on the St. Hilaire branch are now enjoying daily train service. A mixed train goes up and back every day.

N. P. Agent Chas. Shurkey entertained his friend W. A. McDonald on Thursday last. Mac was once a resident of this city.

Leave your orders for soft and hard coal with Cahoon & Lytle. They guarantee the best coal and the lowest living rates.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Filiatrault became the parents of twin babies on Monday—a boy and a girl. The girl lived but a few moments.

Mrs Slocum and Miss Faith, mother and sister of W. E. Slocum returned to their home at Charles City, Iowa last week.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

Secretary of State Albert Berg arrived on Saturday's belated train to consult with parties interested with him in Rainy Lake Gold mines.

Mrs. Boh, who has been landlady at the Germania, moves into the Lake View house and the Germania is now vacant for the time being.

Walter Morris, who was once a dweller in Polk county, is over from his North Dakota home visiting relatives and friends in this county.

Prof. Clivette, the celebrated juggler and necromancer will appear in this city on Monday evening Nov. 13th. He is said to be way up in G.

J. E. Morrisey completed the contract of putting in the new boiler at the Valley Roller mills on Monday that supplies heat for that institution.

Chris Houston's little daughter Ada, entertained a number of her young friends on Friday evening the occasion being her eighth birthday.

D. W. Hines and wife spent the night in the city last Thursday. Mr. Hines was on his way to Fosston. He seems to have fully recovered his mind.

Mayor Dunlevy came over from East Grand Forks on Sunday evening to be on deck when the case in which he is interested shall be called in court.

Dept. Sheriff Losey went down to Stillwater, last week with Charles Dixon who was sentenced to states prison for 12 years from East Grand Forks.

The dramatic club will reproduce "Uncle Josh," at college hall next Friday evening. The demand for a repetition of this play has been almost universal.

The Valley Roller Mills have purchased a fine large team of Munford Bros., of Warren. The team was bred by G. S. Barnes on his stock farm at Glyndon.

Dr. H. J. Riesland, the well-known and successful eye specialist, of Brainerd, will be at Hotel Crookston Dec 11th to 16th. Consultation free. Be sure and see him. [33-35]

The new skating rink was finished this week. The managers promise to make it one of the enjoyable institution of the city which they can do if it be liberally patronized.

A series of dancing lessons for young people was organized at G. A. R. hall on Saturday afternoon. The series will consist of 10 lessons to be given every Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Hovsrstad left last week for the parent experimental farm at St. Anthony Park to engage in institute work for the winter. They expect to be back about April 1st.

Chief of Police Hurst, of East Grand Forks, was in the city on Saturday, interested in a law suit and to get some pointers of Chief Gonyea as to how a city police department should be ran.

The youngsters are all excited over the new rig that has appeared on the streets of late—a goat driven by Mr. W R. Shields' children. They all imagine they would like to go it that way themselves.

Vance & Stone are making arrangements for cutting a large quantity of wood this winter. They intend to get out 2000 cords at Twin Valley and 1000 cords at Erskine to supply their trade in this market.

Miss Mamie Gilbert entertained a good audience at the M. E. church on Saturday evening. The young lady is a fine elocutionist. While the attendance was fair no doubt the high wind prevented very many from going.

Geo. M. Swift, who went to the encampment at Buffalo, in August, returned to civilization on Thursday morning. He has been exhibiting his deformed colt in eastern cities but whether it has proved a big bonanza or otherwise George isn't saying.

E. J. Willis, cashier at the Great Northern depot, was summond to his home at Philips, Wis., by a dispatch announcing the serious illness of his father on Thursday of last week. His father died before his arrival.

The mail train on the Great Northern was delayed again on Saturday morning by a freight wreck at Carlysle, and did not arrive till nearly 1 o'clock. It was another one of those lucky Gt. N. wrecks wherein no one was hurt. It was a great financial loss however.

W. H. McNiel and bride returned from a brief wedding trip on Thursday morning and Mac was summoned to the Forks to take his train. He had to make the trip by wheel in the night in order to be there on time—but he got there just the same.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Chabot, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. J. Bunnell and Miss Dollie, entertained their friends at cards on Thursday and Friday evenings at the residence of the former on Broadway. The events were very highly enjoyed by all who attended.

J. B. Sauve, while unloading a load of hay at Ole Bjoln's barn on Friday fell off the load and struck upon his head and shoulders receiving serious injuries. He has taken into the office and medical aid quickly summoned.

The marriage of Miss Rachel Dawley, of Grand Forks, to Christopher Coulter, of Mallory, Minn., took place in Grand Forks yesterday. A reception for the newly married couple is to be held at the residence of John Coulter, at Mallory this evening.

Call and see sample copies of our premium books, mentioned on sixth page.

Alex. McKinnon has had one of his horses shod with a set of E. C. Davis' patent horse shoes to test them in this country. Mr. Davis has at last brought the shoes to a state of perfection and has had many flattering offers from manufacturers to make and sell them.

Will Olds and bride arrived on Friday morning to receive the hearty congratulations of their many friends and have gone to housekeeping in their new home. On their way from Kansas they visited friends at various points, stopping some time in Hudson, Wis.

In Judge Holt's court on Monday, appeared Daniel Tracy, charged with indecent exposure of his person. It appearing to the satisfaction of his honor that the charge was well-founded he was sentenced to pay a fine of $10.00, in default of which he was committed to jail for ten days.

J. E. Montugue and A. P. Kirsch assumed control of the opera house as managers on Monday. The new management contemplate many improvments at once and will be on the look-out for all of the leading attractions that travel through the Red River Valley. The boys will take hold with vigor and deserve encouragment.

The marriage of Rev. J. E. Houlgate, pastor of the M. E. church in this city, to Miss Jennie E. Nichols, at the residence of the bride's parents in Valparaiso, Neb., is announced. The happy couple are expected to arrive in this city Friday or Saturday of this week. Let the good work go on till every pastor in the city is happily mated.

Fred Anderson has been talking of going to the Klondyke this winter and it now begins to look like he really intends to go, for on Monday a queer looking apparatus arrived which is nothing if it is not a genuine Arctic sleeping bag such as all experienced Arctic explorers have when they go to look for the North Pole. Fred expects to start for the land of gold in February.

As "Uncle Josh" gave such satisfaction to all who attended and so many have expressed a desire that it may be reproduced, the manager has decided to put it on in the College Hall Friday evening next. The admission will be but 15 cents. The play will be produced just as it was given in the Opera House and any one who would desire to reserve their seats may do so at the college office for 25 cents.

The store known as Mrs. I. U. Jennings millinery store has been closed a few days to take an inventory of stock. It is now reopened and you can buy millinery, Japanese goods and household furniture at greatly reduced prices. The counters, shelving, carpets and showcases will be offered for sale. There are also a number of fine burial cases and coffins of all sizes that will be sold at about one half usual prices.

Mrs. E. M. Lancaster returned on Tuesday morning from her sad errand. As the JOURNAL last week predicted the death of her mother was very sudden. She arose on Sunday morning, Nov. 28th and commenced preperations for breakfast. Shortly thereafter, when her adopted daughter appeared, she found her mother setting quietly in a chair and speaking to her got no answer. Upon examination she found that her mother was dead. Heart disease was said to be the cause.

The funeral of the Rev. P. T. Hillman occurred at 2 p. m. on Saturday and was attended by a host of mourning friends who gathered to pay the last tender respects to a loving pastor and faithful friend. Mr. Hillman has been slowly wasting away with consumption for some months. Almost daily expecting that dissolution would come, and has manifested a cheerful, happy disposition through all his sufferings that showed the true christian spirit. Mr. Hillman leaves many friends to mourn his loss.

A certain Polk county justice of the peace, located not over 1000 miles from Angus, was at one time called upon to attend to a civil suit brought by one Bohemian against another. The parties to the suit, as well as the witnesses could talk no north-American, and the justice being built on no other plan—and a Grand Army man at that—the prospects of arriving at the merits of the case did not seem overly bright, until a happy thought seemed to strike one Bohemian who suggested that the parties to the suit get together and settle the row between themselves, which, after a whole lot of chinning pro and con they did, but then the justice was in a quandary how to enter up the suit in his docket. He cut the Gordian knot this way: "Trimsharp vs Scovandyke; civil suit for damages. Settled in Dutch and I dont know a darn thing about it. DAVIES, J."

Quite a serious accident accurred at Barnesville on Friday morning causing a delay of six hours in the arrival of the morning train at this city. It seems that the yard engine at Barnesville, while backing a number of coal cars up into the new fangled coal house, in some way became unmanageable and backed a car or two off the end of the track, which is 20 feet or more up in the air. Seeing that the whole business was bound to go over, the engineer and fireman jumped off, but just as the engine was about to go over, the coupling broke and the engine, which had been hastily reversed before the engineer jumped, started back through the coal house, down the incline onto the main track and flew madly along toward Fergus Falls. A short distance below Barnesville it met the passenger train, being seen by the engineer and fireman in time for them to jump off before the collision came. Both engines were badly wrecked, several cars also, but fortunately no lives were lost and the only ones hurt were the two who jumped off.

Mr. L. Davis, one of the prominent farmers of Andover, dropped into our den on Saturday to renew his subscription and secure "The Royal Path of Life," one of our premium books. Growing reminiscent, Mr. Davis said: "Twenty years ago last Thanksgiving day I took my first Thanksgiving dinner in Polk county, and looking back over that time I cannot say that my life here has been unprofitable from a financial standpoint, but I can say that what little success I have attained has been owing to my system of diversified farming. Every year I have had from $300 to $500 worth of butter to sell and I tell you that helps out wonderfully." Mr. Davis has been a constant reader of the JOURNAL for all these years and we know somewhat of his history in this county. We know that when he came he was a man of limited means and that he took up a quarter section of government land that was by many esteemed too wet to rank among our best farming lands. We know that today he is in very independent circumstances, having one of the best farms in the county with plenty of stock and machinery, that he owns a good house and lot in the village of McIntosh and that he can draw his check for a good round sum at the bank any day if occasion requires. We know that he is one of the careful conservative kind who never runs into debt, lives within his means and carefully husbands his resources and that he has never followed the "all wheat" follacy that has ruined so many in this county. And today he is one of the substantial farmers of Polk county of which there are many in the county and would have been many more had the same rule been followed in every case for there is nothing surer in life than that the proper course faithfully adhered to will bring good results in all cases.

FROM FOOT TO KNEE

Ohio Woman Suffered Great Agony From a Terrible Sore—Her Story of the Case, and Her Cure.

"For many years I was afflicted with a milk leg, and a few years ago it broke out in a sore and spread from my foot to my knee. I suffered great agony. It would burn and itch all the time and discharge a great deal. My health was good with the exception of this sore. I tried a great many kinds of salve, but some would irritate the sore so that I could hardly stand the pain. I could not go near the fire without suffering intensely. Some one sent me papers containing testimonials of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I told my husband I would like to try this medicine. He got me a bottle and I found it helped me. I kept on taking it until my limb was completely healed. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough for the great benefit it has been to me. It cleanses the blood of all impurities and leaves it rich and pure." MRS. ANNA E. EAKEN, Whittlesey, Ohio.

You can buy Hood's Sarsaparilla of all druggists. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic. Price 25c.

Salesmen Wanted.

We want two or three good men in your county to sell our Minnesota Grown Nursery Stock, Seed Corn, Seed Potatoes and grain for spring delivery. The most liberal terms. Three plans. Write for particulars.

The Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minnesota

To Canada Via Chicago

For forty dollars is the rate offered from Dec. 6th to 31th. In buying your railroad ticket, get it over the best line—the Burlington, electric lighted and steam heated "Limited." Your local agent has the ticket. [33-38]

Headquarters for Santa Claus

TOYS! Toys!! Toys!!!

Dolls and doll carriages, sleds, hobbyhorses, tops, checker boards, drums, writing desks, work baskets and 1001 other toys too numerous to mention; also a fine line of handkerchiefs and toilet articles.

The only place in the city to obtain Palmer's toilet articles.

Don't fail to see our stock of holiday goods before you purchase your Christmas gifts.

A. G. Anderson, Druggist.

FARM LOANS

NO DELAY. NO BONUS.

DO YOU Want to Renew, Want a new loan?

Without Delay?

Call at the First National Bank of Crookston and see

J. W. WHEELER.

Canadian Excursions

Via Northern Pacific Railway

To Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick

Vestibuled Trains Dining Cars

From December 6th to December 31st, inclusive, the Northern Pacific will sell Canadian Excursion tickets good for three months from date of sale, with stopovers subject to regulations of lines over which tickets read. Tickets will be extended upon payment of additional sums as follows:

15	Days	$ 5.00
30	"	10.00
45	"	15.00
50	"	20.00

Tickets will be sold to points as far east as Montreal for.... $40

For a single fare from Montreal added to the $40 rate, tickets will be sold to points in Quebec east of Montreal, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Call on agents of the Northern Pacific Railway for further information.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen. Pass. Agt. St. Paul, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

7 Great Premiums 7

Common Sense for the Housekeeper

A manual of useful information on all subjects relating to

Cookery, Domestic Economy, Hygiene, Family Medicines and Etiquette, Miscellaneous Helps, Table of Material Required for Various Garments and Articles, Parliamentary Laws at Sight, Words often Mispronounced, Rules for Spelling, Rules Punctuation, Use of Capitals, Cook's Time Table, Housekeepers' Measures and Weights, Articles Required for the Kitchen, Articles Suitable for the Medicine Chest, List of Medicines, their Properties and Quantities for a Dose, Miscellaneous Priceless Recipes.

Everyday Guide for the Housekeeper and Mother.

By Mrs. Reginald Beeton,
Chief of the Salem Institute of Domestic Economy.

and Asa L. Jones, M. D. Ph. G.,
Instructor in Bridgewater Medical College.

Tastefully Illustrated.

This book has been compiled by two eminent authorities, and is a standard authority on all the subjects of which it treats.

White Skytogen, Handsome Cover Design Stamped in Colors.

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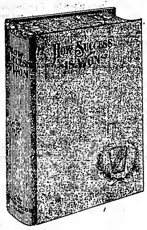
Price of JOURNAL.... 1.50 } BOTH FOR $1.50

Delivered at this office. If you want the book sent by ex[illegible] 10 cents for express charges.

How Success is Won.

OR

The Triumphs and Achievements of Self-Made Men.



A record of brilliant careers filled with incentives to energy and perseverance for the young and entertainment for the old.

Edited by
PROF. J. S. CHAMBERLAIN.

The thrilling stories of the struggles, the trials and triumphs of poor boys who rose to fame and fortune by their perseverance genius.

Stephen Girard	Cyrus W. Field	James Gordon Bennett
John Jacob Astor	William H. Vanderbilt	Robert Bonner
Alexander T. Stewart	Jay Gould	John Marshall
Amos Lawrence	Robert Fulton	James T. Brady
Andrew V. Stout.	Charles Goodyear	Benjamin West
Jonas Chickering	Eli Whitney	John Rogers
Nicholas Longworth	Elias Howe, Jr.	Hiram Powers
Phillip D. Armour	Richard M. Hoe	David Swing
Marshall Field	Samuel Colt	Peter Cartwright
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Samuel F. B. Morse	Henry W. Longfellow
George M. Pullman	Cyrus H. McCormick	Nathaniel Hawthorne

Most of these famous men were rocked in the cradle of poverty and their struggles with adversity read like fiction. The stories of their early efforts are very much the same as the experiences of every poor boy. The stories of their triumphs thrill the reader like the triumphs of a hero in a well written novel, and because of their truth inspire to emulation and better directed effort. Thousands of men owe their advancement to the reading of this grand book, and it should be in the hands of every man, woman and child. One man who read the book said it so thrilled him he could not lay it aside until he had devoured every page.

Poverty, Self Denial, Pluck, Perseverance, Heroism, Fame and Fortune.

The book alone $1.50 }
The JOURNAL... 1.50 } We Give Both for $1.50 Delivered at this Office

If you want the book sent by express add 25 cents for express charges.

Preston Papers

The Brightest Book of the Decade.

Breezy, Entertaining, Instructive, Thought Provoking.

Just the book to be welcomed by every live, wide-awake teacher in the land. Brimming over With infectious enthusiasm, new thoughts, new ideas, to say nothing of the old ideas arrayed in clothes so new, so spick and span you would not know them

A UNIQUE WORK.

By a teacher of Many years Experience, whose heart and soul and life are absorbed in her work.

Every Teacher Should Read It. Every Parent Should Read It The Older Students Are Delighted With It.

It will show in a new light the higher possibilities of your noble calling.
It will stimulate to renewed exertions.
It is full of practical hints and suggestions, which will help to solve the problems (not found in text books) which daily confront and perplex the busy, conscientious teacher.
It treats exhaustively of the important subjects of

Government. Punishment. Responsibility. Examination. Prize Giving. Management. Environment, Health, Whispering, Manners, Dress, Overwork. Hobbies.

It tells how Miss Preston taught Geography, Grammar, Penmanship, Spelling, Reading, Primary Arithmetic, Composition.
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Strongly Recomended by the leading Educators and Educational Journals of the Country.

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Price of JOURNAL. 1.50 } We Give Both for $1.50 Delivered at this office

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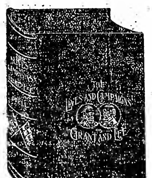
The Lives and Campaigns of GRANT and LEE,



A new, novel and intensely interesting narrative comparison of the two great opponents in the civil war.

By SAMUEL W. ODELL, L.L.D., Author of "Samson," "Atlanteans," Etc.

With introductory personal reminiscences by Maj.-Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. A., and Bishop John P. Newman, D. D., the pastor and personal friend of Gen. Grant.

The first division of the book is entitled "Preparation." It treats of the early life of the two heroes. It covers the parentage and birth of each, their early education, the social and political influence affecting each; their careers at West Point, their marriage, the Mexican war, and the causes that led each to side as he did in the great conflict.

The second division is "The Rise of Grant," and narrates thrillingly in fullest detail all of his campaigns, his many heroic trials and triumphs, and steady advance from an obscure position, to the commander-in-Chief, in fearless, manly, unselfish disregard for, and in spite of, the opposition and jealousies of rival commanders.

The third division "The Rise of Lee," carries the great Confederate leader from his first operations through the succeeding daring and brilliant of campaigns and victories that heralded Lee's fame as a warrior around the world, down to the time when Grant was chosen to oppose him.

The fourth division, entitled "The Conflict," holds the reader spell-bound through the thrilling and tragic narrative of the terrible battles and sieges of the wilderness and before Petersburg and Richmond until the curtain falls on the closing scene at Appomattox.

The last book, "Rest" reviews the subsequent life of the two men, closing with Grant's tragic death at Mt. McGregor, which brought a nation to tears.

The illustrations which abound all through the book are from original sources, and are not stock cuts, such as are usually found in books on the war. They are from drawing of the most eminent artists in the country, such as Thos. Nast, A. R. Waud, Edwin Forbes, Sol Etynge, Theo. R. Davis, Granville Perkins, N. Jewett and others, and embrace thrilling battle scenes, incidents of siege and march, portraits of the great leaders on both sides, etc., etc.

The maps are a valuable feature of this work. They have been newly drawn for this book. Great care has been taken in preparing them to include everything that was of importance or interest and to omit all else. The reader therefore finds in each map just what he wants and is not confused and exasperated by a vast mass of minute detail that is of no possible use for the purpose in hand. There is a good map of every important battle.

The book contains over 600 large pages, 6½x9 inches, printed on fine book paper from large, clear, new type, and is illustrated profusely with 120 wood cuts and half-tones from original sources, one-half of which are full page.

Price of Book.....$3.25 }
Price of Journal 1.50 }. We give both for $1.75 Delivered at this office

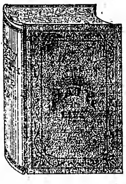
If you wish to have the book sent by express add 30 cents for express charges

The Royal Path of Life

OR

Aims and Aids to Success and Happiness

By T. L. Haines and L. W. Yaggy.



The Greatest Selling Book of the Age.

Young and old, rich and poor, married and single, boys and girls, men and women, grandfathers and grandmothers; all find something in it to interest and instruct. If the book had not been written for everyone it would never sell one-tenth as well as it does.

Notes the table of contents and see if you do not find something there for yourself.

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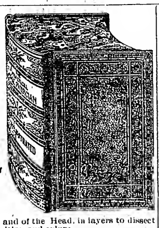

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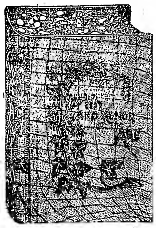

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MESSAGE IS READ

President's Annual Communication to Congress Delivered to Both Houses.

A Goodly Portion of the Document Relates to the Cuban Question.

Recognition Would Be Harmful to Cubans—Intervention Not Yet Demanded.

The Currency Question, Hawaiian Annexation and Other Questions Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Following is the first annual message of President McKinley to congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

It gives me pleasure to extend greeting to the Fifty-fourth congress assembled at the seat of government, with many of whose senators and representatives I have been associated in the legislative service. Their meeting occurs under felicitous conditions, justifying sincere congratulation and calling for our grateful acknowledgment to a beneficent Providence which has so signally blessed and prospered us as a nation. Peace and good will with all the nations of the earth continue unbroken.

Patriotism Now Above Partisanship.

A matter of genuine satisfaction is the growing feeling of fraternal regard and unification of all sections of our country, the incompleteness of which has too long delayed realization of the highest blessings of the Union. The spirit of patriotism is universal and is ever increasing in fervor. The public questions which now most engross us are lifted far above either partisanship, prejudice or former sectional differences. They affect every part of our common country alike and permit of no division on ancient lines. Questions of foreign policy, of revenue, the soundness of the currency, the inviolability of national obligations, the improvement of the public service, appeal to the individual conscience of every earnest citizen to whatever party he belongs or in whatever section of the country he may reside.

CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

Now the Tariff is Out of the Way, That Is of First Importance.

The extra session of this congress which closed July last enacted important legislation, and, while its full effect has not yet been realized, what it has already accomplished assures us of its timeliness and wisdom. To test its value further time will be required, and the people, satisfied with its operation and results thus far, are in no mind to withhold from it a fair trial.

Tariff legislation having been settled by the extra session of congress, the question next pressing for consideration is that of the currency.

Review of Past Financial Operations.

The work of putting our finances upon a sound basis, difficult as it may seem, will appear easier when we recall the financial operations of the government since 1866. On the 30th day of June of that year we had outstanding demand liabilities in the sum of $728,868,447.41. On the 1st of January, 1879, these liabilities had been reduced to $443,889,495.88. Of our interest bearing obligations the figures are even more striking. On July 1, 1866, the principal of the interest bearing debt of the government was $2,332,331,208. On the 1st day of July, 1893, this sum had been reduced to $585,037,100, or an aggregate reduction of $1,747,294,108. The interest bearing debt of the United States on the 1st day of December, 1897, was $847,365,620. The government money now outstanding (Dec. 1) consists of $346,681,-010 of United States notes, $107,793,280 of treasury notes issued by authority of the law of 1890, $384,963,503 of silver certificates and $61,280,731 of standard silver dollars.

Ought Not to Hesitate.

With the great resources of the government and with the honorable example of the past before us, we ought not to hesitate to enter upon a currency revision which will make our demand obligations less onerous to the government and relieve our financial laws from ambiguity and doubt. The brief review of what was accomplished from the close of the war to 1893 makes unreasonable and groundless any distrust either of our financial ability or soundness; while the situation from 1893 to 1897 must admonish congress of the immediate necessity of so legislating as to make the return of the conditions then prevailing impossible.

A Correct Diagnosis the First Thing.

There are many plans proposed as a remedy for the evil. Before we can find the true remedy we must appreciate the real evil. It is not that our currency of every kind is not good, for every dollar of it is good; good because the government's pledge is out to keep it so, and that pledge will not be broken. However, the guaranty of our purpose to keep the pledge will be best shown by advancing toward its fulfillment.

The evil of the present system is found in the great cost the government of maintaining the parity of our different forms of money, that is, keeping all of them at par with gold. We surely can not be longer heedless of the burden this imposes upon the people even under fairly prosperous conditions, while the past four years have demonstrated that it is not only an expensive charge upon the government but a dangerous menace to the national credit.

Curtail Obligations or Increase Reserve.

It is manifest that we must devise some plan to protect the government against bond issues for repeated redemptions. We must either curtail the opportunity for speculation, made easy by the multiplied redemptions of our demand obligations, or increase the gold reserve for their redemption. We have $900,000,000 of currency which the government by solemn enactment has undertaken to keep at par with gold. Nobody is obliged to redeem in gold but the government. The banks are not required to redeem in gold. The government is obliged to keep equal with gold all its outstanding currency and coin obligations, while its receipts are not required to be paid in gold. They are paid in every kind of money but gold, and the only means by which the government can with certainty get gold is by borrowing. It can get it in no other way when it most needs it. The government without any fixed gold revenue is pledged to maintain gold redemption, which it has steadily and faithfully done, and which under the authority now given it will continue to do.

Demands a Constant Replenishment.

The law which requires the government, after having redeemed its United States notes, to pay them out again as current funds demands a constant replenishment of the gold reserve. This is especially so in times of business panic and when the revenues are insufficient to meet the expenses of the government. At such times the government has no other way to supply its deficit and maintain redemption but through the increase of its bonded debt as during the administration of my predecessor when $262,315,-400 of 4½ per cent bonds were issued and sold and the proceeds used to pay the expense of the government in excess of the revenues and sustain the gold reserve. While it is true that the greater part of the proceeds of these bonds were used to supply deficient revenues, a considerable portion was required to maintain the gold reserve.

Should Have Authority to Sell Bonds.

With our revenues equal to our expenses, there would be no deficit requiring the issuance of bonds. But if the gold reserve falls below $100,000,000 how will it be replenished except by selling more bonds? Is there any other way practicable under existing law? The serious question then is, shall we continue the policy that has been pursued in the past; that is, when the gold reserve reaches the point of danger, issue more bonds and supply the needed gold, or shall we provide other means to prevent these recurring drains upon the gold reserve? If no further legislation is had and the policy of selling bonds is to be continued, then congress should give the secretary of the treasury authority to sell bonds at long or short periods, bearing a less rate of interest than is now authorized by law.

No Reissue of Notes Except For Gold.

I earnestly recommend, as soon as the receipts of the government are quite sufficient to pay all the expenses of the government, that when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart, and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of United States notes prefers the gold and gets it from the government, he should not receive back from the government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it. The reason for this is made all the more apparent when the government issues an interest bearing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United States notes—a non-interest bearing debt. Surely it should not pay them out again, except on demand for gold. If they are put out in any other way they may return again to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them—another interest bearing debt to redeem a non-interest bearing debt.

Government the Only Sufferer.

In my view it is of the utmost importance that the government should be relieved from the burden of providing all the gold required for exchanges and export. This responsibility is alone borne by the government without any of the usual and necessary banking powers to help itself. The banks do not feel the strain of gold redemption. The whole strain rests upon the government and the size of the gold reserve in the treasury has come to be, with or without reason, the signal of danger or of security. This ought to be stopped.

If we are to have an era of prosperity in the country with sufficient receipts for the expenses of the government we may feel no immediate embarrassment from our present currency; but the danger still exists and will be ever present menacing us so long as the existing system continues. And besides, it is in times of adequate revenues and business tranquility that the government should prepare for the worst. We cannot avoid without serious consequences the wise consideration and prompt solution of this question.

Calls Attention to Mr. Gage's Plan.

The secretary of the treasury has outlined a plan in great detail for the purpose of removing the threatened recurrence of a depleted gold reserve and save us from future embarrassment on that account. To this plan I invite your careful consideration.

I concur with the secretary of the treasury in his recommendation that national banks be allowed to issue notes to the face value of the bonds which they have deposited for circulation and that tax on circulating notes secured by deposit of such bonds be reduced to one-half of 1 per cent per annum. I also join him in recommending that authority be given for the establishment of national banks with a minimum capital of $25,000. This will enable the smaller villages and agricultural regions of the country to be supplied with currency to meet their needs.

I recommend that the issue of national bank notes be restricted to the denomination of $10 and upwards. If the suggestions I have herein made shall have the approval of congress then I would recommend that national banks be required to redeem the notes in gold.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

It Is the Most Important of Any Pertaining to Foreign Relations.

The most important problem with which this government is now called upon to deal pertaining to its foreign relations concerns its duty toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection. Problems and conditions more or less in common with those now existing have confronted this government at various times in the past. The story of Cuba for many years has been one of unrest and growing discontent; an effort toward a larger enjoyment of liberty and self-control; of organized resistance to the mother country; of depression after distress and warfare and of ineffectual settlement, to be followed by renewed revolt. For no enduring period since the enfranchisement of the continental possessions of Spain in the western continent has the condition of Cuba or the policy of Spain toward Cuba not caused friction concerning the United States.

The prospect from time to time that the weakness of Spain's hold upon the island and the political vicissitudes and embarrassments of the home government might lead to the transfer of Cuba to a continental power, called forth, between 1823 and 1860 various emphatic declarations of the policy of the United States to permit no disturbance of Cuba's connection with Spain unless in the direction of independence or acquisition by the United States through purchase; nor has there been any change of this declared policy since upon the part of the government.

The Ten Years' War.

The revolution, which began in 1868, lasted for ten years, despite the strenuous efforts of the successive [illegible] governments to suppress it. Then, as now, the government of the United States testified its great concern and offered its aid to put an end to bloodshed in Cuba. The overtures made by General Grant were refused, and the war dragged on, entailing great loss of life and treasure and increased injury to American interests, besides throwing enhanced burdens of neutrality on the government. In 1878 peace was brought about by the truce of Zanjon, obtained by negotiations between the Spanish commander, Martinez de Campos, and the insurgent leaders.

The Present Insurrection.

The present insurrection broke out in February, 1895. It is not my purpose at this time to recall its remarkable increase or to characterize its tenacious resistance to the enormous foreign army enmassed against it by Spain. The revolt and the efforts to subdue it carried destruction to every quarter of the island, developing wide proportions and defying the efforts of Spain for its suppression. The civilized code of war has been disregarded, no less so by the Spaniards than by the Cubans.

The existing conditions cannot but fill this government and the American people with gravest apprehension. There is no desire on the part of our people to profit by the misfortunes of Spain. We have only the desire to see the Cubans prosperous and contented, enjoying that measure of self-control which is the inalienable right of man protected in their right to reap the benefits of the exhaustless treasures of their country.

The offer made by my predecessor in April, 1896, tendering the friendly offices of this government failed. Any mediation on our part was not accepted. In brief, the answer was: "There is no effectual way to pacify Cuba unless it begins with the actual submission of the rebels to the mother country."

Then only could Spain act in the promised direction of her own motion and after her own plan.

The Cruel Policy of Concentration.

The cruel policy of concentration was initiated Feb. 16, 1896. The districts controlled by the Spanish armies were depopulated. The agricultural inhabitants were herded in and about the garrison towns, their lands laid waste and their dwellings destroyed. This policy the late cabinet of Spain justified as a necessary measure of war and as a means of cutting off supplies from the insurgents. It has utterly failed as a war measure. It was not civilized warfare. It was extermination.

Has Repeatedly Protested.

Against this abuse of rights of war I have felt constrained on repeated occasions to enter the firm and earnest protest of this government. There was much of public condemnation of the treatment of American citizens by alleged illegal arrests and long imprisonment awaiting trial or pending protracted judicial proceedings. I felt it my first duty to make instant demand for the release or speedy trial of all American citizens under arrest. Before the change of the Spanish cabinet in October last, 22 prisoners, citizens of the United States, had been given their freedom. For the relief of our own citizens, suffering because of the conflict, the aid of congress was sought in a special message, and under the appropriation of April 4, 1897, effective aid has been given to American citizens in Cuba, many of them at their own request having been returned to the United States.

Minister Woodford's Instructions.

The instructions given to our new minister to Spain before his departure for his post directed him to impress it upon that government the sincere wish of the United States to lend its aid toward the ending of the war in Cuba by reaching a peaceful and lasting result, just and honorable alike to Spain and the Cuban people. These instructions recited the character and duration of the contest, the widespread losses it entails, the burdens and restraints it imposes upon us, with constant disturbance of national interests and the injury resulting from an indefinite continuance of this state of things. It was stated that at this juncture our government was constrained to strenuously inquire if the time was not ripe when Spain, of her own volition, moved by her own interests and every sentiment of humanity, should put a stop to this destructive war and make proposals of settlement honorable to herself and just to her Cuban colony. It was urged that a neighboring nation with large interests in Cuba could be required to wait only a reasonable time for the mother country to establish its authority and restore order within the borders of the island; that we could not contemplate an indefinite period for the accomplishment of this result.

No Humiliation in the Proposal.

No solution was proposed to which the slightest idea of humiliation to Spain could attach, and, indeed, precise proposals were withheld to avoid embarrassment to that government. All that was asked or expected was that some safe way might be speedily provided and permanent peace restored. It so chanced that the consideration of this offer addressed to the same Spanish administration which had declined the tenders of my predecessor and which for more than two years had poured men and treasure into Cuba in the fruitless effort to suppress the revolt, fell to others. Between the departure of General Woodford, the new envoy, and his arrival in Spain, the statesman who had shaped the policy of his country fell by the hand of an assassin, and although the cabinet of the late premier still held office and received from our envoy the proposals he bore, that cabinet gave place within a few days thereafter to a new administration under the leadership of Sagasta.

In the Direction of Better Understanding.

The reply to our note was received on the 23d of October. It is in the direction of a better understanding. It appreciates the friendly proposals of this government. It admits that our country is deeply affected by the war in Cuba and that its desire for peace is just. It declares that the present Spanish government is bound by every consideration to a change of policy that should satisfy the United States and pacify Cuba within a reasonable time. To this end Spain has decided to put into effect the political reforms heretofore advocated by the present premier, without halting for any consideration in the path which in its judgment leads to peace. The military preparations will continue, it is said, but will be humane, and be conducted with all regard for private rights, being accompanied by political action leading to the autonomy of Cuba while guarding Spanish sovereignty.

In the absence of a declaration of the measures that this government proposes to take in carrying out its proffer of good offices, it suggests that Spain be left free to conduct military operations and grant political reforms, while the United States for its part shall enforce its neutral obligations and cut off the assistance which, it is asserted, the insurgents receive from this country. The supposition of an indefinite prolongation of the war is denied.

The immediate amelioration of existing conditions under the new administration of Cuban affairs is predicted and therewithal the disturbance, and all occasion for any change of attitude on the part of the United States.

Have Done Our Duty as to Filibusters.

Discussion of the question of the international duties and responsibilities of the United States, as Spain understands them, is presented, with an apparent disposition to charge us with failure in this regard. This charge is without any basis in fact. It could not have been made if Spain had been cognizant of the constant efforts this government has made, at the cost of millions and by the employment of the administrative machinery of the nation at command to perform its full duty, according to the law of nations. Due response to this charge has been made in diplomatic course.

Throughout all these horrors and dangers to our own peace this government has never broken nor in any way abrogated its sovereign prerogative of reserving to itself the determination of its policy and course according to its own high sense of right and in consonance with the dearest interests and convictions of our own people, should the prolongation of the strife so demand.

Three Untried Measures Yet Remain.

Of the untried measures there remain only: Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, recognition of the independence of Cuba; neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That by our code of morality would be criminal aggression.

The Question of Belligerency.

Recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents has often been canvassed as a possible if not inevitable step both in regard to the previous 10 years' struggle and during the present war. I am not unmindful that the two houses of congress in the spring of 1896 expressed the opinion by concurrent resolution that a condition of public war existed requiring or justifying the recognition of the state of belligerency in Cuba and during the extra session the senate voted a joint resolution of like import, which, however, was not brought to a vote in the house of the representatives. In the presence of these significant expressions of the legislative branch it behooves the executive to soberly consider the conditions under which so important a measure must need rest for justification. It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood, which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor. Possession, in short, of the essential qualifications of sovereignty by the insurgents, and the conduct of the war by them according to the reserved code of war are no less important factors toward the determination of belligerancy than are the influences and consequences of the struggle upon the international policy of the recognizing state.

Recalls Grant's Utterances.

The utterances of President Grant in his memorable message of Dec. 7, 1879, are signally relevant to the present situation in Cuba, and it may be wholesome now to recall them. The conditions were the same then as now except that the war had been longer continued and the devastation even greater. The conclusions of President Grant were at that time, however, against recognition of belligerency, because he did not believe it in fact existed, as belligerency is understood by the law of nations.

Practical Aspects of Recognition.

Turning to the practical aspects of a recognition of belligerency and reviewing its inconveniences and positive dangers, still further pertinent considerations appear. In the code of nations there is no such thing as a naked recognition of belligerency unaccompanied by the assumption of international neutrality. Such recognition without more will not confer upon either party to the domestic conflict a status not theretofore actually possessed, or affect the relation of either party to other states. The act of recognition usually takes the form of a solemn proclamation of neutrality which recites the de facto condition of belligerency as its motive. It announces a domestic law on neutrality in declaring state. It assumes international obligations of a neutral in the presence of a public state of war. It warns all citizens and others within the jurisdiction of the proclaiment that they violate those righteous obligations at their own peril and cannot expect to be shielded from the consequences. The right of visit and search on the seas and seizure of vessels and cargoes and contraband of war and good prize under admiralty law must under international law be admitted as a legitimate consequence of a proclamation of belligerency. While according the equal belligerent rights defined by public law to each party in our ports disfavors would be imposed on both which, while nominally equal would weigh heavily in behalf of Spain herself.

Would Be Bad for Cuba.

Possessing a navy and controlling the ports of Cuba her maritime rights could be asserted not only for the military investment of the island but up to the margin of our own territorial waters and a condition of things would exist for which the Cubans within their own domain could not hope to create a parallel; while its creation through aid or sympathy from within our domain would be even more impossible than now with the additional obligations of international neutrality we would perforce assume.

The enforcement of this enlarged and onerous code of neutrality would only be influential within our own jurisdiction by land and sea and applicable by our own instrumentalities. It could impart to the United States no jurisdiction between Spain and the insurgents. It would give the United States no right of intervention to enforce the conduct of the strife within the paramount authority of Spain according to the international code of war. For these reasons I regard the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents as now unwise and therefore inadmissable. Should that step hereafter be deemed wise as a measure of right and duty the executive will take it.

Intervention on Humanitarian Grounds.

Intervention on humanitarian grounds has been frequently suggested and has not failed to receive my most anxious and earnest consideration. But should such a step be now taken when it is apparent that a hopeful change has supervened in the policy of Spain toward Cuba? A new government has taken office in the mother country. It is pledged in advance to the declaration that all the effort in the world cannot suffice to maintain peace in Cuba by the bayonet; that vague promises of reform after subjugation afford no solution of the insular problem; that with a substitution of commanders must come a change in the past system of warfare for one in harmony with a new policy which shall no longer aim to drive the Cubans to the "horrible alternative of taking to the thicket or succumbing in misery;" that reforms must be instituted in accordance with the needs and circumstances of the time and that these reforms, while designed to give full autonomy to the colony and to create a virtual entity and self controlled administration, shall yet conserve and affirm the sovereignty of Spain by a distribution of powers and burdens upon a basis of mutual interest untainted by methods of selfish expediency.

The first acts of the new government lie in these honorable paths. The policy of cruel rapine and extermination that so long shocked the universal sentiment of humanity has been reversed. Under the new military commander a broad clemency is proffered. Measures have already been set on foot to relieve the horrors of starvation and decrees for the application of the foreshadowed reforms have already been promulgated.

Recession With Honor Impossible.

That the government of Sagasta has entered upon a course from which recession with honor is impossible can hardly be questioned; that in the few weeks it has existed it has made earnest of the sincerity of its professions is not undeniable. I shall not impugn its sincerity, nor should impatience be suffered to embarrass it in the task it has undertaken. It is honestly due to Spain and to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations and to prove the asserted efficacy of the new order of things to which she stands irrevocably committed.

The near future should demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba is likely to be obtained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes that action will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced, without misgiving or hesitancy, in the light of the obligation this government owes to itself and to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor and to humanity.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

Ratification of the Treaty Negotiated Is Considered Desirable.

By a special message dated the 16th day of June last I laid before the senate a treaty signed that day by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and of the republic of Hawaii having for its purpose the incorporation of the Hawaiian islands as an integral part of the United States and under its sovereignty.

While consistently disavowing from a very early period any aggressive policy of absorption in regard to the Hawaiian group, a long series of declarations through three-quarters of a century has proclaimed the vital interest of the United States, in the independent life of the islands and their intimate commercial dependence upon this country. At the same time it has been repeatedly asserted that in no event could the entity of Hawaiian statehood cease by their passage under the dominion or influence of another power than the United States. Under these circumstances the logic of events required that annexation, heretofore offered but declined, should in the ripeness of time come about as the natural result of the strengthening the ties that bind us to those islands and be realized by the free will of the Hawaiian state.

That treaty was unanimously ratified without amendment by the senate and president of the republic of Hawaii on the 10th of September last, and only awaits the favorable action of the American senate to effect the complete absorption of the islands into the domain of the United States. What the conditions of such a union shall be, the political relation thereof to the United States, the character of the local administration, the quality and degree of the elective franchise of the inhabitants, the extension of the federal laws to the territory, the enactment of special laws to fit the peculiar condition thereof, the regulation if need be of the labor system therein, are all matters which the treaty has wisely relegated to congress.

THE MONETARY COMMISSION.

Work of Messrs. Wolcott, Stevenson and Paine Reviewed.

Under the provisions of the act of congress approved March 3, 1897, for the promotion of international agreement respecting bimetallism, I appointed on the 14th day of April, 1897, Hon. Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois and Hon. Charles J. Paine of Massachusetts as special envoys to represent the United States. They have been diligent in their efforts to secure the co-operation of European countries in the international settlement of the question, but up to this time have not been able to secure an agreement contemplated by their mission.

The gratifying action of our great sister republic of France in joining this country in the attempt to bring about an agreement among the principal commercial nations of Europe whereby a fixed and relative value between gold and silver shall be secured, furnishes assurances that we are not alone among the larger nations of the world in realizing the international character of the problem and in the desire of reaching some wise and practical solution of it. The British government published a resume of the steps taken jointly by the French ambassador in London and the special envoys of the United States, to whom our ambassador at London actively co-operated in the presentation of this subject to her majesty's government. This will be laid before congress. Our special envoys have not made their final report, as further negotiations between the representatives of this government and the governments of other countries are pending and in contemplation. They believe that doubts which have been raised in certain quarters respecting the possibility of maintaining the stability of the parity between the metals and kindred questions may yet be solved by further negotiations.

Meanwhile it gives me satisfaction to state that the special envoys have already demonstrated their ability and fitness to deal with the subject, and it is to be hoped that their labors may result in an international agreement which will bring about recognition of both gold and silver as money upon such terms and with such safeguards as will secure the use of both metals upon a basis which shall work no injury to any class of our citizens.

Protection of Seals.

The efforts which had been made during the two previous years by my predecessor to secure better protection to the fur seals in the North Pacific ocean and Bering sea were renewed at an early date by this administration and have been pursued with earnestness.

Conferences with Japan, Russia and Great Britain have been held and further negotiations will be had for the preservation and restoration of the seal herd, the result of which it is hoped may be reported to congress at an early day.

International Arbitration.

International arbitration cannot be omitted from the list of subjects claiming our consideration. Events have only served to strengthen the general views on this question expressed in my inaugural address. The best sentiment of the civilized world is moving toward the settlement of differences between nations without resorting to the horrors of war. Treaties embodying these humane principles on broad lines without in any way imperiling our interests or our honor shall have my constant encouragement.

A liberal appropriation is bespoken, in order that the United States may make a creditable exhibit at the approaching Paris exposition, in which the people have shown an unprecedented interest.

Needs of the Navy.

Under the head of the navy, the president points to the necessity for speedy legislation to procure the armor for three battleships now building which would be otherwise useless. He speaks in terms of praise of the quality of our ships and thinks the time has now arrived when the increase to which the country is committed should for a time take the form of increased facilities commensurate with the increase of our naval vessels. He refers to the lack of docks and urges that three or four of the largest docks be provided on the Atlantic and at least one on the Pacific coast and a floating dock on the gulf.

Alaskan Matters.

Attention is called to the need for prompt legislation as to Alaska and the extension of civil authority within the territory. There is need for surveys and for the establishment of another land office at some point in the Yukon valley for which an appropriation is asked. Military force is also necessary and the establishment of some sort of flexible government. If the startling reports as to the probable shortage of food for the miners be fully verified, every effort should be made at any cost to carry them relief.

The Indian Territory Difficulty.

The message deals at some length with the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in the Indian Territory. The large white element is said to be without protection and without schools or other rights of citizens; leading Indians have absorbed great tracts of lands and created an aristocracy and the friends of the Indians believe that the best interests of the Five Civilized Tribes would be found in American citizenship. Reference is made to the failure so far of the Dawes commission to secure the consent of the tribes to an extinguishment of the tribal titles and a division of the lands. It is said that should the tribes still fail to ratify the agreement then some legislation should be had by congress.

Kansas Pacific Sale.

Speaking of the pending sale of the Kansas Pacific railroad it is said that if no better bid is received than the upset price fixed by the court the government would receive only $2,500,000 on its claim of nearly $12,000,000. He believes that the government has the authority to bid on the road and has directed the secretary of the treasury to make the deposit of $900,000 required to qualify as a bidder and to bid at the sale a sum at least equal to the principal of the debt to the government. He suggests, however, that in a matter so important as the government becoming a possible owner of the railroad, congress should enact some legislation to define its views. It is clear to him, however, that the government should not permit the property to be sold at a price less than one-half the principal of its debt and less than one-fifth of its entire debt, principal and interest.

The Civil Service.

The president devotes the last chapter of his message to the civil service, the practical improvement of which, he says, has long been a subject of earnest discussion, and which has of late years received increased legislative and executive approval. During the past few months the service has been placed upon a still firmer basis of business methods and personal merit. While the right of deserving veteran soldiers to reinstatement has been asserted, dismissals for merely political reasons have been carefully guarded against; the examinations improved and made practical, and a distinct advance has been made by giving a hearing before dismissal upon all cases where incompetency is charged or demand made for the removal of officials. This last has been done without impairing the power of removal, one of the vital safeguards of the system. Much remains to be done before the system can be perfected, and the president says that he shall not hesitate to exempt cases which he thinks have been properly included in the classified service or include those which in his judgment will best promote the public service. The system has the approval of the people and it will be his endeavor to uphold and extend it.

Department Reports.

Concluding the message, the president says:

I am forced by the length of this message to omit many important references to affairs of the government with which congress will have to deal at the present session. They are fully discussed in the departmental reports, to all of which I invite your earnest attention.

The estimates of the expenses of the government by the several departments will, I am sure, have your careful scrutiny. While the congress may not find it an easy task to reduce the expenses of the government, it should not encourage their increase. These expenses will, in my judgment, admit of a decrease in many branches of the government without injury to the public service. It is a commanding duty to keep the appropriations within the receipts of the government, and thus avoid a [illegible]

DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.

While driving into town, Wednesday, Mrs. John Stoughton met with quite an accident which, fortunately was not serious. Her horse became frighrentd and tipped the buggy over, throwing Mrs. Stoughton on the frozen ground. Jim Linsky, who stood near and saw the accident, secured the horse and righted the buggy.

Ole Larson was down to Crookston Tuesday on the Knute Johnson Brokke will case. The petition of Isabelle Larson and Randl Larson, daughters of the deceased, to the court not to appoint the widow administrator of the case, was granted. The hearing on the will which is contested will come up before the court on the 18th.

There was a very pretty little wedding at the M. E. Parsonage in this village on Wednesday, the participants being Charles Wagner, of Nisbet township, and Miss Frida Michaels, a popular young lady of the same place. Rev. McAllister performed the ceremony and Adolph Wagner and Miss Rose Michael acted as best man and bridesmaid.

On Tuesday night Deputy Head Consul Corbit, of Amboy, instituted a camp of Modern Woodman of America, in Fisher. The lodge starts out with a membership of nineteen, ands fair to double its number in a month. After the instation the boys went down to Gus Lewin's restaurant where a splendid supper was served.

This kind of weather reminds us of coal—and speaking of coal reminds us of the fact that Cahoon & Lytle have dead loads of the very best kinds of coal—both hard and soft at the lowest living rates. Try 'em

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

John W. Galloway went to Crookston yesterday to complete the legal work necessary in connection with the building of the Winger ditch.

J. A. Kennedy, of Little Falls, who has a considerable contract for cutting logs in Beltrami county this winter, was here last Monday and went from here to Red Lake.

The elopers, Bert Payne and Stella Heath, were indicted by the recent grand jury caught at Mankato and will have to answer for their escapade before a Polk county jury.

Chas. F. Follictt and R. J. Lizle, of St. Paul and W. E. Hauser of Chicago contractors, who will have work upon the Fosston Extension, are now east of here going over the ground.

County Attorney Street was down from Bemidji on Monday. Mr. Street is counting big upon the future of Beltrami's county seat and confidently believes that two large saw mills will be built next year there.

Landlord Sutor sighted a sneak thief sliding out of the front door of the Commercial last Friday night with an overcoat under his arm, and took after him. Sam caught him in about six leaps, recovered the coat and pounded the fellow so far into the ground that the boys had to bring him out with a step ladder.

Wm. Kerns was brought before Justice Movold last Tuesday charged with picking the pocket of John Barrett in Muster's saloon. The evidence not being sufficient to convict the defendant was discharged. Yesterday he was caught trying to do the same trick over again, but does not escape as easily this time. He will be required to answer for himself before the grand jury.

Judge Sutherland, of Detroit, Indian agent at White Earth, was here last Tuesday on his way to White Earth from Red Lake agency, where he had been taking an invoice of the property belonging to the government. He will also visit Pine Point and Leach Lake for the same purpose and will be in readiness to take the reins of office in hand by Jan. 1st, next.

Peder A. Quigstad sold ¼ of Sec. 28, town of Brandsvold on Monday to Erik J. Master of this place for $2,000 hard cash. As there are no buildings to speak of on the place and a limited amount under cultivation the price paid is considered by our real estate men the average at which wild lands will sell for in this vicinity within the next year. All lands will double in value as soon as the connecting link between here and Duluth is built. The Bank of Fosston negotiated the deal.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

Maple Bay Items.

From our Special Correspondent.

Rev. S. E. Sorenson left last week for an extended visit to the southern part of the state.

A basket social was held at the residence of Rev. N. E. Wikre last Wednesday evening, and netted a handsome sum for the benefit of the church.

Miss Lillie Markuson, of Woodside, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. Grongold.

Harry Klinger who has been on the railroad for the past two months returned last Saturday for a visit with the home folks.

Miss Estelle Hunter finished a term of school in the town of Badger last Friday.

Mony to Loan.

On good farm lands. See J. W. Wheeler at the First National bank, of Crookston, if you want to renew your present loan or make a new one. No delay; no bonus.
[34tf] J. W. WHEELER.

Ninety Days in Canada.

Can be had by buying a "Canadian Excursion" ticket via the "Burlington Route." Goes via Chicago. Only $40.00 for the round trip. Ask your ticket agent to send you via the "Burlington." Their "Limited" leaving St. Paul every evening, is the finest train on earth. [33-38]

Those Who Endure

The pains of rheumatism should be reminded that a cure for this disease may be found in Hood's Sarsaparilla. The experience of those who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for rheumatism, and have been completely and permanently cured, prove the power of this medicine to rout and conquer this disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true blood purifier and it neutralizes the acid which causes the aches and pains of rheumatism. This is why it absolutely cures when liniments and other outward applications fail to give permanent relief. Be sure to get Hood's.

December 6th to 31st Inclusive.

This is the time that you can buy Canadian excursion tickets via the Northern Pacific—go back and visit your friends in the provinces this winter and go via the Northern Pacific. Call on our agents for tickets and particulars. [33-38]

If You Keep.

If you keep a horse, cow or a dog, send for Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Manual and learn about their treatment and cure. Mailed free, address Humphreys' Medicine Company, Cor. William & John St., New York.

For Sale Cheap.

A first class farm in the town of Lowell 3 miles from the city, containing 280 acres well stocked, with or without crops
[16-t-f] F. ROBERT.

Canadian Excursion.

Tickets to Eastern Canada via the Burlington Route and Chicago will be on sale by our local railroad agents every day from Dec. 6th to 31st at low rate for the round trip. [33-38]

Twice A Day to Canada.

Via the Burlington Route. Trains leave St. Paul every morning (except Sunday) at 8:15 and every evening at 8:05. Morning train gives you 300 miles of Mississippi river scenery by daylight, reaching Chicago in time to connect with late trains for Canadian points. The evening "Limited" is electric lighted and steam heated —the finest on earth—arrives at Chicago 9:25 next morning. Buffet library and Dining cars [33-38]

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.
ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6, 1897.

Special Correspondence.

The coming together of the members of Congress for their regular session brings to Washington some interesting news from all parts of the country. The average member of Congress is a better barometer in relation to the conditions in his own State and district than perhaps any other man, and when you get an aggregation of members from all parts of the country you get an excellent view of conditions in this great country of ours.

And they come with very favorable reports. Whether from the North or the South, the Atlantic Seaboard the Mississippi Valley, or the Pacific Slope, there are reports of improved conditions. Increased earnings among farmers, increased earnings by railroads and railroad men, increased earnings among mine operators and mine workers, increased earnings among manufacturers—these are the reports which members bring from every part of the country. From Kansas alone comes an official report placing the value of farm products in that State this year at over $66,000,000, an increase of more than thirty per cent. as compared with last year, while the reports of mortgages cancelled in that and all of the farming States are equally gratifying. From the manufacturing and mining sections the reports are quite as favorable. Members from the manufacturing sections of New England and the Ohio Valley report large increases in the number of people employed, and that an increase in wages is now also being had in many cases. Naturally the first effects of a protective tariff is to increase the number of people employed, and it is not until the second stage of its work has been reached that the effect is felt in the increase of wages. This is now making itself apparent, for reports of increased wages come not alone from the manufacturing centers, but from the iron mines of Pennsylvania, Michigan and elsewhere.

The good reports which members bring regarding the improvement of business under the new tariff are met with equally favorable news as to the work of that law since Congress placed it upon the statute books and left it to begin its career in the face of adverse conditions. With a hundred million dollar's worth of surplus foreign importations upon the markets of the country, the conditions under which it entered upon its work were, of course, extremely unfavorable. In the face of that fact, however, its earnings have steadily increased, beginning with a little over $19,000,000 in its first month, and now reaching more than $25,000,000, in November. In each month since the tariff bill was placed upon the statute books the earnings have increased, and the Treasury officials who have been studying the new law carefully are throughly satisfied with its prospects as a revenue producer. Probably no man in the Treasury Department is better capable to judge of these matters than Assistant Secretary Howell, who has grown up in the customs service from a subordinate position to the position which he now holds—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He says frankly that he thinks the earnings of the new law will be sufficient after the opening month of the coming year to meet running expenses. "The enormous stock of sugar, wool, and other articles which had been brought into the country before the new law went into effect," said Mr. Howell, talking to your correspondent, "will have been pretty well used up by the end of the present year, and the importations will be resumed. When this is done, I think the earnings of the new law will be very satisfactory. We are now getting $25,000,000 a month, and the revenue from sugar alone will be about $5,000,000, while the increase from other sources will also be very considerable. So it seems to me, that Congress, when it looks over the field and sees what the new law has done and what it is likely to do in the near future, will have no occasion to regret its action or to enter upon any further revenue legislation at present, at least."

There is a disposition to look with somewhat quizzical air toward those silver missionaries, Senators Pettigrew, Mantle, and Dubios, who, it will be remembered, hurried away from Washigton, at the close of the special session, to visit Japan. It was announced that their object in making this trip was to examine into the causes which led Japan to abandon the silver standard and fall in line with the progressive gold-standard nations of the world. Japan, it will be remembered, was a shining example of free-silver prosperity during the discussion of 1896, and no single incident since the defeat of 1896 so much disturbed the silver advocates as the loss of Japan from their list of silver-standard countries. It was because of this fact that the silver advocates scurried away to interview these Yankees of the Orient, and find out just how they had been "taken in" by the gold schemers of Europe. These gentlemen, although they returned from Japan weeks ago, have been absolutely silent, and their coming to Washington is looked forward to with much interest, as there will be a disposition on the part of members of both parties to insist upon either a definite report or an explanation of their silence. The fact that they have had nothing to say since they returned is considered, to say the least, suggestive of failure to find in Japan any sufficient argument in support of their silver theory.

Members of Congress learn on their return here that all American prisoners in Cuba have now been set at liberty. It will be remembered that this administration, when it came into office nine months ago, found that a very large number of American citizens were confined in Cuban prisons and had been so confined, in many cases for months. Within less than a single month many of these were released, and now Congress finds upon reassembling that through the firm, but conservative, course of the administration, every American citizen who was thus confined in Cuban prisons and had been so confined for months, if not years, has been set at liberty. This fact is already having its effect in modifying the disposition on the part of certain people to criticise the course of the administration in regard to Cuban affairs and to lead to a feeling that the President and his advisers, if permitted to carry out their plans, will shape the matter in a satisfactory way.

Fifty Years Ago.

This is the stamp that the letter bore
Which carried the story far and wide,
Of certain cure for the loathsome sore
That bubbled up from the tainted tide
Of the blood below. And 'twas Ayer's name
And his sarsaparilla, that all now, know,
That was just beginning its fight of fame
With its cures of 50 years ago.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is the original sarsaparilla. It has behind it a record for cures unequalled by any blood purifying compound. It is the only sarsaparilla honored by a medal at the World's Fair of 1893. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record:

50 Years of Cures.

Money For Farmers.

We can save you money on hard and soft coal. We make a special rate to farmers of $5.75 on soft coal and $9.00 on hard coal. We claim for our coal that it is the best and the cheapest. CAHOON & LYTLE.

South or East; Which?

When a trip is contemplated it is always well to prepare in advance, in order to avoid little inconveniences which are often annoying. The two fast trains leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul daily via Wisconsin Central Lines for Milwaukee and Chicago make close connections with trains East and South. Being elegantly equipped with sleeping cars, parlor cars and day coaches, they are fully appreciated by the traveling public. Your nearest ticket agent will give you complete information and furnish you folder of the Wisconsin Central Lines.
JAS. C. POND,
General Passenger Agent.
[16-tf] Milwaukee, Wis.

If you Love Your Wife

Bring her into our establishment and let her look upon the grandest display of dainty dishes ever placed on sale in this city. They consist of all the novelties usually found in a first-class crockery house. There's nothing a woman likes better than nice dishes. These goods were purchased principally for the Holiday trade and consequently are marked with a view of clearing them out before January 1st, 1898. For gifts there is nothing that is more appropriate. Call early

Slocum's Grocery.

Coal Stoves at Cost?

I am selling Hard Coal Stoves at cost.

See the Monitor

The best Hard Coal Heater made.

All other Hardware sold Reasonably.

Give me a Call and be Convinced.

C. W. MOTZ.

Fournet Block.

Farm Loans.

If you want a loan on your farm I can furnish the money without delay. On long or short time, as you prefer. Call or write.

Chas. E. Sawyer,

Fournet Block. Crookston, Minn

Our specialties for this season of the year are the

Rushford Wagon and The New Deere Gang.

Each one has special merit and is the best of its kind. When you are getting ready to buy a wagon or plow, come and see us and we can suit you we are certain.

"Merits Always Wins."

Larsen & Carpenter,

Crookston, Minnesota

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1897. NO 36

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
Historical Society

NEW YORK STORE

For The Christmas Season

Offers unrivalled opportunities for the selection of suitable presents among which are to be found dress goods, silks, cloaks, jackets, linen, hosiery, underwear, blankets, comfortables and holiday novelties.

Some Cloak Prices for the Holidays

5.00 half lined jackets perfect in make, can't beat them elsewhere for $7.00—only $5.00

8.00 silk lined jackets, Kersey and rough cloth—can't get them elsewhere for less than $12.00

12.50 you will pay $16 for the style of silk lined jacket that we sell for $12.50.

6.75 all wool Bouclecape, will cost you elsewhere $10 at least.

SLIPPERS?

Yes, we have an elegant line on hand from $1 to $1.50, the very best in the very latest styles. A large stock. Call and see these elegant Christmas presents.

Handkerchiefs?

Well, rather. We offer 100 dozen children's handkerchiefs at 3c each or two for 5c

50 dozen plain white initial for 5c each.

Plain white inital for 10c.

Embroidered regular price 25c apiece, our price 15 or 2 for 25c.

Also a full line of gentlemen's handkerchiefs, silk and linen from 10c to $1.00

Here is a List.

Ladies' wrappers $1.00 to $3.50.

Muffs 50c to $5.00.

Feather Boas 49c to $2.50.

Stamped Linens 3c to $1.00.

Windsor Ties 10 to 75c.

Perfumery from 5c to $1.00 per bottle.

Ladies' ties 75c to $1.59.

Bissel's carpet sweepers $2.39 to $3.38.

Photograph albums 75c to $4.50.

Cuff and collar boxes $1.00 to $3.50.

Necktie cases $1.25 to $2.50.

Handkerchief and glove cases. 75c to $3.00.

Work-boxes 50c to $2.75.

Smoking sets $1.00 to $3.50.

We have just received a new stock of ladies kid gloves, one of the finest lines ever shown in the city, all of the newest shades, patent fastenings, price from $1.00 to $2.00 per pair.

A. CHABOT. Proprietor.

REFORM PRIMARIES

CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS DEFECTS IN PRESENT LAWS.

Declared That Misrule in Large Cities Is Due Principally to Its Abuse—Intended to Throw Safeguards of Regular Elections on the Primary.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The following call has been given out by Ralph M. Easley, secretary of the Civic Federation of Chicago, who has been acting for a large number of reform and quasi-political organizations the past three weeks. The call is signed by Mr. Easley and others:

"Believing that our caucus or primary election customs and laws lie at the very root and source of our entire elective franchise system, and that the misrule of our larger cities is due in a large measure to the defects in such practices and customs, it therefore follows that to purify this system is to take a long step in the direction of honesty, economy and efficiency in every branch of the public service, and further, believing that the enactment of laws to prevent corrupt caucus practices and throw the safeguards of a regular election around the caucus or primary

Will Encourage More Good Citizens

to take part therein, we, the undersigned, for the purpose of discussing and discovering, as far as possible, the precise defects in the various systems which now obtain and their remedies, and to take such action as may seem wise in the premises, do hereby join in calling a conference of persons interested in said question to convene in the city of New York on the 14th and 15th days of January, 1898. We deem it desirable that the conference be made up of men from all parts of the country, and without regard to party or factional affiliations."

The object of this conference is to bring together men with practical ideas from all the large cities, and especially from states where substantial progress has been made in caucus reform.

ASK COMPLETE REPEAL.

Democrats Opposed to Civil Service Would Wipe It Out Entirely.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The outlook for changing the civil service law is being actively canvassed among Republican members of the house as a result of the conference held Saturday night. The members of the special committee having the matter in charge are trying to shape a bill that will command the support of a number of divergent elements. One of these is the Democratic minority, which, combined with the Republicans opposed to the present law, would be strong enough to carry a bill. But in canvassing the situation it has been found that Democratic members would favor a

Complete Repeal of the Law,

but would oppose anything short of a repeal. As the Republican movement is not toward complete repeal but rather for modification of the law there appears to be no basis by which the anti-civil service reformers of both parties can unite. It is claimed, however, that a modification bill will receive the votes of two-thirds of the Republican members and will have a good chance of passing the senate and receiving the president's signature. Among the changes proposed is a distinct provision against life tenure and for a stated term service.

LODGE'S IMMIGRATION BILL.

Agreement Reached for a Vote on the Measure Jan. 17.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts made an effort in the senate to secure an immediate vote upon his immigration bill, which is substantially the same measure that was passed by the Fifty-fourth congress and vetoed by President Cleveland. Mr. Allen of Nebraska objected to an immediate vote and suggested that the final vote on the amendments and the bill be taken on Monday, Jan. 17 at 3 p. m. This suggestion was accepted by Mr. Lodge and the order for a vote at that time was made. Mr. Gorman, chairman of the Democratic steering committee, presented an order, which was adopted, rearranging some of the committee assignments on some of the Democratic members, made necessary by the incoming of some new members.

POSTPONEMENT GRANTED.

Kansas Pacific Road Will Not Be Sold for Sixty Days.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—Judge Sanborn, in the court of appeals, has granted a postponement of the proposed sale of the Kansas Pacific railroad for 60 days.

Rush and Chicago U.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Negotiations are said to be under way looking toward the affiliation of the University of Chicago and the Rush Medical college. President Harper of the university has left for New York to visit John D. Rockefeller, and it is believed the going has important bearing on the question.

Van Wyck Sworn In

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Robert A. Van Wyck took the oath of office as mayor of Greater New York before Justice Fitzsimmons in the city court, to assume the duties of the office on Jan. 1.

Government Wheat Estimate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The agricultural department has issued a crop report estimating the wheat production at 530,000,000 bushels.

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Bill For Its Establishment to Be Introduced In Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The bill to establish the University of the United States will be introduced in both houses of congress during the week.

The bill provides for an institution of the highest possible type for the graduates of accredited colleges or universities only, with special reference to the work of original research and investigation in all important fields of inquiry.

The present bill is the outgrowth of more than a hundred years of agitation. The thought of a national university first came to Washington while commanding the Revolutionary army. Subsequently, as president, he repeatedly urged its establishment, and in his last will and testament left $25,000 in stocks as a first endowment, the interest to be compounded.

It is the intention of the national university committee that the government shall co-operate in the establishment of the proposed university, and it is intended that the bill shall be pressed to early passage, so that July 9, 1899, the 100th anniversary of Washington's bequest, shall witness at least the practical beginning of what should become the leading university of the world.

DEATH OF MRS. M'KINLEY.

End Was Calm and Peaceful and Devoid of Suffering.

CANTON, O., Dec. 13.—Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley passed away from life a few minutes past 2 o'clock a. m. with all her children and other immediate relatives at her bedside. She did not suffer any in her last hours, but gradually passed from the deep, palsied sleep in which she had rested almost constantly for the past 10 days into the sleep of death. The end was most beautiful in its quietude and peacefulness. She seemed to sleep so soundly that it was difficult to tell whether she had yet breathed her last. This condition continued for half an hour.

From reports received here it is expected that Secretary Bliss, Secretary Alger, Attorney General McKenna, Postmaster General Gary, Private Secretary Porter will attend the funeral services.

ARE COLLECTING DUTIES.

German Administration Arranged at Kiao-Chau.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says he hears that Great Britain agrees not to oppose Germany's occupation at Kiao-Chau in return for Germany's promise not to interfere in the Egyptian question.

According to a dispatch from Shanghai to the same paper the Germans are extending the area of occupation at Kiao-Chau and now control 400 square miles. They have arranged a German administration and are already collecting duties. The Tsung Li Yamen, says the dispatch, has appointed a prince to negotiate a settlement with the Germans.

PARTITION OF CHINA.

Believed at St. Petersburg That It Has Already Begun.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 14.—The Novosti says that the absence of protests from the other powers at Germany's evident determination to remain at Kiao-Chau bay indicates that the partition of China has actually begun and will proceed quickly.

Another newspaper expresses the belief that the United States, among other powers, may object to the permanent occupation of Kiao-Chau bay by Germany

Russian official circles, however, appear indifferent to the step taken by Germany.

AFRAID OF AMERICA.

German Secretary of the Treasury Voices European Sentiment.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The greater part of the speech of Baron von Thielmann, secretary of the treasury, in presenting the budget to the reichstag, was devoted to sugar. He said the role America played in the sugar question resembled that of a pike in a carp pond, and that the effect of the Dingley tariff had been to increase the necessity for the carp to combine forces against the common enemy. The abolition of the sugar bounties, he declared, could only be a gain to Germany, and he was glad to inform the house that the latest negotiations opened in this direction promised a more successful issue.

Carries $21,562,425.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The legislative, executive and judicial bill, as reported to the house by the committee on appropriations, carries a total of $21,562,425, being $780,861 less than the estimates. The number of salaries provided for is 10,000, being 198 less than the number estimated for and 25 less than the number provided for in the current law.

Negotiating Reciprocity Treaties.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The negotiation of reciprocity arrangements and treaties under the terms of the tariff act are going on at the state department under the direction of Special Commissioner Kasson with as much speed as the delicate and complicated nature of the subjects treated warrant. The initial steps have been taken for arrangements with a number of countries, but none of them have as yet been completed.

EXPECTS A SURPLUS

CHAIRMAN DINGLEY TALKS ON RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

By Economizing Next Year Uncle Sam Will Have Cash to Spare—Pension Bill Carrying $141,000,000 Passes the House as Introduced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The house has passed the pension appropriation bill without amendment. The amendments offered by Democrats to correct alleged existing abuses were all ruled out on the point of order that they were new legislation. As passed the bill carried $141,263,870. The debate covered a wide range. It touched not only the question of our pension policy, but that of civil service reform and the receipts and expenditures of the treasury under the Dingley law. On the latter question Mr. Dingley made an important statement in which he expressed the opinion that the

Receipts Would Equal Expenditures

before the close of the present fiscal year and predicted a surplus of $10,000,000 next year. The civil service law was savagely attacked by several members, notably by Mr. Brown (Rep., O.) and Mr. Linney (Rep., N. C.) and was warmly defended by Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.). Just before the close of the session Mr. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, attempted to secure unanimous consent for the passage of the bill to prohibit pelagic sealing by American citizens, but objection was made. It will, under agreement, be considered at the next session.

Dingley Gives Some Figures.

In speaking on the subject of receipts and expenditures Mr. Dingley said he took it for granted that congress would exercise reasonable economy. The estimated deficit for the present year, not counting the money obtained and to be obtained from Pacific railroads, was $28,000,000. The anticipatory importations had, Mr. Dingley argued, placed in the treasury before July 1, $38,000,000. Those importations had reduced the deficit last year from $56,000,000 to $18,000,000, inasmuch as the importations were for consumption this year. Mr. Dingley contended that in equity that sum should be properly charged to the receipts of the current year. If they were so charged instead of a deficit there would be a surplus this year of $10,000,000.

Revenues Steadily Increasing.

Mr. Dingley figured out a surplus of exactly that amount ($10,000,000) for the coming fiscal year. He described the steady manner in which the revenues had been increasing at the rate of $1,000,000 or $2,000,000 a month. Although December was generally a bad month for importations, he said that if the increase for the first nine days of this month were continued, the receipts this month would increase from $25,000,000 in November to $27,000,000 in December. He confidently predicted that the effect of the anticipatory revenues would all be overcome during this fiscal year, and that after May or June, 1898, the revenues would exceed the expenditures, and the Republican side broke into repeated cheers.

POLICY OF DEMOCRATS.

Party Leaders In the House Reach an Agreement on Issues of the Day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Chairman Richardson of the Democratic caucus has issued the following call for a caucus:

"A caucus of Democratic members and delegates of the house of representatives is hereby called to meet in the hall of the house on Tuesday evening, Dec. 14, 1897, at 7:30 o'clock."

The caucus will consider the four subjects of Cuba, Hawaii, finance and bankruptcy, these subjects being specified in the call. As to the action on these a primary general understanding has been reached among the Democratic leaders. On the subject of Cuba the sentiment is practically unanimous in favor of a resolution favoring the

Recognition of Cuban Belligerency

and the caucus is likely to give expression to this sentiment.

On financial questions the caucus probably will take a position against the several plans of financial reform recommended by Secretary Gage.

There is no present purpose to consider the silver question as that is not at issue in the legislation contemplated by the Republican majority.

Opposition to the bankruptcy bill is also contemplated by the caucus.

On the question of Hawaiian annexation it is stated by those who have canvassed the feeling on the Democratic side that it is practically unanimous against annexation either by treaty or by legislation.

DEFENSE OF LUETGERT.

Strong Point to Be Made of the Absence of the Corpus Delicti.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Attorneys Harmon and Riese, in their defense of A. L. Luetgert, have decided to base a strong fight on the point of the corpus delicti. They have been making a special study of the law covering this point. They will contend for the principle of common law enunciated years and years ago by Lord Hale, that a man cannot be convicted where the corpus delicti and the offense are both proved by circumstantial evidence. Either the body must be produced or the murder proved to have been committed and proved by direct testimony.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

Work on the Odd Fellows' state home will be commenced soon.

Auditor Dunn has issued warrants for tree bounties to 3,000 claimants.

Militiamen object to General Bend's order prohibiting indoor base ball in armories.

The Shell Prairie bank has opened a bank at Bemidji, to be known as the Bank of Bemidji.

State Senator John Peterson of St. Peter is slated for collector of internal revenue at St. Paul.

Rev. Patrick R. Heffron has been appointed to succeed Mgr. Caillet as rector of St. Paul's seminary, at St. Paul.

Attorney General Childs has filed the complaint in the suit of the state against the Duluth and Iron Range railroad.

Company E, national guard, has been mustered in at Winona. It takes the place of the company recently disbanded.

An order has been issued establishing a postoffice at Rouneley, Benton county, with Peter O. Lindquist as postmaster.

The suits of the Northern Pacific against the Manitoba, involving over 75,000 acres of land in Minnesota, have been amicably settled.

Speaker Reed has appointed Congressman Heatwole chairman of a committee to consider the claims of United States citizens against Brazil.

Rev. E. V. Campbell, for 30 years pastor of St. Cloud Presbyterian church, has resigned. He says he understands the church wants a younger man.

John Moshik, convicted of the murder of John Lemke, has been sentenced to death by Judge Elliott. His attorney made a strong plea for life imprisonment.

George W. Mason has sold a mill site and shore right at Thief River Falls to Frederick Weyerhaeuser for $6,000. Weyerhaeuser agrees to cut 30,000,000 of lumber annually.

The village council of Gaylord has lately purchased from John G. Mueller for $2,250 a beautiful site at the grove near town, consisting of about 30 acres for park grounds.

C. A. Broten, the "love powder" man, got off with a light sentence. Judge Lochren gave him five months' imprisonment and a fine of $200 for using the mails to defraud.

The last consignment of the new machinery for the prison binder twine factory has arrived, and Mr. Wolfer states that every machine in the factory will be running in a few days.

The armory of Company F, at Spring Valley, was partly destroyed by fire. Loss to the building $300, with considerable loss to the company property. The fire caught from a defective stovepipe.

Senator Davis' bill to pay Mrs. Harriet Newson, of St. Paul, widow of Major Newson, late consul at Malaga, $1,200 for one year's salary due him at the date of his death, has been favorably reported.

The Pioneer mine at Ely, one of the best mining properties in the country, has closed down, throwing 250 men out of employment. There is a disagreement between the fee owners and the leaseholders.

Judge Jamison of Minneapolis has reiterated his statement that he is out of politics for good and all. He says that he is not a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination and that he would not accept a nomination if it were tendered to him.

The supreme court rendered a decision affirming the order of the Ramsey county district court in the matter of the conviction of Thomas Willis and F. R. Rose. They were convicted of swindling, the means used being a directory advertising scheme.

The report of the St. Paul commissioner of health will show that during 1897 there were 30 deaths by suicide in that city. In comparison with recent years this is a large rate. In 1894 the number of deaths by suicide was 20, in 1895 it was 24, and in 1896, 18.

With the new $40,000 courthouse up and enclosed and the slate roof on and the heating plant being put in, with water works and sewerage systems complete, electric plant ready for operation in a few days and a long distance telephone running through the town, Benson is proud of its improvements.

Aid for a Salvation Army Colony.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Commander and Mrs. Booth-Tucker outlined their Arkansas valley colonization plan to a large meeting at Salvation Army headquarters last night. Subscriptions to the amount of $10,000 were received before the close of the meeting.

Passed a Broader Measure.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 14.—The chamber of deputies having recently expressed its disapproval of the proposed simple registration of non-Catholics has, by a large majority, passed a bill sanctioning such marriages on broad principles.

Had Klondikers on Board.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 14.—The steamship City of Seattle cleared for Dyea and Skagway during the day with 275 passengers and a full cargo of mixed freight. She carries a number of prospectors who will attempt to reach the Klondike country this winter.

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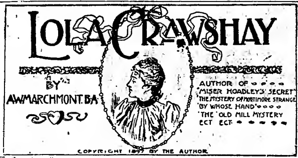
Most girls are pleased to be thought beautiful, nor is it displeasing to a young man to find he is spoken of as handsome. But if we recall the faces that are most pleasing to us we shall commonly find it is not fairness of complexion or evenness of feature that we admire, but a merry smile, a kindly expression, a frank, honest look—it is really the character of the person expressed in the face which attracts us. But a face does not respond to the effort of the moment. It is a revelation of the habitual attitude of the soul. Thoreau says, "Any nobleness begins at once to refine a man's features, any meanness or sensuality to imbrute them."

DEFECTIVE PAGE



cause she is beautiful, and no man could ever yet understand a beautiful woman without marrying her. If you want to know the value of beauty, ask men who have lovely wives, or girls who have lovely mothers. I urge you, then, Jaffray, not to take this beautiful, dangerous creature on trust. I do not know how far you have gone with her. I am sad at heart when I think that you are in love with her, but I sicken with fear at the thought of your ever making her your wife.

Remember also that you are really bound in honor to another woman. Your father wished that you should marry your cousin Beryl. Her father desires it above all things, and you know that it is the dearest wish of my heart. More than this, you have acted up to now as if you meant to marry Beryl, and in that way you have won her heart. Beryl loves you with her whole heart, Jaffray, and you have led her to do so. I know this well enough, and she is the truest and purest of good women. I have often talked with her about the time when she would be your wife, and I have now written to her a letter telling her much of what I have said here, and that I look on you as already pledged to marry her, and I have asked her to give you this letter, knowing its contents and my wishes.

I am acting in your real interests, my son, and in that cause I do not hesitate to take a very unusual step. Your loving mother,

GWENDOLIN WALCOTE.

Sir Jaffray had broken out several times with short, sharp exclamations while reading the letter, but when he had finished he sat four or five minutes in close thought. Then he wrote his reply:

MY DEAREST MOTHER—It will be bitter to me to disappoint you and more than bitter if you cannot receive with love the only woman in the world I can possibly marry—Lola Crawshay. Were she as black as you paint her I would choose no other woman for my wife. It is too late to alter my choice. I am coming home tomorrow to see you about it. Your loving son,

JAFFRAY.

"It is better she should know right off," he muttered as he folded the letter and addressed and stamped the envelope. "She knows I don't alter easily, and it will pave the way for our talk."

He strolled out of the hotel to smoke and think.

It was the crisis of his life, but he faced it, like all things, resolutely and boldly, looking the difficulties full in the face, making his decision firmly and holding to it with the tenacity of his race.

Two things he regretted deeply—his mother's groundless prejudice against Lola and the complication about Beryl—but neither of them turned him by so much as a hair's breadth from his purpose and resolve.

He had drifted into the present relations with his cousin. It had been the wish of others that he should marry her, and he had acquiesced in the plan because no one else had ever touched his heart. He had liked her in the calm, unruffled way in which her nature had appealed to him and had always admired her.

But he felt now as if there had never been a thought of love toward her in all his heart.

Now his feelings were a mixture of fear and hope—fear lest his mother was right and lest Beryl might feel something of that desolation and misery which the thought of losing Lola suggested to him and hope that his mother was wrong. Beryl was so true and genuine a soul, had been such a stanch friend and dear companion in the past and had taken such a strong interest in all that concerned him that he was profoundly grieved at the thought of bringing sorrow to her.

He wished, indeed, that he could have laid the whole thing before her as he had often done with other and lesser puzzles and just have talked it out quietly like friends.

He missed the help which the girl had often been to him, and he was thinking of this as he sauntered on to the veranda at the end of his stroll and saw her sitting there alone, just in the corner and in the chair where Lola had sat in the afternoon.

He went to her and sat down in one of the creaky basket chairs near her.

"Well, walking about to think, Jaffray," she said pleasantly, "after the old habits?"

"Yes, I was thinking about my going off tomorrow. I'm going to see the mother, you know."

"I thought so from what you said today," replied Beryl quite calmly. "What train do you go by? Shall you come back?"

This commonplace way of meeting what he had meant as an advance rather disconcerted him, and he answered tamely:

"I haven't fixed the time yet," adding after a short, uncomfortable pause, "I'll come back if you wish, you know."

But at that he blamed himself lest she should misunderstand him.

The girl laughed softly, but quite without sign of restraint. She was an excellent actress too.

"You don't seem to know your own mind very clearly; not like you."

"Some people seem to think I know it too clearly," he answered, thinking of his mother's letter.

"Oh, people often make blunders trying to guess one's wishes, I think."

He thought he could detect a little nervous ring in her voice, suggesting an undercurrent meaning, but before he could say anything she added:

"Of course you'll just do as you like about coming back."

"Do you mean you want to release me from my promise to stay a fortnight here?"

"I don't remember any direct promise, Jaffray," she answered with the same slight unsteadiness of tone. "Tho even if there had been a direct promise I shouldn't want to hold you to it—never." This word she spoke with emphasis, but added directly in a lighter tone, "Nor would Mrs. De Witt, I'm sure."

"Do I understand you, Beryl"—

"Who's that taking my name in vain? Beryl, I thought you knew me better than to believe it possible for any soul on earth to say what I would or would not do five minutes before I did it. I hope I'm not so commonplace as that yet." Mrs. De Witt laughed, not quite pleasantly, as she joined the two.

The interruption irritated Sir Jaffray greatly. It had come just at a point when the interview seemed working right round to an understanding.

"I was only telling Jaffray that I was sure you would not hold him to any pledge to come and finish the time of his promised stay here."

"Indeed, but I would, and I will and do. And if he doesn't come it'll be the worse for him and everybody," she said, with significant emphasis. "In the first place I want some explanation of his going away at all."

"Urgent private affairs is the usual plea in the service."

"Covering anything from a racket in town to a secret love affair," said Mrs. De Witt, with a challenge in her eyes and manner. "And I'm sure that can't be your case, Magog."

"You're a very shrewd guesser," returned Sir Jaffray, with a look which the challenger understood.

"Do you mean I'm right? But there's no one here except Beryl, and there's no secret about her," she replied, stepping boldly on to the thinnest part of the ice, "except, of course, Lola Crawshay."

Her two hearers winced at her boldness, and in the midst of the momen-

He sat four or five minutes in close thought.

tary pause which followed a smooth voice was heard.

"Dinner is served, if you please."

"For which relief much thanks, eh, Magog?" laughed Mrs. De Witt. "But it's only a respite, understand, and I'm too hungry to go any further now."

With this they all went into the hotel, the baronet hurrying away to change.

CHAPTER III.

LOLA'S VICTORY.

"Isn't Mrs. Villyers coming, Lola?" asked Mrs. De Witt, as the three ladies sat alone, waiting for Sir Jaffray, Lola having joined them at the table.

"No, dear; she has a headache," answered Lola.

"Wants to avoid being questioned about her change of plan and sudden departure, I suppose," was the reply.

"Very likely," said Lola calmly. "I never knew any one who shrank from a certain kind of curiosity more than she does."

"Yes, she's a sweet tempered woman. She's so—what's that word you use sometimes, Beryl?—so altruistic. That means helping others out of a ditch and keeping your lips closed, doesn't it?"

"Not quite," returned Beryl.

"Well, it's very convenient now at any rate," said Mrs. De Witt. "I'm really sorry she can't come, for I'm positively curious about the reasons for your scampering off in this way, Lola, and just at the time Magog's off as well. One of you might be following the other. I hope Mrs. Villyers has not been setting that very stiff and proper cap of hers at him and is running away from defeat."

"I hope not, indeed," returned Lola, with earnest innocence quite equal to Mrs. De Witt's. "She is the best of good creatures, and a love disappointment of the kind is the last thing she deserves. She has said nothing to me about it, but there, of course, she couldn't, could she?" And Lola turned her large, lustrous eyes upon Mrs. De Witt with an expression of real concern in them.

"No, I don't think either of you'd exchange confidences on such a subject," said Mrs. De Witt dryly, but smiling very sweetly.

Beryl was amused despite the undercurrent of interest there was in the dialogue for her, and she smiled.

"I don't think it's very probable," she said.

"Well, if any one ought to know you or I should, Beryl. You've had all the confidences of his first boyhood and I most of those of his manhood."

"The shortest plan is to ask him himself," replied Lola. "Here he is. Sir Jaffray," she said to the baronet as soon as he had taken his seat at the table,

Continued on page 7.

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Who is there in the world who does not hold Sam Weller as one of his greatest friends? Even the people who swear by Thackeray as opposed to Dickens have a soft and warm corner in their hearts for the faithful follower of the immortal Mr. Pickwick.

Few people, however, even today are aware of the way in which the artist who has given the world so distinct a creation conceived and carried out the picture which the novelist had painted in words for him.

It was Hablot K. A. Browne, and he, oddly enough, was selected over the head of Thackeray, who might have been Dickens' illustrator instead of his great rival and even superior.

The circumstances under which Browne got his appointment were decidedly peculiar. "The Pickwick Papers," in its well known green paper cover, had only been started a little while when Seymour, who was illustrating it, killed himself. As soon as this was known Browne and Thackeray sent in sketches, and when the latter called on Dickens he was told that Browne had been selected.

With a generosity not usual among rivals, Thackeray rushed to tell Browne of his success, and they dined together.

As soon as dinner was over Browne went off to get hold of Robert Young, a former fellow apprentice, and the two men set to work.

Browne etched and etched during the night, while his friend Young bit the plates in. When morning came, the first plate was finished.

The first plate was the picture of Sam Weller.—Pearson's Weekly.

Bravery.

"There's such a difference in bravery," said the dentist. "I don't call it brave when a patient who doesn't feel the pain makes no outcry. It doesn't hurt him, and there's no merit in his not showing it, but when I have a patient who is really and truly sensitive, to whom every touch of the instrument is torture, but who just bears it all and never makes a sound—that's courage, and it's of the right sort too. One man who comes to me pretty often is just as stolid and indifferent as you choose, no matter what I do to him. Only the other day I took out two nerves from his teeth. Never a flinch from the man. Just to try him, I showed the nerves to him after I'd taken them out, a sight at which anybody might have been excused for fainting. He never flicked an eyelash. He regarded them quite as dispassionately as he would a pair of fishing worms, and after awhile he said, 'Don't you think I'm pretty brave, doctor?' 'Not much I don't,' said I, 'for you don't feel it. That is not bravery. Bravery is when you really suffer and yet make no outward show of it.' How can I tell when a patient does feel it? Ah, they can't hide that. It's temperament, and it reveals itself in a thousand clinching, paling, trembling ways. To suffer them and to make no sign—that is true bravery, and let me tell you it is an almost altogether feminine attribute."—New York Sun.

Caustic Judge Hawkins.

Judge Hawkins once had to sentence an old swindler and gave him seven years. The man in the dock squirmed and whined, "Oh, my Lord, I'll never live half the time!" Hawkins took another look at him and answered, "I don't think it is at all desirable that you should."

The formality of asking a newly convicted prisoner if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him brought another characteristic retort from the judge. A prisoner in these circumstances usually either says nothing or curses at large in his rage, but one of them struck a theatrical posture and with his right hand in the air shouted: "May the Almighty strike me dead if I don't speak the truth! I am innocent of this crime." Judge Hawkins said nothing for about a minute, when, after glancing at the clock, he fulminated in his most impressive tones, "Since the Almighty has not thought fit to intervene, I will now proceed to pass sentence."—San Francisco Argonaut.

An Elephant's Trunk.

In St. Nicholas there is an article on "A Baby Elephant" by F. Fitz Roy Dixon. Mr. Dixon says:

The wonderful power of the trunk was a never failing surprise to us. Its extreme sensitiveness and yet its great strength showed how well supplied it must have been with nerves. It was always moving, always feeling or smelling or carrying something, and the little sort of finger tip seemed the center of sensibility. I remember well that she would never allow me to touch it, and she guarded it with great care, folding it up if she thought it was in any danger. It is said by the natives that an elephant deprived of this trunk tip is like a man deprived of his sight, so helpless does it become.

Tommy's Problem.

"I don't see what's the use of my being vaccinated again," said Tommy, baring his arm reluctantly for the doctor.

"The human body changes every seven years, Tommy," replied his mother. "You are 11 years old now. You were in your fourth year when you were vaccinated first, and it has run out."

"Well, I was baptized when I was a baby. Has that run out too?"—Chicago Tribune.

The sweet pea, which has become a very popular flower, was first cultivated in Sicily about the year 1700, and of the four original varieties two came from Sicily and two from Ceylon. The time to plant the sweet pea is as soon in the spring as the soil can be turned without clogging, and that usually comes early in March.

Professor Forbes calculates that the first cataract of the Nile at high Nile represents 500,000 horsepower and at low Nile 95,000 horsepower.

MINNESOTA DAIRYMEN.

Twentieth Annual Convention to be Held at New Ulm Dec. 14, 15, 16.

St. Paul, Dec. .—The 20th annual meeting of the state dairymen's association will be held Dec. 14, 15 and 16 at New Ulm.

The meeting will be called to order Tuesday at 10 o'clock. Mayor Weschke of New Ulm will deliver the address of welcome and Johnathan Freeman of Austin will make the response in behalf of the association. Then will follow the reports of officers, also reports from Rev. S. Currie, as delegate to the National Dairy union, and Jonathan Freeman as delegate to the Wisconsin association meeting.

President Ames will present his annual address at the opening of the afternoon session, and a discussion led by E. D. Childs of Crookston will follow. Papers will be read by the following gentlemen, and the subjects will be discussed: "Creamery Management," A. W. Trow; paper, A. Oaren; "The Dairymen's Machine," Will Currie.

The Woman's auxiliary will occupy the evening hours.

The time on Wednesday and Thursday will be occupied with reading and discussion of various topics of particular interest to dairymen.

The association will distribute premiums amounting to $150, divided as follows: A pro rata premium of $100 for creamery butter scoring 91 points or over; $50 pro rata for dairy butter scoring 86 points or over, and $25 premium for cheese, to be distributed pro rata among all entries scoring 86 points or better. Two special premiums are offered by outside exhibitors.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

The strike at the various match factories still continues.

Judge Galschjott has resigned, owing to old age and feeble health.

Attorney Peter Groth Petersen, a very prominent citizen, is dead, aged 66 years.

Professor J. S. Jorgensen of this city has been appointed principal of the seminary at Vester Vamdrup.

Manufacturer Otto Monsted is at present erecting a building on "Osterbro" at the cost of 300,000 crowns.

Albin Bjerring has sold his beautiful estate "Sofienlund" at Bellev Mark to Merchant Bottern of Ulstrap for 42,000 crowns.

N. Lundberg of this city has been chosen president of the board of directors who contemplate building Mols-Trustrup railroad.

The firm of Barmeister & Wain contemplate building an underground tunnel between Refshals Isle and Toldboden at a cost of 300,000 thousand crowns.

Jones Pabst's large estate at Kjaerby was totally destroyed by fire on the evening of Nov. 5. The property was valued at 75,000 crowns but was only partially insured.

The new theater at Svendborg was formally dedicated by Director Stephenson's company of players on the evening of Nov. 3. The new building cost 100,000 crowns.

A few lovers of music are taking subscriptions for establishing a museum of musical instruments in this city. The main object in view is gathering all kinds of old instruments as well as specimens of all existing ones.

Phalen Quits the Luetgert Case.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—Attorney Albert Phalen, who became prominent through his connection with the defense of Adolph Luetgert and who was to have been chief counsel for the sausagemaker in his second trial, has withdrawn from the case. His withdrawal was due to the retention of Attorneys Harmon and Riez as assistants in the case, contrary to his advice.

Proposes a New Dreibund.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 29.—The Novsti contends that the growth of German influence in the near and far East will necessitate a union of Great Britain, Russia and France for the protection of their interests.

Canadian Excursion

Tickets will be sold by the Northern Pacific from December 6th to 31st inclusive, to points in Ontario and Quebec as far east as Montreal. Fare $40 for round trip. Tickets good for stopovers; good for three months from date of sale. By the addition of a single fare from Montreal to the $40 rate, tickets will be sold to points in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Upon payment of reasonable amounts in addition, tickets will be extended by agents at passengers destination, call on Northern Pacific agent for further information. [33-38]

Better Every Way.

"My husband had salt rheum or eczema for several years. He took medicines without avail. I persuaded him to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, knowing it to be an excellent medicine. He has taken several bottles and is now cured. He is better every way." Mrs. H. M. Bliss, 1543 22nd Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Hood's Pills cures all liver ills. Mailed for 25c by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Ninety Days In Canada.

Can be had by buying a "Canadian Excursion" ticket via the "Burlington Route." Goes via Chicago. Only $40.00 for the round trip. Ask your ticket agent to send you via the "Burlington." Their "Limited" leaving St. Paul every evening, is the finest train on earth. [33-38]

To Chicago by Daylight.

On your way to Canada. The Burlington's "Scenic Express," leaving St. Paul every morning except Sunday at 8:15, arrives in Chicago the same evening, making connections with late trains for Canadian points. Low rates. See if your ticket reads, "Burlington Route." Your local ticket agent has them for sale. [33-38]

Canadian Excursion.

Tickets to Eastern Canada via the Burlington Route and Chicago will be on sale by our local railroad agents every day from Dec. 6th to 31st at low rate for the round trip. [33-38]

Twice A Day to Canada

Via the Burlington Route. Trains leave St. Paul every morning (except Sunday) at 8:15 and every evening at 8:05. Morning train gives you 300 miles of Mississippi river scenery by daylight, reaching Chicago in time to connect with late trains for Canadian points. The evening "Limited" is electric lighted and steam heated—the finest on earth—arrives at Chicago 9:25 next morning. Buffet library and Dining cars [33-38]

December 6th to 31st Inclusive.

This is the time that you can buy Canadian excursion tickets via the Northern Pacific—go back and visit your friends in the provinces this winter and go via the Northern Pacific. Call on our agents for tickets and particulars. [33-38]

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

Call and see sample copies of our premium books, mentioned on sixth page.

He'll Be Heard From.

"People said that young Lumley would squander the money he inherited, but he's gone and invested it in a sound business."

"That so?"

"Yes, he's bought an interest in a boiler factory."—Chicago News.

Misunderstood.

Elderly Spinster—Is there anything worse than a baby?

Sympathetic Old Bachelor (hard of hearing)—A baby, ma'am? God bless my soul, ma'am, I didn't know you had one!—Brooklyn Life.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

Hood's Pills

and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS'

That the diseases of domestic animals, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, and Poultry, are cured by Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics, is as true as that people ride on railroads, send messages by telegraph, or sew with sewing machines. It is as irrational to bottle, ball and bleed animals in order to cure them, as it is to take passage in a sloop from New York to Albany. Used in the best stables and recommended by the U. S. Army Cavalry Officers.

500 PAGE BOOK on treatment and care of Domestic Animals, and stable chart mounted on rollers, sent free.

VETERINARY

CURES { Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation.
A.A. { Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever.
B. B.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism.
C. C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges.
D. D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms.
E. E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia.
F. F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache.
G. G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages.
H.H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases.
I. I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange.
J. K.—Diseases of Digestion.
Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Vet. Cure Oil and Medicator, $7.00
Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), .60

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In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for

Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,

and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5.
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Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
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Plain and Ornamental PLASTERING.
ACME, ADAMANT AND BLACKBOARDS
ALL KINDS OF CEMENT WORK.
ALL WORK WARRANTED
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. Address,
Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First Pub. Nov. 11, 1897.
Last Pub. Dec. 23, 1897

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of four hundred seventy-one and three one hundredths ($471.03) dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Matilda Rivard and Louis Rivard mortgagors, to E. G. A Sorley mortgagee, bearing date the first day of September 1891, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minn., on the 5th day of Dec., 1894, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book 60 of mortgages, on page 271 and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots thirteen (13) and fourteen (14) in block one (1) of Jerome's Addition to the city of Crookston according to the plat thereof now on file in the office of the register of deeds of said Polk county, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the 24th day of December 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of four hundred seventy-one and three one hundredth dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Nov. 9th A. D. 1897.

E. G. A. SORLEY, Mortgagee.
A. A. Miller Attorney for Mortgagee. [31-37]

Notice of Final Proof

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., Oct. 2, 1897.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in the support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before register or receiver of U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota on December 17th 1897 viz:

Charles Lands H. E. No. 14077 for the E½ NW¼ and lots 1 and 2, Sec. 30, Town 152 N. Range 45 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Leon Huot, Regis Huot, Togne Bontell and Louis Huss, all of Wylie, Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register
[31-36]

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Crookston, Minn., Sept. 18, 1897.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, of the U. S. land office at Crookston, Minn., on December 13, 1897, viz:

Lewis Larson, H. E. No. 19089 for the NE¼ Sec. 44, Town. 147 Range. 46.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Isaac Kingsland, John Hassel, Lewis Johnson, Martin Lyden, all of Eden Minn.

[30-36] SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS

CANNOT BE MADE FOR

$1 per Dozen

And I am not turning out cheap work.

My work is all first-class, and my prices reasonable: You can not get first-class goods for third class prices.

P. E. LYNNE,
Robert St., Crookston, Minn

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If you are, see that your ticket from Minneapolis, St. Paul or Duluth reads via

"THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE"
(C. St. P. M. & O. Ry.)

Three (3) First Class Trains Leave Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago on arrival of trains from

CROOKSTON,

as follows:

Minneapolis 7:30am; St. Paul 8:10am
Daily. Badger State Express. Has Parlor Car to Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 8:00 p.m. Chicago 9:45 p. m.

Lv. Minneapolis 6:08pm; St. Paul 6:35pm
Except Sunday. Atlantic & Southern Express. Has Wagner Buffet Sleeper and FREE Chair Car to Chicago. Arrive Chicago 8:00 am.

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T. W. Teasdale,
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IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED
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REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE
E. M. WALSH,
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Special attention to Collections. County, Town and School Orders bought

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To Make Room For our Fall Stock

No shop-worn goods. All seasonable, fashionable and up to date.

Lowest Cash Prices.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

The adoption of a protective tariff has not cut off foreign markets for American products as predicted our exportations having increased, materially since the enactment of the Dingley law, in the face of the fact that our purchases abroad have been reduced.

The manufacturing industries which the protective system has brought to such perfection are still steadily moving southward and carrying with them the protection sentiment into that section of the country. The latest example of this is found in the Indian Head Cotton Mills of Cordove, Ala., whose proprietors have just closed a contract for the sale of the entire output of their mill in China during a five years' period.

Senator Henry Kellar, of Sauk Centre, has been for some time an enthusiastic advocate of establishing the beet sugar industry on Minnesota soil, and it is now said that his plans are so far matured that he has organized a company, got $50,000 paid into the treasury, selected a lot in Sauk Centre for the sugar factory and has plans drawn for the building and has purchased the machinery needed to refine the sugar. If Kellar makes that plant a success he will be a public benefactor to Minnesota farmers.

There is a growing feeling that the elements of patriotism and of willingness to give the party in power an opportunity to test its proposed principles which caused the passage of the tariff bill may result in drawing together a sufficient number of votes in the Senate to pass a bill based upon the proposition of President McKinley's message, in which he recommends a system by it will be impossible to embarrass the Government by a continuance of the use of the greenbacks to draw gold out of the Treasury.

The calm, clear, and forceful expression of the President as to the prospective course of the Government in the Cuban question in case the Spanish promises of autonomy and justice to the Cubans are not carried out have impressed the country very greatly in his favor, and have developed a general willingness to have this important and delicate question in the hands of the administration instead of attempting to force action and embarrass the Government by such Congressional action as we demanded by so many people a few months ago.

The holiday season will be one of much greater happiness than those of the past few years. The earnings of employees in the manufacturing sections have already been increased in many instances and recent dispatches from Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Ohio show that a number of the great iron mines of Pennsylvania and Michigan are to increase the wages of their employees 10 per cent, on January 1st, and that the limestone operators of the Mahoning Valley, in Ohio, have increased the wages of their employees 20 per cent. The effect of the return of a protective tariff is being promptly felt

American securities formerly held abroad are being returned to the United States in large quantities' thus reducing the actual imports of money which would otherwise occur as a result of our large exportations. The fact is especially interesting because it shows that the people of the United States are rapidly becoming independent of the financiers of the old world, and that there will be from this time forward a great reduction in the amount of money sent abroad in the payment of interest. The country at large is following example of individuals, and reducing its indebtedness to others.

Free silver was made a distinct issue in a half dozen States in 1897. In every one of those States the percentage of loss in Democratic votes was greater than in the year following the Presidential election of 1892, when free trade was the issue. The loss of Democratic votes in Massachusetts in 1897 was 24 per cent, of the 1896 vote, while in 1893 there was a falling off of 11 per cent, from the Presidential vote of the preceding year. In Virginia there was a falling off in 1897 of 28 per cent, in the Democratic vote against 21 per cent, in 1893; in Iowa, 12 per cent, in 1897, against 11 per cent, in 1893; in Ohio, 16 per cent, in 1897, against 12 per cent, in 1893; while in other States the results were equally disheartening to the advocates of silver.

A revenue law which increases its earnings more than twenty-five per cent, in four months and has a prospect of continuing that increase for several months at an equally rapid rate ought not to be embarrassed by suspicion or denounced by people who profess to be friends of the party framing it. The Dingley law, which started in under the extremely embarrassing, circumstances under a condition in which the country had been filled with foreign goods prior to its enactment, has increased its earnings more than 25 per cent, and there is prospect that the earnings, are now over $25,000,000 a month, will be increased from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000 per month shortly after the beginning of the new year. It is thus apparent that the people who are demanding that Congress shall immediately legislate to increase the revenues are doing an injustice to the law and to business interests which are, of course, disturbed by any proposition for further tariff agitation at present.

Teamsters in Mexico get $1.75 a day in forty-cent dollars against $1.75 a day in one hundred cent dollar in the cities of the United States: street-car drivers in Mexico recieve, 72 cents a day, Mexican money, while those in the United States get $2,25 per day in good one hundred-cent gold-standard dollars. Bricklayers get $4,00 a day in gold-standard currency in the United States while in Mexico bricklayers and masons get from 75 cents to 87½ cents per day in forty-cent dollars. Blacksmiths and horseshoers, who get from $2,90 to $3,25 per day in the money of the United States, would get from 75 cents to $1,25 per day in Mexico in 16-to-1 dollars at a valuation of forty cents each. The above figures comparing the earnings of labor in the United States, where all money is worth 100 cents to the dollar, with those of silver-standard Mexico, where the money is worth forty cents to the dollar, are taken from an official report of a Commission of the Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago which visited Mexico a little over one year ago, and are respectfully referred to Mr. Bryan for study during his coming visit to that country.

A new kink in the law relating to the estimates of expenditures which Goverument officials are required to turn in every year is responsible for the enormous figures covering the estimates for the expenditures for the fiscal year 1899, and for the nominal estimates of a deficiency in that year. Secretary Gage's estimate, sent to Congress on the second day of its session, indicates a prospective deficit of $21,000,000 in the fiscal year which begins next July and ends June 30, 1899. The fact is that neither the Secretary nor any of his assistants expect that there will be any deficit in that year, but, on the contrary, a handsome surplus; but a law recently enacted compels the War Department officials to include in their so called "estimates" of expenditures the estimates made by their subordinates scattered over the country, in relation to river and harbor appropriations, and this resulted in an estimate from the War Department for over $60,000,000 for river and harbor work, while it is well known that no more than one-forth of that sum is likely to be appropriated. This accounts for the estimates of an apparent deficit in 1899, about which Democratic editors have given themselves so much trouble and which they will doubtless forget all about when they see the Dingley law piling up a surplus of at least that amount in the year in question.

The country has spoken in response to the President's utterances in his message sent to Cogress at the opening of the session. It commends cordially and without regard to party lines his words. Two great subjects, the Cuban situation and the proposed currency reform, attract especial attention, while many minor features are also discussed, Upon the currency and the Cuban questions however, public attention is centered, and public commendation is frankly given. Good citizens of all classes commend the President's vigorous, fearless and frank utterances on the Cuban question and while those who advocated the free coinage of silver in the last campaign can scarcely be expected to agree with the president's propositions, the utterances of those thousands whose party prejudices, are not such as to lead them to carp at any proposition coming from the other side are kindly and in many cases commendatory. On the currency proposition the President's plan is so simple yet so complete, that it is looked upon as opening a way to a complete solution of the currency problem without the probability of disturbing financial conditions. He proposes simply that the gold demand obligations of the Government when redeemed in gold shall be set aside and not reissued, as is now the case, thus preventing the continual use of them for the purpose of drawing gold out of the Treasury. If this were done it would immediately reduce the number of them offered because persons offering them would know that they could never again obtain them for this purpose, and in many cases they are found more convenient than the gold which would be obtained in exchange for them. To meet the objection that the setting aside of the notes so redeemed would contract the currency, the President proposes that national banks be given authority to issue currency up to the par value of the bonds deposited instead of 90 per cent, as at present; that they be encouraged to increase their currency by the reduction of the tax upon national bank currency from its present rate of one per cent per annum to a rate of one-half of one per cent, per annum, and that the banks be required to redeem their notes in gold. By this simple proposition the burden would be transferred from the shoulders of the Government to that of the banks of obtaining and maintaining the gold supply of the country, as is done in other countries. By this method, which will it is believed, gradually recast the currency system until we shall wake up some fine morning and find the Government relieved of its duties as the bankers of the nation, the way seems to be open for a permanent solution of what has been looked upon as a difficult and vexatious problem.

In regard to the Cuban situation, the President shows that his refusal to yield, after his inauguration, to the clamor for instant action was fully justified since the message which he sent to Spain by the new minister was quickly followed by such a change on the part of the new ministry of the Spanish government as to warrant the hope that autonomy and a large measure of those privileges and rights demanded by the Cubans will be granted them, and result in a cessation of the cruelties and hostilities which have characterized the past two years in that island. If this shall not be done however, it is perfectly clear from President McKinley's words that the United States Government will take action to prevent a continuation of the cruelties and suffering of the past and it will be done in such dignified but forceful manner as to fully justify the confidence which the people have reposed in him as the head of the nation. On other subjects, such as reciprocity, the Hawaiian situation, the civil service as outlined in the Republican platforms of 1896 and preceding years, the President is equally clear dignified, and able. His messages rank with the best that have emanated from any of the distinguished occupants of the Executive Mansion, and again shows to the people of the United States that they made no mistake in 1896.

District Court Proceedings.

Wednesday Dec. 8th, the case of State of Minn. vs Hugh Dunlevy, mayor of East Grand Forks was called just before the noon recess. A. R. Holston appears for defendant. The charge is neglect of duty as a public officer; allowing a house of ill fame to be kept open in the city. The case will occupy the balance of the day.

Wednesday afternoon Dec. 8th, the case of State vs Dunlevy was tried; the jury returning a verdict of not guilty.

The jury in the case of State of Minn. vs E. L. Wichterman returned a verdict of guilty and recommended the court to give as light sentence as possible. The court passed sentence, $100 fine and thirty days in jail; and ninety days in jail if the fine is not paid. A stay of judgment for twenty days was granted to allow defendant to appeal to the supreme court, if he wished.

State of Minn. vs Frank Persom, dismissed by county attorney.

State of Minn. vs Alfred Vonderbeck was dismissed, defendant paying costs. The complaining witness has left the country.

Thursday, Dec. 9th court convened at 9 o'clock,

The case of State vs Frank Lewis and James Sullivan was called, M. O'Brien defending. County Atty. Gossman prosecuting. Defendants asked for separate trials and Lewis was tried first. The charge is grand larceny in the second degree. The defendants, with two or three others were regaling themselves with some beer and a lunch at the car house on the N. P., east of East Grand Forks, when Mr. Bense and Lyman came along and they got in a scuffle (defendants say Bense wanted some of their beer) and Bense lost his watch. Lewis was found guilty by the jury, and sentenced to the State Reformatory. He objects to going there, he said he would never get out. The charge against Sullivan was dismissed on motion of county attorney.

State vs Daniel O'Connell was called. Martin O'Brien defending. Grand larceny in the second degree is charged, alleging that he stole some $34 from one Hampton with whom he was imprisoned in the city lockup at East Grand Forks. Daniel is from VanDiemen's Land; an Englishman who puts an "h" to his "I" every time, and wears an Irish name. He declared he made all his money harvesting and had just come to town, and was arrested without cause, and when the officer put him in jail—"when 'e got me hi. off is hi 'e kicked me and called me an English —, which he would not mention the language." The jury came in after due deliberation and said: "we find defendant guilty.

The case of State vs H. F. Brown was called. A. R. Holston defending. The charge is forgery; that defendant forged J. E. O'Brien's name to a ten dollar check and gave it to Stanley Collins for livery hire, receiving the balance of $7.50 in cash. The case was finished just before the evening adjournment. The check was written "Pay H. F. Brown, or bearer, or order Ten dollars. J. E. O'Brian." We think the cigars are on Collins for accepting such a check.

At one o'clock Thursday, Dec. 9th, an application for the appointment of a receiver for the Red Lake Falls Milling Co. was brought before the court by Wm. H. Barclay. Mr. Miller appeared for Barclay and Mr. Steenerson for the Milling Co. It appears that Mr. Barclay and Marcus Johnson entered into an arrangement for a partnership to run the Milling Co's business; Mr. Barclay when going to Red Lake Falls deposited $250 with the Milling Co. For some reason the contract was not consummated; Barclay says Johnson backed out, and Johnson says Barclay failed to show up the necessary amount of cash, and so the deal was declared off. After the proposed contract was declared off Barclay was continued in the employ of the Milling Co. at a monthly salary for a time until he was discharged. Barclay left his money on deposit with the Milling Co. for a time, giving orders on it until it was all drawn but about $80 or $90 which amount the company now claims has been garnished by Mrs. Jennings for Barclay's unpaid board bill. The case was continued over until tomorrow noon for further hearing.

Friday Dec. 10th, court convened at 9 o'clock. The jury in the case of State vs H. F. Brown was instructed and sent out. A verdict was returned finding the defendant guilty and recommending him to the mercy of the court.

A jury was then called in the case of State of Minn. vs Eva Lamont. H. Steenerson and A. C. Wilkinson appeared for defendant. Defendant is charged with keeping a house of ill fame. The jury went out about eleven o'clock.

The court then heard further arguments in the matter of receiver for the Red Lake Falls Milling Co. Many affidavits, each side proving the other a twister of the truth, were offered, and the court took the matter under consideration, promising a decision Saturday morning.

At the afternoon session the jury returned a verdict in the case of State vs Eva Lamont, finding defendant guilty, and recommending that the court impose a fine, but not a prison sentence. A fine of $500 was imposed, and in the course of an hour the roll of crisp bills was handed over to the clerk and the prisoner discharged.

The calendar was reset, many cases going over and reported settled. John Person vs Chris Anderson, dismissed. Anna Vanasek vs Lake & Barnes, continued. Fredc Grassendorf vs Remi Eithier, continued. H. Holte vs Torge Evenson, settled. Martin Nelson vs Peter Iverson, settled. Gina Anderson, administratrix vs E. H. McHenry, et al, receivers stricken from calendar. Marshall Wells Hdw. Co. vs McNicol & McAdam continued.

Building & Loan Association of East Grand Forks vs Louis F. and Emma VanDusen, settled. Thos. Sweeney vs W. H. Cowling, et al continued. Annie G. Haugen vs George Anderson, settled. Anton Jenson vs E. B. West, appealed from justice court, appeal dismissed.

J. K. Halvorson vs C. F. Page continued.

James Phalen vs Bain Bros. continued. John Foss vs Ole Spokkelee, judgment of lower court affirmed.

St. Paul Furniture Co. vs Baugs & Brandt, judgment of court below affirmed.

The case of State of Minnesota vs Dolly Reeves, charged with keeping a house of ill fame, was called. A. C. Wilkinson and H. Steenerson defending. Nine jurors were secured, and a special venire for six men had to be issued to make up the panel.

Daniel O'Connell was brought up for sentence; and was given two years and four months at Stillwater. In giving his trade he said: "I am a chiropodist by profession," and the county attorney was kind enough to spell the word so the clerk could enter it on the record. The first professional man we've sent over this term.

Saturday morning Dec. 11th. court convened at 9 o'clock.

His Honor handed in his decision in the matter of application of W. H. Barclay for the appointment of a receiver for the Red Lake Falls Milling Co., discharging the order to show cause: saying if plaintiff was damaged by the refusal of defendant Johnson to carry out the contract alleged he had a remedy by an action for damages; that from the evidence before the court defendant was well able to respond in damages, if such damages be awarded.

The jury in the case of State vs Dolly Reeves was completed from the special venire, and the case tried and submitted to the jury about 11:30.

The case of B. C. Jorgenson et al vs J. E. Hanson et al was called. L. E. Gossman appeared for plaintiff; no appearance for defendant. It was a suit on a note and judgment was ordered for plaintiff for $118.30.

H. F. Brown found guilty of forgery, was sentenced to States prison for one year and three months. The case of Elias Steenerson vs Levi Steenerson was settled.

A jury was called in the case of Matilda Wilson, guardian for Lora Carolina Jacobson vs A. G. Anderson and N. K. Olson. A. R. Holston for plaintiff and O. J. Vaule for defendant. The action is brought to recover from the bondsmen of Rev. C. Saugstad who was formerly guardian for the child. It appears that Saugstad paid the money into probate court to Benson, and plaintiff nor her guardian Matilda Wilson, never received it. The amount claimed was $251 and some cents. After the evidence was in a verdict was directed for defendants.

The jury in the case of State vs Dolly Reeves, reported at Chambers after court adjourned, finding defendant not guilty.

Monday Dec. 13th, court convened at 9 o'clock.

Christopher Houston vs St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry. C. was the first on call. Wm. Watts for for plaintiff and Cy Wellington and A. C. Wilkinson for defendant. plaintiff lives in the town of Fairfax on Sec. 6 along the Fosston branch of the Great Northern, and claims damages by reason of the company's failure to put culvert in the grade, thus turning the water on to his land. He claims damages for every year from 1892 except 1895, one year a total loss and the others partial loss of crop. The case will occupy the attention of the court all day.

Tuesday Dec. 14 all day till 4 p. m. was taken with the case of Christopher Houston vs St. P. M. & M. Ry. Co. He sued for $1500 damages, and the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $600.

A jury was impaneled in the case of Wm. Munch vs Great Northern Ry. Co. H. Steenerson and W. E. Rowe appeared for plaintiff and Cy. Wellington and A. C. Wilkinson for defendant. Plaintiff sues for $25,000 damages for the loss of his right arm due to an accident while coupling cars in the yard here in Crookston 14th of last April. Plaintiff claims the coupler, which was one of the patent standard, was defective and out of order. At the close of the afternoon session the jury was given in charge of two officers and sent down to the yard to examine the car and coupler. The jury awarded plaintiff $7.500 damages.

Chicago Record:—Senator William E. Mason and Congressman William Lorimer will introduce The Chicago Record's postal savings bank bill in the senate and the house of representative, respectively. Senator Mason is a member of the committee on postoffices and postroads, while Congressman Lorimer is a member of the same committee of the house of representives. It is the intention of these members of congress to introduce the bill at the earlist possible opportunity and, as Senator Mason says, to have a postal savings bank law on the statutes before the end of the session. Both Senator Mason and Mr. Lorimer are believers in postal savings banks, as are the majority of the Illinois delegation. Postal savings banks are being discussed widely by the members of congress, and it is expected that there will be several measures introduced in both the house and the senate. The western members especially are supporting the idea and, while some of the eastern men are opposing it, the measure has many friends in that section. One hears almost as much talk about the postal savings' bank legislation in the corridors of the hotels and in the places where the members congregate as he does about the currency, Cuba Hawaii and civil service reform.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. Cheney Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

OATS WANTED.

Our business requires the best quality of oats and we can use no other kind. With the average dealer oats are oats, and size makes no difference, so he will give just what the market will warrant. We can use none but the best and we will pay more for them than you can get elsewhere. If you have good oats see what you can get for them elsewhere and then come and see what we can pay you for them. It will pay you to get prices at the

Crookston Oat Meal Mill.

Wanted—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

PRISONS ARE OVERFLOWING.

Political Unrest Continues in Bohemia. Streets Patrolled by Troops.

Vienna, Dec. 14.—Unrest continues in Bohemia. During the day the troops have patrolled the streets of Prague and special guards are stationed at the German theaters, owing to the fact that a bomb was found last Thursday evening near the Royal German theater. There are numerous arrests daily and the prisons are so full that it has been found necessary to discharge the minor cases. Slight collisions between the students and the police have occurred at Prague, Cincow and Gratz. During the past week 30 newspapers have been confiscated in Bohemia.

Modern Treatment of
Consumption

The latest work on the treatment of diseases, written by forty eminent American physicians, says: "Cod-liver oil has done more for the consumptive than all other remedies put together." It also says: "The hypophosphites of lime and soda are regarded by many English observers as specifics for consumption."

Scott's Emulsion

contains the best cod-liver oil in a partially digested form, combined with the *Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.* This remedy, a standard for a quarter of a century, is in exact accord with the latest views of the medical profession. Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion.

All druggists; 50c. and $1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss

In Probate Court, Special Term Dec. 14, 1897

In the matter of the estate of Julia P. Wells, deceased:

Whereas, certain writings purporting to be duly authenticated copies of the last will and testament of Julia P Wells, late of Rensselaer County, New York, deceased, and the probate thereof in Surrogate's court of Rensselaer county, New York have been delivered to this court:

And, whereas William Ackley has filed therewith his petition, representing among other things that said Julia P. Wells lately died in said county of Rensselaer testate, possessed of certain real estate, situated in the county of Polk state of Minnesota on which the said will may operate, and that said petitioner is an executor of said last will and testament and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters of administration with will annexed be to Charles B. Sawyer issued thereon;

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the probate office in said county on Friday the seventh day of January, A. D. 1898, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when all persons interested may appear for, or contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota, the 14th day of December, A. D. 1897.

By the Court,
OLE F. HAGEN,
Judge of Probate

A. A. MILLER,
Attorney for Estate,
[36-39]

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office, Crookston, Minn., Dec. 15 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the United States Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota on January 24th, 1898, viz:

Napoleon Benoit, Hd. E. 15139 for the SE¼ Sec. 34 Twp 152, Range 46.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

James Hance, of Huot, Minn., Louis Hans, of Huot Minn., Christ Kohler, of Euclid, Minn., Cyprian Casavan, of Huot, Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON,
Register.

[36-41]

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Try Cahoon and Lytle for coal.

The ice rink man don't like this warm weather.

Wheat closed the week on Saturday at 83 cents.

Geo. Q. Erskine came up from Fargo last week.

C. B. March was over at Grand Forks last Friday.

John Steenerson was up from Climax on Saturday.

Wheat went off a trifle—opening the week at 81 cents.

D. H. Miller and wife were in from Angus on Saturday.

Atty Burke Corbet was over from Grand Forks this week.

A. Grindeland came down from Warren on Monday evening.

Dr. McEachran was down from Fosston on Thursday last.

Nels Muns was up from Nellsville greeting friends on Saturday.

L. E. George, of our Fertile namesake, was in the city on Friday.

See A. G. Anderson's display before you select your Christmas gifts.

John Watts left last week for a visit at the old home in Canada.

Conductor Ditty will occupy the Schantzen cottage for the winter.

Judge Ives thinks he will be able to let the jurymen go by Christmas.

W. J. Hammond, of Fisher, was seen upon our streets on Monday.

Adam Thompson, a prominent Fisberite, was in the city on Monday.

Rev. Herman P. Fisher went out along the Fosston branch on Monday.

Mrs. Dr. Robertson starts this week for a visit at the old home in Canada.

Geo. McLean Jr. packed his keister and took the train for St. Paul on Tuesday.

Mrs. Geo. F. Stone expects to start next week for a visit at the old home in Canada.

Martin Sands was down from Warren last week, visiting old-time friends.

Dept. Sheriff Losey went to Stillwater with prisoners on Monday evening.

W. F. Kelso came down from Hallock on Friday evening enroute to St. Paul.

Mrs. Soper, mother of N. B. Soper, of Andover had an attack of paralysis on Friday.

Atty W. W. Calkins, of Ada, was shaking hands with friends in the city on Friday.

A. R. Holson has put in a new safe which is a gratifying evidence of increasing business.

Lew Gooler returned on Sunday from a visit to the old home in the southern part of the state.

Rev. J. T. Barsett said the words that united for life P. B. Flank and Miss Annie Nelson, both of Fertile.

Mr. Chas. Roy died at his residence near Gentilly at the age of 66 years. The funeral occurred on Wednesday.

F. J. Creamer went to Stillwater with Sheriff Lawrence on Friday night to assist in taking two prisoners along.

J. S. Nichols came up from Fertile on Friday, got caught on the jury and had to stop a bit longer that he had planned.

Wheat took quite a boom last week making a gain of five or six cents in the Chicago market. It closed here at 82 cents.

You can buy the most useful and beautiful Christmas gifts to be found in the city, at the lowest prices.

F. H. HILLARD & SON.

Have you heard that music box at Anderson's? Go and hear it and at the same time look over his large stock of Christmas goods.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

August Munn is prepared for the sleighing with a large quantity of bob-sleds that he is selling at way down prices. Call and see them.

A. O. Twedten has purchased the Anderson restaurant and will continue the business at the old stand. He is an old hand at the business.

Martin O'Brien left for the old home at Belvidere, Ills, on Friday, summoned by news of the illness of his mother who is quite an old lady.

The case of Chris. Houston vs the Great Northern road occupied most of the time on Tuesday. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of $600

See what Chabot can do for you before you purchase your Christmas gift. He has a fine line of desirable, useful and lovely presents, and all so cheap.

Peter Eagh, while climbing in a barn on the McKinnon Bros. farm fell and hurt himself seriously one day last week. He may be laid up some time.

Eugene Munch died on Saturday of consumption and was buried on Monday. He was about 24 years old, and has no relatives in this country.

Wm. Wilk, a brother-in-law of John Waterstradt, with his son and two daughters came all the way from Germany to make his home in this county.

The Norwegian Dr. Tufte, of Crookston, is the only physician in northwestern Minnesota that is graduated in the old country. Office McKinnon block. [36-tf]

Fridolph Westerberg, who has been enjoying a run of typhoid fever for the past week is reported very much better. He has been pretty sick most of the time.

Atty. Cy. Wellington, counsel for the Great Northern R. R. at St. Paul, is in the city this week assisting Atty Wilkinson on some railroad cases in the district court.

Homer Longevin and Maurice Porier left this week for Michigan where they intend to reside in the future. They are both well-known farmers of Fairfax.

J. E. Harris was able to take dinner in the dining room at Hotel Crookston on Saturday, for the first time since he was operated upon for appendicitis a number of weeks ago.

On Tuesday the contest case of J. J. Carey vs Edna P. Webb, involving right to a quarter section of land near Beltrami, was decided in the local land office in favor of the contestant.

On Wednesday morning the first sleighs of the season appeared on our streets, a slight snow having fallen during the night. Up till now wheeling has been excellent and bicycles have been in common use.

Rev. S. Carrie, of Euclid, arrived from Larimore last Thursday evening, where he had been to attend the funeral of Rev. Mr. Tassel, well-known at Mentor and vicinity as a former pastor.

J. E. Fleming was in from Key West on Friday and Sheriff Lawrence gave him such a polite written invitation to stay a while and act as a juror that he could not find it in his heart to refuse.

That was a narrow escape from asphyxiation that Mayor Krostue and family of Fisher had recently. In some way the damper on the coal stove got turned the wrong way causing the gas to escape.

E. M. Walsh was over at East Grand Forks last week talking telephone extension to that city. There is a project on foot to extend the system to the several villages round about with the central office at this point. Almost everybody seems to favor it.

"Forefather's Day" services will be held at the Congregational church next Sunday morning. In the evening Rev. Herman P. Fisher will give an address appropriate to the beginning of his fourth year of service with the church in this city.

Ed. Chapin ran over from Grand Forks to see his friends for an over Sunday visit. They do say that Ed. is studying law over there in a doctor's office and we wouldn't be surprised to see his shingle read thus

E. CHAPIN, M. D.

one of those days.

Martin Lally, who has been the efficient manager of the big Walker saw-mill ever since it was built in this city will retain the position with the new firm that has bought the plant. The big mill will be thoroughly overhauled this winter and be put in readiness for a larger cut next season.

The Climax Chronicle reports a case of leprosy at Caledonia. A man named Peter Roadal has been ailing for some time and finally went to Grand Forks to consult a physician who pronounced it a case of leprosy. The man has a wife and one child and Caledonia feels that it has an elephant on its hands.

James Hause was down from Huot on Wednesday and dropped in to see the JOURNAL premium books. He was one of those whose subscription was ahead till next March but he wanted "Grant and Lee" and set his subscription ahead till March '99 and took his book along.

The sale of the Walker saw-mill at this point to the Shevlin-Carpenter Co., that has been all the talk for the past few weeks is confirmed by Gilbert M. Walker, who was in the city last week. The capacity of the present mill will be enlarged and the mill will be run night and day next season.

It seems to puzzle the good housewife what to give her better half for a Christmas gift. What's the matter with a ton of coal in his stocking? Cahoon & Lytle will supply that need right cheaply—with the very best quality of coal—and Charlie's smiles.

A. E. Brush was down from Angus on Friday to see Dr. Robertson in relation to some needed dental work, and incidentally dropped into the JOURNAL office to secure one of our book premiums. Says he had the banner crop of wheat this year and sold when wheat was at the highest notch. He left on the evening train for St. Paul where he will spend the winter with his family.

While you are cogitating what to buy for a Christmas gift don't neglect to call and see what Chabot can do for you. Articles that are useful as well as handsome make acceptable gifts for the holidays and Chabot has any quantity of such things in stock. He will be pleased to show them and we are sure that his prices can not be beaten anywhere.

County Atty. W. F. Street, of Beltrami county was in the city on Saturday, attending to business and chatting with friends on the side. Says he has to make the trip between Fosston and Bemidji on horse-back which must be cold work in the winter. He thinks that the railroad will reach his place about July next. The right of way is being cleared and bridges built this winter.

The new managers of the opera house are taking hold with a vim that promises great things in the future in the line of entertainments. They are constantly on the lookout for new attractions and to-morrow evening will present Dickens' "Bleak House," by one of the best companies on the road. By their efforts to please the public the boys are well deserving of a liberal patronage. They intend to bring none but the best companies to the city.

E. Lanctot: "I want to give you a good bit of news. You remember the French colony that went out to the Yakima Valley, in Washington, this last fall? Well by a letter from one of them just received I should judge that they are not all perfectly satisfied with things as they find them and some of them are already figuring on coming back next spring; I would not be surprised to see them all back before long—providing they can get back"

P. Larson, a former resident of Polk county, was in from Beltrami county this week and called to renew his allegiance to the JOURNAL and secure a copy of our "Home Physician." Mr. L. has a fine claim near Bemidji and expects, as soon as the railroad reaches that point and furnishes him a chance to ship wood out, to be able to make big money. Says that there is lots of wood out that way waiting the coming of the road to find a market.

Crookston Lodge No. 141, A. F. and A. M. met in regular session on Monday evening and the following officers were elected:

THOS. MORRIS	W. M.
L. H. JUDSON	S. W.
E. M. BIVINS	J. W.
HUON ROBERTSON	Sec.
E. M. WALSH	Treas.
S. W. VANCE	S. D.
C. W. MOTZ	J. D.
C. F. MIX	Sen. S.
A. F. George	Jun. S.
J. H. THOMAS	Tyler.

It is a fact that F. H. Hillard & Son have the finest store of everything for Christmas giving to be found in the city. It will pay you to call on them before buying. We have the finest line of musical instruments in the city at special holiday prices, albums, dressing cases, glove and handkerchief sets, collar and cuff boxes, etc., in the greatest variety and prices, toys to numerous to mention, games for old and young, sleds, rocking horses, toy trunks and doll carriage. Come and inspect our stock we can please every one with our prices and quality of goods.

F. H. HILLARD & SON.

O. H. Herdahl, who is head push in Johnson's mercantile establishment at McIntosh, came in on Saturday's train and remained in the city with friends over Sunday, returning on Monday morning. He looks as happy as a big sunflower and no wonder—when one knows what he expects to get in his stocking for Christmas gift—we know, but we shant tell for fear that Lanman will give it away in the McIntosh Times—It's a Belle—a Christmas Belle, whose sweetest tones shall ring in his ears hereafter while life shall last. The JOURNAL adds its blessing and extends congratulations in advance.

There are plays that elevate the stage and actresses who adore the dramatic profession with a fame that is imperishable. Among the former is Charles Dickens' dramatized "Bleak House." Among the latter none shine with more resplendent lustre than Miss Jane Coombs and Miss Janet Waldorf, whose matchless interpretations of Lady Dedlock and Hortense are world renowed. This grand play will be presented here with these great actresses. This will be the fall dramatization of Dickens presented in years with two of the most cultured and gifted interpretators of female characters upon the American stage. The friends of standard drama and citizens generally are called on to lend encouragement to this praiseworthy enterprise of giving adequate performances of the greatest dramas with the greatest actresses of our time. Every college or high school student and every young man and woman of culture in our city should read "Bleak House" and then see Miss Jane Coombs and Miss Janet Waldorf in their wonderful creations of Lady Dedlock and Hortense, supported by their magnificent company. At the Grand opera house Dec. 17th.

At the regular meeting of the Maccabees the officers were elected as follows:

M. MOSSEFIN	P. C.
J. E. HARRIS	C.
E. F. MCINTYRE	L. C.
G. S. CHESTERMAN	B. K.
I. W. KINKER	F. K.
G. M. FISK	Chap.
E. S. PETERSON	M. at A.
E. L. KINKER	S.
J. W. SANDBERG	1st M. of G.
M. G. SANDBERG	2nd M. of G.
L. W. GATES	Sent.
J. L. VINGE	Picket.

The December number of the American Monthly Review of Reviews has several interesting features. Mr. Ernest Knaufft, editor of the Art Student, contributes an elaborate study of "John Gilbert and Illustration in the Victorian Era;" Dr. Clifton H. Levy tells "How the Bible Came Down to Us," with a number of reproductions from ancient Biblical manuscripts and printed texts; Lady Henry Somerset pays a tribute to the late Duchess of Teck, an English officer in the Indian service writes about the Ameer of Afghanistan; Mr. E. V. Smalley discusses Canadian reciprocity, and Mr. Alex. D. Anderson summarizes the progress of the American republics. There is also a 23 page illustrated department devoted to the season's new books, with an introductory chapter, by Albert Shaw, on "Some American Novels and Novelists." Altogether, the Review is not lacking in novelty or variety.

In the American Monthly Review of Reviews for December the editor discusses the international questions growing out of the seal negotiations with Great Britain and the Cuban situation. He advocates a firm policy on the part of the United States. "Irresolution in the past, he says, has cost us much prestige and done us serious harm. "There is nothing that the world respects so much in a nation's attitude and policy as firmness and fixity of purpose. If the people of the United States wish to intervene in Cuban affairs they have the most abundant moral justification for doing so. The only thing that could condemn such a movement on the part of our country would be doubt in our minds as to the wisdom or justice of our policy. American intervention in Cuba at any time within the past year and a half would have been accepted by the whole world with even less of cavil or criticism than the Russian intervention on behalf of Bulgaria twenty years ago."

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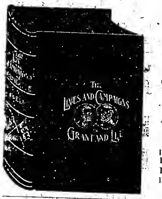

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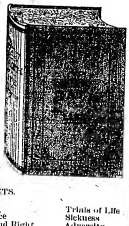

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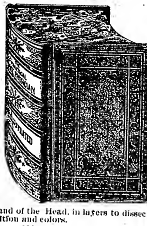

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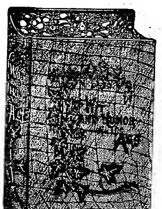

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LOLA CRAWSHAY.

Continued from page 2.

"we are puzzled. The dear little woman can't understand why you are leaving Torquay suddenly. I did not know you were leaving till she told me, you know, and she wants badly to know why you are going. Will you tell us?"

There was not a gesture or expression in her face or manner to suggest that she could know anything about it. Her attitude toward him was precisely what it had always been, and her perfect self command and composure pleased him. He took his cue from her readily. He smiled as he answered:

"Is she asking again? Just now on the balcony out there she wanted to suggest that it was something about you, Miss Crawshay."

Lola laughed a soft, low, sweet laugh that made the men who were at the tables within earshot look up and turn round and feel suddenly interested in the doings of the group which contained three such pretty women and the distinguished looking man.

Mrs. De Witt and Beryl were both perplexed by the conduct of the other two, and the former glanced quickly up to the faces of them both as if to find there an explanation, but she found nothing.

"In here she hinted, as I think very unkindly, that there was some lovemaking at the bottom of it, and that you were running away either with or from Mrs. Villyers—I didn't make out which. I suppose that's not so?"

Mrs. De Witt looked up quickly, expecting to intercept a glance of understanding between Lola and Sir Jaffray, but she was disappointed.

"No, indeed not," returned Sir Jaffray.

"Lola, I think you're one of the most daring girls I ever knew," said Mrs. De Witt suddenly. "You've a Balaklava pluck. You dash right in under the hottest fire and try to spike the guns which are shelling you right and left."

"Not left, dear," returned Lola, who was sitting at one side of the small table alone with Mrs. De Witt on her right hand at the bottom and Mrs. Villyers' empty place between her and Sir Jaffray, who was at the head. She pointed to the vacant place with a sweep of the hand, which included also the baronet, and laughed.

Mrs. De Witt understood her, and, a fresh course coming at that moment, Beryl took advantage of the interruption to change the conversation and lead it away to matters which were not charged with personal references.

When they rose from the table, Mrs. De Witt purposely linked her arm in Lola's, and, walking with her into the drawing room, returned to the attack.

"What passed between you and Sir Jaffray this afternoon, Lola, on the veranda?" she asked.

"My dear, there was nothing passed between us. There was nothing to pass. We were alone."

"Your repartee is conveniently active tonight, dear. You know what I mean. What did he say? What happened? What was the result of the interview?"

"The dead ashes of a burned out fire and—a good deal of cigar smoke," she answered with mock seriousness and laughing eyes.

Mrs. De Witt bit her lip.

"You mean you won't tell me, Lola?" she said irritably.

"My dear, I'll tell you everything you ask me. You know I've no secrets from you, even about our own smoke. What do you want to know?"

"Did Sir Jaffray propose to you this afternoon?" asked her companion pointedly.

In a moment the girl changed. She drew her arm out of her friend's and with a manner which suggested that she considered the question had overstepped the bounds of even the friendly footing on which they were she answered:

"Surely you forget. Sir Jaffray, as you have yourself told me often, is all but engaged to marry his cousin. Do you know him so little as to think he could fool with me under these circumstances, or me so little as to think I would let him? You've been wool gathering, my dear, tonight. Now I understand what you meant at dinner. On my word I hope Sir Jaffray didn't, or I should never look him in the face again. But I must go to Mrs. Villyers now. Good night. I sha'n't come down again, and goodby if I don't see you again." And before Mrs. De Witt could answer Lola had kissed her and slipped out of the room, leaving her as puzzled as ever, but yet certain that there was "something in it" and angry because she could not find it out.

In the early afternoon of the following day Sir Jaffray arrived at Walcote. His mother had been looking forward with a little apprehension to the interview with him, knowing as she did his great tenacity of purpose. She held so strong a conviction that a marriage with Lola would mean ultimate disaster, however, that she was resolved to struggle against it to the end.

But she could make no impression on Sir Jaffray's resolute determination.

"I will marry no one else," was the burden of his case, and nothing else she could say or plead would alter him.

"Mother, I have come not to hold out any prospect to you that your wishes can prevail in this," he said, toward the close of the interview. "I am sorry that you hold the opinion you do, and I have listened carefully to all you have said, but you have not changed me one jot or tittle. A man must choose his wife for himself. So it has been since the world was young, and so it always will be. What I have come to you to do is to tell you that the complication in which my cousin Beryl, which you and others have caused, however unwittingly, and until now with my unfortunate help, you and others are in duty bound to remove. Only yesterday with your letters to Beryl and me you increased that complication, though, mind you, I don't believe Beryl does care for me as you think or would wish."

"You are pledged to her, Jaffray," said Lady Walcote.

"No, I am not pledged. I have acquiesced in a mistaken course while I did not know my own feelings. That is all. I have never breathed a syllable to her which could suggest that I loved her or that I wished her to be my wife. You must see her and explain matters."

"Why?"

"Because Miss Crawshay will not hear a word from me while other people couple my name with Beryl's. She is acting as an honorable girl, of course, in this."

"Yes, acting," returned Lady Walcote dryly. "She would be no Crawshay if she could not do that. She knows her power over you. She has infatuated you, Jaffray."

"Mother, I have never in my life consciously allowed an unkind thought to find a lodging in my mind," said Sir Jaffray very earnestly. "Don't say what will leave a sting behind it. I can't hear things against the woman I am going to marry. Try to reconcile yourself to this. Try to see that you are prejudiced, that you have no cause to dislike Lola except that she has come between you and a plan which you have cherished. That is now impossible. It would be the foulest treachery and cowardice for me to marry Beryl feeling as I do toward Lola, and you know how bitterly she herself would resent it. Can't you do this for me? You have done so much. Help me now to the happiness of a lifetime."

He stood looking down at her and then stooped and kissed her.

She sat silent for a minute and then asked:

"Where is Miss Crawshay?"

"With Mr. Villyers at Mosscombe."

"I will go and see her first and then tell you my decision." And with that the interview closed.

Lady Walcote lost no time in carrying out her proposal, and, ordering her carriage, she drove over at once to Mosscombe.

When Lola heard that Sir Jaffray's mother was waiting to see her, she felt that there must be a trial of wits between them, but conscious of her hold over the baronet she was confident of the issue.

"My visit will be a surprise to you, Miss Crawshay," said Lady Walcote as soon as Lola entered the room. "I have seen Jaffray today."

"It is an honor at any rate, Lady Walcote," was the reply, calmly spoken.

"When we parted last time," said the old lady, "we were not fortunate in choosing topics which allowed of our agreeing very well. I trust we shall be better friends now."

"I hope so earnestly," replied the girl, "and with that object we had better not touch on the same subjects, had we? I am very jealous of my father's good name. He was to me both father and mother."

The old lady looked piercingly at Lola as she spoke, trying to detect any signs of artifice.

"I knew your father long ago," she replied, "and I cannot but know what his family thought of him. I do not want to say things to pain you, but this is not a moment for keeping silence for the sake of avoiding delicate subjects. My son desires you to be his wife, and, as his mother, I wish to know many things."

She paused as if to await an expression of Lola's willingness to tell her what she wished to know, but the girl made no sign.

"Do you object to my asking you some questions?"

"I think you should ask them of Mrs. Villyers," answered Lola cleverly. "I have talked very freely with her. If you think she is capable of introducing from her house any one about whom you have these qualms, is this not an interview at which she should be present?"

"No, I am not doubting her belief."

"Then you doubt my statements to her? Is that it? I think, Lady Walcote, we shall be wiser to keep off topics of the kind. Stay one moment. Let me put the matter plainly. Your son has asked me to marry him, and I have refused. I have told him that I will not be his wife, that I will not allow him even to put such a question to me, and that I hold it for an insult so long as he remains bound, directly or impliedly, to his cousin and my friend Beryl Leycester."

"He told me that, but that is not all."

"All!" echoed Lola, as if moved by the word into some warmth. "You mean that is not all, so far as he is concerned. And what of me? Have you thought of me once in all this—what my feelings will be? Or do you think, as he seems to think, that I am merely something to remain unconsidered, unesteemed, uncared for; something for you to come and examine and test and approve or disapprove; some cold and feelingless thing, to be placed under the microscope of your family pride? You may forget, though I do not, that my father's family is as old and as honorable as your own, and that we do not recognize your right to precedence in any one respect save only a title and a fortune."

Despite her prejudice Lady Walcote could not help admiring the girl for her pride and courage.

"I know your family tree better than you probably, and I have never questioned the past history of it," she said.

"You mean you question only myself as the present member of it, and my father because he was driven abroad. But was there never a dark page in the history of your own family? Has every one of your son's ancestors been as good and true a man as himself? I do not want to pain you with unpleasant stories of the character and ill deeds and wild extravagance of his grandfather?" She had gathered this from the little secret history which her father had written for her guidance, and it was easy to see how the shot told on Lady Walcote.

"You have your father's daring, Lola," she said, using the Christian name for the first time.

"There is much of my poor dear father in me, I know," said Lola, allowing her manner to soften as she came to what she meant to be the turning point of the interview, "and, frankly, I would not have it otherwise. You and those in England know one side of his character, I another. I know he was wild; that he gambled, drank, cared nothing for religion and committed a crime which drove him to exile. In all that he was what the world calls bad. But a truer man, a stauncher friend, a kinder father, he could not have been. In all his troubles, in all his riotous living, in all his wildness, he had never a harsh thought or unkind word for me. You are right in thinking I am not as your girls here in England. I have lived at times the wild bohemian life to which he was driven, and I never had a mother to stand between me and the rougher side of it. But from the hour when I left the convent school at Amiens—from choice, for often he wanted me to leave him and come to England, but he was the only thing that had loved me and I had loved, and I could not leave him in his old age—from the first to the last he watched and guarded and cared for me with a love that all my life long must make his name a sweet sound in my ears."

Her voice trembled as she spoke the last words, and she paused and then resumed, speaking with sudden impetuosity:

"Do you blame me? Do you say the daughter was wrong to prefer to stay by the father's side at the risk of her future in England? Well, if you do, I cannot help it. I would do it again only too cheerfully if I could bring him from his lonely Swiss grave. I am not of the cold, callous natures that love and hate where expediency points and judgment suggests. I love because I love, rashly, wildly, madly may be, but at least I do not forget who and what I am or what the honor of my family demands."

"Do you love my son?" asked Lady Walcote suddenly.

At the question Lola was like one moved by an overpowering rush of tempestuous emotion, which swept over her, carrying before it all the checks and bars of restraint which she had imposed upon herself. Her eyes filled with light, she flushed and then paled instantly. Her fingers were interclasped with strenuous force, and her lips were rigidly pressed, while her nostrils dilated with the fitful gusts in which her breath passed and repassed from her heaving bosom. Then she appeared to fight down her feelings and gradually to recover self possession. When she spoke, it was calmly and harshly.

It was a magnificent piece of acting, and it lulled even the sharp suspicions of Lady Walcote.

"I will not listen to that question if you please, Lady Walcote. Young as I am, my experience has told me that love alone cannot give happiness in marriage. I will not marry your son without your consent, and on that I pledge you my word."

"My dear, I believe I have wronged you," said the old lady, rising as she spoke and kissing the girl's forehead.

And without saying more she went home.

When Lola was alone in her own room and the door was locked that no

The old lady looked piercingly at Lola.

one might even see her face, she let some of her natural feelings show there.

"It was a bold stroke," she muttered, smiling. "But what then?" She vented a little oath in French. "What is a pledge more or less? If it wins her round, so much the better. If it doesn't, it is easy to break it. But I'll make her pay the price—when I'm Lady Walcote and she's the dowager."

Then she laughed.

"I ought to be on the stage after all. Pierre was wrong to stop me. I wonder"—she stopped and her face darkened—"I wonder if he is alive after all. Well, it's the fortune of war." And she tossed up her hand with a defiant gesture. "He's not likely to find me. He'll certainly never look for me as Lady Walcote, and if he finds me—bah! what then? I am not afraid, and, as for the two men, they must settle it for themselves. But, dead or alive, he shall not alter my plans by a hair's breadth. Heigho, if these good people did but know!"

And she laughed again.

CHAPTER IV.

AN EXPLANATION.

It would be difficult to analyze precisely Lady Walcote's feelings as, leaning back in her carriage and thinking closely, she was driven back to Walcote.

While she had been with Lola she had yielded to the impulse of faith which the girl had stirred, but as soon as she was alone and her old doubts returned she began to look searchingly at all that Lola had said.

It was in its effects then that Lola's cleverness in giving the pledge not to marry without Lady Walcote's consent was proved. It was difficult to accept the promise as anything but a proof of the girl's complete good faith, and as this it prevailed with Lady Walcote.

She had gone to the interview convinced of Lola's deceit and with a strong belief that if only she could strip off the veil, a past more or less compromising would be seen, but the interview had changed much of this opinion, and again in this the girl's shrewdness had been great.

She had not attempted to make herself too white. She had painted her past as having its evil associations and connections with which she would necessarily be brought in contact. Her plea was that she had not been injured in the contact. Had she pleaded that there was no sort of guile in her past Lady Walcote would have rejected the plea without a word, but the implication that there was much temptation to do wrong and the plea that she had been kept from it by the thought of the honor of her family had gone straight home to one in whom the pride of race was like a religion.

Another effect of the interview was to convince Lady Walcote that if Jaffray loved Lola his love was returned to the full as passionately, and this had appealed naturally to the mother's heart, softening her judgment of Lola.

She regretted the affair as much as ever. She did not believe that Jaffray would find half so much happiness with Lola as with Beryl, and she would have cut off her right hand to have him marry Beryl instead of Lola, but the sting of her opposition was gone because the reasons for it were changed.

Sir Jaffray saw this almost as soon as he met his mother at the carriage door and gave her his arm into the house.

"Well, mother?" he asked as eagerly almost as a boy.

"What I say will not stop you, Jaffray, I know. You are set on this marriage, and I can see in it disaster as plainly as I can see Lola's beauty." He noticed the use of the Christian name and was pleased. "If you do what I wish, you will not marry her."

"And if I cannot think as you do?" he asked.

"I shall not stand in the way any longer."

"I am glad"— he began, but she interrupted him at once.

"Don't misunderstand me. I am as much opposed to it as ever, but since seeing Lola I have changed some of my thoughts. I dread the marriage and fear the consequences, but you shall not find me otherwise than ready to try to welcome your wife, even if my heart is full of foreboding."

"I am glad," said Sir Jaffray quietly, and he kissed her.

It was not a very auspicious consent, but Sir Jaffray was satisfied. He knew how strongly his mother had desired the marriage with Beryl and how hard she always fought against giving way in any much cherished project. He was pleased also at the thought that Lola had thus won her round from what seemed an uncompromising and invincible resistance.

"And Beryl, mother?" he added after a pause.

"I will see her myself," said Lady Walcote. "And now that you have conquered in all"—she smiled sadly—"let me go."

He opened the door of the room where they had stood, and as she passed out he said:

"I know all that this means to you, mother. I shall never forget it all my life."

She answered with a smile and a glance laden with love, but yet sad.

When he was alone, he became thoughtful and restless, and after wandering through the house and round the stables he had his horse out and set out for a hard gallop across country—an old habit.

He met his mother again at dinner and was sorry to notice a kind of reserve between them. Neither mentioned the name of either of the girls who formed the subject of the thoughts of both until the end of dinner, when, as Lady Walcote was leaving the table, she said:

"I have written to Beryl, Jaffray, thinking you would like the thing settled at once and not feeling equal to a journey to Torquay."

"I am glad. You are as thoughtful as usual," he said. Then, as if seeking her opinion, he added, "I was thinking of going back to Torquay."

The old lady paused.

"It might be a trial to you both, but if you could have some sort of explanation it would smooth the future, and Beryl is very dear to me."

On that he resolved to go, and, that Beryl might have warning of his coming and so avoid an interview if she pleased, he wrote a little note to Mrs De Witt, saying that he proposed to return to Torquay on the following day and that if they were not staying or had other plans she had better wire him in the morning. There was no telegram by noon the next day, however, and he started with questionable anticipations of his talk with Beryl.

One effect of his letter to Mrs. De Witt he had not counted on. She thought that the letter to her came as a result of their friendship, and she met him alone at the station.

"I'm glad you've come back, Magog," she said. "I thought you would. I had to use my wits, though, to get rid of Beryl—those innocents are always such stickers—but I've done it. Your letter was quite a stroke of genius." She laughed and flashed at him a look which she meant as a signal of her pleasure.

"Do you mean that Beryl has gone away?" asked Sir Jaffray.

"How stupid you are all of a sudden! What do you suppose I meant? What else did you mean me to do but to send her away when you wrote about 'changing plans?' You didn't want her here, I suppose, did you?"

"I see," he answered, with a good natured smile, "you wanted a cosy time." He let none of his vexation appear.

"I've had none of you during the whole time we've been here," she replied, with an aggrieved air.

He made no such answer as she had wished, and this annoyed her and they walked a little way in silence. When they reached the promenade, they sat down, and Sir Jaffray, who ... doubt whether Beryl's having left might not, after all, mean that she had wished to avoid an interview with him, and that while Mrs. De Witt thought she had got rid of Beryl the latter had in reality been glad to go, tried to find this out.

"When did Beryl go?" he asked.

"Oh, Beryl, Beryl, Beryl! It's nothing but Beryl with you," was the testy rejoinder. "Early this afternoon, as soon as I could get rid of her."

"Did she know I was coming?"

"Oh, the conceit of you men! Of course she did and said that after the disgusting way you flirted with Lola she would have nothing more to do with you."

She laughed again at this.

"You laugh savagely, as if you wished that was true. I see she didn't know. All right."

"When I want a good time, I'm not quite dolt enough to ask all the world to come and take a hand. I hate three handed whist. You can ask her to play—when she's your wife."

"Then she'll never play at all."

"Then it is true, after all, is it, and Lola gets the odd trick?" cried Mrs. De Witt, looking up quickly. "I thought so two nights ago. Tell me all about it. But how about Beryl?"

Sir Jaffray smiled at her eagerness.

"You've called me an 'odd trick,' and I'm not sure that that's a compliment," he said.

"Bah! You men are all card tricks to us. Some we win, some we don't, some we throw away, and some we can't hope to get. A good many we win by bluffing and finessing, and some are snapped up because we are fools enough to revoke. But it's a compliment to be called the odd trick—that's what we're all fighting to get."

"Are you fighting to get me?"

"Haven't I maneuvered now to get you alone here, and aren't you in about the most objectionable and uncomfortable mood possible? You're not a bit worth fighting about, and you're not fit for anything but to be married."

"You're a bit put out," he answered, adding, after a pause: "I'm glad I came over, because we ought to have a word or two to put matters straight. Of course it must make a change in things."

"You mean your engagement with Lola?"

"Yes."

"Under the circumstances I wonder you came," she replied crossly.

"I came to see Beryl."

"I think you're very horrid," she rapped out irritably. "That means that I'm not only in the way, but that I've acted the part of marplot in stopping or postponing a most interesting explanation between you two. I think I'd better go to my hotel." And she got up from her seat and rustled her dress angrily.

"I'm sorry you take it badly," said Sir Jaffray. "But you must see that something of the kind had to be done. Things couldn't go on."

"I don't know what you mean by 'things,'" she said crossly. "Marriage needn't make a man a boor—before it happens. There's plenty of time afterward for all that. Of course I can quite understand your wanting to train for an Arcadian existence, and you can't begin too soon. But you needn't start by bludgeoning every woman you've known while you haven't lived in Arcady."

"Sorry you've taken it like this. We've been good friends, little woman, and I've many a thing to thank you for."

After a long silence Mrs. De Witt said suddenly:

"I must have seemed to take it very seriously, I'm afraid. But remember I'm only a woman, and when we lose the odd tricks it's not only that we're vexed at losing them, but angry with those who have won them from us."

"That's all right, but then you and I could never play anything else but double dummy all our lives, and that's not a riotously lively game."

"But it's sometimes safer than when the cards are not on the table," she retorted, adding, after a forced laugh and in a changed voice: "I think I'm glad, Magog, after all. I do really. She's a magnificent creature and as clever as she's beautiful. That's praise from a woman. And if you'd only told me what you wanted and meant I could have helped you. And really, under the circumstances, I'm sorry that I sent Beryl off today before you came, though if she knew of this she may have jumped at the chance I gave her of getting away rather than stay and see you. You don't expect her to like it, of course."

Sir Jaffray thought there was more naturalness in her manner than he had ever noticed before. This pleased him, and when they reached the hotel they shook hands and parted better friends than ever, perhaps, so far as he was concerned.

He was glad to have had the opportunity of the conversation, and as he leaned back in the railway carriage on his return journey the incident suggested to him the changes in his life which his marriage with Lola would make.

He had drifted into the friendship with Mrs. De Witt, and on his side the relations had never got as far as even the mildest flirtation. He had been glad to go to her house when in town and had been amused more than anything else to watch her develop a habit of monopolizing him. He had been quite keen enough to read her and quick enough to avoid anything like a compromising complication.

Never before had she made such an effort at direct flirtation as in the case of this arrangement to get him to herself for a time at Torquay, and he smiled as he thought how she had thus been paid out in her own coin and left alone as the result of her maneuvering. He had meant to drop the more pronounced friendship as soon as his engagement was certain, and he was aware that there must be some kind of explanation. "Things couldn't go on," as he had said, and he was glad that the matter was over so easily.

As to Beryl, he was by no means so satisfied. It was true that, so far as the idea of a marriage was concerned, he

She met him alone at the station.

had been forced into it largely by the actions of others, but at the same time the thought of causing Beryl sorrow and trouble was one which distressed him grievously. They had been staunch, true friends from childhood, and in many ways she had been like a sister to him.

She was, moreover, such a clever, sympathetic and ready witted girl that at one time the prospect of a life companionship with her had been full of pleasure to him. Many of the incidents of their comradeship recurred to him, and he was sensible of a feeling of regret that in the future the relations would have to be different. He hoped that Lola and Beryl would be friends, and he tried to persuade himself that by his mother's influence this might be the case, but the hope was at best a faint one.

When his thoughts slipped the meshes of these light entanglements, however, and went to Lola, there was nothing in them but the passionate confidence of the absorbed and devoted lover, and he wove a thousand fancies with the brightest colored skeins which the glowing desires of passion could select.

He did not reach home until the early hours of the morning, having to drive a long distance across country from Braxton, the main line station at which the express stopped, and, of course, saw no one. When he went down late on the following morning, Lady Walcote came to him, and, saying that she had had a letter from Beryl, who had returned home suddenly, handed him one from her addressed to him. It was not long, but it had cost the girl much to write it:

My Dear Jaffray—The mother's news about you has not surprised me in the least. I have been using my eyes and ears, and my chief feeling was a little regret that somehow you had suddenly thought it not worth while to consult me. You ought to have known how, as a woman, I should be longing to take a part, and, as a friend, should be most anxious to help you in finding happiness. I wish it you with all my heart. Your affectionate cousin,

Beryl Leycester.

"She is a good sort," said Sir Jaffray, handing the letter to his mother, who read it quickly.

"Yes. It would be difficult to find a more sensible girl than Beryl."

"I'll see her today," answered the baronet.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Wanted—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

Gary Invites Discussions.

Postmaster-General Gary expresses pleasure at the widespread comment upon his recommendation for the establishment of postal savings banks and invites further discussion of the subject. "If we all put our heads together," the postmaster-general says, "the right plan can be devised, and that is what the country wants."

It is not often that a cabinet officer manifests such a disposition to learn the desires of the people on matters of legislation connected with the development of his department. Postmaster-General Gary's request for a widespread popular expression of opinion on the subject should meet with hearty response on the part of the people. The newspapers have already performed their duty in the matter. Labor organizations, too, have very generally given consideration to the subject and with almost unanimous voice have asked for postal banks. It remains now for other bodies especially those representing the commercial interests of the country, to give their approval to the agitation, in order that congress may be assured that the sentiment of all classes in the action is virtually united in favor of the early establishment of those much-needed institutions for safe-keeping of the savings of persons of moderate means. It may be true that the commercial and business classes of the country have not such an immediate personal interest in the establishment of postal savings banks as have the wage-earners. But the commercial portion of the community cannot afford to manifest indifference to the well-being and contentment of the working population of the country. Let them do what they can to promote good feeling at least by giving consideration to propositions like that for the establishment of postal savings banks, the only object of which is to do something for people whose interests are only too rarely the subject of intelligent consideration by law-makers.—Chicago Record.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

S. C. Bagley returned from Minneapolis last Monday and has since been up to the woods looking over the work that is being done in his sub-coatractor's camps.

The Rosser hospital is crowded with patients. At last reports there were 12 patients being cared for therein. A number of men have been brought in from the lumber camps suffering from fever. The management of the lnstitution is universally commended.

Two brothers, Ole and Knute Sovick, who live 7 miles east of here in Columbia, were out hunting one day this week and became separated. Ole heard a gun at some distance and gave an answering shot, directing the barrel towards a tree. He was surprised to find that he had not hit the tree, but hearing cries, made for the direction of the sound and found that he had shot his brother in the leg. Calling assistance, Ole had his brother taken care of and Dr. Blakeslee was called to attend him. The bullet struck his leg squarely in the center below the knee and splintered the bone into a thousand pieces. It will be a miracle if the unfortunate is not a partial cripple for life.

Luther Thayer was very close to death last Friday night. He was staying near Tom Newby's, with his sister. The family were away and and he went to bed early, but was awakened by heat and smoke coming from down stairs and had to fight his way through the flames in order to escape. His hands and face were badly burned and Dr Umbind, who is attending at the hospital where the victim is being cured for, believes that he will save the hands and fingers, but skin grafting may of necessity be resorted to in order to heal the barned surface. The dwelling was destroyed by the flames.

The Norwegian Dr. Tafte, at Crookston, is the only physician in northwestern Minnesota that is graduated in the old country. Office McKinnon block. [36-tf]

Immigrants And Postal Banks.

It is among the foreign-born population of this country the need for postal savings banks is most pressing and apparent. For this class the government should show solicitude and consideration to the end that patriotic confidence and regard felt by them for the country of their adoption may be strengthened.

Most of the nation's foreign-born citizens come from countries having the postal savings bank system in operation. They look to the government to furnish them a safe depository for their small savings. They are especially suspicious of persons not of their own nationality, which is perhaps only natural. In these circumstances they are particularly the prey of scheming rascals among their own fellow-countrymen.

Italians, for example, are usually economical, and if they have steady work and regular wages lay by part of their income. In the absence of savings institutions known to be absolutely sound, like the postal banks of their native country, these Italian workmen for the most part deposit their savings for safekeeping with some saloonkeeper, grocer or shopkeeper of their own nationality, who hangs out the sign "Banco Italiano" and proceeds to receive deposits without limit, just like a bank. Of course, this money is kept safely if left with honorable men. Sometimes, however, it is lost in speculation or in poor investments, but nearly as often the person with whom it was left in trust simply disappears and takes the money with him.

It is not right that the less enlightened of the foreign-born population of this country should be placed at the mercy of the schemers who rob them of the hard-earned savings. It must shake the confidence of immigrants in the institutions of this country to find that in the boasted land of liberty there is no guaranty of absolute security to property in the small sums which it is possible for them to possess. That government which is fully civilized must give its weakest and most ignorant citizens the sense of security in the possession of property for which they have labored hard.

Postal banks too would tend to keep in this country much money that now is sent back to the old country for safekeeping. It is well known that large sums of money are sent abroad continually by foreigners and in this the Italians figure very prominently. Inquiry indicates that in many cases the money is sent to Italy for deposit in the postal banks there, because its owners know of no safe place for keeping it here.

The establishment of postal savings banks would be a positive benefit to private bankers in relieving them of the patronage of a class of customers who are often more bother to them than benefit. The suspicions of the non-English speaking foreigners are very easily aroused and not infrequently are the cause of runs upon banks. There was a serious instance of this kind in Detroit during the troublous times of 1893. A depositor who could not speak English went into a savings bank to draw his money. Through a mistake of his which he could not be made to understand he could not be paid at that time. The man's suspicions were aroused and he thought the bank was trying to cheat him. His angry demonstration failing to have any effect, he returned soon with a large crowd of his countrymen to demand his money. Their presence was sufficient to start a run on the bank, which in turn led to runs on several other banks in the city. It would be for the benefit not only of the depositors themselves, but of the banks as well, if the government should undertake to provide depositories for this class of people—Chicago Record.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

Thinks the Argument Unanswerable.

The report of Postmaster General Gary, embodying as it does, the reports and recommendation of the assistant postmaster-general, is an exceptionally important document. A large part of the volume is devoted to an argument, to our mind unanswerable, in favor of the prompt institution by this country of a postal saving-bank system. The array of facts and figures marshaled to show the timeliness and importance of the step ought to make a deep impression upon the congressional mind. The enormous growth of the postal money-order business is adduced as showing how the people already patronize the postal service for the transmission of funds. That they would avail themselves of it to deposit their savings is beyond question. Within a few years the deposits would be counted by hundreds of millions. The time is certainly auspicious for the adoption of this policy of postal savings banks. Further than that, however, it ought to be possible to combine that policy with some plan for the improvement of the currency system;—Review of Reviews.

What the South Needs.

New Orleans Time Democrat:—If congress provides for a system of postal savings banks at the coming session of congress it will benefit the whole country, but no part of it more than the south, where savings banks or any other institutions in which savings can be deposited are few. The south, therefore, is most deeply interested in the passage of this bill.

This kind of weather reminds us of coal—and speaking of coal reminds us of the fact that Cahoon & Lytle have dead loads of the very best kinds of coal—both hard and soft at the lowest living rates. Try 'em

If You Keep.

If you keep a horse, cow or a dog, send for Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Manual and learn about their treatment and care. Mailed free, address Humphreys' Medicine Company, Cor. William & John St., New York.

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Net Income of Swedish State Railways, Whales Reported Numerous Off the Northern Coast—New Claimant For the Throne of Norway—Monument to Harald Haardraade — Danish Syndicate Makes an Offer For the Thingvalla Line.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

The expenses of the jubilee fireworks amounted to 5,700 crowns. They lasted about half an hour.

Prince Gustavus Adolphus, the oldest son of the crown prince, celebrated his 15th birthday Nov. 11.

Madam Lea Ahlborn, the eminent artist, recently suffered a stroke of apoplexy and has since been unconscious.

Prices on wood, especially birch and oak, are exceedingly high in the capital at present, 28 to 30 crowns being paid per cord.

Sweden will be officially represented at the jubilee celebrations in Portugal next summer by Prince Carl or the crown prince.

To the "Nya Kyrkan" in this city a sum of 25,000 crowns has been donated by an unknown friend of the church through Rev. A. Bjork.

The Biblical gallery of the exposition will remain and will be kept open to the public at reasonable admission fees under the name of "Art and Bible Gallery."

August Strindberg, the well known author, has issued a novel entitled "Inferno." Mr. Strindberg is the author of the notorious "Giftas" stories, "Tchandala," etc.

Vice Auditor V. Thavsnins has been convicted of 20 different forgeries and will have to pay a fine of 4,800 crowns and suffer an imprisonment of two years and seven months.

Appropriations, recommended, and passed by the riksdag, for the city of Stockholm for the ensuing year will be 1,260,000 crowns, and for the entire country 5,600,000 crowns.

Propositions calling for appropriations for the building of another "statsbana" (state railroad) between Gollivari and the Norwegian boundary, will be presented at the next riksdag.

Director Edward Wawrinsky, who recently ventured an insinuation to the effect that swedish women tend toward drunkness, endeavors to defend his statement in a recent edition of the "N. D. A."

Sweden contributed 9,169 crowns in behalf of Greece during her recent struggle with Turkey besides sending her some able lieutenants, two of whom lost their lives in behalf of the Grecian cause.

T. A. Rudbeck, lieutenant of the Life Guard regiment of Stockholm was recently found dead in his rooms on Sturegatan. It is intimated that he committed suicide, a revolver being found in his right hand.

The directors of the state railways have deposited 1,400,000 crowns, the net traffic income during the month of October, with the "Statskontor." The entire income of the state railways for 1897 amounts to 10,700,000 crowns.

"Old Stockholm," the most popular feature of the recent exposition, will be entirely removed. Suggestions to the effect that this part of the exposition remain and become a part of the popular open air museum, Skansen, have not been adopted.

November 6, the day on which the Swedish hero, King Gostavus Adolphus died on the battlefield of Lutzen was solemnly celebrated in various parts of the country. In Stockholm the "Allmanna Sangforening" (Singers' Union) serenaded near the Gustavian sarcophagus in the old Riddarholm church. The sarcophagus was visited by hundreds of people.

Gothenburg.

J. Nilson Soderlund of this city was killed in a drunken row near Gunnarskog.

Whales are reported extraordinarily plentiful off the Swedish coast north of Gothenburg.

The new landshafding, (governor) Lagerbring, is very popular in this city, both on account of his social qualities and his poetical ability.

"Nerike" is the name of another splendidly equipped steamer which will ply in the Gota canal between Gothenburg and Vetternhammar.

During the last four months 5,626 people from various parts of Sweden have passed through Gothenburg on their way to foreign lands.

The Misses Hannah Venman, Lavinia Kristiansson and Vivika Rinman, all of this city, have left for India, where they will offer their services to the Zenana mission.

Vexio.

F. O. Gleisner, proprietor of the glass works of Bjorka, is dead.

The Young Mens' Christian union of this city has a membership of 850.

There are about 5,000 children in attendance at the public schools of Vexio.

F. G. O. Lind has sold his Molilla estate, with adjoining property, to O. Olsen of Lonneberga for 125,000 crowns.

Ingrid A. Andreson of Gallabok, who murdered her infant child in the woods near her home, has been sentenced to five years imprisonment.

An old fellow living about six English miles from this city, Peter Larsson, has walked nearly 9,000 Swedish miles in wooden shoes during the last 10 years.

Karl A. Gustafson, living in the vicinity of this city, arrested a few weeks ago, accused of attempting to murder Ernst Lundquist, has been convicted and lodged in the Vexio jail for two years imprisonment.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

The Spitsbergen expedition left Tromso Nov. 5, in stormy weather.

Snrendalsoren, Stangvik, Kvande and Snrendalen are now connected by telephone.

The customs receipts of Norway amounted to 4,916,274 crowns during the month of October.

The two new Norwegian cruisers which are now being built in England, the "Harold Haarfager" and "Tordenskjold," will be finished by March 1, 1898.

Reports of the herring fisheries for the year of 1897 are very favorable, 600,000 barrels of herring being the result of the efforts of Norwegian fishermen during the year.

One of the largest Norwegian vessels afloat is the "Premier" which was recently launched at Fredriketad. The vessel will ply between Norway and England with L. Anderson of Fredrikstad as captain.

The Halls Bros. Piano company of this city celebrated its 15th anniversary Nov. 24. The firm was established Nov. 3, 1847, and now controls one of the largest establishments of its kind in Northern Europe.

Telephone connection between Stadshygden, Risen, Hasselviken and the Agdane fortifications and the city of Trondhjem will be finished at the end of the present week. It will greatly facilitate business matters in the above mentioned places.

On Harald Haardraade's place in Oslo, a monument over the resting place of Harald Haardraade, the founder of Oslo, will be raised at a cost of 500,000 crowns. Subscription lists are being circulated and 10,000 crowns have already been collected.

The 200th anniversary of "Vor Fraelser's Kirke" (Our Saviour's church), the oldest and largest cathedral of Norway, was celebrated with great ceremony at Christiania Nov. 7. The cathedral was dedicated Nov. 7, 1697, on All Saints day by Bishop Hans Rosing.

It may interest some people to know that there is a "fyrste" who claims to be an heir to the throne of Norway. It is none other than the German emperor's brother-in-law whose full title is "Ernest Gunter, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein Sonderburg-Augustenborg, Heir of Norway, Count of Stormarn, Ditmarchen and Oldenburg."

A new life insurance company was recently organized at Laurvik. The main office will be at Porsgrund and will operate under the name of the "World Life Insurance company." The following gentlemen constitute the board of directors: Consul Moller and Mauritz Olsen of Porsgrund, Consul Hoyer, Skien, Bank Director Oppen of Laurvig and Carl Micheleen of Sandefjord.

Bergen.

The wharves and bridges of Bergen have been taxed by the city skattekommission at 3,083,500 crowns.

Five per cent of the population of Bergen (65,000) are supported by the city, 450,000 crowns having been expended in their behalf during the past year.

A teachers' congress, in which instructors from Sweden and Denmark will participate, will be held in this city next August in connection with the exposition.

Berg & Helland of this city are at present building a steamer, which, it is said, will be the largest Norwegian vessel afloat. The vessel will have a tonnage of 5,000.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

Rev. C. Hoff of the Vartov church is seriously ill with pneumonia.

A new hotel will be erected at Halmtorv in Copenhagen at a cost of 75,000 crowns.

Rev. J. P. Clausen of Aalborg has been chosen president of the Odense and Sonder Naeraa consistory.

Emil Christiansen, representative of Odense at the legislative assembly, is at present hopelessly ill with typhoid fever.

The board of directors of the Tivoli amusement gardens have again leased the adjoining lot for the ensuing year at 75,000 crowns.

Bank Cashier Steffensen has interested himself in the wine and tobacco business on the corner of Svaert and Pile streets, Copenhagen.

A new cement factory, the fourth in order, will be erected at Aalborg in the near future. The factory will be built in close proximity to the city.

Emma Thompson is dead, aged 77 years. She was at one time one of Denmark's most noted artists, her specialties being flower paintings.

Hotel Skandinavien at Aalborg, the property of J. Christensen, has been sold to Weiby Nielson for an unknown sum. The hotel is the largest in Aalborg.

H. R. Frus, a detective in the service of the "Dansk Tyveri Selskaf" of this city, has been arrested and convicted of forgery. He will be imprisoned two years.

Alfred Hallberg, a Swede, has been appointed manager of the branch office of the Mutual Life Insurance company at Copenhagen as successor to the embezzler, Silverberg.

A syndicate composed of Consul General J. Hansen, Adolph Carl, Consul Henins and Attorney Levy, all of this city, have offered 1,800,000 crowns for the Thingvalla line.

The "Dalegaard" estate at Auning station has been sold to Mauritz Brogger of this city for 101,000 crowns. The property includes 600 acres of splendid land and the estate as a whole is considered the most valuable one near Auning.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON Dec. 13 1897.

The most astounding thing brought to light by the first week of the session of congress is the audacity of the agents of the lobby which is trying to prevent the annexation of Hawaii. It is only necessary for a senator or representative of prominence to express in private conversation the slightest doubt of the wisdom of annexation to have these agents announce through such newspapers as they control or can by hook or crook obtain space in cash is unquestionably paid in some instances—that the senator or representative in question is straining every nerve to defeat annexation. They have thus misrepresented Senators Morrill and Hoar and Speaker Reed. It seems as certain as anything can be that such audacity is in the end bound to react upon those who employ it, and to result in making more votes for annexation than against it. This lobby was started by the sugar trust, but there are reasons for believing that a portion of the money it is spending so liberally comes from the secret funds of three foreign nations which desire to prevent annexation, but have no reasonable excuse for attempting to do so openly. Some of the democratic senators who talk the loudest against trusts, during a campaign, are acting in concert with the sugar trust now. In fact, with two exceptions, Gorman and Morgan, all the democratic senators appear to have landed, bag and baggage, in the lobbyists camp. Senator Davis of Minn., chairman of the committee on foreign relations, which has charge of the treaty, is thoroughly confident that annexation will be accomplished through the treaty, and absolutely certain that a bill providing for annexation can be passed by both senate and House, should the power of the lobby be sufficient to prevent the ratification of the treaty. It is his intention to push the matter to a conclusion in the senate at the earliest possible moment.

Senator Chandler, chairman of the committee on Elections and Privileges, says that committee will decide upon its report in the Oregon case at its next meeting and that he has no doubt the report will be in favor of seating Hon. H. W. Corbett, as successor to Hon. J. H. Mitchell, whose term in the senate expired last March. If the democrats who have expressed themselves in favor of seating Mr. Corbett vote that way he will be seated.

The House committee on Appropriations broke the record when it reported the pension appropriation bill to the House this week, thus furnishing evidence that Chairman Cannon and the industrious members of his committee intend to do their part towards pushing the imperative business of the session, in order to help along the project for early adjournment, which is generally favored by republicans. The pension bill carries $141,218,830 of which $140,000,000 is for the payment of pensions.

It has already been made apparent that a serious attempt is going to be made at this session of congress to modify the civil service rules. President McKinley having stated in his annual message that he believed many positions were now embraced by the civil service rules which ought not to be, republicans in congress do not feel that they are antagonizing him or the party platform in taking part in this movement, although so good a republican as Representative Johnson, of Indiana, has told them in a speech made in reply to Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, that he disagreed with them. Gen. Grosvenor's idea, which he will endeavor to get through in the shape of a bill, is that the only employes of the government who should be embraced by the civil service rules are the clerks, whose duties are not executive, in the departments at Washington and employes of the postal service in all branches. All other positions he desires to have thrown open and the democrats who now fill nine-tenths of them thrown out to make room for republicans.

President McKinley's being detained at Canton by his sad duty has not in any manner inconvenienced congress as he arranged all matters requiring his personal attention before starting upon his last trip to the bedside of his dying mother. Everywhere his name is mentioned the deepest sympathy is expressed for him.

The committee on banking and currency has obtained permission from the House to sit daily during sessions of the House, and will at once endeavor to agree upon one or more bills embodying portions of the financial recommendations made by the president in his annual message and by Secretary Gage in his annual report to congress. Secretary Gage has been asked to put his ideas into a bill and submit it to the committee.

The conservative men in congress, regardless of party approve of the position President McKinley took in his message on Cuban affairs, and the matter will be left in his hands.

The Same...
Old Sarsaparilla.

That's Ayer's. The same old sarsaparilla as it was made and sold by Dr. J. C. Ayer ***50 years ago.*** In the laboratory it is different. There modern appliances lend speed to skill and experience. But the sarsaparilla is the same old sarsaparilla that made the record—***50 years of cures.*** Why don't we better it? Well, we're much in the condition of the Bishop and the raspberry: "Doubtless," he said, "God might have made a better berry. But doubtless, also, He never did." Why don't we better the sarsaparilla? We can't. We are using the ***same old plant*** that cured the Indians and the Spaniards. ***It*** has not been bettered. And since ***we*** make sarsaparilla compound out of sarsaparilla plant, we see no way of improvement. Of course, if we were making some secret chemical compound we might.... But we're not. We're making the same old sarsaparilla to cure the same old diseases. You can tell it's the ***same old sarsaparilla*** because it works the ***same old cures.*** It's the sovereign blood purifier, and—***it's Ayers.***

Money For Farmers.

We can save you money on hard and soft coal. We make a special rate to farmers of $5.75 on soft coal and $9.00 on hard coal. We claim for our coal that it is the best and the cheapest. CAHOON & LYTLE.

South or East; Which?

When a trip is contemplated it is always well to prepare in advance, in order to avoid little inconveniences which are often annoying. The two fast trains leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul daily via Wisconsin Central Lines for Milwaukee and Chicago make close connections with trains East and South. Being elegantly equipped with sleeping cars, parlor cars and day couches, they are fully appreciated by the traveling public. Your nearest ticket agent will give you complete information and furnish you folder of the Wisconsin Central Lines.

JAS. C. POND,
General Passenger Agent.
[16-tf] Milwaukee, Wis.

Salesmen Wanted.

We want two or three good men in your county to sell our Minnesota Grown Nursery Stock, Seed Corn, Seed Potatoes and grain for spring delivery. The most liberal terms. Three plans. Write for particulars.

The Jewell Nursery Co.,
Lake City, Minnesota

To Canada Via Chicago

For forty dollars is the rate offered from Dec. 6th to 31th. In buying your railroad ticket, get it over the best line—the Burlington, electric lighted and steam heated "Limited." Your local agent has the ticket. [33-38]

Leave your orders for soft and hard coal with Cahoon & Lytle. They guarantee the best coal and the lowest living rates.

Farm Loans.

If you want a loan on your farm I can furnish the money without delay. On long or short time, as you prefer. Call or write.

Chas. E. Sawyer,
Fournet Block. Crookston, Minn.

Polk County Journal.

Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. XXI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY DECEMBER 23, 1897 NO 37

NEW YORK STORE,

Time and space forbids a mention of every article we have in our store—and it is not necessary as our patrons all know that we carry a full and complete stock in our line, but we want to impress the fact on your minds that we have a larger stock than ever of

Christmas Goods

That we will make an object for you to see.

Begining on Monday, Dec., 27th

We shall place on sale a large number of remnants that must be sold at some price and will afford an opportunity for

Great Bargains.

We shall also on that date organize a great clearance sale of all unsold goods then in stock.

Remember these goods must be sold and now is your opportunity to secure unheard of bargains.

With a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all my Customers I remain, yours truly

A. CHABOT.

Only Two Lost Life.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Dec. 20.—It is definitely known that but two persons were burned to death in the Hotel Dacotah fire. Those were Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Howe. The traveling railway passenger agent, reported as missing, has been found. The total property loss is estimated at $800,000.

Favor the Educational Test Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The house committee on immigration has decided to make a favorable report on tbe educational test bill. This requires all immigrants on reaching here to be abls to read or write in some language.

KAIULANI FOR QUEEN.

Prospective Destiny of Hawaii if Annexation Fails.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The downfall of the Dole government and the restoration of the monarchy with Kaiulani, niece of former Qneen Lilinokalani, reigning nnder English domination, is the future predicted for Hawaii by the advocates of annexation in the event of the rejection of tbe pending treaty by tbe senate, says the Washington correspondent of The Herald.

Leading members of the senate committee on foreign relations appear to be of this belief. When the treety is called up after the holidays, it is said evidence will be furnished to prove that there is some secret work now going on in this direction. It is alleged that the 10 Hawaiians now in this oity to protest against the ratification of the treaty, are here in the interest of Kainlani, and that English infinence is hehind the movement.

Bismarck Rapidly Declining.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A special dispatch from Hamburg says: "Prince Bismerck, who braced np for the emperor's visit, has relapsed into his former weakness, despondency and persistent insomnia. Mentally and physically Prince Bismarck is rapidly declining."

Bolln's Bondsmen Must Pay.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 20.—The jury in the case of the city against the bondsmen of ex-City Treasurer Henry Bolln returned a verdict in favor of tha city for $71,000.

AFTER RAILROAD LANDS.

Suit by the State of Minnesota Against the Duluth and Iron Range.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 21.—Attorney General Childs and W. P. Warner and H. C. Belden, associate counsel in the prosecutions ordered by the last legislature to determine title to the Duluth and Iron Range railroad land grants, which the legislatnre declared forfeited, has served the complaint in the nction, which is entitled the State of Minnesota against the Duluth and Iron Range Railway company, Walter F. Cobb, tho Minneapolis and St. Cloud Railway company and the Great Northern Railway company. It is contended that the land grant made by the legislature in 1876, the details of which are set forth, cannot and should not be so constrned to warrant the possession of those lands by a railroad company which has never built any line along the line designated in the act granting the lands in question. Over 200,000 acres of land are involved in the ontcome of the litigation.

Big Railroad Land Suits Settled.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 14.—The three suits instituted by Receivers Payne, Oakes and Rouse against tha St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway company, growing ont of the dispute over land grants in the State of Minnesota, have been amicably settled, and an order of dismissal will be entered in a few days. Abont 75,000 ecres of land are involved.

A Friar's Prediction.

A certain Spanish friar, who was an almanac maker, predicted with accuracy and in distinct and precise terms the death of Henry IV of France. The friar in question was arrested and brought before the king, who treated the prediction with contempt, while he thanked the friar for his anxiety upon his (the king's) behalf.

The event, however, happened as the prediction had foretold.

In this case it is, of course, quite possible that the friar mey have had some secret knowledge of the existence of a conspiracy against the king's life and desired in this way to warn his majesty of the impending danger.

GAGE CURRENCY BILL

SECRETARY'S MEASURE INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

Would Commit the Country More Thoroughly to the Gold Standard and Reform the Present Monetary System. Wolcott's Statement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Secretary Gage appeared before the committee on banking and curreucy of the horse of representatives to present a bill embodying his views for a revision of the currency, to explain and urge its provisions and to meet any objections raised by the committee. By way of introduction he said:

"The objects I have in mind in the series of provisions offered by me are four in number:

"First—To commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard, and remove, so far as possible, doubts and fears on that point and thus strengthen the credit of the United States both at home and abroad.

"Second—To strengthen the treasury in relation to its demand liabilities, in which are included greenbacks, treasury notes and the incidental obligation to maintain on a parity, through interchangeability with gold, so far as may be necessary, the present large volume of silver certificates and silver dollars.

"Third—To do this in such a way as not to counteract the volume of circulation in the hands of the people.

"Fourth—To take an initial step toward a system of bank note issues without the conditional deposit of public bonds as security therefor."

The bill was then read in detail and discussed section by section, the secretary answering the inquiries of members of the committee. Later in tho day the bill was introdnced in tho house by Chairman Walker.

CHANDLER PROPHESIES.

Predicts Defeat for Republicans Because of their Position on Currency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senator Chandler of New Hampshire has written a letter the Washington Post in which he says:

"If tho secretary of the treasury and his single gold standard associates will cease their demand for impossible currency legislation, congress will pass the necessary appropriation bills, probably take cure of Hawaii and Cuba, there will not be a serious party division during the session and there will be no adjournment in May. Business will revive, the treasury receipts will equal the expenditures, the balance of trade will continue in our favor and tho Republican party will, in November, 1898, elect a

Majority of the House

in the Fifty-fifth congress. On the other hand, if Secretary Gage continues to press upon congress a bill, tho object of which, he says, is, 'First, to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard,' and the immediate effect of which is to throw doubts upon the sincerity of the president's declaration in favor of continued efforts to secure bimetallism, a political turmoil will arise in congress which will split the now united Republicans into fragments, while it will unite and consolidate tho opposition. It is not feasible

To Retire the Greenbacks;

there is more probability thet a bill will be sent to the president to increase their amount. It is not possible to secure tho passage through either house of a bill making the greenbacks into gold notes or authorizing bonds payable in gold. The effort to do either thing will probably result in the passage of a bill for the redemption of the greenbacks in silver dollars and for the payment of all United States bonds in gold or silver coin, in the discretion of the president, who will be commanded to exercise his option for the advantage of tbe government, end not for the advantage of the creditor."

M'KENNA IS NAMED.

Succeeds Field on the Supreme Bench. Dawes for Comptroller.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The president has sent the following nominations to the senate:

Justice—Joseph McKenna of California to be essociate justice of the supreme conrt of the United States.

Treasury—Charles G. Dawes of Illinois to be comptroller of the currency.

UNANIMOUS AGAINST IT.

General Opposition to Autonomy Among Cuban Officers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Copies of a atatement signed by the officers of the Fourth Army Corps of tbe Cuban army, operating in the department of Las Villas, renewing allegiance to the Cuban cause and forswearing autonomy, was received in this city during the day. This aotion by the officers of the Las Villas department makes the opposition to autonomy practically unanimous among the Cuban officers.

Judge Searle has signed the decree of of foreclosure in the suit brought by the St. Paul Title Insurance company as trustee against the stockholders of the St. Cloud Street Car company. The trustee will bid it in for bondholders.

C. Jones, who is working as engineer of the North Star shoe factory at Anoka, has received word of a legacy of $12,000 in United States bonds left him by an uncle in Iowa. Jones knew nothing of his death nor that he had money.

NO RESULT LIKELY

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY NEGOTIATIONS PRACTICALLY ENDED.

Laurier Declines the Proposition Made and the President Stands Firm—Correspondence Had Since the Conference Was Held Just Published.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The correspondence which has passed between Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian premier, and General Foster, the American negotiator, touching the seal negotiations since the Washington conference last month, has just been made public. It consists of two letters. In the first, dated Ottawa, Nov. 24, Sir Wilfred Laurier passes upon the proposition from our government, which was taken back to Canada by him at the conclusion of the conference. He says he is willing to enter at once upon a review of the whole seal question, though the Paris award was made revisable only at the end of five years, provided the other questions of importance to tho two countries—immigration, reciprocity, fish protection, etc., bo considered at the samo time. He declines, however, to suspend sealing meantime for various reasons.

Laurier Offers a Suggestion.

He suggests that if a joint commission to consider all questions at issue, including this, be at once appointed, it would be possible to secure the necessary legislation from parliament at the February session and from congress during the present session to insure the execution of any recommendation with regard to Bering sea next season.

The second letter is from General Foster to Sir Wilfred, dated Washington, Dec. 2. General Foster says that Sir Wilfred's answer is a declination of his proposition and a renewal of the Canadian proposition made at tho conference, and the president declines to reverse his position on that point. General Foster expresses regret that Sir Wilfred's visit to Washington gives so little promise of satisfactory results, but entertains the hope that it may yet bear good fruit.

ALL SEALSKINS BARRED.

Unlooked For Provision Found in the Bill Prohibiting Pelagic Sealing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—It has developed that the bill relating to pelagic sealing, which has just passed both branches of congress and is before the president contains a provision of far reaching importance which has thus far escaped attention. This places an absolute prohibition on the further bringing of sealskins into the United States from any source whatever. As the United States is the largest market in the world for sealskins this complete stoppage of the trade in this country will be a severe measure against the British and Canadian industries which take and cure tho skins and then dispose of them largely in the United States.

When the bill was proposed it was generally supposed that its only purpose was to prohibit American citizens from carrying on pelagic sealing. This feature was the only one to attract attention during the discussions. At the close of the bill, however, is a section which is not restricted to Americans, but applies to sealskins in general "taken in the waters mentioned in this act," which includes the whole Pacific ocean.

Those who are thoroughly familiar with the bill sey this provision is of far more importance in its effect than the prohibition against pelagic sealing by Americans.

HOUSE POPULISTS CAUCUS.

Policy of the Party on Leading Issues Outlined.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A caucus of the Populist members of the house was held at the National hotel. Tbe resolutions adopted oppose modification of the civil service law, the retirement of greenbacks and the scheme to enlarge the powers of national banks. Cuban belligerency and a bankruptcy bill were approved.

PANAMA SCANDAL AGAIN.

Number of French Deputies and Ex-Deputies Under Arrest.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—In consequence of the report of the parliementary committee which has been inquiring into tbe financial, and especially the Panama, dealing of members of parliament, M. Antido Boyer, representing the Fifth district of Marseilles, end MM. Blenteau, Laisant and Goillard, former members of the chamber of deputies, have been arrested. M. Boyar was one of the chiefs of the Socialist party of Marseilles and took part in the communistic movement of 1871.

M. Henri Maret, member of the chamber of deputies, and Maime de Drent-Martin, former member, have been arrested in connection with the Panama scandal.

Washington Hesing Dead.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Washington Hesing, proprietor of The Illinois Staatz Zeitung, one of the leading German papers of the Northwest, and postmaster of Chicago during the last term of President Cleveland, died suddenly during the afternoon of heart disease. He had been ill for several days with a severe cold, but was rapidly recovering and his death was a heavy shock to his family and friends. Mr. Hesing was 48 years of age.

PARTITION OF CHINA

RUSSIA'S ACTION AT PORT ARTHUR THE SECOND STEP.

General European View That the Occupation Will Be Permanent—China Given to Understand the Move Was For Her Protection.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Telegrams from all the continental capitals show that Russia's step at Port Arthur is regarded as tantamount as a permanent occupation and a reply to Germany's action.

A well informed St. Petersburg correspondent says there was no agreement between Russia and Germany and that the latter simply warned Russia when the occupation of Kiao-Chan was already decided upon.

The Novoe Vremya pretends that Japan has no cause for complaint, "since China is only giving the same shelter to Russia ships as Japan had hitherto so kindly afforded."

This view is not held in Berlin, where the papers are already talking of the possibility of Prince Henry having to

Shake His Mailed Fist at Japan,

that is supposed to be secretly backed up by England. Some of the Berlin papers express anxiety, but most of them welcome the news from Port Arthur as justifying the German position at Kiao-Chan, if not as actual evidence that Russia and Germany are acting together. Curiously enough Emperor William visited the Russian ambassador on Friday night on his return from Kiel. The visit lasted an hour. There is no doubt now that the emperor and the ambassador discussed Chinese affairs.

The Paris papers, without pretending to be deceived by Russia's innocent explanations, are pleased with the action of the ally of France.

Tho burden of Viennese comment is, what will England do?

APPROVED BY CHINA.

Persuaded That the Occupation of Port Arthur Was in Her Interest.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The correspondent of The Times at Pekin says: "China approves of the Russian fleet wintering at Port Arthur, being persuaded that this action is taken in the interest of China and necessitated by the German occupation of Kiao-Chen."

A dispatch to The Times from Shanghai says the occupation of Port Arthur by Russia cannot fail to provoke popular indignation in Japan, where public opinion is already excited over the Kiao-Chan affair.

According to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Shanghai the high officials of the Chinese court have advised the emperor, in view of further complications, to remove the court to Nanking, the Southern capital. The dispatch says it is reported there that overtures have been made to England to exercise protection over the Yang-Tse valley and the West river, and that numerous rumors are current regarding the activity of the British squadron in Chinese waters.

Tho Standard and Daily Telegraph and other London papers strongly urge the government to protect England's interests in China.

A REPLY TO ENGLAND.

Russian Occupancy of Port Arthur Connected With the Daphne's Visit.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The Paris correspondent of the Cologne Gazette telegraphs that paper that he learns on reliable authority that the Russian occupation of Port Arthur was connected with the visit thero of the British warship Daphne, a week ago, when, in spite of the protests of the Chinese, the Daphne entered the inner harbor, allegedly to ascertain whether there were Russian ships there. China complained of the incident to the representatives of the powers at Pekin.

The British far Eastern squadron is said to be at Taliemoan, and, according to the correspondent quoted, is shortly expected at Port Arthur.

The Cologne Gazette regards the occupation as merely a continuance of tbe co-operation of Germany with Russia in Eastern Asia.

ALL AFTER A SLICE.

Said the British East Asiatic Squadron Has Started For Chinese Waters.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The rumor is current here that the British East Asiatic squadron has been ordered to sail for Quelpaert island at the entrance of tbe Yellow sea, presumably to occupy it. The tone of tbe German press is favorable to some such action on the part of Great Britain. Quelpaert island is 40 miles south of Korea, is 45 miles long and 12 miles broad. It is subordinate to Korea and has been used as a penal settlement.

Japanese Squadron Moves.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 21.—Russia has notified Japan of the temporary occupation of Port Arthur and a large Japanese squadron has left Nagasaki.

Esterhazy to Be Tried.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—It is understood that the preliminary inquiry into the charges made against Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy has resulted in his committal for trial by court martial.

Durrant's Latest Sentence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—Theodore Durrant has been sentenced to be hanged on Jan. 7 next for the murder of Blanche Lamont.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

The postoffice at Sherburne has been raised to the third class.

The prison investigation commission has finished taking testimony.

A commercial club has been formed by the business men of Caledonia.

The state drainage commission insists that contractors redeem their time checks.

The lumber cut of Minneapolis mills for 1897 was 50 per cent more than the cut for 1896.

Rev. Dr. Charles C. Salter, a prominent Congregational clergyman at Duluth is dead.

It is announced that the Norwegian Lutheran seminary will certainly remove to Hamline.

Forty-eight patients have been released from insane hospitals under the Peterson alien law.

It is stated that John Lind has declined to be a candidate for the fusion forces for governor.

M. J. Dwyer of St. Paul won the wrestling match with Reinhold Schott of Watertown, Wis.

The state board of pardons has commuted the sentence of Joseph Arbs, the Claremount druggist.

W. F. Bickel has been acquitted on one charge of grand larceny from the Minnesota Savings bank.

Major Charles A. Van Duzee of St. Paul has been elected colonel of the Third regiment, N. G. S. M.

The Society of Colonial Wars of Minnesota celebrated at St. Paul the anniversary of the Great Swamp fight.

Congressman Stevens has introduced a bill to increase the cost of the St. Paul public building to $1,250,000.

J. M. Schneider was frozen to death at St. Paul while temporarily deranged. He wandered out in tho night without clothing.

Fire at Litchfield burned out Sweet & Palms, bakers; Perry, confectionery, and Topping, barber. Loss $2,500; insurance, $2,300.

Serious disagreement has arisen between the state high court of the Independent Order of Foresters and members of tbe Duluth or Northern district.

William F. Bickel, former vice president of the Minnesota Savings bank, has been acquitted on one of the indictments found against him by the grand jury.

Ex-Register of Deeds Peter J. Borgstrom of Duluth has paid the fine of $300 settled upon him by the state board of pardons, and he has been formally released from tho custody of tho law.

The state railroad and warehouse commission has ordered the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad to establish a station at Emmons, on the state line between Albert Lea and Fort Dodge.

The schoolbuilding at Henderson was totally destroyed by fire at 10 a. m. The fire originated in the basement from the furnace. The children got out safely. The loss is $6,000, insured for $4,500.

The Duluth, Mesaba and Northern railroad has let a contract to the Pullman car company for 400 ore cars. The cars are to be of 30,000 pounds capacity, which is considerably larger tban those now in use.

Congressman Morris bas filed the petition of a number of settlers in Itasca county who have settled upon lands already allotted to Indians, requesting that their claims be approved by tbe department.

Theodore H. Beaulieu has been granted permission by the commissioner of tbe general land office to construct a portable sawmill near the Lake of the Woods on the ceded lands of the Red Lake reservation.

Samuel Baltimore, tbe colored prisoner who escaped from the yard near the prison at Stillwater, was recaptured by four farmers, near White Bear and returned to prison. He said he had only gone for a stroll.

A district convention of the Eastern Star, composed of the chapters located at Heron Lake, Worthington, Adrian, Luverne, Pipestone, Slayton, Fulda and Jasper, was held at tho hall of St. Leger Chapter, at Heron Lake.

One hundred and twenty-seven miners, some of them accompanied by their families, have left Duluth for Mexico. The men were picked up among the Minnesota range towns and special cars from the Texas and Pacific road were sent to take the emigrants to their new home.

Two strangers from Crookston rented a house at Hendrum and shipped in several barrels of bottled beer and opened for business Wednesday. The citizens, about 50 in number, met in the town hall and marched en masse to the place of the saloonmen, and gave them one hour in which to leave town. They obeyed orders and took the first train.

John A. Willard of Mankato, one of the oldest and best known residents of the state, is dead. Mr. Willard was in his usual health Sunday forenoon, but was taken sick in the afternoon and was operated upon Monday for strangulated hernia. His extreme nervous condition, following upon his recent financial reverses, made him unable to stand the shock.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

CHAPTER V.

"MY NAME IS TURRIAN—PIERRE TURRIAN."

Beryl had not written the letter of congratulation to her cousin without a considerable struggle.

She did not like and did not trust Lola, and she had noticed in her many things that had sharpened this distruet.

She had at one time seen a great deal of Lola, as Mrs. Villyers had made many efforts to bring the two girls together, and though at first Beryl had to some extent come within the influence of Lola's unquestionably attractive manner there had been no regard or real affection between them.

Quite irrespective of her own disappointment—and how deep and stinging and bitter that was no one but herself knew—Beryl was dead against the marriage. She felt that Lola did not love Jaffray even with such love as she was capable of feeling. She had bewitched him with her lustrous beauty and glamoured him with her surface sensuous charms, but that was all.

Had Beryl written as she felt, therefore, her letter would have been very different, but she had a far too genuine friendship for her cousin to want to cause him anything but pleasure.

She would have done her utmost to prevent the match, but she would not say a word to wound Sir Jaffray's feeling.

Nor was this feeling altogether free from a touch of self. So far as she could help it, not a soul should think that she was in reality anything but pleased at the marriage. She was no fool to mope and pule over a lost romance, and she held no ridiculous ideas exaggerating the effects of the disappointment to her. It would have been an infinite and indescribable pleasure to pass through life by the side of Sir Jaffray as his wife, but she did not intend that the breaking of the dream should gloom and spoil her life.

She would rather that it had been any one else than Lola; but, even so, she was prepared to accept what was inevitable. Thus when Sir Jaffray came she surprised him as much with her cheerfulness as she had surprised her father by the way she had told the news to him.

"I'm afraid it'll be a disappointment to you, father," she said, when telling him of Sir Jaffray's engagement, "but I was always afraid we shouldn't be able to do what you wished. I tried because I saw that you and his mother wished it, and I'd have gone through with it, but I must confess it's a relief."

Her father, who as a county man took great interest in the public affairs of the district and had only a dim perception of what went on in his own house, put on his pince-nez and looked at her shrewdly. He was very fond of Beryl in his way, and his chief complaint was that she was not a boy, but he thought he knew her so well that of course he did not understand her at all and had no conception of the capable brain there was behind the calm, regular and at times beautiful face.

"Do you really mean that Jaffray's going away from his word? Why, it was all but settled." The thing that appealed to him chiefly was that it looked like a breach of contract. "And do you mean you didn't want to marry him? You never said that before, child."

"I didn't want to seem to thwart your plans, father," Beryl answered, returning his look calmly.

"Have you two made this up between you?" he burst out, as if with a sudden instinct of shrewd conjecture. "I call it infamous!" His own misconception that there was a plot not to do that which he wished irritated him. "I'll give him a piece of my mind," he added.

"No, we have made up nothing, father. Simply the thing has fallen through because it was impracticable. This sort of thing may be done when there's a lack of feeling on one side, but it's impossible when there's none on either side."

"It's infamous!" he repeated, now quite angry. "I'll post the man all over the county. I'll hound him out of the place. I never heard of such a thing. We might be shopkeepers, making and breaking engagements of the sort."

"But I'm glad, father. Don't you understand? I wouldn't have it otherwise if I could. It was a mistake from the first."

"Do you think I don't know what's best in these things?" he asked. "Upon my word, times are getting on when a girl can coolly tell her father that his plans for her marriage are 'a mistake from the first,' and with two estates that run side by side for miles, and no boy to have this one. Mistake, indeed! Mis-fiddlestick!" He rustled with a gesture of impatient anger the paper he held and appeared to resume reading it, but a minute afterward he said, less irritably:

"Why didn't you tell me you didn't want to marry him? That's just like you women, and yet you will stick your noses into public business. You never know what you want at a time which lets the knowledge be of the least possible use. I didn't want to force you into the marriage, child. I'm not a brute or a Bluebeard."

The last connection was not very clear, but it let Beryl turn the question.

"Bluebeard married all the women himself, dad," she said. Laughing and placing her hands on his shoulders, she leaned over him from behind, her face so close to his that she could rub her cheek against his and kiss him at every pause. "And you don't want me for a wife yourself, you know, do you? That would be horribly improper, and all the county would make a hullabaloo, and you'd lose your chairmanship of this, that and the other and be sent to Coventry, and I'm not worth that, am I?"

She was so rarely demonstrative in this way that he was quite perplexed, and when she had kissed him and made him agree with her view of Sir Jaffray's engagement and had gone smiling out of the room he sat a couple of minutes in puzzled thought till the light broke in on him, and he smiled.

"I'm afraid I've been a bit blind. I thought she cared for him a bit, and now here she is so infernally glad to be out of it that she can't help kissing and hugging me. Bless the child, if I'd known I'd have broken it off long ago, much as I wanted it. Heigho! If only the boy had lived, there'd have been no worry of this kind." And then he resumed his reading, interrupted by pauses of thought.

But he never doubted for a moment that he had now read Beryl's feelings accurately, and she was careful to keep up her spirits and keep down her feelings until her father was quite reconciled to the fact of the arrangement having come to an untimely end.

With Sir Jaffray, Beryl took a somewhat similar course.

"Of course I guessed it long ago, Jaffray," she said. "Do you think you and I have been like brother and sister without my being able to read a good many of your thoughts? Of course not." And she laughed without the least apparent restraint.

He noticed that she was unusually demonstrative.

"I thought it would surprise you," he said.

"If it surprised me, it was because it didn't come sooner. I've always known that there must come a time when this would happen on your side or mine"—she laughed again as she said this—"and I always wondered how it would feel if I were to be first, you know, and had to tell you, just as if you were really my brother. I often wondered how I should do it or how you'd do it if you were first. I never thought you'd think of keeping such a thing secret. And I've watched you, you know, and seen it growing and wondered why you never uttered a word. I should have told you what I guessed the other night at Torquay—the night the mother wrote us those most ridiculously mistaken letters—only, if you remember, Mrs. De Witt came out and stopped us in the middle. And, after all, you can't make an opportunity for that sort of confidence. It has to come naturally."

He listened to her closely, comparing the unusual manner with her customary calm reserve, and he got much nearer to the real state of her feelings than had her father. It hurt him, but he showed no sign of this in his manner, seeming to fall in with her humor.

"She's a good little soul, the little woman," he answered, "but she does put her foot in it sometimes. I wish now I had told you about this, Beryl. I hope you'll get on with Lola."

A chill seemed to touch the girl's heart at the sound of the name, but she answered quickly and with warmth:

"I hope so. We've not seen so much of one another lately as we used to, but she'll be nearer when she's at the manor. How is Lady Walcote?"

"She is coming over to see you today some time, I think. She saw Lola the day before yesterday, you know. She went to Mosscombe, to Mrs. Villyers."

"I am glad she has given way, Jaffray," said Beryl pleasantly. "Of course I know what she thought. It would have been a great pain to her and to you if she had not been able to do what you wish. I am very glad."

"I find every one's awfully good," returned Sir Jaffray, and then Beryl led away the talk to other subjects, striving hard to make her cousin believe that, so far as she herself was concerned, she was not anything but perfectly pleased at the news.

But she said not one word in praise of Lola or one which could lead him to believe that she liked the woman he had chosen for his wife or thought he had chosen wisely and well.

Strangely enough, he was really anxious to get some such expression from her, and he staid longer than he would otherwise have done in the endeavor, but he failed, and the failure disappointed and irritated him.

He tried to be vexed with her in his thoughts, but he only succeeded in feeling dissatisfied, and he could not shake off the impression that in some way it was an ill omen not to have Beryl's good word.

Throughout the time that followed Beryl did her utmost to mislead others as to her real opinions. Lady Walcote came to see her, and she went to the manor just as usual, and even the close and loving intimacy which existed between the two women never led Beryl to say a word other than that she had always tried to carry out the arrangement for the sake of the family interests, but that it was a relief to her to have an end put to it. Lady Walcote at first questioned this and made her doubts plain enough, but Beryl held to her position and in the end prevailed.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON Dec. 20 1897.

President McKinley has resumed his duties, and, although he natur- ally does not feel inclined to work, the hard work into which he has plunged is about the best thing he could possibly do to take his mind off his grief. He looks five years older than he did two weeks ago, owing to his anxiety and loss of rest while watching at the bedside of his dying mother. His first after return- ing to Washington was to forward to the senate the large batch of re- cess appointments. He has had few congressional callers, owing to the general respect for his grief, the gen- eral disposition among the senators and representatives being to defer their business with him until the re- assembling of congress, after the holiday recess.

Congress is taking an old-fashion- ed Christmas recess, adjourning from the 18th inst., until Wednesday, Jan- nary 5th. No time will really be lost as the members of committees will make use of the long recess to famil- iarize themselves with the various bill before their respective committees and in deciding just what business outside of the regular appropriation bills shall be taken up at this session.

The caucus of the House democrats held this week, was afraid to carry out the will of the sugar trust lobby and tried to make opposition to the annexation of Hawaii a party ques- tion. They could easily have done so, as about three-fourths of the op- posed annexation, under the order of the lobby, but among those who favored annexation are men whom the others did not dare to attempt to bind by a caucus decree. They, of of course, declared themselves a- gainst the president's financial re- commendations, and in favor of the recognition of Cuban belligerency. They also adopted an ambiguous resolution in favor of a "just and wise" bankruptcy law, which leaves them free to oppose any bankruptcy bill.

Hon. A. P. Greeley, acting com- missioner of patents, who made a reputation as a fearless and honest judicial and executive officer by his able conduct of the investigation that led to a partial purging of the patent office bar and many reforms in practice before that office, is now making another investigation, the object of which is to break up that class of crooked patent attorneys who rob inventors by making a pre- tense of obtaining and selling for- eign patents on their inventions, knowing that no valid foreign patents can be obtained for them, and that they cannot be sold.

The designation of the committee chosen by the conference of republi- can representatives—"The commit- tee on reform in the administration of the civil service law"—who op- pose a continuation of the present rules and classifications under the civil service law, to draw up a bill to meet their objections, is of itself sufficient evidence that these gentle- men are not opposed to real reform in the civil service. It is only the sham reform they wish to abolish. This committee composed of repre- sentatives Hepburn, of Iowa; Pear- son, of N. C., and Evans of Ky., be- lieve that they can construct a bill that will be accepted by a majority of both branches of congress and by president McKinley. The same con- ference also appointed representa- tives Tawney, of Minnesota; Steele, of Ind. and O'Dell, of New York, a a committee to investigate the ad- ministration of the civil service law and rules for the past five years, and their report will be used as an argument for the proposed change. The moderation of these gentlemen has greatly strengthened their posi- tion.

Secretary Gage tumbled over a pile of lies as high as the Washington monument when he appeared before the House committee on banking and currency. last week. and sub- mitted a single bill embodying all the financial recommendations of his report, together with a statement in their favor. The committee will consider this bill during the holiday recess, and when congress reassem- ble in January, it will be able to de- termine whether any agreement up- on a bill is likely to be reached by the majority.

A gentleman, who has, he says, made a complete poll of the senate says a majority of that body is op- posed on principle to granting the governor of a state the right to ap- point a senator to fill vacancies in cases where state legislature has had an opportunity to elect a senator and has failed to do so. If this be correct, Mr. Corbett will not be seat- ed. although it is practically certain that the committee on elections and privileges will report in favor of seat- ing him, and Mr. Corbett expresses absolute confidence in his success. The report of the committee will not be made before January.

Speaker Reed's well deserved repu- tation for level-headedness should have been a sufficient answer for any intelligent person, to the cock and bull stories sent out from Wash- ington as his intention to include in the new House rules, which were to reported after the holiday recess, one against the senate attaching "riders" to appropriation bills. The present House rules, those of the last House, do not allow "riders" to be attach- ed to appropriation bills by the House and the new rules will probably con- tain the same prohibition. But the House would have as much right to say what the British Parliament should or should not do, as to make a rule to govern the senate. Any school boy ought to know that.

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Literary Notes.

The Waverley Magazine, the Weekly Story paper, in its four December issues contains 59 complete short stories and a variety of articles and notes on subjects of interest in the home.

The Christmas number will be en- larged to 20 pages and contain 80 columns. It will be one of the most interesting of the holiday publica- tions. Christmas stories by Adeline Sergeant, George R. Sims, Annie H. Donnell, Clarence Miles Boutelle, L. L. D., Gen. J. R. Watson, and other well known authors, "Waiting for Santa Claus." "The Christmas Stage." "How the Stockings were Filled." "Christmas Customs," all will be found in the Dec. 25th issue.

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Walnut Forestry

By J. O. Barret, secretary for the Minnesota Sate Forestry Association.

The White Walnut, Butternut (Jug- lans cinerea,) is indigenous to New Brunswick, Valley of the St. Law- rence, Ontario, and most of our states east of the Mississippi Valley. In Minnesota it is found growing among other trees almost to the in- ternational line. Attains 60 to 75 feet high and 2 to 3 feet diameter. Wood is a light brown, not strong, compact satiny, susceptible of beau- tiful polish, used for wooden dishes, panels, light skiffs, etc., bark fur- nishes yellow dyes; that of the roots makes a healthful cathartic, nuts palatable.

The Black Walnut (Juglans nigra) indigenous to most of our states east of the Mississippi Valley, is being planted beyond its native habitat, in southern Canada, northern parts of states that border the Interna- tional line and along the Pacific slopes. Protected by other trees it succeeds in Minnesota up to the 46th parallel. Along the Ohio and farther south, it has been known to attain 6 to 8 feet diameter, and 100 or more feet high. In the north its size keeps pace with that of our pines. It has been used for post and rail fences, railroad ties, building frames screws for large presses, planks for sea vessels, naves and hubs for wheels, shingles. tubs, pails, nice cabinet work, etc. As of the pines, lumber- men said of the walnuts, "Let her go," and "go" it has been, until now we have a famine of this valuable timber.

The Heart-wood is heavy, strong. of a dark brown color, not liable to warp or split when properly season- ed, compact, fine grained, secure against worms. The wood of the European walnut is inferior to that of the American, but its nuts, superior. The former is not adapt- able to our northern chain of states. Occasionally the grain of our Black Walnut is curved or waved into beautiful, regular figure, extending into the limbs. Such brings very high prices. Its scions, grafted into the young stems of our ordinary walnuts, may perpetuate this choice variety. The nuts are sweet and healthy. From their husks is ob- tained a fine dye. Both our White and Black walnuts are fast growers; a favorable localities bearing fruit in six to eight years from the start. Plant their nuts soon as ripe four feet apart, retaining their husks on. Gradually thin out, leaving them, say, 12 feet apart to spire up for tim- ber those for permanent nut orchard trees need not stand less than 20 to 30 feet apart. In August prune these from the tips downward for low heads and well ripened cells. Surround the plantation with other hardy trees and shrubs, at least four rods wide.

The chances to raise them in open spaces of woodland, are immense, only keep out fires. The timber profit of the Black Walnut, when mature, is more than double that of the white pine. The nuts are said to pay better than apples. When insulated, its long horizontal branches trailing down, it is majestic.

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Land Office, Crookston, Minn., Dec. 15 1897. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the United States Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota on January 24th, 1898 viz:

Napoleon Benoit, Hd. E. 15139 for the SE¼ sec. 34 Twp 152, Range 46.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

James Hance, of Huot, Minn., Louis Huns, of Huot, Minn., Christ Kohler, of Euclid, Minn., Cyprian Casavan, of Huot, Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.
[36-41]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss
County of Polk.

In Probate Court, Special Term Dec. 14, 1897

In the matter of the estate of Julia P. Wells, deceased:

Whereas, certain writings purporting to be duly authenticated copies of the last will and testament of Julia P Wells, late of Rensselaer County, New York, deceased, and the probate thereof in Surrogate's court of Rensselaer coun- ty, New York have been delivered to this court:

And, whereas William Ackley has filed therewith his petition, representing among other things that said Julia P. Wells lately died in said county of Rensselaer testate, possessed of certain real estate, situated in the county of Polk state of Minnesota on which the said will may operate, and that said petitioner is an executor of said last will and testament and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters of ad- ministration with will annexed be to Charles B. Sawyer issued thereon;

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instru- ment, and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the probate office in said county on Friday the seventh day of January, A. D. 1898, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when all persons interested may appear for, or contest the pro- bate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston Minnesota, the 14th day of December, A. D. 1897.

By the Court,
A. A. MILLER, OLE E. HAGEN,
Attorney for Estate. Judge of Probate
[36-39]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First Pub. Nov. 11, 1897.
Last Pub. Dec. 23, 1897.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of four hundred seventy-one and three one hundredths ($471.03) dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and deliver- ed by Matilda Rivard and Louis Rivard mortgagors, to E. G. A Sorley mortgagee, bearing date the first day of September 1894, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minn., on the 5th day of Dec., 1894, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book 60 of mortgages, on page 271 and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice, is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises de- scribed in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots thirteen (13) and fourteen (14) in block one (1) of Jerome's Addition to the city of Crookston according to the plat thereof now on file in the office of the register of deeds of said Polk county in Polk county and state of Minne- sota, with the hereditaments and appur- tenances which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the 24th day of December 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of four hundred seventy-one and three one hundredth dollars, and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees, as stipu- lated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as pro- vided by law.

Dated Nov. 9th A. D. 1897.

E G. A. SORLEY, Mortgagee.
A. A. MILLER Attorney for Mortgagee, [31-37]

CITY BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it, Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS'

That the diseases of domestic ani- mals, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, and POULTRY, are cured by Humphreys' Veterinary Speci- fics, is as true as that people ride on railroads, send messages by telegraph, or sew with sewing machines. It is as irrational to bottle, ball and bleed animals in order to cure them, as it is to take passage in a sloop from New York to Albany. Used in the best stables and recommended by the U. S. Army Cavalry Officers.

500 PAGE BOOK on treatment and care of Domestic Animals, and stable chart mounted on rollers, sent free.

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CURES { Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation,
A.A. { Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever.
B. B.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism
C. C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges.
D. D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms.
E. E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia.
F. F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache.
G. G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages.
H.H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases.
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Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Vet. Cure Oil and Medicator, $7.00
Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), .00

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HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO.,
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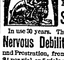

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In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO.,
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$1 per Dozen

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My work is all first-class, and my prices reasonable: You can- not get first-class goods for third- class prices.

P. E. LYNNE,
Robert St., Crookston, Minn

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If you are, see that your ticket from Minneapolis, St. Paul or Duluth reads via

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Daily. Badger State Express. Has Parlor Car to Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 8:00 p.m. Chicago 9:45 p. m.

Lv. Minneapolis 6:00pm; St. Paul 6:35pm
Except Sunday. Atlantic & Southern Express. Has Wagner Buffet Sleeper and FREE Chair Car to Chicago. Arrive Chicago 8:00 am.

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Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attor- neys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. Address,
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Carriage, Sign and House Painter.

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OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

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Transacts a General Banking Business. Steamship Tickets bought and sold at lowest rates....
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To Make Room For our Fall Stock

No shop-worn goods. All seasonable, fashionable and up to date.

Lowest Cash Prices.

EIKEN, THE SHOE MAN. Main Street.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

CONGRESS has adjourned for the holidays and the country is safe for a few days.

THE libel suit brought against the Minneapolis Times is giving that paper a whole lot of free advertising and don't seem to be doing any other damage—to defendant.

THE latest rumor in relation to the collectorship of Int. Rev., is to the effect that Senator Burkhardt, of Wabasha Co., is slated for the position. No better choice could be made and the senator's many friends in this neck of the woods will hail this appointment with delight.

MR BRYAN is having a fine time receiving the plaudits of the Mexican populace, but it may occur to people of the United States that the commendations of a country whose system of finance compares so disadvantageously with that of the United States do not add to the financial standing of the central figure of the occasion.

WITH the reduction in public expenditures which is likely to result from President McKinley's recommendations of rigid economies and the improved condition which has followed the adoption of the protective system, the revenues under the new Dingley law will, it is now believed be more than ample to meet running expenses during the next fiscal year.

IF the theory advanced by the defendant's counsel in the Luxton trial at Grand Forks is correct, and we have no doubt that it is, then the prisoner should go free. The victim himself, before he died recognized the justice of the punishment that had befallen him and fully exonerated the girl, saying that she was not to blame for shooting him, and the world will say "amen."

EX-SECRETARY of the Agriculture Morton, who spent his four years in devising ways and means to prevent the distribution of seeds to the farmers of the country, is looking with surprise upon the course of his successor, Secretary Wilson, who, having put the beet-sugar proposition upon its feet and opened the way to an intelligent distribution of seeds to the farmers, is now making a tour of the South with the idea of introducing new agricultural ideas and plans which will benefit the farmers of that section and result in the needed diversification of industries among them.

THE activity among woolen manufacturers under the protective tariff is already so great as to require fresh orders for foreign wools despite the enormous importation of a few months ago and the large purchases from the farmers since the new law went into effect. The large advance in prices of domestic wools since the enactment of the Dingley law has put enormous quantities into the market, but even this has not supplied the demand among the woolen mills, which are running over time in many places where they were silent under the operations of the Wilson law.

CHAIRMAN Dingley and Assistant Secretary Howell of the Treasury Department, who are probably the best posted men in the country on the new tariff law and its revenue-producing capacity, insist that it will furnish sufficient revenue to meet the expenses in the next fiscal year and provide something of a surplus beside. The statements made by these two gentlemen have silenced the attacks which were being made against the Dingley law, and there is a disposition now to give the law the opportunity which its friends insist it should have, to show its earning capacities, before there is any talk of additional legislation on the subject.

THE increased activity in business since the beginning of the month is looked upon as a legitimate result of the conservative policy announced by the President in his message. The possibility of legislation on currency or Cuban affairs which might destroy or cripple business conditions brought something of a check to the growth which was coincident with the incoming of the new administration, but now that the business men of the country have seen the dignified manner in which the President has handled these difficult problems and made his recommendations to Congress, there is a renewed feeling of safety and of business activity in all lines.

THE falling off in Democratic votes where ever silver was made an issue in 1897 has shown the leaders of the calamity party the necessity of bringing some new fad to the front with which to hold their followers together. As a result, they are preparing to take a vote in the lodges of their secret organization. "Patriots of America," early next month, upon a series of dangerous propositions evidently with a view to determining which appeals most strongly to the element which they attempted to lead to victory last year upon the silver issue. Among the propositions to be voted for are the unlimited issue of paper money by the Government, socialism, demonetization of gold and silver single tax, and the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1; an interesting series of propositions to offer to collection to people labeled "patriots."

WHILE the currency problem is not an easy one for the law-makers at Washington to settle, there is reason to believe that some action may be had during the present session of Congress despite the fact that the Republican party is not absolutely in control of the Senate. Nearly every member of Congress has his plans for currency reform, but the indications now are that the simple and effective plan proposed by the President will be accepted by Congress. This plan, as is already known, provides for the retention in the Treasury of the United States notes when redeemed in gold, and an increase of the national bank currency by permitting the banks to issue notes up to the par value of the bonds deposited, and also requiring them to redeem their notes in gold, a proposition looked upon with favor by a very large proportion of the people who have expressed an opinion on the subject.

Scrofula Eruptions.

"I was afflicted with scrofula eruptions all over my body. A friend told me he had been cured of eruptions by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and he advised me to try it. I procured six bottles and began taking it and it accomplished a cure. I believe it to be a great blood purifier." R. C. KENNEY, Kimball, Minnesota.

Hood's Pills are the best cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

Gone Up in Flames.

Grand Forks has been called upon to give up her fine hotel—the Dakota, one of the finest if not the very finest hotel in the northwest, outside of the twin cities. A few minutes after four o'clock on Friday morning fire was discovered in Nash Bros. fruit store adjoining the hotel on the north and so rapid was its progress that by the time the fire department could reach the scene the entire block was doomed, and it was only by the hardest work that the adjoining property was saved. The guests in the hotel, and the employees were all aroused in time, but many of them had to resort by the fire escapes, down which they made their way as best they could, some of them with very little clothing on and all suffered from the extreme cold before they could reach a comfortable shelter. The worst feature of the case was the loss of two lives. Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Howe occupied rooms over Nash Bros.' fruit store, and Mr. Howe had been for some time a great sufferer from rheumatism which had rendered him almost helpless. He had just returned from Mt. Clemens, Mich., where he had been for treatment. In the excitement incident to the fire nobody seemed to think far enough to go and carry him out and his wife was unable to get him out unassisted, but she would not leave him and perished with him. This sad casualty has cast a gloom over the city deeper than that caused by the financial loss, which is well up in the thousands. Besides the loss of the fine hotel the heaviest losers are the Grand Forks Grocery Co., Nash Bros., W. W. Fegan and Mr. Berg the druggist.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists. 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"Camp Fire Stories."

An interesting book for old veterans and their families, is on our list of premiums. The cost of this book alone is one dollar. We give it free to JOURNAL subscribers.

"The Home Physician"

Is a book that will save you many times its cost every year of your life. It is not only a valuable book to have in the family now but it always will be.

District Court Proceedings.

Wednesday, Dec. 15th, was occupied in the trial of the case of Wm. Munch vs Great Northern Ry. Co; the case going to the jury about 4:30. A verdict was returned for plaintiff for $7500.

The case of town of Russia vs the Great Northern Ry. Co. was tried without a jury and taken under advisement. L. E. Gossman and Wm. Watts for plaintiff, and Cy Wellington and A. C. Wilkinson for defendant. The action is brought against defendant for failure to put in a road crossing over its tracks and right of way between Secs. 29 and 32 of said town.

Thursday morning Dec. 16th court convened at 9 o'clock.

The case of Ole J. Brakke vs A. H. Newman was called. Wm. Watts for plaintiff and A. R. Holston for defendant. It is an action in replevin. The parties had a disagreement about a settlement involving about ten dollars, and some hay belonging to plaintiff was held by defendant as security until the amount was paid. Plaintiff disputed the balance due defendant, saying it was $3.75, and replevined the hay. The case was appealed from justice court. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff that he is entitled to the property described in the complaint.

Wm. Elkhoff vs Fidelity & Casualty Co. of New York was next called. H. Steenerson and W. E. Rowe for plaintiff and Thos. R. Frost from Minneapolis, appeared for defendant. The action is brought to recover damages for malicious prosecution. In 1889 and 1890 plaintiff was in the employ of the Red River Valley Elevator Co. at St. Hilaire, and had been employed by said company for several years, as buyer of wheat. In 1889 the company required a bond from this plaintiff, which was given through this defendant. The following year, 1890, the Elevator Co. wanted the bond renewed, and claims through its representative L. D. Marshall, that plaintiff Elkhoff agreed to renew said bond, the Elevator Co. paying the expense for renewal. Elkhoff denies that he agreed to renew the bond and claims that he refused to give bond for the year 1890. The bond was renewed by the Fidelity & Casualty Co. the second year without a written application, claiming this right on the first application. In 1890 the Elevator Co. claimed a shortage in wheat from Elkhoff's shipment from St. Hilaire. It is claimed that this defendant had to make good the shortage to the Elevator Co. Following that this defendant, the Fidelity & Casualty Co. brought suit against Elkhoff for indemnity under the bond. This was in 1891 and the action was brought in Hennepin county. Upon proper showing it was sent to Polk county and later on was dismissed after a time, and a third one brought. The third went to the supreme court on demurrer, and was ordered back to this court for further action, and finally that was dismissed. All were dismissed by the Fidelity Co. Now plaintiff Elkhoff after four or five years litigation with the Fidelity & Casualty Co. on the same point, and their finally dismissing all the proceedings, brings this action to recover damages for malicious prosecution, and asks for $2000 damages.

Friday, Dec. 17th was occupied with the Elkhoff-Fidelity Co. case, it going to the jury shortly before adjournment.

Saturday, Dec. 18, the jury, in the case of Elkhoff vs Fidelity & Casualty Co., of New York, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $1500.

The case of Julius Flusen vs Ed. A. Mills and Francis Mills was called. H. Steenerson appeared for plaintiff and A. C. Wilkenson for defendant. On February 18, last, Mr. Ed Mills was practicing target shooting with a target rifle in his house at the south end of Main street, next to the river bank; he claims that he stood in his dining room and shot through the kitchen into the woodshed at a mark he had placed against a wood pile. On that day Mrs. Mary Flusen who lived south just across the river on the east side of the railroad, was struck by a bullet while performing her household duties, the ball entering the right side of her neck, back of the jaw and lodging near the root of the tongue, about two inches beneath the surface.

Dr. Holte was summoned, but the cause of the wound was not discovered until the next day when a small round hole was discovered in the window pane on the north side of the house, side next to Mills. The ball was extracted. Mr. Mills did not know of the accident until a few days afterwards when he saw his name in the papers in connection with the matter. He went to Mrs. Flusen and tried to hush up the matter, and offered money as a healing balm. $20 was applied, and he agreed to pay the doctor's charge, which he afterwards paid, and thought all would be well. But soon the trouble broke out, in this action by the husband of Mrs. Flusen, he asking for $2,500 damages for "loss of services companionship of his wife." She claims to suffer some pain yet from the wound, and that she was unable to perform all her work for six weeks after the accident. The case occupied all day, going to the jury at 5:30 p.m.

Monday, Dec., 20. In the case of Julius Flusen vs Ed. A. Mills, the jury brought in a verdict in favor of the defendant.

The "Cow Case" from Fosston was next tried, J. M. Sorensen vs J. C. Scott. J. H. Henricks and H. Steenerson appeared for plaintiff and B. S. Bennett and A. A. Miller for defendant. The story about this wonderful cow is too long to tell, but suffice it to say she is reputed to be worth $20, was once owned by Alfred Paulson. Paulson defaulted to Minneapolis Brewing Company and Sorenson and Hellestad his bondsmen had to pay up. Sorensen & Rundkleve had a chattel mortgage on the cow, and the cow was turned over to Sorensen and Hellestad on permission of mortgagee, to prepay them for their payment on the Paulson bond. It appears that Paulson had sold the cow to J. C. Scott. The cow was taken from Scott and given to Sorensen on Paulson's order. The father of the boy who delivered the cow had her taken back to Scott. Sorenson and Hellestad replevined the cow, but failed to appear on the trial, and the cow went to Scott again. Sorensen replevined again and got the cow in his possession. There was some error in serving the papers, and the officers went and took the cow back to Scott again. Suit was brought in justice court here in Crookston for $50 damage. Scott won there, and an appeal was taken to the district court; and today finds two pugnacious litigants, occupying the attention of four high priced lawyers, the jury and court all day long, and what for? a twenty dollar cow? oh no, its a principle!

Tuesday, Dec. 21st, the case of Mary E. Rickett vs Andrew Steenerson was taken up. A. A. Miller appeared for plaintiff and J. H. Bosard of Grand Forks for defendant. The action was brought to recover for 430 bushels of wheat. Brooks Bros., of Grand Forks, had an old judgment in N. Dakota against T. W. Rickett, the husband of this plaintiff, and they sued on that judgment in Minnesota, issued an execution and had the sheriff levy on the wheat on this plaintiff's farm north of East Grand Forks. Plaintiff claims she owned the farm, and the wheat levied and taken belonged to her. The jury returned their verdict at chambers at 2 p. m. in favor of plaintiff for $302.

The case of Robert Parvis vs John J. Sutton was continued. Mary Flusen vs Ed. A. Mills, continued. T. A. Sullivan vs H. N. Hagestade, et al continued. James Simpson vs John McKinnon, dismissed. Lester F. Thulber, vs usalance, vs Stephen J. and Loaiks Sprague, referred to John Cromb to hear and report judgment; to be tried Monday, Dec. 27th.

L. O'Brien vs Mary Bearnes, settled.

The jury cases were all disposed of, the jury discharged, and court adjourned until Jan. 11th, 1898 to hear the court cases.

Wasting in Children

can be overcome in almost all cases by the use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil and the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. While it is a scientific fact that cod-liver oil is the most digestible oil in existence, in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

it is not only palatable, but it is already digested and made ready for immediate absorption by the system. It is also combined with the hypophosphites, which supply a food not only for the tissues of the body, but for the bones and nerves, and will build up the child when its ordinary food does not supply proper nourishment.

Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion. See that the man and fish are on the wrapper.

All druggists; 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Railroad Jack.

Railroad Jack the latest successful comedy drama will be the attraction at the opera house December 29, and those who enjoy good comedy, the latest song, dances, jokes and parodies, will have what may be termed "bone of contentment" of those particular branches of entertainment. The play itself is one of literary merit, full of human nature, of both the gay and pathetic sort; the story is well defined and holds interest, it tells of a young heiress who tires of the companionship of a chaperon or guardian, and desires to become a widow; she enlists the services of a quack doctor to help her find a husband, in the last stages of consumption, whom she can marry and will shortly die; she will then be a widow and go where she pleases, without asking the permission of her guardian. The doctor finds a tramp, Railroad Jack, and with the aid of face powder, grease paint and other actors necessities, he soon transforms him from a healthy appearing man, to one who is not likely to live over twelve hours, he is then presented to the heiress; she is delighted, so is Railroad Jack, they agree to marry, he will now live a life of luxury; after their marriage Railroad Jack seems to recover very rapidly, and in a few hours makes things generally lively for the entire household. Many ludicrous and comical situations are introduced, but finally all ended happily. Twelve high class specialties consisting of singing, dancing, quartets, solos, etc., are introduced during the action of the play, the management having given strict attention to this department. A special feature of this company is their own brass band and solo orchestra, which will give a very fine street parade about noon on the day of their engagement in this city.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Try Cahoon and Lytle for coal.

Vance & Stone are selling poplar and basswood at $3.00 per cord.

Levi, Chris and Andrew Steenerson were up from Climax on Wednesday.

Call and see sample copies of our premium books, mentioned on sixth page.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

You can buy the most useful and beautiful Christmas gifts to be found in the city, at the lowest prices.

F. H. HILLARD & SON.

Cahoon & Lytle are selling lots of coal these days. Why? Because their coal is of the very best quality obtainable and their prices are the lowest living rates. Try 'em.

Miss Nellie Attix, daughter of Mrs. W. W. Attix, was married on Tuesday at the home of her mother, near Mentor on Tuesday, to N. F. Whiting, the Gt. Northern agent at Mentor, the Rev. S. Currie officiating.

Christmas Eve will be observed at the various churches to-morrow evening and it is the intention that every child's heart in the city will be made glad with a present of some kind. The Congregational church will have a tree and appropriate Christmas services.

The court has adjourned for the holidays and the lawyers will now have a chance to rest that part of their anatomy that the Philistines were "slewed" with, while large sized chunks of silence prevails within the walls wherein justice is wont to be dispensed—with.

Joseph Dostal dropped in to chat with the JOURNAL man on Wednesday and secure a copy of our great book, the "Home Physician." Mr. D. is very apprehensive of trouble if we have as much snow this year as last, as, he says, the new ditch is wholly inadequate to carry off the surplus water.

It is a fact that F. H. Hillard & Son have the finest stock of everything for Christmas giving to be found in the city. It will pay you to call on them before buying. We have the finest line of musical instruments in the city at special holiday prices, albums, dressing cases, glove and handkerchief sets, collar and cuff boxes, etc., in the greatest variety and prices, toys too numerous to mention, games for old and young, sleds, rocking horses, toy trunks and doll carriages. Come and inspect our stock we can please every one with our prices and quality of goods.

F. H. HILLARD & SON.

The New York store has an elegant Christmas tree in the corner window, nicely decorated and filled with all sorts of nice presents. In the north window is a representation of an old-fashioned chimney, opening into a bed-room with a bed in it, wherein is the form of a sleeping child, whose little stocking is hanging on one side of the chimney awaiting the appearance of Santa Claus, and sure enough every once in a while he appears in plain view, loaded down with presents to deposit in the stockings. Santa Claus may be seen from 4:30 to 5 in the afternoon and from 7 till 8 in the evening this afternoon and tomorrow. The display is a fine one and attracts much attention.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

The question is often asked us: "How can you afford to give away such valuable books as premiums?" Well, since our plan has worked so successfully so far we do not object to tell it to our readers. It costs a certain amount of money to send out canvassers and we had an idea that a valuable premium would serve the same purpose so we estimated the cost of canvassing and put the money into our premiums, thus all who avail themselves of our offer get a portion of the money that we should have paid out for canvassing, and so far the plan has worked admirably. Subscribers in arrears, most of them, get a book worth all they owe us—and they would have paid the bill sometime anyway even if they did not receive a valuable book, therefore they are that much ahead. Again the books bring us a great many new subscribers and are therefore worth a great deal to us. Our friends who have received a book are telling their friends about it and they in turn are coming in to get one for themselves, thus we get the benefit of a new subscriber so that the plan bids fair to beat the old method of canvassing and our patrons get the benefit of the cost of canvassing to themselves. The first of the new year is approaching and we still have a number of books on hand that somebody wants. When these are out we can not promise any more.

This week the news of the death of Mrs. W. H. Jennings, a former resident of this city, reaches us, which event occurred at her residence in Tacoma on Thursday of last week. It was not unexpected as she has for several years past been a sufferer from heart disease. W. H. Jennings came to this city in the early days, in '78 or '79 and was for many years prominently engaged in the business interests of the city. He was for a time the landlord of the Sherman house, formerly the Houston hotel, changing the name when he rented the house. He ran the house successfully for a number of years, making a good bit of money and making the Sherman one of our most popular hotels at that time. When in the city on his western tour General W. T. Sherman stopped at this hotel and our old-time citizens can well remember the reception held in his honor, especially all of the school girls for the general left many souvenirs with them in the form (if kisses are form) of kisses. Old-timers will also not forget the time of the big fire when all the rest of that block was swept out of existence and only the Sherman house was left, when at the height of the fire it was thought that the Sherman house must go and Mr. W. H. Jennings, who was so ill at the time that it was thought that moving him out would kill him, (in fact he had been given up by his physician and his death was hourly expected) had to be moved out or be burned up. He was therefore carefully carried out, and to the surprise of everybody begin to rally and soon recovered his usual health. When the western fever began to take hold of our citizens Mr. and Mrs. Jennings were among the first to be carried away with it and they went to Tacoma, where Mr. Jennings engaged in the shingle business and for a time made lots of money. Later on his mill took fire and was burned up and about that time the hard times wave struck Tacoma and Mr. Jennings lost heavily. He had, however a good residence property left and a gold mine in Oregon and managed to live comfortably.

See our list of valuable premiums and call and leave your order or send to us direct.

OATS WANTED.

Our business requires the best quality of oats and we can use no other kind. With the average dealer oats are oats, and size makes no difference, so he will give just what the market will warrant. We can use none but the best and we will pay more for them than you can get elsewhere. If you have good oats see what you can get for them elsewhere and then come and see what we can pay you for them. IT WILL PAY you to get prices at the

CROOKSTON OAT MEAL MILL.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

TOWN AND COUNTY

tems of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Why not buy your coal and wood of Vance & Stone?

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to JOURNAL readers.

Adolph Zutz was in from Wylie on Tuesday.

Wheat closed the week at 81 cts for 1 Hard.

Fred Tiedt was down from Argyle this week.

M. M. Davis drove up to Red Lake Falls this week.

Atty. B. S. Bennet was in from Fosston on Friday.

C. C. Laughton was down from Mentor on Thursday.

Atty Grady was down from Red Lake Falls on Tuesday.

Wheat opened the week at 81 cents on Monday morning.

Atty. S. Cooke was down from Warren on Monday evening.

Hon. Hans Jaelson was up from Norman county on Monday.

We are having fine minus zero weather—but not much snow.

L. E. George, of the Fertile Journal was in the city on Tuesday.

Louis Haut left this week for a visit at the old home in Canada.

Mayor Brown went to St. Paul last week returning Saturday morning.

A. D. Stephens was in St. Paul last week returning on Friday morning.

C. T. Lanman, of the McIntosh Times, was in the city on Tuesday.

Asst. school Supt. Lew Gooler went to Red Lake Falls on Monday.

Sheriff Lawrence went out to spend the Sabbath at the farm, near Erskine.

J. V. E. Wyatt went over to Grand Forks last week to attend the Luxton trial.

Richard Horton, one of the dwellers of Maple Bay, was in the city on Monday.

D. E. Gossman went down to St. Paul Thursday night for a few days recreation.

The county commissioners met on Tuesday to consider ditch and other matters.

Everybody says this is lovely weather—and what everybody says must be true.

The kids are anticipating jolly good times during the holiday vacation of school.

D. McMillan was up from Edna on Tuesday with an eye open for the best bargains.

Call and examine our premium books. We have something to suit the tastes of all.

J. R. Rasmussan went out to Fosston Friday morning to work up trade for Hamm's.

J. E. Harris has so far recovered as to be able to be taken to his home out on the prairie.

C. F. Page and wife, of McIntosh, were in to attend the Miller reception on Monday evening.

Geo. Stone went down along the N. P. line as far as Twin Valley this week looking after wood.

Fritz Barholtz was up from Fertile on Saturday, chatting with friends and attending to business matters.

Rev. S. Currie was in from Euclid Monday evening and went out on the Fosston line on Tuesday morning.

We have been having a good bit of zero weather during the past week. Some of the time it has reached 26 below.

H. C. Misner contemplates a trip to Hot Springs, Ark. sometime in February and will spend the balance of the winter there.

The Methodist folks gave a reception to their pastor and his bride on Friday evening of last week in the church parlors.

Will Vannet, who has not been feeling very well for a week or so, went to his home in Fertile Friday for a bit of a rest.

Among the many who have secured a copy of "Grant and Lee" is W. O. Wilson who received his book on Saturday last.

A. D. Stephen has been appointed surveyor general of logs and lumber in the place of F. E. Hertz, who resigned to go to Alaska.

Vance & Stone say that they will not be undersold on wood and coal. Before you purchase it will pay you to get their prices.

J. E. O'Brien started on Thursday evening for a visit at the old home at Belvidere, Ill., intending to be there during the holidays.

S. S. Stadsvold was one of the prominent citizens of Fosston who came up from St. Paul Tuesday morning enroute for home.

O. J. Barnes and wife came over from Grand Forks to attend the reception at the residence of A. A. Miller on Monday evening.

Fridahl Westerberg, who has been suffering with a heavy cold, that took the form of typhoid pneumonia is reported convalescent.

E. B. Knudson came down from Dugdale on Monday and dropped in to get the JOURNAL one year and our premium book the "Royal Path of Life."

Mrs. Geo. Winne went to Devils Lake yesterday to attend the marringe of her sister Miss Kate Dravnutz to conductor Charles Lond.

You will miss a good thing if you neglect to secure one of the JOURNAL's premium books while you have an opportunity. Call and see them.

Miss Louise Bucknam, who has been visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Lewis, and other relatives in the city, returned this week to her home in St. Paul.

Capt. Rhinehart came over to appear before the board to show wherein the Tabor ditch has been built according to Hoyle, or the contract leastwise.

Richard White was up from his farm on the Marais on Saturday and went out to Fosston. He will put several teams in the lumber woods this winter.

The Norwegian Dr. Tulte, at Crookston, is the only physician in northwestern Minnesota that is graduated in the old country. Office McKinnon block. [36-tf]

At the regular meeting of Col. Cobham Post on Friday evening, Comrade W. L. Davies was chosen Quartermaster in place of Wm. Kistenmacher deceased.

Anton Erickson went out to Beltrami county to look the landscape o'er and when he returned Thursday he brought along some wolf pelts—as a result of the trip.

T. E. Clysdale was not satisfied that he had quite wit and humor enough to do business on till he came up and secured a copy of our premium book "Wit and Humor.

Geo. Easby writes from Hot Springs that Andrew Elken is so far recovered as to be able to travel and will start for Texas in a day or so, while Mrs. Elken comes home.

Wheat opened up on Tuesday morning at '83 cents—a rise of two cents from Monday's quotations. While a large portion of the wheat has gone out of the country there is a little left.

The deeds, conveying the Walker mill plant, were put on record on Saturday. They convey to Shevlin & Hixon the plant at this place, the shore rights along the river and the pine on the Clearwater.

On Saturday Harry Qalm was brought before Judge McLean charged with having stolen an overcoat from the Bell clothing house and was bound over to await the opinion of the grand jury.

Tollef J. Furden and son came down from Dugdale on Monday and did not neglect to call and pay his respects to the JOURNAL. He also brought in and introduced one of his friends who became a subscriber to this great family paper and took one of our books.

Mrs. Geo. Bnnzy came down from Mentor on Monday evening to do some Christmas shopping and visit with friends, and did not neglect to drop in and square George's account on subscription and set it ahead till next year in order to get a JOURNAL premium book.

Geo. F. Stone returned from Twin Valley on Wednesday morning where he had been to superintend the cutting of cord wood for Vance & Stone. He says that they are getting out a choice lot of wood down there and lots of it.

T. H. Bjoin started on Wednesday evening for a visit at the old home, Stoughton, Dane Co., Wis., and expects to be gone two or three weeks. It was 20 years ago that he left there to come to Polk county and he has been back there once—about five years ago.

Charlie Latta returned this week from his visit to Ireland and resumes his position on the Trib. He brought along a blackthorn stick that he cut just before he left the ould Dart and he didn't do a thing wid it but give it to Frank Creamer—a ditchman who lives on Houston Ave.

A man named W. H. Oakes, died suddenly at East Grand Forks on Thursday. A jury was impannelled who decided that the man died in a perfectly legal and respectable manner and the coroner brought the remains over to this city on Friday evening for interment on Saturday.

W. C. Andrew was circulating about these parts during the latter part of the week, arriving from the north on Thursday evening. On Friday he made Fosston and McIntosh, on Saturday Grand Forks and East Grand Forks and returned Saturday evening to spend the Sabbath at Hotel Crookston.

Mrs. H. E. Cooke left on Tuesday evening for a holiday visit with the dear ones at the old home at La Porte, Ind., and expects to return just before the New Year begins. She had decided to forego the pleasure this year but her father's continued ill-health caused her to change her mind and go at this time.

Charlie Cahoon is getting the Klondike fever that bad that we wouldn't be surprised if it should carry him away some time before the coming spring. Just which one of a dozen or so offers he has had to be "grub-staked" in he will take he don't can tell right away quick, but he is going—he says.

Owing to a severe cold, Miss Coombs was unable to appear in the cast on Friday evening so "The Hunchback" was put on instead of "Bleak House" as had been advertised. The management was very fair and offered to refund their money to all who were not satisfied with the change of program but no one availed themselves of the offer.

Grand Forks received another scorching on Sunday evening, the dry goods establishment of Benner & Begg being entirely destroyed. The fire started at 6 o'clock by a gas explosion. Mr. Benner went into the store at that time, lit a match and the explosion followed instantly setting a fire that destroyed everything.

Jacob Aldal was up from his farm near Fertile on Tuesday, and dropped in to set his subscription ahead a peg. Jacob is one of those steady-going farmers who are gradually coming to the front. He thinks the prospects all indicate one of the best years the Polk county farmers ever saw during the coming year.

If you are going to school this winter write the Northwestern Normal and Commercial college at Grand Forks, N. D., for their new catalogue. This is the largest Normal and Business college in the Northwest and the best and cheapest place for you to attend. Tuition $1.00 per week in all departments. Board $2.00 per week. [36-39]

Very many of our subscribers who were in arrears have called and settled their account and secured one of the JOURNAL's premium books and they are all well pleased with them. There are some who have as yet neglected to call and we would urge all such to call and look over our books and secure one while there is yet time. It is a bargain you will never regret.

We desire to have all JOURNAL readers call in and look over our premiums. If you appreciate a good book you will be sure to be pleased with those that we can show you. Well, who would not have a good book in the house when one can get one for nothing? Our books are all solid, standard works and we have them to suit all tastes. Call and look them over.

On Monday afternoon a marriage ceremony was performed at the residence of Walter Alderman, Esq., on South Main street in presence of the family and a few intimate friends. The bride was Mrs. Andy Locken and the groom was the Rev. M. Mickleson. They took the evening train for Neenah, Wis., where Mr. Mickleson has been called to preach. The best wishes of hosts of friends accompany them.

John Schantzen and Lew Thearer left for Wadena on Thursday evening where they have purchased a pop factory and will continue the business. Lew spent some time in Ohio looking for an eligible location but says there were already two factories where only one could do a fair business and while he thought he would like the climate of Ohio he didn't think the business prospects would warrant going there. The boys have a good business at Wadena and will do well no doubt.

The outlining of the case by counsel for the defence in the case of the State vs Mary Luxton, for shooting Ole Halvorson, now on trial at Grand Forks puts a new phase on the case and if proven, which it no doubt will be, makes a clear case of justifiable homicide. The attorney stated that Miss Luxton had been deeply wronged by Halvorson, under promise of marriage and driven to desperation upon his refusal to keep his word, she shot him. He had ruined her life why had she not a right to return the compliment?

Joseph Dostal and Frank Cernousek came down from Tabor on Monday evening to appear before the county board to protest against the manner in which portions of the Tabor ditch was left. They say that some portions of it are not as wide nor as deep as the contracts called for and that the obstructions left in certain places will cause great damages next spring should we have as much snow this year as last. The board appointed engineer Geo. Ralph a committee to examine and report his findings to the board at an early day.

H. C. Misner was down from Euclid on Monday and called at the JOURNAL office to get his copy of "Grant and Lee" for which he had previously put his subscription ahead to Nov. 4th '98. Looking over our list of premium books he saw that our book "How Success is Won" would be a good one to have in his family so he set his subscription ahead to '99 and took the book. That's the way they go. When once a person sees our books he is never satisfied with only one of them.

One of the most thriving institutions in the country is the Crookston Normal & Business College. It has now 103 students and 6 teachers. The following courses of study are given: Preparatory, teachers, commercial, music, elocution, shorthand & typewriting and penmanship. Tuition $1.00 per week. Board in private families including furnished rooms and taken care of for $2.33 per week. No one can afford to go through this life without an education when it can be had at such low rates.

A. Daniels: "I have read your great book, Grant and Lee, and I like it very much. It is one of the best (if not the very best) war histories I ever read and I have read several of them. I get very many entirely new ideas and I would not be without that book for twice the cost of it to me." This is the almost universal verdict of all who read the book. It is one of the standard histories of the age and no family in Polk county need be without a copy of this great book.

Said a Crookston lady to the JOURNAL man one day this week: "I have seen your premium books, and secured one of them, and I wish to say to you that I have never seen a more valuable line of premiums with any paper. It is indeed like getting something for nothing, and I am more than pleased with the book I received." We are pleased to have such opinions, and know that they are genuine as it seems an endorsement of our idea of the value of our books before we contracted for them.

The little seven year old son of J. P. Marcum fell in the barn well on Wednesday and came very near losing his life. The well was undergoing repairs and the boy managed to take a tumble to the situation. The hired man did not let any grass grow under his feet but jumped in after the lad and Marcum came a running with a ladder for the lad and his rescuer to crawl out on. The most disagreeable feature of the case was a thorough soaking that made the zero weather rather emphatic.

Something over 200 guests attended the reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Miller on Monday night, the event being the 20th anniversary of their marriage. The residence was nicely decorated with evergreens and cut flowers and from 8 o'clock till a late hour a constant stream of folks were arriving, extending congratulations to the happy pair, chatting awhile, then partaking of refreshments and departing to make room for more, wishing the bride and groom of 20 years many happy return of the marriage anniversary.

Well, well, well! We supposed that we had plenty books on hand to supply every reasonable demand that would be make on us for the holiday trade, but so great has been the call for our books during the past few days that we are entirely out of our cook books, Living Thoughts, How Marcus Whitman Saved Oregon, and Camp-fire Tales, while of the Home Physician, Wit and Humor, How Success is Won, we havn't above a dozen copies each, in the office. We have some 25 or 30 copies of Grant and Lee on hand and are daily expecting the arrival of a big order sent in last week early.

A LITTLE SUFFERER

Face, Hands and Arms Covered With Scrofulous Humors—How a Cure Was Effected.

"When five years old my little boy had scrofula on his face, hands and arms. It was worst on his chin, although the sores on his cheeks and hands were very bad. It appeared in the form of red pimples which would fester, break open and run and then scab over. After disappearing they would break out again. They caused intense itching and the little sufferer had to be watched continually to keep him from scratching the sores. We became greatly alarmed at his condition. My wife's mother had had scrofula and the only medicine which had helped her was Hood's Sarsaparilla. We decided to give it to our boy and we noted an improvement in his case very soon. After giving him four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla the humor had all been driven out of his blood and it has never since returned." WILLIAM BARTZ, 416 South Williams St., South Bend, Indiana.

You can buy Hood's Sarsaparilla of all druggists. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills: easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

Never in Better Shape

To take care of our usual large and ever increasing Holiday Trade.

From our stock of Crockery and Glassware you can select many useful and appropriate aricles AT PRICES THAT ARE RIGHT

Our Grocery Dept.

Is filled with all the fancy goods obtainable at this season of the year, including the following:

Oysters in bulk, Olives in bulk, green Celery, Cucumbers, Lettuce and Parsley, raisins and currants, Pim Olas, Jams, Preserves Pickles in bulk, bottled Pickles, Gelatine, Jelly Con, Fig-fag, Mince meat, Figs and Dates.

Slocum's Grocery.

Coal Stoves at Cost?

I'm selling Hard Coal Stoves at cost.

See the Monitor

The best Hard Coal Heater made.

All other Hardware sold Reasonably.

Give me a Call and be Convinced.

C. W. MOTZ.

Fournet Block.

Headquarters for Santa Claus

TOYS! Toys!! Toys!!!

Dolls and doll carriages, sleds, hobbyhorses, tops, checker boards, drums, writing desks, work baskets and 1001 other toys too numerous to mention; also a fine line of handkerchiefs and toilet articles.

The only place in the city to obtain Palmer's toilet articles.

Don't fail to see our stock of holiday goods before you purchase your Christmas gifts.

A. G. Anderson, Druggist.

FARM LOANS

NO DELAY. NO BONUS.

DO YOU Want to Renew, Want a new loan?

Without Delay?

Call at the First National Bank of Crookston and see

J. W. WHEELER.

PRINTING Of Every Description done at this Office. City Styles at Lowest Prices.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

7 Great Premiums 7

Common Sense for the Housekeeper

A manual of useful information on all subjects relating to

Cookery, Domestic Economy, Hygiene, Family Medicines and Etiquette, Miscellaneous Helps, Table of Material Required for Various Garments and Articles, Parliamentary Laws at Sight, Words often Mispronounced, Rules for Spelling, Rules Punctuation. Use of Capitals, Cook's Time Table, Housekeepers' Measures and Weights, Articles Required for the Kitchen, Articles Suitable for the Medicine Chest. List of Medicines, their Properties and Quantities for a Dose, Miscellaneous Priceless Recipes.

Everyday Guide for the Housekeeper and Mother.

By Mrs. Reginald Beeton,
Chief of the Salem Institute of Domestic Economy.

and Asa L. Jones, M. D. Ph. G.,
Instructor in Bridgewater Medical College.

Tastefully Illustrated.

This book has been compiled by two eminent authorities, and is a standard authority on all the subjects of which it treats.

White Skytogen, Handsome Cover Design Stamped in Colors.

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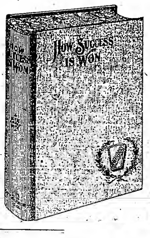
Delivered at this office. If you want the book sent by exp[ress add] 10 cents for express charges.

How Success is Won.

OR

The Triumphs and Achievements of Self-Made Men.



A record of brilliant careers filled with incentives to energy and perseverance for the young and entertainment for the old.

Edited by
PROF. J. S. CHAMBERLAIN.

The thrilling stories of the struggles, the trials and triumphs of poor boys who rose to fame and fortune by their perseverance genius.

Stephen Girard	Cyrus W. Field	James Gordon Bennett
John Jacob Astor	William H. Vanderbilt	Robert Bonner
Alexander T. Stewart	Jay Gould	John Marshall
Amos Lawrence	Robert Fulton	James T. Brady
Andrew V. Stout,	Charles Goodyear	Benjamin West
Jonas Chickering	Eli Whitney	John Rogers
Nicholas Longworth	Elias Howe, Jr.	Hiram Powers
Phillip D. Armour	Richard M. Hoe	David Swing
Marshall Field	Samuel Colt	Peter Cartwright
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Samuel F. B. Morse	Henry W. Longfellow
George M. Pullman	Cyrus H. McCormick	Nathaniel Hawthorne

Most of these famous men were rocked in the cradle of poverty and their struggles with adversity read like fiction. The stories of their early efforts are very much the same as the experiences of every poor boy. The stories of their triumphs thrill the reader like the triumphs of a hero in a well written novel, and because of their truth inspire to emulation and better directed effort. Thousands of men owe their advancement to the reading of this grand book, and it should be in the hands of every man, woman and child. One man who read the book said it so thrilled him he could not lay it aside until he had devoured every page.

Poverty, Self Denial, Pluck, Perseverance, Heroism, Fame and Fortune.

The book alone $1.50
The JOURNAL... 1.50 } We Give Both for $1.50 Delivered at this Office

If you want the book sent by express add 25 cents for express charges.

Preston Papers

The Brightest Book of the Decade.

Breezy, Entertaining, Instructive, Thought Provoking.

Just the book to be welcomed by every live, wide-awake teacher in the land. Brimming over With infectious enthusiasm, new thoughts, new ideas, to say nothing of the old ideas arrayed in clothes so new, so spick and span you would not know them

A UNIQUE WORK.

By a teacher of Many years Experience, whose heart and soul and life are absorbed in her work.

Every Teacher Should Read It. Every Parent Should Read It
The Older Students Are Delighted With It.

It will show in a new light the higher possibilities of your noble calling.
It will stimulate to renewed exertions.
It is full of practical hints and suggestions, which will help to solve the problems (not found in text books) which daily confront and perplex the busy, conscientious teacher.
It treats exhaustively of the important subjects of

Government. Punishment. Responsibility. Examination.
Prize Giving. Management.
Environment, Health, Whispering, Manners, Dress,
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It tells how Miss Preston taught Geography. Grammar, Penmanship, Spelling, Reading, Primary Arithmetic. Composition.
It has a chapter each on: Teachers' Reports, The Museum, and Teachers' Examinations.

Hundreds of Enthusiastic Voluntary Testimonials.

Strongly Recomended by the leading Educators and Educational Journals of the Country.

Clear, New Type, Extra quality Paper, Bound in Silk Cloth Appropriately Stamped in Ink and Gold.

Price of Book......$1.00
Price of JOURNAL 1.50 } We Give Both for $1.50 Delivered at this office

If you want the book sent by express add 10 cents for express charges.

The Lives and Campaigns OF GRANT AND LEE,

A new, novel and intensely interesting narrative comparison of the two great opponents, in the civil war.

By SAMUEL W. ODELL, L.L.D.,
Author of "Samson," "Atlanteans," Etc.

With introductory personal reminiscences by Maj.-Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. A., and Bishop John P. Newman, D. D., the pastor and personal friend of Gen. Grant.

The first division of the book is entitled "Preparation." It treats of the early life of the two heroes. It covers the parentage, and birth of each, their early education, the social and political influence affecting each; their careers at West Point, their marriage, the Mexican war, and the causes that led each to side as he did in the great conflict.

The second division is "The Rise of Grant," and narrates thrillingly in fullest detail all of his campaigns, his many heroic trials and triumphs, and steady advance from an obscure position, to the commander-in-Chief, in fearless, manly, unselfish disregard for, and in spite of, the opposition and jealousies of rival commanders.

The third division "The Rise of Lee," carries the great Confederate leader from his first operations through the succeeding daring and brilliant of campaigns and victories that heralded Lee's fame as a warrior around the world, down to the time when Grant was chosen to oppose him.

The fourth division, entitled "The Conflict," holds the reader spell-bound through the thrilling and tragic narrative of the terrible battles and sieges of the wilderness and before Petersburg and Richmond until the curtain falls on the closing scene at Appomattox.

The last book, "Rest", reviews the subsequent life of the two men, closing with Grant's tragic death at Mt. McGregor, which brought a nation to tears.

The illustrations which abound all through the book are from original sources, and are not stock cuts, such as are usually found in books on the war. They are from drawing of the most eminent artists in the country, such as Thos. Nast, A. R. Waud, Edwin Forbes, Sol Etynge, Theo. R. Davis, Granville Perkins, N. Jewett and others, and embrace thrilling battle scenes, incidents of siege and march, portraits of the great leaders on both sides, etc., etc.

The maps are a valuable feature of this work. They have been newly drawn for this book. Great care has been taken in preparing them to include everything that was of importance or interest and to omit all else. The reader therefore finds in each map just what he wants and is not confused and exasperated by a vast mass of minute detail that is of no possible use for the purpose in hand. There is a good map of every important battle.

The book contains over 600 large pages, 6¼x9 inches, printed on fine book paper from large, clear, new type, and is illustrated profusely with 420 wood cuts and half-tones from original soursces, one-half of which are full page.

Price of Book.....$3.25
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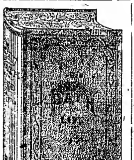
If you wish to have the book sent by expres add 30 cents for express charges

The Royal Path of Life

OR

Aims and Aids to Success and Happiness

By T. L. Haines and L. W. Yaggy,



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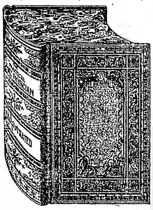

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FAIRIES KEEP CHRISTMAS

A fairy woke one winter night
And looked about with glances bright
"I think I will arise," she said,
"And leave my comrades in their bed,
And I will go abroad and see
How mortals fare." So, full of glee,
At such wild daring, forth she went
On bold investigation bent

The air was chill; the moon shone bright
As ever on a summer night
The ground was covered deep with snow,
And trees stood leafless, row on row.
The fairy shivered in the wind
And said, "The friends I left behind
In their deep slumber happier are
Than I who rashly roam so far."

Yet on she went and sought the town
And in amaze went up and down—
Such lights, such music and good cheer,
As grace no other time of ye.
Such happy faces everywhere,
Such glad release from fret and care,
And homes so garlanded with green,
As ne'er before the elf had seen!

"I thought the world was dull and drear
In winter time," said she. "Oh, dear!
I wish my comrades only knew
How bright it is, how fresh and new,
In its white dress, how every street
Is all alive with bounding feet;
How people laugh and sing and play—
It surely is some festal day!"

Through street and house and church and store
She flitted wondering more and more
At all she saw and all she heard,
Hoping for some enlightening word,
When on a banner carried by
She saw these words uplifted high:
"Rejoice, O earth, be glad and gay!
It is the blessed Christmas day!"

Away she sped o'er town and hill
And field and wood and frozen rill,
Unto a cavern warm and deep,
And woke her comrades from their sleep
"Arise!" she cried "Oh, come away!
The world is keeping Christmas day!"
And ever since when birth bells chime
The fairies help keep Christmas time.

—Lillian Grey in Boston Transcript.

THE LIGHT IN THE COTTAGE.

"There was a light last night in the—the haunted cottage."

My wife's little mother spoke it with shiver and whisper at the breakfast Christmas morning Toinette and I looked at each other as if to ask, "Is her old trouble coming back?" She, catching our glances, shook her head.

"No, my dears, there's nothing the matter with me," answering as if she had read our thoughts. "There was a light there," she reiterated. "I heard some one cough There were strokes of a hammer and, a little later, a carriage was driven away I saw it go."

She was so decided in voice and manner, so different for the moment from her usual gentle self, that I felt sure nothing ailed her head. We were very watchful of the dear old lady because she sometimes—not very often—had mild but temporary delusions She had never entirely recovered from the shock caused by the tragic loss of her husband.

"It was Christmas night a year ago. John, that you saw a light there," remarked Toinette meditatively.

"I have not forgotten it," said I, "nor how, when I went to look into the matter, I plumped into a man coming down the front steps. What followed was something like this: 'Beg pardon,' I said. 'Being an officer and seeing a light in this empty house I thought tramps might have broken in.'

"'I'm no tramp,' replied the man, speaking in a heavy bass voice, as if he had a cold.

"'It was so odd a thing'—

"'Odd or not,' he broke in, 'it's my house, to do with as I like. What's the time, officer? But never mind! Here's my carriage Good night!' And he was driven away without so much as a glimpse of his face."

"Now, I'm not a bit superstitious"—mother declared it with a vigor and positiveness that permitted no controversy, even had we, her children, thought or said anything to the contrary—"but it made my flesh creepy to think of any one being alone in that empty, horrible old shell."

"And then you went to bed and cried over it half the night," asserted Toinette reproachfully. "Your eyes show it, mother."

"Kill out my memory, daughter, and the tears will stop." Her lips quivered as she spoke "You know I can't help it."

"Yes, I know," and Toinette began to talk of other matters.

I might as well state right here, so that the story may be the better kept together, that misfortunes had in my case transformed me from a bookkeeper into a policeman, and I had found no way of turning myself back again The station to which I was assigned was within five minutes walk of the flat we called home The cottage about which we had been talking was a small, one story structure, with steps coming directly down to the sidewalk in front and with a scrimpy, weed covered backyard, as if it were a refuse patch from some rich man's garden Less than half a dozen years before it had been about in the center of a three acre tract devoted to "truck gardening," but the city had grown out far beyond it and was smothering it with great buildings of brick and stone The exterior was kept in good condition by paint, but its interior condition was unknown, the owner plainly preferring that the property should remain tenantless This cottage was directly in the rear of our building, facing a parallel street An alley separated the two yards From our rear windows we could look down on the premises, so that it was not difficult to notice any unusual happening Among old women and children the place had the reputation of being haunted a distinction that seems naturally to become attached to wornout and unoccupied places, and this one had not been lived in for many years For my wife and her mother—the latter especially—the cottage was the reminder of the saddest period in their lives One Christmas night, just 11 years before, the husband and father, David Vance, crazed by the ruin brought upon him by the perfidy of a friend and reduced to a condition of starvation, went out of that cottage into the blinding fury of a snowstorm and was not seen or heard of again His family had afterward drifted around being sometimes in one city sometimes in another, until they had unwittingly come back to within a stone's throw of the birthplace of their bitterest recollections

After the family had left the cottage the story ran that a subsequent tenant had murdered his wife there and that it was haunted—not by the ghost of the slain, but by that of the slayer who had been duly and properly executed and that for this reason no tenant would take the house at any rent Still another legend, picked up by me in conversation with "old settlers" and considered from a professional point of view, was to the effect that the present owner was a man beyond middle age who had been disappointed in love, the object of his affection being the daughter of the woman who had been murdered and the man who had murdered her, and that he came to the house every little while, like one to the tomb of his departed, to mourn over his loss, the girl having considerately married the man she loved It will be observed that the little house seemed the nucleus of several tragedies, real or unreal, and therefore became an uncanny spot to the superstitiously inclined A community of houses, like a community of persons, seems necessarily to cover disreputable constituents, and the cottage, from its meanness of appearance and its unpleasant antecedents, looked more disreputable than any of its neighbors, and seemed, therefore, always an object of suspicion

The light of the Christmas day had blended with the darkness of the Christmas night I had traveled my beat as in duty bound. Our dinner had been eaten and all evidence that it had existed removed with housewifely skill and care Frank, Toinette's big brother, had gone out for a mile walk, "to shake down his food," as he said. Toinette was reading to me, half dozing in a chair, and the clock had just struck the half hour after 8 when mother, with an unnatural excitement in look and action, came into the room

"It's there!" she cried, breathing hard, her hand over her heart "I've been watching for it Somehow I felt sure that whoever was there last night would come again tonight, just as last year."

"What is the matter, mother?" said my wife, running up to her "You frighten me."

"There, there, daughter I didn't mean to scare you, but it excites me so to see a quiet thing like yellow light looking out between the blind slats of that empty house that I suppose I show my feelings."

Toinette's forehead had two up and down wrinkles between her eyebrows as she looked at me with a hard stare Then she spoke

"John Austen—dear John—you're big and ain't afraid of ghosts, and are a policeman besides Now do go down to that shanty and find out what's inside It will relieve mother's mind so."

I wasn't on duty, but an officer of the law ought always to be on duty is the way I look at it So I got my work clothes on, put my star where I could show it easily and went away with the laughing threat of arresting the ghost

Somebody or something was in the old house, sure enough Threads of yellow light around the windows proved it I pushed softly at the door of the little lean to in the rear It noiselessly swung open, letting me into as mean and squalid a kitchen as I ever saw or heard of It wasn't much bigger than a large closet The stove was cold and rusty Its front door was broken and hung by one hinge The griddles had pieces knocked out of them Only one pot or kettle was visible Two panes of glass were gone from the one window, and rags were stuffed into the holes, the tight wooden shutters hiding them from outside view A tallow candle, stuck in its own grease to the bottom of a ruined saucer, gave a swirling, smoky flame, by which I saw a few bits of dilapidated crockery on a shelf The table was an inverted dry goods box, from which pieces had been broken for fuel Great heavens! Into what a nesting place of poverty had I stolen my way? What did this opening scene promise?

My entrance had noiselessly forced open, just a hair's breadth, the door to the adjoining room Blowing out the candle, I enlarged the opening until my eye could take in the contents of the apartment The first look showed a gray haired man seated at a table, his arms upon it and his head upon his arms I was directly behind him, and my glances took in the length of the little room. Such a room and such a table! The plastering had dropped off the ceiling and sides, leaving ulcerous looking spots What remained was of a dirty, gray color and a network of cracks The lath showed like the ribs of a skeleton

The table was covered with a cloth, clean, but porous with holes and fringed with tatters In the center was a little kerosene lamp of glass, whose wick was so small as to afford little more than a firefly sort of glow, but it was enough to show a plate holding six potatoes with their jackets on and a half loaf of bread Three plates turned down, three tumblers of water and knives and forks at each place, added to these articles which the man had pushed aside, were all the table held Three vacant chairs, one at each plate, were notices of expected guests There was no stove, and the air came cold and musty into my face through the crevice of the door Warmly dressed though I was, I shivered with a dread that I was looking at the phantom of the dead murderer or at the real and crazed lover or at a tramp making a mockery of his Christmas dinner The bowed down figure suddenly shook as with an ague A groan came from it A minute more the man was sitting stiffly erect, staring at the table and muttering and sighing

Very real, but very crazy, he seemed None the less so when, rising to his feet, he became a figure of magnificent manhood—gray topped, but tall, muscular and dignified—a soldier in looks, even to the trimming of the heavy white mustache His clothing was black, and not a glint of ornament was visible What had this grand looking old man to do with this place of chilling misery? He was its foe by dress and bearing Its unspeakable poverty made it his enemy

He walked the room with long strides and heavy footfalls, the floor creaking and groaning under his weight There was no cessation of his talking to himself, until, placing his hands on the back of his chair, he halted and looked across the table at the vacant chairs Then his mutterings changed to a loud tirade of self denunciations

"This is the fifth time I have set this table and sat at it alone," he said "Where are you, my loved ones? If you are dead, I pray God that your spirits may come and see my grief and shame and learn of my penitence If you are dead, then I murdered you I am a criminal, whether you are alive or dead I am so guilty that I would, not dare to tell the world of my cowardly act For years I've here done penance on Christmas nights This miserable hut is mine—my chapel of confession, my place of self punishment What good is all my wealth if you are not with me to share it? Guilty coward that I was to flee from you! Money has not been lacking to find and restore you to me Perhaps you starved to death and lie in the potter's field If you are living it must be that you remember me only with curses I deserve them—indeed I do

Then sinking on his knees he said "Good Lord, hear my prayer Give me back my loved ones! I have come to this spot from the ends of the earth year after year that my past may never be forgotten by me. I ought to be dead, but I dare not die I shall taste tonight of such food as we ate that night. All that we had I would give up all my riches if I might eat it with my loved ones, but it is not to be—not to be."

His chin came down upon his breast He was a statue of despair Clearly to me he was also crazy He would have been considered so by any man in my place Plainly enough he had worked himself into a frenzy and at that moment was suffering from a reaction While he was in that mood and I was wondering what to do with him or for him there was a flash of light, a touch on my arm and a whispered.

"John, what is the matter?" It was Toinette, with my bullseye lantern.

"You were so long gone that mother began to fret and worry and I said that we'd go after you. She's outside Don't go! I'll get her." And she was out and back again before I could do anything.

"A crazy man," I whispered, and gave them a chance to peep All three were watching the man's back, when, with a heavy sigh, he raised his head, moved toward the front door and thence out upon the little porch. There were choking and gasping noises at my side and somebody clutched at my arm and hung on it heavily It was for a moment only, for the pressure was instantly lightened and mother's voice said:

"John! John! That man is David! I'm sure of it. Let me get to him!" And the frail little woman actually struggled to put me aside, and doubtless would have screamed had I not clapped my hand over her mouth

"Hush! Be calm!" I said. "It is well to be certain before we act."

"John, there's the table set just as it was set the night he disappeared and in the same room And this is the anniversary night Please let me in, John."

"Yes, mother, if you and Toinette will do just as I wish," for I had a plan in my mind to test the matter This being agreed upon and the heavy tramp of the man still sounding upon the porch, I almost carried the two women from where we stood to the vacant chairs, into which they dropped in a half faint As I turned away, I lowered the wick of the small lamp so that discovery would not be immediate The waiting was a long one—intolerable to the two weak creatures in their agonies of doubt and hope Once mother gave a weak, hysterical cry, but smothered it immediately. Toinette was all of a tremble from cold and nervousness At last the man came groping into the room, confused by its darkness "Repentance is useless," I heard him say "I shall come no more God is not merciful to an old man like me. I have not the purpose or the will to keep on hoping Eh! What's this?"

His hand was so shaky as he leaned forward over the table to turn up the wick of the lamp that he fumbled blindly for the screw and finally had to pull the light to ward him With a full blaze on, he placed it heavily upon the table close to the two waiting women, and still leaning forward stared in their faces as if fascinated. They also were spellbound, and mother as white as death Toinette was, as she afterward confessed, frightened The man, she said, "seemed to be stabbing her with looks from his eyes." Would he never be done with that greedy stare?

Twice he raised a hand from the table and put it to his forehead as if dazed A noise in his throat showed that he was trying to cry aloud as if he were in the agony of an insupportable dream The test was a cruel one, but it did not last long, perhaps a minute, though it seemed a score of them.

"Mother! Toinette!" The man fairly shrieked the names Their arms went out to embrace him

"Alive and in this place tonight of all nights!" he cried "God be praised!"

He was standing erect as he spoke, his clasped hands raised high toward heaven, his face upturned "My penance is ended," he said to himself, and began to sway and clutch at the air and to fall as a great tree falls

Into my arms descended David Vance, like one tired out with hard labor In the lap of the little mother I laid the great gray head that had, like hers, lived on hope so many years The daughter's hands came, like bracelets of love, upon her father's wrists Thus he rested until consciousness came back and his opened eyes saw the loves of his old life, glorified through many tribulations

At last, after 11 long years of such spiritual torture as befalls few people, the broken threads of his family life were once more in the hands of David Vance He said so, with an indescribable pathos of look and voice, at the reunion supper that same night at the Westmoreland after the bewildered Frank had been added to the party

"Not until tonight did I lose hope," remarked the old gentleman "I can't give any reason for not surrendering to what seemed a certainty Wherever I was, in the mines or in great cities, there was always within me a spiritlike confidence that some, if not all of us would meet again Tonight for the first time I despaired, and yet"—halting for a second and looking around the table with the eloquence of undying affection in every line of his noble face—"and yet, see! we're here, all of us, alive and full of cheerfulness, as if there'd been no storm."

"Thanks for this to John's curiosity," murmured Mrs Vance from under his arm

"Thanks to little mother's restlessness, that was always expecting something," said I

"Thanks to the good Lord, above all else," said Mr Vance slowly and solemnly, as if it were a prayer.—Chicago Post

Christmas Trees In England.

Christmas trees were unknown in England until the reign of Queen Victoria After the present Prince of Wales had become 3 or 4 years old Prince Albert ornamented a Christmas tree for the amusement of the infant prince The idea pleased the people, and as Christmas trees were every year made a feature of the court celebration the fashion soon spread among the English —Exchange

Chime on, Sweet Bells!

Oh, sweet across the glistening fields
The Christmas carols play
And joyously each loving heart
Doth greet this holiday

Now "Peace on earth, good will to men!"
Is pealing through the air
While hearts with kindness overflow
And rest replaces care

"Behold the Christ child newly born!"
Resounds the glad refrain
And every soul that hears the song
Christ-like is born again

Chime on sweet bells, till round the world
The message shall be borne
And men of every clime shall know
The peace of Christmas morn!

—Keyes Becker.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE

A REMINDER OF THE CUSTOMS OF REMOTE AGES.

Carried In Procession at the Midwinter Festival of the Celts Before the Time of Christ—Yule Log Among the Germans—First Christmas Tree In America.

Among these queer relics of a great antiquity is the Christmas tree The very name of this object, familiar as it is at Christmas time, indicates a Christian origin, but there is no doubt whatever that the customs connected with the Christmas tree, together with the tree itself, were a part of the Druidical religion perhaps thousands of years before our era The Druid religion was a curious combination of nature, sun and fire worship Nature was adored in the oak, which, in north Europe, was the sturdiest, largest and strongest member of the plant world The sun was worshiped because it gave light and heat and brought life to all the world. Fire was worshiped because it was not only the warming and comforting element, but also, when unbridled, a demon to be dreaded. Thus, the Druidical ceremonies and worship comprised a combination of rites, some undoubtedly borrowed from the far east, others a growth of the climate and country which the peoples devoted to this form of religion, inhabited The great festival of the year was at the midwinter season, when the sun, after sinking low in the southern skies, began to return toward the north and, to bring with it renewed life to the northern hemisphere. The date was, approximately, about the time of our Christmas, the third or fourth week in December. At the beginning of the last week in the last month the sun is at its lowest point and from that time the days begin to lengthen and, little by little, the ice king loosens his grip and retires to his own regions in the north Then begin the rejoicings at the sun's return In Italy the festival took the name of the Saturnalia, a season of the wildest license

Long before the time of Christ, among the Celts of France, England and the British islands, at the midwinter festival a tree decorated with bits of gay cloth and bright polished metal was carried in procession Generally it was an oak, but whatever its species it was honored as a symbol and was set up in the Druidical circles, portions of which still remain at Stonehenge and many other parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and was adored as a symbol of life, and finally consigned to the flames, a huge pile of wood being placed around it and set on fire Where there was a round tower, the tree was burned in this artificial furnace, but otherwise the great bonfire was the center of attraction, and around its glowing flames the people capered and rejoiced.

When the usage spread to Germany is not known Indeed it is possible that Druidism may have originated in Germany and spread thence to the Celts of France and the Britons of England. There is good reason to believe, however, that at the beginning of the Christian era Druidical worship was firmly established throughout Germany, and that the Christmas tree, under another name, flourished for a long distance east of the Rhine. Did we know nothing of the German worship from other sources, the occasional hints and allusions by early Roman authors give satisfactory evidence that tree and fire worship prevailed, and the midwinter festival tree was therefore honored from the most northern Scottish island to the Riviera of France and from Finisterre to the great plains of central Russia

Long, however, after the Christian era began the yule tree, or yule log, remained an institution among the Germanic tribes As already stated, the midwinter tree was burned at the conclusion of the festival, and a trace of this ceremony is still seen in the yule log, which, in country districts of England, is dragged in by half a dozen sturdy yokels and thrown back of the hearth to furnish a basis for the winter's fire The ashes and charred coals of the midwinter tree were formerly gathered to use in incantations, being deemed to possess supernatural qualities, and even in this century bits of charcoal from the yule log are treasured by English country girls and boys on account of some superstitious fancies connected with these bits of sacred wood

The midwinter tree, modified from its pagan uses, therefore became the Christmas tree, and even in its ornaments and decorations may be found a symbolism not so deeply hidden that it can not be easily detected The linked chains of gilt paper were once so many emblems of eternity The glass globes and gilded balls were emblems of the sun and moon. The little cake images were once figures of the saints, more anciently still were little idols fashioned of wheaten dough and baked hard in an oven The tiny candles, without which no Christmas tree could be a Christmas tree, are a reminiscence of the days when every sun and fire worshiper carried with him to the great annual festival his torch or candle, and when the sacred fire was lighted, in the round tower or on the altar of the Druids, the light was passed from torch to torch until the entire circle was ablaze In court, in camp and in cloister in Germany, France and Italy the Christmas tree was an institution for hundreds upon hundreds of years When Gaeta was besieged in the fourteenth century by the troops of various petty Italian states, with a contingent from the imperial army, Christmas came on ere the city surrendered, and the besiegers celebrated the festival with half a dozen Christmas trees in their camp and mocked at the besieged, who could get no trees to honor the day

Strange as it may appear, the midwinter tree was forgotten in England, where it had once flourished as a most prominent part of the annual festival, and from the close of the thirteenth century, after the subjugation of Wales by Edward I, the custom seems to have been ignored, save in remote country districts and among the humbler classes of working people It was revived in our own times by Albert the prince consort, who, on the fourth or fifth birthday of the Prince of Wales, conceived the idea of entertaining the little royal highness with a German tree, so had one prepared In England whatever royalty does is the proper thing for everybody else to do, so on the following Christmas the nobility and gentry all had Christmas trees, and now the institution is inseparable from the season The tree most commonly used in England is the holly or holy tree, so called because, producing its berries toward the Christmas season and remaining green throughout the winter, it is, in popular superstition, associated with the greatest of Christmas festivals

The first Christmas tree in America was decorated and lighted up in New Amsterdam when Manhattan Island was a colony of the Dutch The honest Dutchmen, even in the new world, could not forget the pleasant associations connected with the season, and it is recorded that on the first Christmas passed by the Dutch colonists on this side the Atlantic they cut down a cedar, took it into the church, and, with such means as were at hand, decorated and lighted it, hanging upon its branches presents from the governor and his lady to every member of the colony. The tree was never in favor among the Puritans of New England, however, until after the beginning of the present century They imagined that in some way not very clear to their own minds it savored of papacy, and that for them was enough to cause its rejection.

The Christmas tree is thus more than a fanciful reminder of the day and season It is an historical institution recalling customs which years ago became obsolete and a religion which has been dead for many centuries. It is a beautiful token of the season and a reminiscence of ages so remote as to have left no written trace There is no danger that the world will forget or ignore it An institution which can last for 30 centuries at least is probably good for 30 more.—St Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE JULEBOKER.

Peculiar Scandinavian Christmas Eve Custom.

A custom that is very common in Sweden and Norway in connection with Christmas eve is to "gaa julebok." This custom undoubtedly has its origin in a superstition that held sway shortly after the advent of Christianity. This was that on Christmas eve dark spirits wandered about trying to exert their influences. Later, as the people became more intelligent, this superstition was transformed into the humorous In some respects it is like the American Halloween. All the pranks are done masked The ingenuity is taxed to invent something as grotesque as possible The "juleboker" often come in pairs. He is always expected, and something has generally been prepared for him. He knocks on the door and then enters. He has nothing to say, only patiently waits for something in the way of liquor. When he receives this, he leaves, but if nothing is given him he becomes ugly, and trouble may result. In this way he prowls about from house to house until he finally becomes rather unsteady on his feet Then he goes home.

In the cities these features do not exist It is largely a children's festival there. At no other time of the year do the older people try to become young again as now Preparations have been made far ahead, and old and young are expectantly looking forward to Christmas. Many keep up the celebrations to Jan. 20, but it is not as general as in the country. Christmas trees are prepared and presents given away. The children gather at different homes on different evenings, light the candles on the merry tree, sing and dance, while the old look longingly on, wishing themselves again back in childhood's merry days.—Minneapolis Tribune.

THE MISTLETOE.

A Parasite That Draws Sustenance From the Tree to Which It Clings.

The modern mistletoe, as we know it today, in its present highly evolved and degenerate state as a confirmed parasite is no longer an enigma. It is a woody shrub, with yellowy green leaves, which specially affects the boughs of apple trees, pears and poplars. The people who get their ideas vaguely and secondhand from books have a notion that the mistletoe's favorite haunt is the British oak. This is a complete mistake, as it was the very rarity of the mistletoe on oaks that gave one, when found there, its peculiar sanctity in the eyes of the primitive peoples.

In the purely wild condition mistletoe grows mostly on poplars alone. In civilized and cultivated soils it extends its depredations wherever it gets a chance, to apple orchards and pear trees. And this is the manner of the generation of mistletoes. The young seedling sprouts on a branch of its involuntary host, where seeds have been carried by birds.

Instead of rooting themselves, however like mere groundling plants, by small fibrous rootlets, they fasten by a sort of suckerlike fashion to the tissues of the tree on which they feed, and, penetrating its bark to the living layer just beneath, suck up elaborated sap from the veins of their victim. Thus they live at the expense of the poplar, whose food they appropriate, and when many of them together infest a single tree, as one may often see in the long roadside avenues of central France, they succeed in largely choking the foliage of their unhappy host.—Cincinnati Enquirer

How to Carve the Christmas Goose.

Place it on the platter with the head at the left. Insert the fork firmly across the ridge of the breastbone. Begin at the wing and cut down through the meat to the bone the whole length of the breast Cut down in the same way in parallel slices, as thin as can be cut, until you come to the ridge of the breastbone Slip the knife under the meat at the end of the breast and remove the slices from the bone. Cut in the same manner on the other side of the breast Cut through the skin below the breast, insert a spoon and help to the stuffing. If more be required, cut the wing off at the joint. Then tip the body over slightly and cut off the leg This thigh joint is tougher and requires more skill in separating than the second joint of a turkey It lies nearer the backbone, but practice and familiarity with its location will enable one to strike it accurately The wishbone, shoulder blade and collar bone may be removed according to the directions given for carving roast turkey Some prefer to remove the wing and leg before slicing the breast.—Exchange.

Christmas Bells.

I heard the bells on Christmas day
Their old, familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet,
The words repeat
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

And thought how, as the day had come,
The belfries of all Christendom
Had rolled along
The unbroken song
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

Till ringing, singing on its way,
The world revolves from night to day
A voice, a chime
A chant sublime
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

But in despair I bowed my head,
"There is no peace on earth," I said,
"For hate is strong
And mocks the song
Of peace on earth, good will to men!"

Then pealed the bells more loud and deep
"God is not dead, nor doth he sleep.
The wrong shall fail,
The right prevail,
With peace on earth, good will to men!"

—Longfellow

CHRISTMAS LEGENDS.

Christ Child Flowers That Came Into Existence at His Birth.

Many flowers are believed to have sprung into existence the night on which the Christ child was born

In France there is a pretty legend of the rose colored Sainfoin When the babe was lying in his manger, this plant was among the grass and herbs which composed his bed, but suddenly it opened its pretty blossom and formed a wreath for his head.

The black hellebore, or Christmas rose, is also called Christ's herb because "it flowereth about the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ."

In Sicily the children put pennyroyal in their cots on Christmas eve because it always flowers at the exact time of Christ's birth.

In the east the rose of Jericho is said to blossom at Christmas, close at Good Friday, or the crucifixion, and open again on Easter, or the resurrection morn.

The peasantry in Spain believe that rosemary brings happiness with its perfumes on Christmas eve because the Blessed Virgin hung the little frock of Jesus to dry upon the rosemary bushes.

The variegated thistle known as Our Lady's thistle was so called because of the Virgin's milk which dropped on it when nursing Jesus Its healing qualities are attributed to this

The snowdrop, or "fair" flower, of February blooms in memory of the time when the Virgin presented Jesus in the temple

The pretty little wayside flower known as "Lady's Bedstrand" was so called because Mary made the manger bed of it.

The sycamore attains its great vitality and verdure because, the Mohammedans say, it is the tree of Joseph and Mary and sheltered them in their flight into Egypt

The Star of Bethlehem was so called because of its resemblance to the star which guided the Magi.

The rose of Jericho is also called Mary's rose. It sprung up wherever the Blessed Virgin's feet touched the earth on her way to Egypt.

The juniper, which is sacred among the Celtic peoples, received its wonderful powers because when Herod's soldiers pursued the holy family the juniper opened her branches and covered them from sight

Another legend tells that the cross was made from juniper wood.

The pine, hazel, fig, date, palm and rosemary are all attributed with virtue as the shelters of the holy family.

When they passed through the forest, all the trees bowed in reverence; only the aspen remained erect and arrogant. So the Holy Child pronounced a curse, and "at the sound of his voice the aspen began to tremble through all her leaves and has not ceased to tremble to this day."

There came not a breath of wind through the trees.
Then why did the aspens shiver?

Another version is:

Once, as our Saviour walked with men below.
His path of mercy through a forest lay,
And mark how all the drooping branches show
What homage best a silent tree may pay.
Only the aspen stood erect and free,
Scorning to join the voiceless worship pure.
But see! He cast one look upon the tree.
Struck to the heart, she trembles evermore.

An old legend tells that by the fountain where Mary washed the swaddling clothes of the Holy Child beautiful flowers and bushes sprang up.

In Italy the lupine is said to be cursed by the Virgin because when she carried the Holy Bambino through a field they rustled so loudly she feared that robbers were following her to kill the Holy Child.

Another version tells that they all withered and fell flat, and when she found out her mistake she blessed them, they grew erect and bore tenfold better produce than before.

The brooms and chickpeas rustled and crackled so loud that they brought Herod's soldiers near, and Mary cursed them.

A Spanish legend tells that the holy family came to an orange tree guarded by an eagle. The Virgin begged an orange for the Holy Child. The eagle miraculously fell asleep and the Virgin plucked three oranges—one for Jesus, one for Joseph and one for herself.

A Roumanian story is something the same, but of apples. The Christ Child is restless and will not sleep. The Virgin gives him her apple; then he throws his own upward and it becomes the moon, the other and it becomes the sun. Then the Virgin knew that he was Lord of heaven and earth.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Christmas In France.

Christmas begins at midnight on Christmas eve, when every one goes to midnight mass in the churches This lasts for an hour Then we go home and have a fine dinner or supper, to which our friends and relations are invited. Black sausage and champagne always figure prominently at this feast, and it is kept up till an early hour in the morning We always put our shoes by the chimney corner Christmas eve in the hope that the little Noel would come and fill them The grown people receive no presents and send no Christmas cards or letters It is only the children who have gifts The night before Christmas the shops are ablaze with lights; the restaurants keep open all night and are decorated with greens and have Christmas trees in their windows. In the Bon Marche there is a huge tree every Christmas, loaded with presents for the poor children In the Latin quarter every one is up all night Christmas eve, and all sorts of fun and jokes prevail Every one goes to church Christmas morning and on the altar of each church is a creche representing the Holy Child, his mother and Joseph. The scenery of the Holy Land is in the background. Christmas dinners in France are very like the English dinners—turkeys, partridges, roast beef and plenty of champagne and bordeaux.—Exchange.

Gypsy Christmas Lore.

They call the cross trushull—a trace of their Hindustani belief in Siva and his trident

English gypsies call the cross trin bongo drum (three crossroads), or a sort of finger post

Christmas, or the Great day, is Boro Divvus

On this day they burn an ashwood fire. They believe that Christ was born like the Romanies out in the fields and brought up by ash fire

The ivy and holly and pine never told where Christ hid, and so they remain green all winter

But the ash and the oak told where he was hiding, and so they die during the winter

The Saviour went round like a Rom riding on an ass and begged his bread like a gypsy

He asked a mule if he might ride on her, but she would not, so she was cursed never to be a mother of children

The ass carried him, so is marked with a cross, and all asses are the special property of gypsies —Selected

DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

FOSSTON ITEMS

(From the Thirteen Towns.)

Miss Lillian Warninger went to Crookston on Monday's train.

Cullen Mulland rejoices in arrival of a young son this morning, a sturdy little fellow.

Geo. McManns, an old timer in this country, but now of Galveston, Texas was calling on old friends last Friday and Saturday.

Messrs. Robt. Morrison and Alfred Folstrom have been busy this past week making arrangement to conduct logging operations this winter.

Jos. Smith, of Crookston, the versatile life insurance man, has been suplying a number of Fosston business men with the "best insurance on earth" this week.

J. A. Kennedy, the lumberman, came in from Red Lake on Tuesday and left for the cities. Mr. Kennedy is largely interested in extensive lumbering operations near the lake.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McArty returned to Fosston again, being disappointed in finding that their dwelling upon their Beltrami county property was not completed as expected. They will again leave as soon as their residence is finished.

Fisher Items.

(From the Bulletin.

Ole Hanson got word, Sunday that one of the horses he had sent into the woods, was drowned while crossing the Clearwater and George and Ole drove up to Fosston.

Rev. C. F. Kite, Episcopal missionary for this district, held service at the Presbyterian church in this village, Sunday evening, and spoke to a large congregation. Rev. Kite is a forcible and eloquent speaker. It is probable that he will return in the near future and hold mission services.

As Ole Hanson was about to start for Fosston, Monday morning, with one horse hitched to a sulky and leading an other, one of the tugs broke just as he was coming into town and it struck a rut, throwing Ole out. The horses ran into town and turning Laughlin's corner carromed on the hitching post and before they could get under headway again, Will O. Reilly had stopped them.

Tuesday morning, Cyrus Sweet started from the farm for town with a load of wheat. As he was about to step into the wagon the horses began to run dragging him for some distance. The team was stopped before any damage was done to team or the load, but Cyrus was more or less bunged up—s much so in fact, that it was necesary for Dr. Leslie to come and patch him up. He is doing well now.

Mrs. Wm. Skinner gave a house warming Wednesday night in the shape of a euchre party and notwithstanding the inclement westher about eighty people enjoyed the hospitalty of Mr. and Mrs. Skinner. There were eight tables for progressive eucher. At 12 o'clock an elaborate lunch was served after which the guests repaired to their several homes, much indebted to their host and hostess for a very plesant evening.

This kind of weather reminds us of coal—and speaking of coal reminds us of the fact that Cahoon & Lytle have dead loads of the very best kinds of coal—both hard and soft at the lowest living rates. Try 'em

If You Keep.

If you keep a horse, cow or a dog, send for Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Manual and learn about their treatment and care. Mailed free, address Humphreys' Medicine Company, Cor. William & John St., New York.

To Chicago by Daylight.

On your way to Canada. The Burlington's "Scenic Express," leaving St. Paul every morning except Sunday at 8:15, arrives in Chicago the same evening, making connections with late trains for Canadian points. Low rates. See if your ticket reads "Burlington Route." Your local ticket agent has them for sale [33-38]

Twice A Day to Canada

Via the Burlington Route. Trains leave St. Paul every morning (except Sunday) at 8:15 and every evening at 8:05. Morning train gives you 300 miles of Mississippi river scenery by daylight, reaching Chicago in time to connect with late trains for Canadian points. The evening "Limited" is electric lighted and steam heated—the finest on earth—arrives at Chicago 9:25 next morning. Buffet library and Dining cars [33-38]

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago

Fertile Items.

[From the Journal]

Miss Mamie Vannet has recovered from her sickness and able to be out once more.

The school is arranging for a cantata and a xmas tree entertainment at the hall Christmas eve.

Frank Cunningham went to Crookston Monday to accept a position in the county auditor's office.

Knute Sandvig was home from the county seat over Sunday, where he is assisting Sheriff Lawrence during the present term of court.

A. C. Schmidt was down from Crookston last week lettering Kronschnabel's lumber building, so that it won't be mistaken for a livery barn again.

Robt. Ward, of Edna, left Sunday night for Roslyn, Wash., where he has a position in the mines. Miners are receiving from $89 to $125 a month there.

Geo. Martin, who has been here on a visit to relatives and friends in Liberty, returned to his home in South Dakota last week. He was well pleased with this country and may locate here next spring.

While unloading the new feed mill of O. O. Kvenvolden's from the cars last Friday it was let fall and badly damaged and will delay matters for some time with Mr. Kvenvolden. The railroad company are responsible for the damages.

A young man was arrested Monday and tried before Justice Kvenvolden for stealing money from a lady's pocket book at the hall last Friday night. He acknowledged his guilt and was made to return the money and fined $10 and cost or 15 days in jail, but as it was his first offence the fine was suspended during good behavior. We hope this lesson will prove beneficial to the young man and others who are in the habit of taking things that belong to others.

The Norwegian Dr. Tufte, of Crookston, is the only physician in northwestern Minnesota that is graduated in the old country. Office McKinnon block. [36-tf]

Ninety Days In Canada.

Can be had by buying a "Canadian Excursion" ticket via the "Burlington Route." Goes via Chicago. Only $40.00 for the round trip. Ask your ticket agent to send you via the "Burlington." Their "Limited" leaving St. Paul every evening, is the finest train on earth. [33-38]

December 6th to 31st Inclusive.

This is the time that you can buy Canadian excursion tickets via the Northern Pacific—go back and visit your friends in the provinces this winter and go via the Northern Pacific. Call on our agents for tickets and particulars. [33-38]

Mony to

On good farm lands. See J. W. Wheeler at the First National bank, of Crookston, if you want to renew your present loan or make a new one. No delay; no bonus.

[34tf] J. W. WHEELER.

Canadian Excursion

Tickets will be sold by the Northern Pacific from December 6th to 31tt inclusive, to points in Ontario and Quebec as far east as Montreal. Fare $40 for round trip. Tickets good for stopovers; good for three months from date of sale. By the addition of a single fare from Montreal to the $40 rate, tickets will be sold to points in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Upon payment of reasonable amounts in addition, tickets will be extended by agents at passangers destination, call on Northern Pacific agent for futher information. [33-38]

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Announcement That Prince Bernadotte and Wife Will Go to Africa as Missionaries Creating Much Comment. The Queen Approves—Norwegian Election Results—Rumor Has It Prince Harald of Denmark Will Marry the Queen of Holland.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

The announcement that Prince Bernadotte of Sweden and his wife are going to Africa to spend the rest of their lives as missionaries has created much comment and amusement throughout all Europe. Bernadotte is the second son of King Oscar of Sweden and Norway and has a world-wide reputation as a religious enthusiast. His wife was a former Miss Munk before her marriage to the prince, who was forced to give up all claim to the throne because of wedding a woman who was not royal. The king changed his son's title to Count Wisborg and gave him an estate on the island of Gotland. The name of the estate is Fridhem. The former Miss Munk has lately been received into the warmest favor of Queen Sophia, who is herself very religious and who made her daughter-in-law maid of honor. The withdrawal of the former prince and his wife from court is the culmination of a long drawn out disturbance in the Swedish court, and may mean the permanent separation of the prince from his royal family. He was created an admiral in the navy at the recent jubilee and at once proposed the abolition of the sailor's grog. It is said that the queen has indorsed partly, at least, the religious plans of her son and his wife. When, therefore, Prince Carl of Sweden and his recently wedded spouse, the Princess Ingeborg of Denmark, were settled at the Swedish court, Prince Bernadotte, knowing the proclivities of Carl in behalf of parties and lively times, quailed considerably and decided to show his intense disapprobation of worldliness by proclaiming his intention to flee from the court forever. His wife heartily sympathizes with her husband, and both are applauded by the queen. It is not likely that the prince will reconsider his determination.

Prince Bernadotte celebrated his 38th birthday a few days ago.

Engineer L. Thurston died Nov. 25 at Hotel Klara from apoplexy.

There are about 16,000 persons who are members of the Swedish Tourist society.

The people of Sweden have subscribed 100,000 crowns for the sufferers in India.

Sweden's state railways transported over 115,000,000 passengers during the years 1856 to 1897.

A temperance hotel is to be erected in Stockholm. The promulgator is supposed to be the well known Dr. Bergman.

The first edition of August Strindberg's "Inferno" has already been sold. The second edition will soon go the same way.

The Swedish-Norwegian consul general, Arthur Edward Rosencrantz, has been raised by the emperor of Austria to the ranks of nobility.

Vice Auditor W. A. Thavenius, who will serve a two years' imprisonment for embezzlement, has been removed to Central jail of "Langholmen" of this city.

A number of American representatives of the Baptist church will be present next summer at the 15th anniversary celebration of the Baptist church of Sweden.

"Den Norske Husfliedsforening" did a splendid business at the recent Stockholm exposition. Twelve thousand crowns worth of knick-knacks alone were disposed of.

The removal of "Old Stockholm" from the exposition grounds began at the end of last month. There will be few if any remnants of the great exposition after April 1.

Justitieradet (corresponding to our attorney general) Hammarskold will not, owing to a prolonged illness, represent Stockholm at the "forsta kammaren" of the riksdag.

The production of gold in Sweden during 1896 amounted to 115.5 kilograms, 91.5 of which were brought from the Falun mines. The silver production was 2,082.3 kilograms.

Professor Stephan Silenan, secretary of the educational department of the Roumanian government, has arrived at the capital for the purpose of studying the public school system of the city as well as the country in general.

Within the near future Stockholm will have four new statutes which will further enhance the beauty of the city. The first will be a statue of the Swedish reformer Olaus Petri, which will be raised on the east side of the "Storkyrkan." The second one will be an equestrian statue of Charles XV, for the erection of which a fund of 60,000 crowns has been solicited. The other two statues will be raised in memory of the famous poet, Esaias Tegner, and John Ericsson, the eminent Swedish-American inventor.

Gothenburg.

The public library of Gothenburg is daily visited by about 1,200 people. The attendance on Sundays averages 1,500.

"Lilla Vildkatten," (The Little Wild Cat," the humorous effort of the well known writer, "Sigurd," is proving very popular.

The Gothenburg Press club have chosen the following officers: President, Mauritz Rubenson; secretary, J. Hallquist; treasurer, A. Nygren.

"Hilma Bismarck," a German steamship, which plies between Hamburg and the west coast cities of Sweden, collided with an English steamer near this city and sunk almost immediate. No lives were lost.

Upsala.

Hemer Fermlund has been engaged as editor-in-chief of the "Upsala Nya Tidning."

Docenten Erik Stave has received a gold medal from the "Teylersche Teologische Gesellschaft" of Berlin.

The noted Rune stone, which was recently returned to Upsala from France, has been placed in the Nordiska museum of this city.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

Jens Hofgaard of Fredrikshald is dead.

Henrik Holst, a prominent merchant of this city, is dead.

Jonas Lie has now completed the manuscript for his new play, entitled "Lindelin."

The lobster fisheries along the west coast are reported to have yielded handsomely the past season.

Theodore Tallaksen of Kristiansand has purchased the Prens block, where he will establish a large iron foundry.

The vessels of the Norwegian navy will, according to a recent resolution by the department of war, be painted gray.

Professor J. A. Voss, the most prominent representative of the medical association of Norway, is dead, aged 83 years.

A new steamship company is about to be established in Fredrikstad. The contemplated route will be Fredrikstad-Skjeberg.

The directors of the Moss glassworks have purchased an estate near Helgerod on Ielven for 20,000 crowns, where a new factory will be erected.

The plan of establishing a Central bank in Christiania as the head institution of the country banks of Norway, has been temporarily abandoned.

The Norwegian storthing elections for the coming year have been closed. The new storthing will be composed of 79 "Venstre" representatives and 35 "Hojre."

The schooner "Haakon Jarl," which recently arrived from the north to Tromso en route for Hamburg, brought another cargo of polar bears. This time there were eight of them.

The storthing has made an allowance of 36,000 crowns to the Norwegian I. O. G. T., and 12,000 crowns to the church department in behalf of the cause of temperance in Norway.

Carl Stonsland, with Th. Dahl as suppliant, has been elected representative to the storthing from the Skien district, and Jorgen Knudsen has been chosen representative from Porsgrund.

Edward Grieg is at present in London where he should have participated in the philharmonic concert at Queen's hall. He was unfortunately hindered, however, by a sudden attack of bronchitis, which became so serious that Mrs. Grieg was called thither from Christiania.

Bergen.

School Inspector Irgens has tendered his resignation.

Merchant Isdahl of this city is dead, aged 77 years. He was president of the Nordlands "exportforening."

Articles of incorporation have been drawn up for the Kredit Bank of Skien. Three thousand shares are recorded.

J. Scharffenberg, formerly station director at Porsgrund will labor in the same capacity in Bergen after Jan. 1.

Stabaek castle, the property of Madam Jenny Bjornson, has recently been sold to a Christiania syndicate for 140,000 crowns.

"Disponent" Lorentz Hanson of this city, has purchased an English steamer, "Arona," at a cost of 380,000 crowns. The steamer will ply between Hull and Bergen.

A committee composed of Reverends Walnum and Holt and Von Tangen, all prominent men of this city, are making arrangements for the establishment of an orphanage for gypsy children.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

Holger Drachmann, the dramatist, will spend the winter in Roskilde.

The Lemvig-Thyboron railroad will be built at a cost of 175,000 crowns.

Thirty-two hundred people are holding government positions in Denmark.

The crown prince is at present visiting the relatives of the royal families in Germany.

Rumor has it that Prince Harald of Denmark is to marry the young queen of Holland.

Herman Bang has been engaged as "scenemstruktor" at the Peoples' theater of this city.

Thyregod, the Danish author, celebrated his 75th birthday with relatives and friends in this city Nov. 21.

Major General Bahnson has tendered his resignation owing to infirmity of age and will be succeeded by General Lorentz.

"Folkets hus" (the peoples house) is the fourth building of its kind which the manual laborers of this city have recently erected.

Professor Fredriksen, who resides at Paris, is at present sojourning in the city. He was formerly connected with the Copenhagen university.

The net receipts of the Danish fisheries during the present season amount to 4,700,000 crowns, of which 1,220,000 crowns were from the eel fisheries.

Lieutenant Olufsen has been allowed 9,000 crowns for preparing another expedition into the Pameer country east of Bokhara and north of the Hindoo-koosh mountains.

Buying Reindeer in Norway.

TRONDHJEM, Norway, Dec. 17.—An agent of the United States government named Kjoltberg has arrived here to buy reindeer for the Klondike relief expeditions.

Every Teacher

Of a public school in Polk county should have a copy of our premium book entitled: "Preston Papers." written by a teacher of many years experience. There is no good reason why every teacher should not have one of these books when they can have it as a FREE GIFT. See our premium offer on this book on the sixth page of this issue, then call at this office and see a sample of the book itself. It is a valuable book, worth many times its cost.

Postal Banks at Washington.

Chicago Record:—The Chicago Record's postal savings bank bill was introduced in the house of representatives on the opening day of the congressional session by Representative Lorimer, the Chicago member of the house comittee on postoffices and postroads. The bill was referred at once to the postoffice committee according to the usual custom. It was introduced in the senate a day or two later by Senator Mason, who is a member of the senate postoffice committee. It is upon these committees that attention must center for the present of those interested in the passage of a law for the establishment of the postal savings-bank system. The earnest agitation among the people has forced upon all the members of congress consideration of this subject, with the result that it is discussed in Washington to an extent that it never has been before. The chairman of the house committee is an opponent of the postal bank idea, but other leading members are friendly to the plan. The first and indeed the severest test of strength, therefore, must come in the postoffice committee. If a postal savings bank bill is reported favorably by the committee and brought to a vote in the house, there can be but little doubt of the outcome on the floor. Fortunately, as the result of popular agitation, and because of the aggressive spirit which the friends of the measure in congress are manifesting, the subject is one that cannot be ignored or pigeon-holed. Never before has the number of members actively interested in the success of this project been so great.

Sentiment in favor of postal savings banks seems to be even stronger in the senate than among the members of the house. It is expected that a bill will be reported from the senate committee without great difficulty, with the chances good for its passage through the senate.

The more that members of congress, and especially of the postoffice committees, can be made to feel individually the deep interest of the public in this matter, the more likely will they be to take early action looking to the establishment of the postal savings bank system.

Fifty Years Ago.

Grandfather's hat! And within it you see,
Grandfather's favorite cough remedy.
Whether 'twas Asthma, Bronchitis or Croup,
Or baby at night waked the house with a whoop,
With Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Gran'ther was sure
That no cold or cough would e'er fail of a cure.
In hats the styles change, but the records will show
Coughs are cured as they were 50 years ago.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has no equal as a remedy for coughs, colds, and lung diseases. Where other soothing elixirs palliate, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral heals. It is not a cheap cough syrup, which soothes but does not strengthen; it is a physician's cough remedy, and it cures. It is put up in large bottles, only, for household use. It was awarded the medal at the World's Fair of ninety-three. It has a record of

50 Years of Cures.

Our Premium Books.

JOURNAL readers now have the privilege of selecting a premium book from the following list at the prices named. If your subscription is already paid ahead all you have to do to secure a premium is to pay one year in advance of the time it is paid to. If you are in arrears all you have to do is to pay up to the date you renew and one year in advance. Read our offer. We will give the

JOURNAL and "PRACTICAL HOME PHYSICIAN" $2.50
JOURNAL and "GRANT AND LEE" $1.75
" " "HOW WHITMAN SAVED OREGON" $1.75
JOURNAL and "THE ROYAL PATH OF LIFE" $1.75
JOURNAL and "WIT AND HUMOR" $1.75
JOURNAL and "LIVING THOUGHTS $1.75
JOURNAL and "HOW SUCCESS IS WON" $1.50
JOURNAL and "COMMON SENSE FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER $1.50
JOURNAL and "CAMP FIRE STORIES" $1.50
JOURNAL and "PRESTON PAPERS" $1.50

TEN GREAT BOOKS, any one of which is worth the entire cost of the JOURNAL one year and the book you choose. You could shut your eyes and make a selection and not make a mistake. You are bound to have a good book whose intrinsic value is worth many times its cost to you in any one you should choose. Some of these books have been canvassed for in this city at $3.50 each and the "Practical Physician" has never before this fall been sold for less than $4.75—you can have it and the JOURNAL one year for only $2.50. Wm. Olds, of the bicycle firm of the Hawkins & Olds says of it: "It is worth its weight in gold to any family." A lady in this city says of the book: "I have a copy of it in my home that cost me $4.75 to get and if I could not get another I would not part with mine for ten time its cost." Call and see our books.

The North American Review for December presents in its opening pages the first part of a remarkably thoughtful paper from the pen of the eminent criminologist, Professor Cesare Lombroso, entitled "Why Homicide has Increased in the United States." Dr. Louis Robinson writes most entertainingly upon "The Psychology of Golf," and in a brief but timely article the Hon. Robert P. Porter deals with "The Census of 1900." An eloquent essay is that by J. O'Connor Power, on "Edmund Burke and His Abiding Influence," and the Hon. Frederic C. Penfield, late United States Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, furnishes a carefully prepared contribution on "England's Absorption of Egypt." The necessity in both a political and commercial sense, of the United States hastening the completion of the Nicaragua Canal is treated by Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, U. S. N., in an article entitled "The Dream of Navigators." Mr. William H. Rideing contributes an interesting view of "Tennyson in the Isle of Wight," while in "The Engineer and His War Engine," Professor R. H. Thurston, Director of Sibley College, Cornell University, gives a vigorous description of the present depletion of the naval-engineer crops, and the threatening situation thereby confronting our naval service. Mr. A. D. Vandam writes cleverly of "Officers in the French Army," contrasting the systen of military training and promotion in France with that of Germany. An important symposium on "The National Government and the Public Health is contributed to by Dr. John H. Girdner, Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health officer of the Port of New York, and Dr. C. M. Drake, Chief Surgeon of the Southern Railway Company. Other topics adequately treated are: "The Legality of Progressive Taxation," by Max West; "How to Reform our Financial System," by C. B. Farwell, and Advantages of Hawaiian Annexation," by A. C. James.

Canadian Excursion.

Tickets to Eastern Canada via the Burlington Route and Chicago will be on sale by our local railroad agents every day from Dec. 6th to 31st at low rate for the round trip. [33-38]

Farm Loans.

If you want a loan on your farm I can furnish the money without delay. On long or short time, as you prefer. Call or write.

Chas. E. Sawyer,

Fournet Block. Crookston, Minn

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XXI. | CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY DECEMBER 30, 1897 | NO 38

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
Historical Society

NEW YORK STORE,

Grand Clearing Out Sale.

Before taking inventory at the beginning of the New Year, and to give everybody a chance to obtain a few New Year's presents, we will place on sale tomorrow

Dec. 31.

The following list.

10 cent Handkerchiefs at 5c.
15 " " 8c.
30 and 35c " " 18c.
Regular 25c " " 15c.
35c Fascinators at 23c.
65c all wool shawl Fascinators at 49c.
$1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 flannelette night robes at 99c.
Ladies' eider down, $1.50 dressing sacques, at 98c.
Ladies' and gents' 35c overgaiters at 19c.
Our 75c black coney muffs at 49c.
$1.00 black feather boas at 49c.
$1.25 and $1.50 kid gloves at 99c.
$1.00 children's fur sets at 68c.
Special prices on fancy good, art linens and other lines.

Our Remnant Sale.

Is lively and we shall close them all out at some price.

With thanks for past generous patronage we solicit your patronge for the coming year and wish you one and all a very HAPPY NEW YEAR.

A. CHABOT.

Our Premium Books.

JOURNAL readers now have the privilege of selecting a premium book from the following list at the prices named. If your subscription is already paid ahead all you have to do to secure a premium is to pay one year in advance of the time it is paid to. If you are in arrears all you have to do is to pay up to the date you renew and one year in advance. Read our offer. We will give the

JOURNAL and "PRACTICAL HOME PHYSICIAN"....$2.50
JOURNAL and "GRANT AND LEE" $1.75
" " "HOW WHITMAN SAVED OREGON"....$1.75
JOURNAL and "THE ROYAL PATH OF LIFE"....$1.75
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JOURNAL and "CAMP FIRE STORIES"....$1.50
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Purpose of Savings Banks.

Chicago Record:—In Lewin's "History of Savings Banks" occurs the following quotation indicating the chief object to be kept in mind by those wishing to benefit the poor by helping them to safeguard their small accumulations: "I do not imagine that there can be any more important end and object of a state than to encourage frugality, and the investment of the savings of the poor, and there is nothing which I should be more tempted to step out of my way to encourage if I were a legislator; but I think the great test and object of whatever investment I provide especially for them must be extreme and perfect certainly. Increase in amount of interest or profit is as nothing as compared to security.

This question gives the current idea as to the chief purpose which a savings system should subserve and the great object of the national government in establishing such a system. For realizing this object nothing yet devised can equal postal savings banks, for they make the security to the depositor coextensive with the stability of the government itself. The mutual savings bank of New England are very creditable institutions and probably serve the needs of persons of small means in those communities as well as any private institutions can. Still, even they will not compare with postal savings banks, either in the convenience they offer to depositors or in security. They would, indeed pay a slightly higher rate of interest to depositors than would a postoffice bank, and these seeking the higher interest rates could avail themselves of this advantage. But to most persons of small means this is a very trifling matter as compared with the absolute security which the postal savings system afford.

Call and see sample copies of our premium books, mentioned on sixth page.

IS A DREAD REALITY

STARVATION IN CUBA NO LONGER AN IMPENDING FEAR.

Hoped by State Department That Americans Will Give Aid Promptly—Appeal of Secretary Sherman Commented on by Senator Morgan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The most profound distress prevails among many thousands of people in Cuba. Starvation not only impends, but is an actual fact. The president has been informed of the facts from sources whose credibility cannot be doubted. He has gone to the length of his constitutional power in calling the state of affairs to the attention of the American people. The state department has used all of its authority to mitigate the conditions there, and the letter to the public sent out by Secretary Sherman the day before Christmas pointed out the way to further alleviate the miserable condition of the reconcentrados. Monday the sum of $5,000 was received by Assistant Secretary Day from

Certain Charitably Disposed Persons

whose names are not disclosed, and this sum will be remitted by telegraph at once to Consul General Lee for disbursement among the more pressing cases. It is hoped by the department of state that the American people will come to the relief, and that promptly, by subscriptions of money, clothing and supplies of various kinds. The newspapers are expected to lend a generous aid in carrying forward this movement. The machinery for distribution has been provided by the state department and Consul General Lee has undertaken, with the aid of the American consular officers in Cuba, to give personal attention to the alleviation of distress by the distribution of the gifts of the American people.

AN ACT OF INTERVENTION.

Senator Morgan So Characterizes the Appeal For Aid For Cubans.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The Journal's Washington special says:

It is well understood here that Mr. Sherman's appeal for aid for the suffering Cubans was brought about by the influence of Minister de Lome, who desired to head off a threatened appeal from the Catholic bishops of the island, which, if it had been made, would have told from every Catholic pulpit in this country the reign of terror that has prevailed in Cuba.

But the embarrassment of Senor de Lome's position may be realized when it is considered that by this act he actually invited the administration to intervene in affairs in Cuba.

On this point of intervention Senator Morgan of Alabama says: "The recent appeal of Secretary Sherman calling for aid to be distributed in Cuba is a direct act of intervention, and one that may cause us some annoyance if the republic of Cuba should become an acknowledged nation.

Favor the Strong Against the Weak.

"Spain comes and says she has no money to feed those wretches whom her policy has starved. Let the United States step in and feed them. In this way Spain can save the last cent of her resources to buy powder and ball to kill armed Cubans. There is no one so adroit as to excuse this breach of neutrality between the provisional government of Cuba and the kingdom of Spain. This breach of neutrality and the direct intervention in affairs of foreign people is made in favor of the strong and against the weak.

"I might say this further, that the administration should ask for an appropriation from congress and not, as now, make a forced loan from the benevolence of its own people, to support the Spanish cause. I not only consider this proclamation an act of intervention in the Cuban struggle, but a disgrace."

EMBARKED FOR HONG KONG.

Philippine Insurgent Leaders Emigrate to China.

MANILA, Dec. 28.—The insurgent chief, Aguinaldo, with 36 other insurgent leaders, have embarked at Socal for Kong Kong. They are accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Primo Rivera. Aguinaldo and the insurgent chiefs are emigrating to China under arrangement agreed to by Marshal Primo Rivera, governor general of the Philippines, when the peace conditions were signed on Dec. 16 last.

Annexation Sentiment Grows.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—Captain General Blanco has officially cabled to Premier Sagasta that the sentiment favorable to the annexation of Cuba to the United States is growing among the resident Spaniards, who are convinced that autonomy is impracticable and the efforts of Spain to restore order are hopeless. The advantages of annexation were openly discussed at recent meetings of the produce and other exchanges.

Reds Will Be Rich.

DULUTH, Dec. 27.—C. C. McCarthy of Grand Rapids, attorney for a number of Winnibigoshish Indians, said the Indians on that reservation would bank 22,000,000 feet of logs under the dead and down timber act this winter at from $4.25 to $5.50 per thousand. The Indians have also cut a large amount of hay, which they are marketing at from $10 to $12 a ton.

KLONDIKE RELIEF.

Canadian Officials in Washington to Talk the Matter Over.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Secretary Alger has received word that Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior, and J. A. MacKeuna of the same department, by invitation of Secretary Alger, have arrived here to confer with the secretary relative to Klondike relief measures. The secretary originally intended to go to Ottawa, but has been suffering from an attack of grippe, which confines him closely to his home. Secretary Alger hopes by a personal conference with the Canadian officials to arrange for the issue of a permit from the Canadian government for 50 armed United States troops to serve as guards for the relief expeditions to pass through Canadian territory. Another object of the conference is to adjust some customs questions that are involved in the sending of the expeditions, such, for instance, as the remission of duties on the food supplies that are to be sent in. Another object is to secure the co-operation of the Canadian mounted police, which, it is not doubted, will be cheerfully extended and will be of the greatest value through the thorough familiarity of these hardy men with the country through which the expeditions must pass.

Army Pack Train Ordered to Alaska.

CHEYENNE, Wy., Dec. 25.—Orders have been received by the quartermaster of the Eighth United States infantry to have the army pack train of the department of the Platte, stationed here, leave for Alaska at the earliest possible moment. The pack train is in charge of Chief Packer Tom Mooney. He will have the entire outfit, consisting of 10 expert packers and 80 trained and drilled pack mules on the cars ready to start within 12 hours.

Must Rush Klondike Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Captain D. L. Brainard, who is in Chicago making arrangements to advertise for bids for Klondike supplies, has been ordered to advertise immediately for a prepared list of rations, consisting essentially of the army rations for 1,000 people for 100 days, a weight approximating 250,000 pounds. These supplies are to be delivered at Dyea by Feb. 1.

TO MODIFY CIVIL SERVICE.

President McKinley Said to Be Preparing an Order For That Purpose.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The Journal's Washington special says:

President McKinley's order revising civil service rules is nearly ready for promulgation. It will take from under the civil service 5,000 offices of the 43,000 included in President Cleveland's blanket order, including 300 deputy collectors of internal revenue, 750 deputy collectors of customs, 56 special inspectors of customs and 36 special treasury agents.

Nearly all the positions are in the classified service outside of Washington, and come in direct contact with the people. It is for this class of places that the most of the pressure for repeal or modification is made, and the president has expressed the belief that if it is modified to this extent he can satisfy the demand for its abrogation, strengthen Western and Southern Republicans and save the civil service law in its original intent, which was to confine it to the executive departments at Washington.

DISPLEASING TO LEO.

Pope Issues an Encyclical on the Manitoba School Question.

ROME, Dec. 27.—The pope's encyclical on the Manitoba school question is published here. After recalling the religious history of Canada and eulogizing its scholastic institutions his holiness expresses regret at the decisions taken seven years ago in Manitoba relative to the Catholic schools and points out the rights of Catholics, according to the federal agreement.

The pope condemns a school system based on religious neutrality, praises the zeal the bishops have displayed on the question; regrets that the Catholics are not equally united, owing to political passions, and admits that the authorities have done something to diminish the inconveniences of Manitoba shool legislation. But his holiness declares this to be inadequate and exhorts Catholics to persist in claiming all their rights, though they must not refuse any partial reparations obtainable, with the view to reduce the perils of the education of the youth.

The encyclical says that in the event of these being unobtainable Catholics should provide their own schools and adopt, under guidance of their bishops, a programme of study consistent with their religion and all literary and scientific progress.

To Develop Connecticut Ore Beds.

WINSTED, Conn., Dec. 28.—It is announced here that J. Pierpont Morgan and Thomas A. Edison have purchased important water privileges on the Housatonic river at Falls village and will erect a number of the new Edison ore separators. They control valuable ore beds, a canal and other equipments.

Still in a Critical State.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Mrs. Ballington Booth, who is ill in this city, passed a fairly comfortable night, but there was no apparent change in her condition and she is still in a critical state.

CAN DEFY THE WORLD

SEIZURE OF KIN CHAU GIVES RUSSIA GREAT ADVANTAGE.

Commands the Yaloo River and the Principal Railroad of the Country. Russian Squadron in Chinese Waters Ordered to Be Increased.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.—The Russians have occupied Kin Chau, north of Port Arthur.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Eli T. Sheppard, who has recently returned from China, where he held an official position, commenting upon the reported occupation of Kin Chau by Russia, said: "Kin Chau is an important walled city (not an open port) at the head of the Gulf of Lau Tung, and it commands the mouth of the river Yaloo, where the great naval battle between the Japanese and the Chinese was fought, and the other important rivers which flow into the gulf. It is about equally distant between the mouth of the Yaloo river and the terminus of the great wall of China. It commands the railway system recently reconstructed from Tien Tsin to the capital of Manchuria, and is of pre-eminent importance as a strategic position.

"The seizure of the port shows that Russia has practically taken possession of Korea, Manchuria and the Gulf of Lau Tung and possesses a significance which will cause consternation among the diplomats of the old world. Its situation is such that its possession practically places Russia in a position to defy the world."

Li Hung Chang Is Out.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Daily Chronicle asserts that the negotiations with Germany on behalf of the Chinese government are no longer being conducted by Li Hung Chang, but by Chang Yin Huan, who represented the Chinese emperor at the diamond jubilee to the queen.

Increasing the Russian Squadron.

ODESSA, Dec. 28.—It is reported that two first class cruisers with a large number of extra marines have been ordered to join the Russian squadron in Chinese waters.

German Ships at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 28.—The German warships Deutschland and Gefion, under the command of Prince Henry of Prussia, are here on their way to China.

SALISBURY MAKES REPLY.

Declines to Enter Into an Agreement to Stop Sealing.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Lord Salisbury, the premier, has written to United States Ambassador Hay in response to America's latest proposals in the Bering sea controversy that Great Britain would enter into an agreement with the United States, Russia and Japan to stop sealing. Great Britain declines to enter into such an agreement. Lord Salisbury says in substance that he has communicated with the Canadian government, which has the foremost interest in the sealing question, and that Canada is unwilling to become a party to such an arrangement as is proposed by the United States. Therefore, England, continues Lord Salisbury, whose interest is but slight, would not be justified in acceding to the proposals.

DENMARK WILLING TO SELL.

Uncle Sam Can Have Her West Indies for a Consideration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Senator H. C. Lodge is preparing a bill to carry into effect the declaration of the Republican platform in favor of the purchase of the three islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, owned by Denmark, in the West Indies. The senate passed a resolution a year ago asking the state department to ascertain whether the islands were still for sale, at what price they were held and whether any other country was after them. Denmark has replied that she is still willing to sell and that two European governments are now negotiating for their purchase. These are supposed to be Great Britain and Germany.

MANY IN FAVOR OF IT.

A Bill to Make the Pension List Public May Be Passed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—As a result of the recent disclosures of pension frauds, it is not unlikely that congress may take some action toward remedying the evils of the present system. The Herald has polled the influential members of congress and finds a strong sentiment in favor of the enactment of a law to make public the pension list, so that unworthy pensioners may be exposed by their neighbors. Some action will, it is stated, be taken after the holiday recess.

CONFLICTS RENEWED.

Mussulmans and Christians of Crete Again Fighting.

CANDIA, Island of Crete, Dec. 25.—There has been a renewal of conflicts between the Mussulmans and Christians. The former attacked a caravan near Armiro, and killed 12 Christians.

Massacred Eight Hundred.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—Yokoh Sargis of Ooramiah, Persia, now in this city giving talks on Persia and Armenia, has just received a letter from friends in his Persian home informing him that a band of raiders from Koordestan had massacred all the inhabitants of a Persian Christian town, 800 souls.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

Diphtheria is epidemic at Island Lake.

Pine City building improvements for 1887 foot up $81,690.

Mgr. Martinelli celebrated mass at St. Paul Christmas day.

The state teachers association is in session at St. Paul this week.

The Minnesota supreme court holds that a husband is not the "next of kin" to his wife.

The Minneapolis police department is under fire and it is proposed to have an investigation.

The Sons of the American Revolution have approved the union with the Sons of the Revolution.

Reports to the state federation of labor show that 88 per cent of the union men of Minnesota are at work.

Attorney General Childs holds that a city council has no power to authorize the transfer of a liquor license.

Everything points to the success of the American Stock Breeders and Feeders' convention to be held in St. Paul in January.

Captain Van Sant of Winona announces himself as a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor of Minnesota.

Lieutenant Governor Gibbs has received an invitation to deliver an address before the annual meeting of the Oregon State Dairy association.

A new depot has just been built at Russell by the Great Northern, costing about $7,000. A school house has also just been built in that town at a cost of $2,000.

In Wilkin county last summer several horses had to be killed on account of glanders, and now several cases are reported. One man has lost 13 horses from the disease.

A Duluth, Messabe and Northern train, mixed passenger and freight, met with an accident at Hibbing in which five cars were wrecked and three passengers injured.

J. D. Buxton of Minneapolis, at one time cashier of the postoffice at that place, was released from prison at Stillwater Christmas day upon a pardon from President McKinley.

Henry Gruber, ex-city detective of St. Paul, has returned to that city after an absence of several months and given himself into custody. He was indicted for complicity in a robbery some time ago.

Grandview farm, two miles south of Benson, formerly managed by Colonel Liggett, of the experimental school, has been sold to Edenborn & Geneser of Des Moines, who will sell part of it in smaller farms, keeping only the section upon which the buildings stand.

Matthew Mueller and Jacob Evertz, farmers, were killed while moving an old school building off the grounds where a new one had been built. To reach the road they were compelled to go through a snowbank where they were pulled under the building. Both men leave wives and large families.

Simon Sullivan, aged 65, who has lived the life of a hermit for 20 years, died of heart failure at Duluth. Sullivan settled on a tract of land near Duluth that has become valuable, and he has long sought to acquire it through adverse possession. Twice he has failed, and the loss of land is supposed to be responsible for his death.

On motion of District Attorney Stringer, Harry Lanterman, the young man accused of being implicated in the hold-up of a Northern Pacific passenger train last September near Moorhead, was released from custody, there not being enough evidence presented at the hearing before Commissioner Stringer at St. Paul to warrant the further detention of the lad.

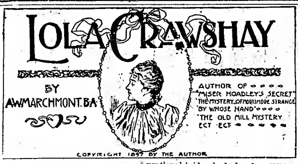
The supreme court has rendered a decision affirming the order of the Ramsey county district court finding for the Ramsey county commissioners in the action brought by ex-Sheriff Chapel to recover $5,184, fees for serving 5,184 delinquent tax warrants returned as uncollectable. The court holds that, under section 1,574, General Statutes 1884, the sheriff is not entitled to fees for making a return of "no property found" on tax warrants issued for the collection of delinquent personal taxes, and in this connection overrules the decision of one of the district courts in the case of Schmid vs. Brown county.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN.

Unprecedented Figures of the Commerce of the Sault Canals.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Dec. 28.—A year of unprecedented growth in Lake Superior commerce was the season of 1897, during which 18,982,755 tons of freight passed through the two great ship canals, the estimated value of the commodities carried being approximately $250,000,000. These commodities were carried by craft with an aggregate registered tonnage of 17,619,953. The increase in commerce during the past season is remarkable. The banner year in canal history, 1896, was exceeded by 2,743,694 tons, the largest increase in any one year since the great waterways were constructed. It was more than three times the volume of commerce passing the canal in 1887, a decade ago, and more than double that of 1891.

DEFECTIVE PAGE



What did more than anything else, however, to make the girl's real feelings difficult to understand was her attitude toward Lola herself. She acted precisely as she might have done had there never been any idea that she herself should marry Sir Jaffray, and she bore herself toward Lola as though the latter, by her engagement to the baronet, had become a member of the inner circle of the family and was therefore to be treated as an intimate.

She was neither so cordial at first that people could think she was seeking to hide any mortification under that cover nor so distant as to suggest hostility toward the girl who had supplanted her. She allowed the relations between them to develop naturally, and she drilled herself to take a keen interest in all the preparations for the marriage.

In this way she completely baffled Lola herself, quick and shrewd though the latter was. She could not understand that any woman who had really loved a man could see him taken away from her and yet harbor no anger against the woman who had taken him.

"If she'd done it to me, I'd have poisoned her!" she exclaimed to herself more than once after she had been watching Beryl closely and had been more puzzled than usual. "She can't have cared for him, or she's the most artful devil that ever wore petticoats."

In time she came to the conclusion that Beryl's calmness was not, as she had thought at first, a mask, but the natural expression of a woman who had no deep feelings to stir or in whom they had never been stirred.

Thus during the preparations for the wedding the two girls were much together, and when people knew that Beryl was to be the chief bridesmaid, and that she and Lady Walcote were as keenly interested in all the details of the wedding as Lola herself, they read Beryl's conduct from the surface and agreed that she and not Sir Jaffray was

She bent over him from behind.

responsible for breaking the family arrangement which had been generally understood to exist.

Sir Jaffray himself was delighted at the turn which things took, and as every one seemed to be anxious to make matters smooth and agreeable for him he had good cause to be. For the two months which had been agreed upon as the term of the engagement he lived in a lover's paradise, with nothing to rouse him to the truth.

It would have been idle to tell him that Lola did not love him, and that he was being fooled. Beryl could give herself no reason beyond her own instinctive reading of Lola's character, while even Lady Walcote did not agree with Beryl.

Whether or not a longer engagement would have led to his disillusion it is difficult to say, but the end of the two months' engagement and the approach of the wedding day found him more infatuated than ever with Lola, and Beryl was so glad at his quite boyish delight that she prayed earnestly her own unpleasant anticipations and forebodings might never be realized.

The wedding was brilliant. It took place on a glorious day in the late autumn, and the whole district of Mosscombe and round Walcote kept holiday, Lola having urged that everything should be done to give to the event the utmost possible importance for the largest number of people. Sir Jaffray had given this wish of hers the most liberal interpretation, and for many years the county had not seen a marriage marked by more ceremony and pomp and accompanied by such widespread merrymaking and lavishly generous hospitality.

Both Lady Walcote and Beryl were glad when it was all over, and the girl was pleased to think that she could now slip back into her quieter life, with the knowledge that she had played her part properly and made quite plain her attitude toward the marriage.

She did not contemplate that there could be any real intimacy between her and Lola, but she felt that as they were to live as near neighbors all through their lives there must always be some degree of friendly relationship maintained.

It was a great relief to her, however, that Sir Jaffray and Lola planned a very long honeymoon. Lola would not go to the continent, but preferred America and would not be satisfied until Sir Jaffray had agreed to take her over the ground of one of his rough hunting and shooting expeditions. She was no conventional bride, she declared, and didn't want a conventional honeymoon, and he yielded to this, as to everything she asked.

They planned a tour, then, which would take some months, and it was resolved that they should be away during the whole of the winter and not return until the new year was at least four or five months old.

Beryl was heartily glad of the arrangement. It would spare her from what was a great secret pain—the continual presence of Sir Jaffray—and she reckoned that by the time of their return she would have drilled herself so thoroughly to the altered state of things that the pain and smart of the wound would be past.

She set herself a liberal round of daily work of a varied kind and held to it with the resolve that it should provide her sufficient occupation to keep her aloof from much intercourse with Walcote manor.

But she laid her plans in necessary ignorance of a course of events which were destined to mix her up more closely than ever with Sir Jeffrey and Lola.

In the early part of the New Year Beryl was booked for a visit to an old friend's house, and after busying herself with some of the preparations she was walking one afternoon in the park close by the drive and not far from the house when she noticed a stranger going toward the house. Her father frequently had people whom she did not know to call upon him on various matters of business, but strangers were still rare enough to attract attention, and this one was certainly out of the common.

He was fair, handsome and foreign looking, and the girl had time to notice him closely, as they were both walking toward the house, and he was some 20 or 30 yards ahead of her.

As she entered the house by a side door the servant met her and said that there was a visitor waiting to see her in the library.

"To see me, Chellen?" she asked the man.

"Yes, miss. He said it was to see you on particular business—private business, miss."

Beryl smiled.

"Are you sure there is no mistake? What is his name?"

"Turner, miss, pronounced foreign. I couldn't quite catch it, and he didn't give me a card."

"Well, I don't understand it, but I'll go and see him."

She went without waiting to take off her hat, thinking there was some mistake or that the visitor was on some begging expedition.

"You wish to see me?" she asked when the man rose and bowed with the air of a man of the world at his ease.

"Miss Beryl Leycester have I the pleasure of seeing?"

"Yes," she answered rather stiffly, not liking her closer scrutiny of him.

"Then I have come to beg the honor of a few words on a matter which is of great consequence to me. My name is Turrian—Pierre Turrian. I don't know whether your fellow got it correctly."

"I do not know the name."

"That is true—I am afraid quite true. Nevertheless you can render me a great service, and it may be that what I have to say will interest you greatly. It may take some time to say all I want to say, however. May I pray that you be seated? I have a leg that is a bad servant since I—met with an accident some two years ago."

He placed a chair for her with an air of exaggerated politeness, and she sat down, out of consideration for him and disliking him more and more every minute.

CHAPTER VI.

PIERRE TURRIAN'S STORY.

Beryl's visitor did not speak for some moments, but sat as though collecting his thoughts and seeking the best way to commence.

The girl eyed him very closely and curiously. He was well dressed, his clothes being cut in continental fashion, and he had altogether the appearance of a man of the world, alert, resourceful, shrewd and, as she thought, calculating and vindictive.

It was evident to her that the business which had brought him to Leycester Court was, as he had said, important, and that he was cautiously deliberating how to introduce it and how not to make a mistake.

"My visit is a surprise to you, no doubt, Miss Leycester," he said at length, a smile of courtesy parting his lips and showing his white, long teeth.

"Necessarily," replied Beryl.

"You don't know my name—Turrian? You are sure you never heard it as that of man or woman—Turrian—of Montreux?" And he pronounced it with deliberate emphasis and looked hard into Beryl's face.

"Not to my knowledge," she replied.

"No, no, probably not, probably not. Ma foi, how should you? It is a name common enough, and any one could easily hear it and then forget it again. Is it not so?"

"I have never heard it," repeated Beryl, irritated because he dwelt on the point. "But what is the business you have come on?"

"Precisely. That is the point. Just so. What is the business? Well, I have not come to talk about myself or about

[Continu]ed on page 7.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 27, 1897.

Special Correspondence.

People who looked with anxiety upon the coming together of Congress and who entertained fears that the problems which that must take up would prove difficult of solution, are likely to be happily disappointed. Currency, the Cuban question, Hawaii, public revenues, public expenditures—these are the chief subjects which Congress is expected to consider, and these people in the business world especially who felt that by reason of the lack of a Republican majority in the Senate a solution of these problems would be difficult to reach. While no definite results have, of course been attained in these important subjects in the brief time which Congress has been in session, there is good reason to believe that the problems may be more easily solved than had been anticipated, and in a way which will not only be satisfactory, but prevent any disturbance to business conditions which had been feared as a possible, if not probable result.

The Treasury figures are being carefully watched by those who are interested as to the question of whether or not the Dingley law is going to produce sufficient revenue to meet running expenses. Treasury officials who are watching its operations closely believe that its revenues in the next fiscal year will equal and probably exceed the expenditures. Mr. Dingley shows that the revenues collected on anticipatory importations during the four months prior to the enactment of this law were nearly $40,000,000, all of which would have been collected under the present law had the importations prior to its enactment been only normal. He predicts that the December receipts, excluding those the Pacific railroads, will equal the December expenditures and that long before the fiscal year is ended the receipts under the Dingley law will be sufficient to meet all runnings expenses and produce a surplus in the next fiscal year of at least ten million dollars. There is a general feeling at least that the new law should be permitted to show what it can do under normal conditions and that if at any time it should be advisable to increase the revenues, which however, is not probable, it would be accomplished without any general disturbance of the present law or readjustment of its rates.

The sensational suggestions of ex-Minister Taylor that the people of the United States should rise and demand instant action, irrespective of its prospective effect upon the country and its relations with other parts of the world, do not seem to have met with any response on the part of the people. Members of Congress report their constituents well satisfied apparently with the developments thus far and quite willing to trust the administration, which has handled the matter with success both in obtaining the release of all American citizens in Cuban prisons and seeing its recommendations to Spain followed by propositions of an offer of autonomy. While the Cuban matter is not forgotten or overlooked by members of Congress, there is a disposition to permit the administration to carry out its plans.

It will be remembered that there were many misgiving about the future of the tariff bill in the Senate because the fact that the Republican party did not control that body, and cannot during the present Congress. The element which did control it, however, saw that the public sentiment was strongly in favor of a protective tariff that a refusal to permit the passage of a bill with those sentiments with which they did not fully agree would be resented by the people. Now there are indications that the same wise policy will be pursued with reference to the currency question. President McKinley's proposition for a retention in the Treasury of the United States notes which are redeemed in gold, and legislation which will bring an increase of national bank circulation by an increase of the sum which they may issue against their deposit of bonds, is proving extremely acceptable and being generally commended, not only by a large majority of the members of Congress, but by the people throughout the country, as is shown by the reports received here by members of Congress. The fact that this proposition seems to lay the foundation for an easy transformation of the currency system without the shock to the business world which a sudden change would produce, and without increasing the interest-bearing indebtedness, causes it to be very warmly commended by people of both parties. This is so clearly apparent that there is reason to hope that the members of the senate who have it in their power to defeat any legislation offered and supported by the Republican party will take the same ground upon this question that they did upon that of the tariff, and omit such factional or extreme opposition as to prevent its final passage.

Of course, with so many currency propositions, and so many men who have plans of their own or plans which they have decided to support, the whole matter will necessarily be very thoroughly discussed before action is taken. But the fact that the president's plan grows more popular every day as it is discussed and that it appears to be a simple method of finally taking the government out of the banking business and permitting the responsibility for maintaining a sufficient currency and the gold reserve to pass from its shoulders to those of the banks of the country, may lead a sufficient number of members of the senate, who are not within Republican ranks, to support it.

The farmers of the United States ought to find their holiday season a very satisfactory one: The contrast in their condition at the present time with that which existed under the free trade which the Republican party has at last eliminated from the statute books is very great, and every farmer will doubtless appreciate it. They have contributed very largely to the exportations of the present year, which are shown by recent figures of the Treasury Department as greater than any preceding year in the history of the country. Of course, the products of agriculture form a very large percentage of our exports. Up to this time products of agriculture form over 65 per cent. of the exportations of the year 1897, as they did in 1896. In the month of October they formed 75 per cent. of the total exportations. When we take this into consideration and then learn that the exports of the United States for the year last ending will be more than a billion dollars, it will be seen that a large amount of money has flowed into the pockets of the farmers.

A study of the details of the prices received by farmers for the articles which they are now selling, as compared with recent conditions, will be interesting at this close of the year. Since August, prices of wheat in New York have hovered along the dollar line, sometimes a little below, frequently a little above and the climax was reached the other day in Chicago, when the price of winter wheat touched one dollar and nine cents. Contrast this condition with that of a short time ago. On January 2, 1896, the price of red winter wheat No. 2 in the New York market was sixty-nine cents; on February 7, 1895, it was fifty-seven cents; on October 4, 1894, it was fifty four cents and a fraction.

Ohio medium class wool, which in November sold in the New York and Boston markets at thirty cents, brought only twenty cents in January of the present year. Montana fine medium wool (scoured basis), which in November brought fifty-three cents per pound, was worth thirty-three cents at the beginning of the year. Kentucky and Indiana unwashed, which in October and November brought twenty-three cents a pound in the markets, was worth but seventeen cents at the beginning of the year. Lard, which in September ranged as high as five dollars and twenty-seven cents, is quoted upon February 11, 1897, at three dollars and ninety-five cents. Mess pork, which is quoted as selling in the New York markets at ten dollars and seventy-five cents in September, began the year at eight dollars and twenty-five cents per barrel. Beef, which sold in the New York markets at ten dollars and fifty cents per barrel in November of the present year, is quoted at eight and fifty cents in the same markets in July last.

In many other things farm prices steadily advanced, and farmers have reason to congratulate themselves upon their improved conditions. A recent statement by Bradstreet's in which it compares prices of nearly one hundred different articles with former rates shows an advance in November in corn, oats, potatoes, milk, beans, peas, hemp, barreled beef, mutton, sheep, hops, eggs and wool, while other articles of farm produce retained the advanced position which they had gained earlier in the year.

McClure's Magazine for January will contain the first of a series of articles by Herbert E. Hamblen describing from fifteen years' personal experience, the daily life and disasters of a railroad workman. Mr. Hamblen is the author of "On Many Seas," a record of his own sailor adventures and experiences that has a great sale. He knows the life of the railroad as thoroughly as he knows the life of the sea, and his forthcoming papers cannot fail to be interesting. The first will give his experiences as a brakeman in the yard and on the road. The papers will be illustrated with drawings from life by W. D. Stevens.

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Quarantine for Interior Towns.

To one versed in sanitary science it is inexplicable that a national control of the quarantine service should be specially advocated as a means of protecting the general health of the country, when the obstruction to business and travel, the enforcement of foolish and unnecessary rules governing the entrance and exit of persons and goods during the prevalence of infectious disease, are confined mainly to the interior towns, or at least to those places outside of the jurisdiction of quarantine officers.

In order to appreciate the absurdity of this it is only necessary to consider the great mortality in the interior, due to infectious diseases, which frequently results from carelessness and ignorance, not on the part of the people alone, but also of the health authorities. Small towns have been subjected to a great loss of life by outbreaks of diphtheria. In one week fifty deaths have occurred in a place of two or three thousand inhabitants without causing much consternation outside the immediate locality, and without any action on the part of the government officials, who are so solicitous regarding the coast quarantine.

Serious outbreaks of typhoid fever are constantly occurring as the result of a polluted water supply. This occurs from year to year without any apparent concern in the community. Another danger to which the public is exposed, particularly the infantile portion of it, is the milk of tuberculous cattle. When it is considered to what extent milk is relied upon as the sole nourishment of children, the gravity of this danger cannot be overestimated, particularly as we know this disease to be very common among cattle, frequently involving 10 to 50 per cent, of an entire herd. Although bacteriological work has confirmed the danger from this source, but little effort outside of the large cities has been made to protect the consumers. The loss of life in the United States from yellow fever is absolutely insignificant compared with the deaths resulting from causes just enumerated. If it is necessary for the protection of the people, that the government assume direct control of health matters at the coast, it is equally if not more important that it should take the direct charge of the health of those living in the interior.—From "The National Government And The Public Health," by Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officers of the Port of New York, in North American Review for December.

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Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office, Crookston, Minn., Dec. 15 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the United States Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota on January 24th, 1898, viz:

Napoleon Benoit, Hd. E. 15130 for the SE¼ Sec. 34, Twp 152, Range 46.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

James Haoce, of Huot, Minn., Louis Hans, of Huot, Minn., Christ Kohler, of Euclid, Minn., Cyprian Casavan, of Huot, Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

[36-41]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss

In Probate Court, Special Term, Dec. 14, 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Julia P. Wells, deceased:

Whereas, certain writings purporting to be duly authenticated copies of the last will and testament of Julia P Wells, late of Rensselaer County, New York, deceased, and the probate thereof in Surrogate's court of Rensselaer county, New York have been delivered to this court:

And, whereas William Ackley has filed therewith his petition, representing among other things that said Julia P. Wells lately died in said county of Rensselaer testate, possessed of certain real estate, situated in the county of Polk state of Minnesota on which the said will may operate, and that said petitioner is an executor of said last will and testament and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters of administration with will annexed be to Charles E. Sawyer issued thereon;

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the probate office in said county on Friday the seventh day of January, A. D. 1898, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when all persons interested may appear for, or contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota, the 14th day of December, A. D. 1897.

By the Court,

OLE E. HAGEN, Judge of Probate

A. A. MILLER, Attorney for Estate.

[36-39]

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A GOOD many million people are finding their holiday season of 1897 much more satisfactory than at any time since the free-trade experiment was put into operation.

THE attacks which have been made upon the President and Judge McKenna in his selection for the Supreme Bench are having little effect, in view of the commendations which come from the press and people in every direction.

IT is suggested that when Mr. Bryan gets through studying finances in Mexico, where the dollar are only worth forty-five cents, he take a post-graduat course in Curea, where the most popular coins are of so little value that it takes two thousand of them to equal a dollar.

THE fiat-money advocates did not make much out of their attempt to shake up Secretary Gage when he was before a committee of Congress last week on the currency question. He made no hesitation in insisting that every dollar of the currency must be kept as good as the standard of the most intelligent nations of the earth—gold.

THE Dingley law is likely to bring more money into the Treasury this month than will be paid out in meeting the expenditures of the Government. It has steadily increased its earnings each month since it was placed upon the statute books and seems likely to continue to do so until it reaches a point where sufficient revenue will be assured.

THERE is a growing feeling of alarm among the silver-mine owners over the prospect that European business interests are going to get control in China. They know that if this happens the silver standard will be replaced with gold, and not only will the silver-mine owners of this country thus lose a valuable customer, but the cause of silver be so much the more weakened.

THE experienced business men of the country are united in favor of money based upon the gold standard. At a recent meeting of the National Board of Trade, which is composed of Democrats as well as Republicans, strong resolution in favor of maintaining the present high standard of our currency and against free coinage or other fiat-money schemes were adopted amid rounds of applause.

CONGRESS has evidently heard from the people on the Hawaiian question. The storm of popular protest against the refusal to carry out the pledges of the Republican party on this question which came up to Washington from all parts of the country has had its effect, and the opposition which appeared on the surface when Congress met is vanishing. The people who placed the Republican party in power a year ago want to see its pledges carried out, and will insist that Congress must not be interfered with in doing so.

THE simple sensible currency plan suggested by the President in his message to Congress continues to receive general commendation throughout the country. The fact that the Republicans do not control the Senet makes it, of course, impossible to adopt any of the elaborate schemes suggested; but it is believed that President McKinley's plan of retaining in the Treasury the United States notes redeemed in gold and allowing the national banks to increase their circulation up to the par value of their bonds may be accepted by Congress.

THE few Democrats who still plead for free trade and attack the Dingley law by reason of the shortage in receipts during its first few month are finding ready assistance in England where the newspapers are gloating over the shortage in receipts since the new law went into affect. It is not surprising that the England manufacturers are ready to do anything in their power to discredit a protective tariff in the United States, but their exultation will be short lived, since it is now quite apparent that the new law will soon be earning sufficient revenue to meet the running expenses.

THE belief of Chairman Dingley and the officials of the Treasury Department that the new revenue law is going to be sufficient to meet the expenditures of the Government is reinforced by similar expressions on the part of the Senate Finance Committee, whose members helped frame the law. The vigorous efforts of the Republicans to reduce expenditures all along the line, coupled with the rapid increase in revenues under the new law, make it apparent that there is going to be no necessity for further legislation on that subject in this session of Congress and probably not for many years to come.

THERE will probably be a loud wail among the Democratic leaders when the Immigration bill, making an educational test one of its chief features, passed Congress, as it is likely to do soon. That party has welcomed to its ranks the objectionable Classes of Immigrants of the past few years, and its President vetoed the immigration bill of last Congress which contained the education test as a prominent feature of its requirements. The Republican party is in charge, however at Washington and it is expected that wholesome legislation preventing these objectionable additions to our population will be enacted at a very early date.

THE growth of a protective sentiment in the South is explained by those familiar with the situation there in the fact that manufacturing industries have recently gained a firm foothold in that section. The cotton manufacturers of New England have recently been Compelled to reduce wages in order to meet the low prices which the manufacturers of the South can make with other manufacturers are also reporting the South as rapidly becoming a rival in their lines. No wonder the Democrats are trying to abandon the free-trade doctrine since it is no longer acceptable even in the solid South.

THE hundreds of thousands of workingmen who have had their wages increased since the new tariff law went into affect are somewhat puzzld by the announcement from New England that the wages of the employes in cotton mills are to be reduced on January 1st. It turns out, however, that this is due to the fact that the competition among the Southern cotton mills has been so sharp and prices of their product so low that the New England manufacturers are compelled to reduce wages if they would continue in the field. With cheap labor, cheap fuel, long hours, no transportation from the cotton field to the cotton mill, the Southern manufacturers are able to turn out their goods with profit at a very low figure. It is the rapid growth in these and other manufacturing industries in the South which has caused the increase of the protective tariff sentiment in that section during the past few years and it responsible for the fact that the present Congress has a larger Southern support than any Congress which has preceded it.

THE contrast between Spain's attitude toward Cuba at the present moment and at the date of President McKinley's inauguration is no greater than the difference in the public sentiment in the United States today and that which existed at the time of the inauguration. Then the people of the United State were demanding instant action on the Cuban question; to-day, in the light of President McKinley's dignified clear, and firm utterances on the subject in his message which was sent to Congress at the beginning of the session, they are well satisfied to permit the President to exercise his own judgment in the matter. The remarkable results which have been accomplished through his conservative and dignified course since this administration came into power, both in the release of American prisoners in Cuba and in the changed attitude of the Spanish government toward the people of that island, fully justify the public in assuming that the administration will perform its full duty in the matter and do so in a way the least likely to excite hostilities or plunge the United States into war.

THE Republicans of the country have now an assurance of the co-operation in the next national campaign of all that great body of business men and advocates of sound money who in 1896 either supported Palmer and Buckner or came temporarily into the Republican party. In addition to this they are assured of the support of thousands of Democrats who in 1896 voted against their judgment, for Bryan, because they were unwilling to leave the party with which they had co-opperated for many years. But that is now ended and in the next national contest the men who believe in sound money, wherever their former political homes, will be in the Republican ranks. This is the legitimate and certain result of the Democratic Members of the House of Representatives who decided in caucus to unanimously oppose the retirement of the greenbacks and Treasury notes which gave their own administration so much trouble only a short time since. This return to the old greenback doctrine of almost a quarter of a century ago, when coupled with a continual adherence to the free coinage of silver, makes it certain that every friend of sound money will from this time forward be found co-operation with the Republican party on national issues.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists. 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Large Eaters Are Large Producers.

Dairymen should constantly bear in mind that the value of a dairy cow consists in the ability to consume food at a profit, or in other words, her ability to convert food into milk in a manner that will leave a profit to her owner after paying for food consumed and labor used. Unless you weigh and test each cow's milk and keep yourself posted on just what she is doing you can never know if she is profitable for you to keep in your herd or not. It is also very important to know the amount and value of the food consumed by each cow. Because one cow will give more milk or will make more butter than another is no reason that she is the best and most profitable of the two, for she may be consuming over and above the other cow more than enough food to offset the difference in her production. On the other side, it is also true that small eaters are not necessarily the profitable ones, in fact it is generally just the opposite, large eaters, large producers. It remains only for you to study your cows and become acquainted with their individualities and wants and in so doing you will be able to judge of their value in your dairy, putting you in a position to discard the unprofitable ones. —Pacific Coast Dairyman.

Catarrh is a Disease.

Which requires a constitutional remedy. It cannot be cured by local applications. Hood's Sarsaparilla is wonderfully successful in curing catarrh because it eradicates from the blood the scrofulous taints which cause it. Sufferers with catarrh find a cure in Hood's Sarsaparilla, even after other remedies utterly fail.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient, always reliable, easy to take, easy to operate.

Canadian Excursion.

Tickets to Eastern Canada via the Burlington Route and Chicago will be on sale by our local railroad agents every day from Dec. 6th to 31st at low rate for the round trip. [33-38]

A petition like that means a great deal, and should have weight with congress. Every signature is the voluntary expression of a wish for the establishment of postal savings bank system. The total is an indication of a widespread desire, which is shared, of course, by many times the number to whom the opportunity was thus giving expression to their sentiments by signing this petition. —Chicago Record.

Salesmen Wanted.

We want two or three good men in your county to sell our Minnesota Grown Nursery Stock, Seed Corn, Seed Potatoes and grain for spring delivery. The most liberal terms. Three plans. Write for particulars.

The Jewell Nursery Co.,
Lake City, Minnesota

Farmers for Postal Banks.

Chicago Record:—Much has been heard about the demand of organized labor for the establishment of a postal savings bank system. Organized farmers are no less emphatic in asking the government to provide safe depositories for persons of small means. Farmers are not so well organized as the workingmen of the cities and do not come together in conventions and associations so frequently, but when they do postal savings banks is generally one of the subjects discussed. At the meeting of the Michigan state Association of Farmers' Clubs at Lansing recently a strong demand was made for the establishment of the postal savings bank system, to which all the delegates present gave their approval. On the day previous the state grange had taken similar action. A demand which the workingmen and farmers unite in making is one to which congress should give heed.

To Canada Via Chicago

For forty dollars is the rate offered from Dec. 6th to 31th. In buying your railroad ticket, get it over the best line—the Burlington, electric lighted and steam heated "Limited." Your local agent has the ticket. [33-38]

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON Dec. 27 1897.

Christmas brings no rest for President McKinley, whose callers have been as numerous this week as at any time since his inauguration, so numerous, indeed that he has been compelled for lack of time to decline seeing many of them. The most of these callers were after office, either for themselves or others.

There is no probability that the attempt which is being quietly made by the representatives of several European countries to get this country to interfere with the partition of China by Germany and other European nations will be successful. President McKinley and his advisers are too shrewd to allow this country to be embroiled in a matter which concerns us so little. American interests in China will be protected, and that is as far as this administration will go. It is perfectly satisfied to leave England, Germany, France and Russia to settle their acquisition of Chinese territory among themselves.

Hon. J. H. Brigham, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, has just returned from Ohio, where he was about ten days. In reply to questions as to the sentiment of the party towards the election of Senator Hanna, which he says is an absolute certainty, he said: "In conversation with leading republicans throughout the state I found but one expression, and that was that there is no question about the senator's election. There are undoubtedly a few men prominent in the politics of the state who would like to see Mr. Hanna defeated, but I do not believe that a single member elected as a republican will commit political suicide by refusing to be governed by the expressed wish of the state convention. No man can hope for political preferment who betrays his party in an emergency like this." Senator Hanna went to Ohio this week, and expects to remain there until the senatorship is settled. He is confident of winning.

Secretary Wilson this week notified senators and representatives that the seeds for free distribution had arrived and would be sent out as fast as the addressed franks of the congressmen are received at the Department of Agriculture. If your readers want any of these seeds they should jog the memory of their congressman before he has disposed of his share.

Hon. J. R. Burton, of Kans., who knows the politics of that state like a book, said: "Speaking figuratively Kansas is now wearing its Sunday clothes every day. Our people have been paying off debts with a rapidity that has no parallel. This year after discharging a heavy total of obligations, they have been able to save $150,000,000 and have lived well besides. There has been improvement all along the line, agricultural, commercial and political. The republican party, after battling hard since 1890, and with a constantly increasing vote, at last can see supremacy in slight: It has been a hard fight against the combined opposition forces, but I regard it as certain that the party will triumph at the polls next year and in 1900. As fusion will soon be a thing of the past, so will populism. That had a bigger run in Kansas than anywhere else, but it is dying out everywhere."

The House committee on rules will hold several meetings during the holidays, and the expectation is that the new rules for the House, which will probably not differ radically from the old rules, will be reported soon after that body resumes business.

Secretary Sherman has been considering a plan for a reorganization and betterment of our consular service, and the result of his study will be embodied in some recommendation that will be submitted to congress. One of those recommendations will be that American citizens be placed in charge of those consulates now held by foreigners, and another that salaries be increased at the small and unhealthy ports.

There is much criticism of the action of the House committee on appropriations in virtually refusing to allow the Patent Office to spend a portion of the money it earns, by ignoring the estimates of Secretary Bliss for efficient additional help to bring the work of the Patent Office, now from two to six months behind, up to date. The Patent Office annually turns in to the U. S. treasury a sum aggregating much larger than the total cost of running the office, and has in the treasury to its credit accrued profits exceeding $5,000,000 and it does seem that it would be right and proper to allow it to spend enough to have its work promptly handled.

Each member of the cabinet will send a separate answer to the senate resolution asking the heads of the executive departments to give their opinion of the working of the civil service law and rules and their advice as to what might be done to improve existing conditions. It is known that Secretary Gage will recommend the taking of a number of places in his department from under the civil service rules and that Secretary Wilson will do the same as to most of the position in his department which require wide experience as well as technical knowledge.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Every Teacher

Of a public school in Polk county should have a copy of our premium book entitled: "Preston Papers." written by a teacher of many years experience. There is no good reason why every teacher should not have one of these books when they can have it as a FREE GIFT. See our premium offer on this book on the sixth page of this issue, then call at this office and see a sample of the book itself. It is a valuable book, worth many times its cost.

Gone to His Rest.

On Thursday morning at 4 o'clock Mr. A. Halvorson died at his home in Fosston after only a few days illness, of neuralgia of the heart. On the Monday previous it had been his intention to start for Hawley for a holiday visit with his son, Gay, but on Sunday afternoon he was seized with sharp pains and suddenly became so ill that a physician was summoned, who at first thought it a case of pleurisy that would readily yield to treatment. After a little while the pains ceased and he seemed better, but did not deem it prudent to start on his trip when Monday morning came, and though not suffering very much on Tuesday morning he felt too weak to attempt the journey. On Wednesday he did not appear to suffer much but was in a sort of a stupor until the evening, when the sharp pains again returned and the doctor was hastily summoned, who again succeeded in relieving him, and went to his home. Sometime after midnight he was again summoned and although he did all that human skill could devise Mr. H. slowly but surely sank away until 4 o'clock when the tired spirit passed to that bourne from which no traveler returneth.

ANDREW HALVORSON was born on Feb. 19th 1833, in Telemarken, Norway and came to this country in 1853, settling at La Cross, Wisconsin, where he lived two years then came to Nicollet Co. in this state where he lived till '77, when he moved to Montevideo. On Feb. 19th, 1857 he was married to Miss Olena Gilbertson, who survives him. While in Nicollet county he took a great interest in political matters and was a man of considerable influence and made many acquaintances. In 1882 he came to this city to live and in '83 took charge of the Sherman house of which he was landlord for ten or eleven years. In this line of business he lost considerable money in bad debts and in one way and another, and when at last he gave up hotel life here it was with very little to commence life again in another place, but he went at it with pluck and energy and at the time of his death had a good restaurant business established at Fosston. He was an unpretentious man, sober, industrious honest and upright and none who knew him but speak well of him. He leaves besides his wife to mourn his loss, seven children, Miss Helen, and Mrs. C. J. Loken, of this city; Miss Minnie, who was living with her parents in Fosston; Mrs. A. L. Sparby, of Fertile, Mrs. W. J. Marles, of St. Paul, Gay, who is an attorney at Hawley and Albert, of this city. The funeral obsequies were held at the Norwegian Lutheran church on Tuesday afternoon, conducted by the Rev. H. P. Fisher and largely attended by old-time friends and neighbors and the remains were laid to rest in Oakdale cemetery. Aside from his family Mr. Halvorson had no relatives in this country except some cousins that he found at Fosston when he went to that place to make his home. Taken from a worldly stand-point perhaps, his life might not be considered an extraordinarily successful one but to him can be paid the highest encomium that can be said of man—he was an honest and upright man in all his dealings.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

The Norwegian Dr. Tafte, of Crookston, is the only physician in northwestern Minnesota that is graduated in the old country. Office McKinnon block. [36-tf]

The South and Yellow Fever.

The recent epidemic of yellow fever in the south has fully demonstrated that state and municipal health authorities are inadequate to prevent the entrance and spread of infectious and contagious disease, and has emphasized the necessity of national action in dealing with cholera, yellow fever, smallpox and the plague. So far, the most efficient means of preventing the entrance and spread of these exotic diseases is unquestionably the enforcement of strict, scientific quarantine and sanitory regulations.

The numerous conflicting and in many instances, ridiculous quarantine regulations, formulated by state, county and municipal authorities, and enforced oftentimes by excited and inexperienced men aided in some cases by the shotgun, during the epidemic of yellow fever which has just prevailed in the Gulf States; the utter disregard of commercial and railway interests, and in the end the complete failure to arrest the passage of the contagion from town to town and from state to state form a telling object lesson, which must convince the staunchest supporter of state autonomy that the Federal government should take entire and complete control of quarantine in these several diseases.

Illustrations of confusion and conflict of sanitary and quarantine regulations during the recent epidemic were to be found everywhere in the territory involved. Unreasonable quarantine restrictions were imposed. One state quarantined against another state, and one town against another town. One or two small villages in Alabama and Mississippi quarantined even against the world. Travel was interfered with or wholly suspended; commerce was paralyzed throughout Alabama, Mississippi, Louisana and Texas, and greatly hampered in all contiguous states: while the movement of railway trains in these states was either entirely forbidden or limited. The United States mails were stopped and more than once destroyed by local authorities. The requirements of state and local boards of health for disinfection were in many instances as absurd as they were incompatible with each other and the absence of uniformity in regulations imposed unjust hardships upon the traveling public and the railways interested. The loss to the country must be estimated by millions of dollars. The south was on the very threshold of prosperity; crops were abundant in yield; manufactories were opening up, and new life and hope were ready to enter. In the presence of this happy condition, a single case of yellow fever was introduced, and the disease was allowed to spread, producing a panic among the people, destroying commerce and traffic and affecting injuriously every enterprise in the section. States and municipal authorities found themselves unable to cope with the disease or to stamp it out because they lacked experience, and the machinery for effective quarantine and for the enforcement of sanitary rules and regulations.—From "The National Government and the Public Health," by Dr. C. M. Drake, Chief Surgeon of the Southern Railway, in North American Review for December.

Thin Blood

Where the blood loses its intense red—grows thin and watery, as in anemia, there is a constant feeling of exhaustion, a lack of energy—vitality and the spirits depressed.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is peculiarly adapted to correct this condition. The cod-liver oil, emulsified to an exquisite fineness, enters the blood direct and feeds its every corpuscle, restoring the natural color and giving vitality to the whole system. The hypophosphites reach the brain and nerve centres and add their strengthening and beneficial effect. If the roses have left your cheeks, if you are growing thin and exhausted from overwork, or if age is beginning to tell, use SCOTT'S Emulsion.

Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion.
All druggists; 50c. and $1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

TOWN AND COUNTY

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Why not buy your coal and wood of Vance & Stone?

Wheat opened out at 83 cents on Monday.

Lew Cattet was in from Euclid on Friday.

A Happy New Year to all JOURNAL readers.

John E. Tice was in from Mentor on Friday.

J. M. Bain was up from Fisher on Wednesday.

Atty W. W. Calkins was up from Ada on Friday.

Don't forget to write it 1898—after to-morrow

D. S. Horwitz was in the city on Thursday.

Fred Stephens was in from Angus on Tuesday.

Westley Fuller has gone to Erskine to bale hay.

Julius Wagner was up from Fisher on Monday.

The Columbia Club will give a hop tomorrow evening.

Chas. Teal Jr. was down from Euclid on Tuesday.

Emil Himmelsbach was in from Marin on Tuesday.

Osmond Osmondson was up from Mallory on Tuesday.

A. A. Tolte came up from Fisher on Monday evening.

Atty. B. S. Bennet was in from Fosston on Monday.

Paul Carpenter was down from Fosston for Christmas.

Wednesday was one of the loveliest days of the winter so far.

John Gilbert came up on Tuesday from his farm near Fisher.

Felix Fournst went up to Neche on a business trip this week.

Harry Klinger came down from Maple Bay Saturday evening.

E. C. Carruth and wife took their Christmas dinner in the city.

The A. O. U. W. give a social at Odd Fellows hall this evening.

Fred Hall is spending the holiday week with his family in the city.

Vance & Stone are selling poplar and basswood at $3.00 per cord.

Mrs. Thomas A. Harris was visiting friends in Fisher this week.

Frank Gravel started for Chicago Sunday evening for a business trip.

Comrade C. S. Richardson was down from Farley on Thursday last.

Gay Halvorson came up from Hawley to attend his father's funeral.

Hon. Wm. Marin came up from his home near Melvin P. O. on Tuesday.

Mrs. Fred Mix entertained her father, T. C. Shapleigh, on Christmas.

Judge Ives went up to Marshall county this week to naturalize citizens.

Miss Anna Fontaine came home from her school at St. Paul for the holidays.

Only one more day of 1897 remains, after that you must not forget to write it 1898.

Wheat slumped off a little last week, only one cent though, closing at 82 cents.

Rudy Rasmussen went to Moorhead this week for a brief visit at the old home.

Frank Gryglo, the Gt. Northern immigration agent, was in the city on Friday.

See our list of valuable premiums and call and leave your order or send to us direct.

The C. O. D. store treated its employes to a Christmas dinner at the Hotel Crookston.

Call and examine our premium books. We have something to suit the tastes of all.

Bert McCrillis dropped in from Erskine Monday night to chat with friends in the city.

Frank Andrist and his sister went to St. Paul last week to visit friends for a month or so.

For pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes call at the California Wine House.

Richard Casmey went up to the pine woods this week to engage in hauling saw logs.

Miss Margaret Vannett came up from Fertile on Thursday and spent the day in the city.

A very little snow fell on Sunday but not enough to affect the sleighing very materially.

Jos. Tagley came down from Mentor on Friday evening and continued his journey to Fisher.

Miss Russ McGuire came down from Fosston to spend the Sabbath with relatives and friends.

Wood dealers seem to have been counting on a winter like last, judging by the supplies on hand.

H. G. Fargo was down from Euclid on Tuesday doing some trading and chatting with friends.

Prof. Casey was up from Fisher on Monday extending the glad hand to his many friends in the city.

E. M. Walsh has sold a section of land in Andover to Charles and Alex. Duval, for the sum of $8000.

The Episcopals have decided to call a pastor and have raised a subscription list of $1,000 for the salary.

Gomer Evans was down from Angus on Wednesday, improving this nice weather to drive to town.

D. B. Tousley has gone to the White Earth Indian Reservation to scale logs for the balance of the winter.

Ole H. Miller and Miss Bertha Roland were united in the holy bonds of matrimony on Wednesday evening.

Stephen Quisnell, who had the misfortune to break his jaw a short time since, was in the city on Friday.

W. H. McNeal and bride were in the city on Tuesday visiting her parents Dr. and Mrs. Leguee, and friends.

Dept. Sheriff M. Losey is the proudest man in America—it's a girl, born Wednesday evening, regulation weight.

Mrs. H. E. Cooke is expected to arrive to-morrow morning from her holiday visit at the old home in La Porte, Ind.

Ole Stovem, a prominent merchant of McIntosh, died suddenly on Tuesday evening. Pneumonia is said to be the cause.

A large delegation from Hiram Lodge No. 78 went to Ada on Wednesday evening to assist the brethren at that place.

Vance & Stone say that they will not be undersold on wood and coal. Before you purchase it will pay you to get their prices.

The Cleveland house management will give a dance on New Years Eve. Mine host Koelmel knows how to get up an enjoyable dance.

When in need of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes try the California Wine House. Their goods are absolutely pure.

The county board adjourned on Thursday to meet on Jan. 11th, 1898. Quite a good bit of business of interest to the county was transacted.

Gt. Northern station Agent Alex. Baptie went up to Bathgate with his wife to spend the Christmas day with relatives and old-time friends.

The Norwegian Dr. Tufte, at Crookston, is the only physician in northwestern Minnesota that is graduated in the old country. Office McKinnon block. [36-tf]

Miss Ida Stone returned last week from West Superior, where she is attending school. She is spending the holiday vacation at home.

Miss Helen Densmore, who has been visiting with her sister Mrs. M. Losey Jr., returned to her home at Winetka, Ills., on Friday evening.

A. R. Holston departed on Friday evening to eat Christmas turkey with his wife's folks near St. Paul and intends to be away ten days or so.

M. E. Kirsch says "a felon in a cell beats two" on his anatomy. He has a Job's comforter as big as a hen's egg or thereabouts—hens these tears.

Geo. C. Wilde returned on Friday morning to spend the Christmas with his family. He has been working up life insurance down in and around Anoka for some time.

W. F. Peterson was up from Fertile on Monday and called at the JOURNAL office to renew his subscription and secure a copy of our great premium book "Grant and Lee."

Will Vannett returned to his duties in the auditor's office on Monday morning, feeling quite like himself again after his brief respite from work at his father's home in Fertile.

Grand Forks has had another fire—only it was on this side of the river in Minnesota, this time. The big Graham establishment took fire and was entirely consumed early this week.

The farm house of Louis Demarais, about two miles from Carman took fire on Thursday afternoon and, together with its contents was destroyed. A defective chimney is said to be the cause. Loss about $1,500, with only $500 insurance.

Mr. and Mrs. Elias Steenerson left last week for a trip to California for the balance of the winter. They will spend a week or so in New Mexico enroute, then go on to Los Angeles where they will visit until spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Nat Campbell went up to Thief River Falls to spend the Christmas and attend the marriage of Mrs. Campbell's brother, Sibley LaBree to Miss Anna Lee, which event was duly solemnized on Christmas day.

Tuesday night this country was treated to a genuine shower of rain. Wednesday morning dawned bright and beautiful and warm. It begins to look like an "open winter" all right enough.

The Robert street tailor, Mr. O. Magnussen was married last evening to Miss Jennie Bloom, of this city, the Rev. J. T. Bursett, officiating. The JOURNAL extends congratulations and best wishes.

Henry Shepard is wearing his left arm in a sling now days, all owing to an accident that befell him on merry Christmas day. He slipped off the sidewalk and broke his arm but he goes traveling about the streets looking happy just the same.

The teachers in the city schools, those of them whose homes are outside the city, are at their homes for the mid-winter vacation, but will all be back last of next week to commence school on Monday of the week following.

Miss Ida Hancock, accompanied by her sister Ruth, came up from Moorhead on Thursday and visited with their sister, Mrs. Geo. F. Carpenter when they accompanied the Carpenters to Euclid to spend Christmas at home.

According to the report of Dept. Public Examiner West, financial affairs in Beltrami county have been grossly mismanaged. A thorough investigation is bound to follow when the exact facts in the case will no doubt come out.

The annual business meeting of the Presbyterian church, held at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening was followed by a nice lunch served by the ladies of the church society. It was something out of the usual order of things and a very enjoyable feature.

Dr. Dunlop was summoned by telephone in hot haste on Tuesday night to attend to a case of epilepsy, at the Palace hotel, in this city. A young lady visiting one of the female servants fell in a fit and came near falling down stairs.

Tuesday was one of those bright lovely days that it is a pleasure to "meet up with" in the winter season and many farmers improved the opportunity to get to town. In the evening a dozen or more sleighing parties, mostly school children, were enjoying the fine moonlight night exceedingly.

We have added, "Art Photographs of the World" to our list of premiums. This great work sold by subscription for $3.25—we give it and the JOURNAL one year for only $1.75. Our sample copy will be along with our coming order. Call and see it.

Owing to the rush incident to the holiday trade our last order for books, at the present writing, has failed to materialize, but will, no doubt, arrive by the time this issue reaches JOURNAL readers. Call and see these valuable premiums.

J. M. DeLance came home to spend Christmas with his family, his first visit home since the street fair. He has been kept so busy by his duties with the elevator company for whom he works that he was not able to get home before and came prepared to enjoy his visit.

Christmas day was marred by only one casualty that might have had a more serious termination. Willis Ed. Martin was enjoying a ride with his two sisters, the team took fright and run away spilling the whole party but fortunately hurting none of them.

Dept. Sheriff Losey on Monday last served attachment papers in a case involving the largest sum of any case yet on record in this county. It was served on the Ramsey farm, in the town of Farley; and J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern road, is interested in the deal to the amount of $17,500.

J. K. Quamme was in with wood on Monday. He is one of the fortunate farmers who has wood to sell during the winter season, thus furnishing profitable employment for his teams at a season of the year when farm teams are usually idle. Says that a little more snow would be appreciated greatly just now.

Ed. Knudson, who lives on Sampson's Woodland Addition, has a curiousity that he think would do to exhibit. It is no more nor less than a calf, a few days old that has no more hair on its body than a fashionable McKinley face. It would do to go along with the hatted colt, and make up a menagerie.

On Monday Dept. Sheriff Losey sold a quarter section of land in the town of Sletten, "at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston" as the law reads in cases of foreclosure, but the most singular part of the transaction was that a bystander actually bid the land in at $800 spot cash.

If you are going to school this winter write the Northwestern Normal and Commercial college at Grand Forks, N. D., for their new catalogue. This is the largest Normal and Business college in the Northwest and the best and cheapest place for you to attend. Tuition $1.00 per week in all departments. Board $2.00 per week. [38-39]

We desire to have all JOURNAL readers call in and look over our premiums. If you appreciate a good book you will be sure to be pleased with those that we can show you. Well, who would not have a good book in the house when one can get one for nothing? Our books are all solid, standard works and we have them to suit all tastes. Call and look them over.

Mr. Oliver Herdahl, of McIntosh, was married on Wednesday afternoon to Miss Belle Kyle, of this city, at the residence of the bride's mother. Miss Kyle has grown from girlhood in our midst and has many warm friends in this city. Mr. Herdahl is one of the prominent young man of McIntosh. The JOURNAL adds its blessing and extends sincere congratulations.

A. Beauchenne improved the fine weather of Tuesday to drive down from Louisville and did not neglect to call and secure a copy of our great premium book, "Grant and Lee." Says that this mild winter is just the thing for farmers as it requires less feed for stock and less wood, and we have plenty snow for all ordinary road purposes. Last winter by this time we had had two months of good solid winter while as yet we have had nothing in that line to speak of.

Dr. M. Leguee was the recipient of an elegant, up to date case of veterinary tools in his Christmas stocking, a present from Sam Wallace. The doctor says that in all his experience as a veterinary surgeon he has never seen a more complete outfit than that one as it leaves nothing to be desired in that line. Says he wishes he could find language to express his feelings adequately—but he don't can do it.

Harry Lanterman, son of S. J. Lanterman, this city, was arrested last week on a charge of being one of the train robbers that attempted to hold up an N. P. train near Moorhead last fall, and was taken to St. Paul for examination before the U. S. commissioner. He was discharged, it appearing to the satisfaction of the commissioner that the boy was not guilty of the charge. Harry was at one time bell-boy at the Hotel Crookston, but recently acted in the same capacity in a Fargo hotel.

The festivities incident to the merry Christmas season were duly observed in our city in appropriate manner. The various churches had trees bearing gifts for the children and the Christmas tree also bore fruit in many a private family. Saturday morning dawned bright and beautiful and the day was very warm and pleasant. In the afternoon many indulged in sleigh-riding. Very many dinner parties were given in the city, all business was generally suspended and taken altogether everybody seemed to have a jolly good time.

Talking about fine teams one seldom sees a finer team driven in town by a farmer then that pair of grade Norman colts that Ole E. Rude, one of the progressive farmers of Fairfax, drives in whenever he comes to town to trade. It is a pair that he raised himself and is now breaking in this winter so as to have another team for the farm work next summer. If Ole is not proud of those colts he ought to be, for no finer pair can be found in the county, and they will make a team that any man might well be proud to draw the lines over.

Speaking of houses to her little class in school one day last week the teacher said: "There is one who has built a larger house than any of you have ever seen in this city; can one of you tell who it is?" She expected of course that the answer would be "God," but what was her surprise when one little 11 year old Miss spoke up promptly and said: "I know who it is. It is H. C. Misner, at Euclid, and my pa built it for him." The teacher appreciated the point fully, for she too had seen Misner's new house.

The death of Bazilic Suprenault, or "Old Hundred," as he was sometimes called, is announced which event occurred at Little Falls, where he was sent from here some two or three years since. It is said that he was born in 1788 in Canada and this is no doubt true for there is no doubt but that he was a good bit over 100 years old. He was a small, thin man but always as spry as a cricket and to look at him one would not take him to be as old as he really was.

Meeting Jas. E. Montague, one of the managers of the opera house, yesterday we asked him if he had any attractions for the Grand in the immediate future. "Right you are" said he," we have some cracker jacks booked of which I can give you the following: On Jan. 3rd we have "Under the Dome." "Black Patti Troubadours," one of the best troupes on the road, on Jan. 11th; you can't say too much in praise of this show. On Jan. 18th, we have the Renz Santley Co., on Feb. 5th; on Feb. 11th we have '1192' an operatic extravaganza, one of the funniest operas out, on Feb. 18th 'Miss Philadelphia' and on the 27th 'Dan Sully.' We intend to do our best to secure only the very best shows on the road." Judging from that array of talent the JOURNAL would say that the boys are succeeding admirably in their efforts and an appreciative public should see to it that the house is well-filled every time which no doubt they will.

By the resignation of Alderman Anderson, who starts for the Klondyke pretty soon, a vacancy occurs in the First ward which vacancy is to be filled by the council. Mr. Anderson's term would not expire till one year from next spring which leaves quite a good while for some able-bodied man in the First ward to serve out. There have been a number of good names suggested any one of whom would no doubt serve acceptably and among the names thus mentioned is that of C. E. Sawyer. Mr. S. has had experience in this line and would be one of the best who could be chosen. It should be a prominent business man, one clearly identified with the highest interests of our city and such a man is Mr. Sawyer.

The trial of Mary Laxton at Grand Forks for the shooting of Ole Halvorson at Inkster, resulted in a verdict of acquittal on Thursday afternoon. The defense showed so conclusively that the shot that killed Ole was accidental, that the girl had intended to shoot herself in Ole's presence, and that in her excitement and nervous condition the revolver went off while she was trying to get it in position to shoot herself, that as soon as the defense rested its case, the prosecuting attorney arose and said, that as the fact was so plain that the shooting was accidental the prosecution could not ask the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty, whereupon the judge instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty which they did without leaving the jury box. Miss Laxton was placed upon the witness stand and told the sad story of her life since she became acquainted with Ole, told how he had won her love and entire trust then ruined and deserted her, how this cruel desertion had wrought her up to such a pitch of desperation that she decided to kill herself, that she went to the store where he clerked on that fatal morning to see him once more in the hope of winning him back to her and failing in that to kill herself in his presence. Her manner while telling her pathetic story was such as to convince all who heard it of her sincerety and truthfulness and the letters that she had written to some of her friends just before she started to go to see Ole fully corroborated that part of it wherein she said that her object had been to kill herself if she could not win him back. The verdict gives universal satisfaction.

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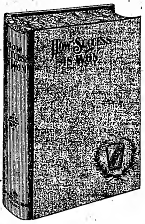

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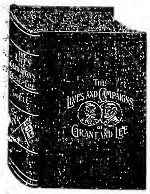

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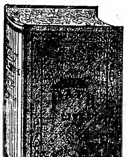

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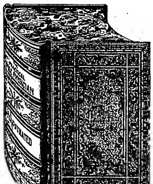

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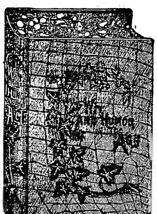

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

LOLA CRAWSHAY.

Continued from page 2.

my name. That has nothing whatever to do with it, nothing whatever." Then he added, with another of the smiles which the girl found so unpleasant: "That I mentioned it so pointedly at all is only my vanity. It would have been with deep, deep pleasure if I had found that the reputation not of myself, but of my violin—I am a musician—had reached to Leycester Court, but I could not expect it, and I am rightly served. To be frank, it is a question I put everywhere, everywhere I go, because my fame is my life."

Beryl saw that for some reason he was misleading her and doing it clumsily and laboriously.

"Will you tell me, please, what it is you want?" she said sharply.

"You English are so practical, so pointed, so blunt. Yes, I will tell you. I am meditating a work that I believe will have a prodigious effect on the musical world. It is a treatise on my instrument, the violin. I am advocating nothing less than the addition of a fifth string to my beloved instrument. That is a daring thing to do, Miss Leycester, is it not?"

"What do you want with me?" she asked impatiently.

"I am troubling you, I see. I am sorry," he said, lifting his white, thin hands and shrugging his shoulders, while out of his blue eyes she caught a sharp, swift glance that almost startled her with its keenness and told her he was acting and wanted to read the effect upon her. She tried to look as stupid and impassive as possible.

"I really don't care whether the violin has 4 or 5 or 50 strings," she answered as if crossly, but really interested now.

"That seems to me inconceivable, absolutely impossible. If I had a fifth string"—he began to speak with rapid energy, as though the subject carried him away—"I could produce effects by the side of which the mightiest effort of the grandest master would be but as the scraping of a learner. I could—but what am I doing? I am an enthusiast; you are uninterested. I apologize. Pray forgive me."

Beryl bowed very slightly and looked wearied and impatient.

"I did not want to talk of my work or my project either," he said, resuming. "It is only incidental, though I am so full of it that, like a hen that would lay an egg, I must cackle of it. But, alas, right in the middle of a path stands a difficulty. I am rich in my art, wealthy in my love of my instrument, but poor in my pocket. To storm the world with a musical treatise for a weapon is impossible to the man without means. I am seeking the means."

"Yes. What is the cost of adding a fifth string to a fiddle?" asked Beryl stupidly. "I thought they were cheap."

He glanced sharply at her to see if she were laughing at him, but the cold, impassive, uninterested expression of her face reassured him.

"It is not the cost of the string I am seeking," he said, "but the agents who will take from me the inspiration and help me to proclaim my idea to the world."

"I am afraid"— began Beryl, but he stopped her with a wave of the hand.

"You cannot help me, you would say, but you can, I think and I hope—not yourself, not yourself. Please listen. I have in many parts of the world pupils who have studied under me. It is them I am seeking, to gather them into a company, to touch them with the fire that burns in me and bind them into a band who shall proclaim everywhere what I wish. Among them I had once

The man started back in his chair.

an English young lady with soul, fire, enthusiasm, and it is her I am now seeking." He spoke with much lively gesticulation.

"Excuse me if I say this is nothing to me," said Beryl stolidly when he paused. "It is a subject I can take no interest whatever in."

"I am ashamed I have taken your time without a shadow of reason. I have finished now. I have reason to know that the young lady had some associations here and that at one time you knew her. She is Miss Crawshay—Miss Lola Crawshay."

"This was what he wanted," thought Beryl, with rapid intuition, "and he has wandered through the maze of his silly story to get at this."

She did not even let her visitor see that she was surprised.

"I have a friend of that name," she said, as with caution. "What then?"

There was no mistaking the gleam of quick, interested delight which passed over the foreigner's face at this, though he hastened to hide it under the mask of overdone gestures.

"That is good news for my violin!" he exclaimed.

"But it can't be the same," said Beryl, with her former air of stolid stupidity. "She doesn't play the fiddle at all."

"No, no; that is right. Her instrument is the piano, but her soul is the soul of the heaven made musician. She lives somewhere here?" he said, with a gesture of interrogation, in which hands and arms and shoulders and eyebrows all went up together.

"She is the wife of Sir Jaffray Walcote and is now in America with her husband," answered Beryl in a commonplace, level tone, without a trace of animation in her face.

But she watched with astonishment the effect of the words.

The man started back in his chair, all the light air which he had assumed dying instantly away, while in place of the mask which he had been wearing astonishment, disbelief, triumph and white rage played over his face and gleamed in the eyes which stared fixedly at her. For the instant the man's true character showed itself unmistakably to the calm eyes which looked at him from the expressionless, wearied, disinterested face.

The moment afterward he was again the actor, cursing himself for having lost his self control and speculating angrily whether this dull, stupid, conceited English girl had noticed anything.

So quickly did his expression change that there seemed to be scarcely a pause before he answered, though in a voice which vibrated with the shock of the surprise:

"I should think you may be right, and that this is not the same Miss Crawshay. It could not be, of course. The enthusiast that I knew was living abroad with her father, not thinking of marrying one of your English noblemen."

"Then it must be the same," said Beryl in the same level tone in which she had struck her first blow. "Lady Walcote came from the continent only about two years ago."

But he was not to be caught off his guard twice.

"Well, if so I am more than fortunate. It is great news, grand news. If I can start my mission with the wife of a nobleman at the head of it in England, my cause is already more than half won."

"Her husband is a great lover of music," said Beryl, and she saw that some change in the tone of her voice made him flash one of those keen glances of his right into her eyes. She parried it by assuming a look of languor. "Have you anything more to ask?" And she rose.

Her visitor rose at the same time.

"I thank you very much for the courtesy and kindness with which you have received me and for the time you have given me." And he bowed with the exaggerated politeness which had irritated Beryl.

"Montreux, I think you said?" she asked as he reached the door and his hand was on the handle.

He turned quickly at the question, which he seemed in some way to resent.

"Montreux is my birthplace, Miss Leycester. I am Pierre Turrian of Montreux, the violin player. That is all of my connection with Montreux. My teaching has been elsewhere."

"Oh, I thought you meant you had had Lady Walcote as a pupil there," she replied, as though the point were unimportant.

"Oh, no, no, not at all; not there! It was in Paris, Queen Paris, that I had the pleasure. Oh, no, no! That would be ridiculous. Paris is where I have made my fame, such fame as I possess, not Montreux. That is not of the world at all."

He laughed as he said this with the air of one who would laugh out of existence the cobwebs of an absurdity, and the echo of his laugh had not died away when the door closed behind him.

Beryl went to another room, the window of which commanded a view of the drive, and, herself unseen, watched him as he walked away slowly like one in thought. Once or twice he turned stealthily and slyly to look back at the house, and the girl imagined that even when he was a long way from the house she could see on his face the sharp, forbidding, evil, menacing look which had more than once distorted his handsome, cruel features.

Long after he had disappeared amid the small clump of fir trees which fringed both sides of the drive close to the turn of the lodge gates Beryl remained leaning against the window frame looking out, full of the foreboding which the man's visit had roused.

Then, being a practical girl of method, she went to her room and wrote out every word that she could remember of the interview and added her comments and the impressions which had been caused, and she locked the whole away in her most secret and secure hiding place.

The points which stood out most clearly in her mind were that the foreigner, Pierre Turrian, had some very strong motive for finding Lola; that the tale he told about his musical mission was from start to finish a falsehood; that the fact of the marriage of Lola to Sir Jaffray had moved him beyond all power of self control; that in some way Montreux was mixed up in the matter, and that he had been anxious to learn whether Lola had ever mentioned the name of Turrian to her.

For some days the matter lay like a cloud upon her, and while she was on her visit to her friends she could not dispel it. One incident of that visit served indeed to keep the subject uppermost in her thoughts.

Among the guests was a Frenchman who was a noted amateur violinist, and Beryl, finding him one evening next to her at dinner, asked him whether he knew the name of Turrian as a violin player.

"Turrian, Turrian?" he repeated. "Where is he known?"

"I believe in Paris," answered Beryl.

"Ma foi, there is no such player in Paris," was the decided reply. "I may say I know every player of any consequence in the whole of Paris, but there is none of that name, I am sure."

"Do you know Montreux?" she asked.

"You mean the little Swiss place. I have been there twice, I think, in my rambles. Do you know it—a curious, dull, pretty place—the sort of little town you can look over from north to south and west to east in an hour or two and carry away as a memory photograph?"

"You never heard the name Turrian there as that of a violin player?" asked Beryl.

"In Montreux?" And the Frenchman laughed. "Not at all. Poor little Montreux has never distinguished itself yet in producing anything so important as a musician. Wait, wait. What am I saying?" And he laughed heartily. "I have forgotten the mad abbe. You know Montreux? No? Then you will not know of the good Abbe d'Evantin?"

"No, I have never heard of him."

"May I tell you? The good priest had been no one knows what before he entered the holy church. But whatever it was, it was something bad, we may be sure. Well, he had picked up a smattering of music, and he could play the violin, and he played it in such a way as to drive himself out of his wits. Then it was that he conceived a great inspiration—he was to revolutionize the world. And how do you think he was to do it? By adding a fifth string to the violin. Isn't that droll? A fifth string, my faith! Poor fellow!"

"Is the tale well known at Montreux?" asked Beryl after joining in her companion's expression of amusement.

"Why, of course. What would you have? Could it be otherwise? Every urchin in the gutter has the story off by heart."

"What a most interesting story!" said Beryl, who found much more interest in it than she showed.

It emphasized two points in the tale which the man Turrian had told her.

It showed whence he had stolen the idea for his story about the fifth string, and it suggested that his connection with Montreux was at least as close as Beryl had at first concluded.

But it did not help her to any solution of the chief question as to what was the reason why the man was seeking Lola. It proved that the reason was not what he had said, and that did not carry her far.

It had another effect. Her companion's word had started a thought which afterward developed considerably. As the Frenchman had been speaking of Montreux, Beryl had been struck by the idea that in so small a place it must be exceedingly easy to find out anything about anybody, and from this it was an easy though gradual development that in such a place she herself could readily make any necessary inquiries.

That idea did not come for some time, however, and in the meantime Beryl was troubled to know whether she ought to speak to Sir Jaffray's mother and tell her what had passed in the interview with Pierre Turrian.

There was also the further question as to Lola herself. Ought she to be told?

This was a problem over which Beryl spent many hours of thought.

If there was any evil in the matter, anything which threatened Lola, not for all the world would Beryl have the news of it come through her. It would look all too much like the result of some vindictive feeling on her part.

But, on the other hand, if Beryl said nothing and it transpired afterward that the man had been to her, her silence would be open to misconception.

She resolved in the end, therefore, to go to Walcote manor and in the course of conversation tell Lady Walcote, as it were casually, of the man's visit, giving his object as described by himself.

On her return home she did this and suggested further that it might be well to write and tell Lola of the fact.

She described the incident in a way which excited no feeling on Lady Walcote's part except laughter, and it was in this vein that the latter spoke of it in a postscript to a letter to Sir Jaffray. The letter was dispatched to await the baronet and his wife at New York, as the time was drawing near for their return to England.

It was in this way that the warning was sent to Lola that her first husband was alive and had already hunted her down.

CHAPTER VII.

HOW LOLA HEARD THE NEWS.

The news that Pierre Turrian was alive did not reach Lola at New York, owing to a mischance. Sir Jaffray and she arrived there some days later than they had planned and not until the evening of the day before that on which they were booked to sail.

The letters were thus thrust away to be read on board the steamer, and in the confusion the postscript was overlooked.

Had she known the news Lola would have turned back at any risk and have arranged to prolong an experience which had been the brightest of her life.

She had never dreamed that marriage with Sir Jaffray would bring the happiness to her which she had found in it. She had married him from motives which were purely worldly and selfish. She had to make a position. She loved ease and luxury. She was done with love and sentiment, and she chose a husband as a man might choose a profession, because it gave her all that she wanted with the least personal effort and difficulty.

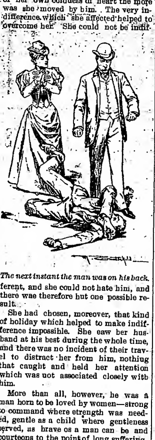
"We women sell ourselves, and she is the shrewdest who fetches the biggest price," had been one of her favorite opinions, and she was glad that she had been able to marry where the man would pay so freely and where he personally was not undesirable.

But she had made one miscalculation in her plans.

She was a woman whose heart was not dead, as she believed, but rather had never been quickened into life.

She had imagined that she could go through life as a sort of unemotional lay figure by the side of a husband whom she did not love, suffering his caresses and endearments, but not returning them or at most paying with simulated affection for the comforts with which he would surround her. But in her there were no neutral tints. She must love or hate.

Sir Jaffray's nature fired her, and the more she endeavored to assure herself of her own coldness of heart the more was she moved by him. The very indifference which she affected helped to overcome her. She could not be indif-



The next instant the man was on his back.

ferent, and she could not hate him, and there was therefore but one possible result.

She had chosen, moreover, that kind of holiday which helped to make indifference impossible. She saw her husband at his best during the whole time, and there was no incident of their travel to distract her from him, nothing that caught and held her attention which was not associated closely with him.

More than all, however, he was a man born to be loved by women—strong to command where strength was needed, gentle as a child where gentleness served, as brave as a man can be and courteous to the point of long suffering. In all bodily exercises he was exceptionally agile and enduring, and he possessed in a marked and extraordinary degree just those qualities which to Lola were the type and embodiment of manhood.

She was bound to yield in time to the forceful influence which he exercised, and the more she perceived this and struggled against it the more irresistible did she find it.

As her feelings softened so her fears waxed. She was afraid to grow to love him, because she saw all the dangers of it to her.

One thing she had learned clearly about her husband. With all the stubborn tenacity of his race he held the honor of his name and family as high as a religious creed and perhaps higher. Straight dealing was an instinct and deceit and treachery an abomination. She had seen 50 instances of this in the months of the honeymoon, and she was shrewd enough to understand that the deceit which she had practiced he would punish remorselessly and visit with implacable unforgiveness if he ever discovered it.

His faith once given was given absolutely; once betrayed, was withdrawn forever.

She did not care while she knew that the tie between them was on her side one of tongue and not of heart. She knew, of course, that in the future, whether Pierre reappeared or not, she would need a clear head and calm judgment to walk safely, but if she grew to love her husband she would be neither clear in head nor calm in judgment.

So long as she could part from him, if all were discovered, without any loss except such as touched her social position and her money interests, she felt that she could go through all with the certainty of ultimate success.

But if she loved her husband there were a thousand and one complications which might follow, each of which would be a source of undoing.

It was no trouble to her to feign love, to school herself to seem happy in her husband's presence; to be bright and cheerful with him and to shower upon him a hundred attentions which seemed the spontaneous outcome of a desire to please, but were in reality the more shrewdly chosen because a clever calculation prompted each and all.

Gradually she was surprised at the ease with which this acting was done and the pleasure which it seemed to give her in the doing, nor did she guess the real source of the pleasure until an incident which happened when they had been away some two or three months revealed the truth to her.

They had ridden into a far outlying town in one of the southern states, and Lola was standing in the street alone waiting for her husband, who had been detained at the place where they had stabled the horses. A couple of drunken rowdies passed, and, noticing her beauty, stopped and spoke to her. She took no notice except to glance at them with so much contempt in her expression that one of them lost his temper and, with a deep oath, tried to clutch her by the wrist, vowing he'd kiss her for her insolence.

He reckoned without her strength and pluck, however, and as he grasped at her she pushed him violently backward and struck him with the heavy end of her big riding whip in the face. He staggered back and measured his length on the roadway, to the intense amusement of his companion, who laughed and swore gleefully.

When he got up, the ruffian, red with rage and swearing that he would have revenge, approached Lola, who awaited his attack with unflinching courage, eying him steadily the whole time. Rendered cautious by his first defeat, he held off for a moment watching his opportunity, and then with a cunning feint he put her off her guard and rushed in, pinioned her arms and held her.

She struggled to free her hands, but the fellow's sinews were too much for her, and she was beginning to fear that he would overpower her when she heard him vent a hoarse, guttural, choking sound and saw that Sir Jaffray had come up and caught him by the throat, half strangling him in his fierce temper. The next instant the man was on his back again in the roadway, flung there with great violence by her husband.

"Are you hurt, Lola?" he asked, with the pain of suspense in his eyes.

"No, not in the least. Come away. That brute's getting up again."

The fellow was on his feet again directly, and both he and his companion had drawn their revolvers.

"You don't shoot women in these parts, do you?" said Sir Jaffray sternly. "Wait. Come, Lola."

He led her away to a house that was open at some little distance, and, putting her inside, told her to wait.

"You mustn't go back, Jaffray," she said, a fear that she had never felt for herself awaking on account of him, and she clung to him to keep him by her.

"Don't be afraid," he said kindly, and, putting her hand off his arm with a firm, gentle strength, he went out again. He walked straight up to the bully who had assaulted Lola, and, disregarding contemptuously the revolver which the man held threateningly, struck him with his clinched fist a fearful blow in the face, knocking him down with a thud which resounded all across the road. The man lay like a stunned ox. Then Sir Jaffray turned to the companion, but he, seeing what had happened, fired his revolver at random and ran away, swearing.

When Sir Jaffray went back to Lola, he found her more agitated than he had ever seen her, and she did not seem herself again for many hours and indeed for days afterward.

He did not understand the cause of it all.

In that instant the revelation had come of the new feeling which was developing in her, and the knowledge, in view of all that it meant, had agitated her as much as any incident in all her turbulent life.

In the days that followed, Sir Jaffray noticed for the first time in his wife a waywardness and uncertainty of temper which were quite unusual, and they surprised and rather grieved him. She was in reality fighting against her new emotions and striving resolutely to conquer them.

But she fought in vain, and from that moment onward she felt herself drawn closer and closer to him until she ceased at last to wage a useless fight.

Her return to England was thus unwelcome. So long as they were thousands of miles away from Europe she was safe against discovery, and could she have had her way she would have prolonged their journey indefinitely.

But Sir Jaffray was beginning to feel a strong desire to be home. He loved the place and longed to be there and to see Lola installed as its beautiful mistress. He would have hurried home earlier had he followed his own inclinations, but he could not interfere to stop the pleasure which she showed on every occasion in all the incidents of their traveling. He was delighted, however, when at length he stood with Lola on the big Atlantic liner and watched the lighthouse at Sandy Hook growing dimmer and dimmer in the haze of distance and felt that they were homeward bound.

He was surprised that Lola was silent and thoughtful.

It was a new thing for her to feel foreboding.

But now if what she had begun to dread came true she felt half helpless to grapple with it. And it was part of the effect of her new love and the fears it bred that the danger which, when she did not dread its coming, had seemed remote and all but impossible now appeared almost certain and inevitable. She blamed herself for not having taken any of the thousand precautions at the time of Pierre's death which she now saw she ought to have taken, and her father's words recurred to her over and over again:

"You did not see him dead."

How she wished she had.

Sir Jaffray rallied her once or twice when he caught her brooding apparently.

"Beginning to think what a serious matter marriage is?" he asked. "You'll have no end of fuss made of you in the county. Different from the wild west."

"I suppose one is quizzed a bit," said Lola. "But I know most of the people, and I can manage them, I think."

"Not much fear of that," replied her husband, with a smile of admiration. "There are not many people you could not manage. We shall have to have a function or two, and there'll be a bit of fuss when we get back, I expect. But we won't stay longer than you like at the manor. We'll get up to town. We shall have to go about a bit, you know."

"Yes, marriage isn't an excuse for refusing invitations, as it used to be in Galilee. It makes one look out for them rather."

"There won't be much looking out for them, I promise you. When once you're seen, they'll come fast enough."

"I suppose so, but I'd rather have our time back there," with a movement of the head toward the west, "than a London season."

"You'll grow out of that fast enough," he said. "But I'm glad you haven't been bored. After all, there's no place like the manor, to my mind. I'm awfully fond of the old place, and on my word I go back to it with greater gusto every time I've been away." Then, after a long pause, he added, "I shall like it better than ever with you at its head, Lola, and I think you'll get to feel about it pretty much as I do."

"I shall, if you make it a pleasant place to me," she answered, with a laughing look of affection. "If not, I shall hate it."

"I'll try not to make you do that. I shall be glad when we get there. We're due in tomorrow afternoon, and if all goes as it has hitherto we shall be well up to time. We shall be home before midnight, all being well. I'm afraid that our getting in at such a time will a bit upset any arrangements which the Walcote people may have made for a reception, but we must have 'em up next day and give 'em a lunch or a feed of some kind. Wonderful cure for disappointment is a good feed. Jove, I shall be glad to see the old place again!"

That night, the last they were to spend on board, the baronet went up on deck to smoke a cigar after supper, and Lola went with him. It was a clear, crisp, sharp air, and the moon and stars were shining brightly. She took his arm, and, pressing closely to him, walked up and down the deck.

"Our last night at sea, Jaffray," she said.

"And a lovely one, eh?"

"Have you enjoyed the time?"

"Never had a better in my life," he answered enthusiastically. "Didn't know marriage was half so good."

"Or you might have tried it before?" And she laughed.

"If I'd met you before," he replied, like a lover.

"I'm glad I've given you one span of happiness, Jaffray," she said, and the tone in which she spoke seemed rather sad.

"It seems to have changed you a good bit," he said. "You're not like the same girl in some ways."

"Not with you?" She put the question in a tone that touched him at once. "I'm the same with you. You forget that till you came into it mine was a fighting life."

"So that chap must have thought in Calladua," he said, laughing at the recollection of the way she had treated the man who had tried to insult her.

"But you had to come to the rescue then. I wonder if you always would and will."

"We don't breed cowboys in old England," he answered.

"True, but there are other villains. Do you believe in omens, Jaffray?" She put the question impetuously.

"Yes, of a kind," he said. "When I've been hunting big game, for instance, and missed at the first shot, I always took it for an omen that if I didn't hit with the second I should have a bad time, and I took good care not to miss, I can tell you."

"Oh, I don't mean things you can avoid."

"Then I don't believe in any other. Bad luck doesn't begin with a man as a rule till he's made a mess of things for himself."

"Yes, but I mean if you fear something's going to happen?"

"But a man doesn't fear that unless he knows there's something that can happen. A man who walks straight isn't afraid of tumbling into the ditch at the roadside. But once I had a presentiment, by the way, and it came true," he added after a pause.

"What was that?"

"When I saw you that day in the little woman's house, I had a presentiment that you would be my wife, and here we are."

He laughed pleasantly and pressed her arm, and she thought it wiser to say no more about omens after what he had said.

Their arrival at Walcote manor was necessarily very quiet. They reached Liverpool in the afternoon of the following day, and as soon as the baggage could be got together started for home.

Lady Walcote had remained in the house by Lola's special wish—one of the results of the change in her feelings—and Lola did her utmost to follow up the kindlier letters she had written with a greeting of really affectionate warmth.

But the old lady had not changed on her side, and, though resolved to act up to the promise she had made to Sir Jaffray before the marriage, she did not like the woman he had chosen and would not pretend that she did.

Thus the home coming was chilled on the threshold, and Lola herself was both disappointed and irritated, and there was more of the old Ishmaelitish feeling of defiance in her manner than her husband had observed since the marriage.

With Jaffray himself his mother was all tenderness and love, but she felt the change in the position.

It was the first time that he had come home from any of his wanderings when she herself had not had the first place in his thoughts. If the other woman had been Beryl, she thought, it would have been tolerable, but to give place to Lola was unbearable.

She staid with them for a long time while they talked to her of their travels, and she listened attentively.

"You have been a good correspondent, Jaffray — better than usual, I think." The baronet had thoughtfully made a point of writing much more frequently than he had been accustomed to write on former occasions. "The letters from you both have been most bright and interesting. You have had all mine, I suppose?"

"Yes, I think so. We got the last batch at New York."

"And what is your theory of the five stringed violin enthusiast? Is he a lunatic? He has been here and was most impatient to know when you would be back."

"Five stringed violin?" exclaimed Sir Jaffray. "What do you mean?"

"There, you haven't read my letters. I told you about him and his queer visit to Beryl."

"Who is he? What is it? I must have missed it."

"The foreign violin player, M. Pierre Turrian, who has a theory about violins."

"Jaffray, I think I'll go, dear. I'm dead tired," exclaimed Lola, rising the instant Lady Walcote finished. "We must have all the home news in the morning," she added, with a smile.

So it had come already, she thought as she went away, with a great pang at her heart, but making no outward sign of any kind.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Garrick tried to abolish prologues and epilogues, but the audiences of his day would not consent

DEFECTIVE PAGE

County News

From our Exchanges

Angus Items.

From our Special Correspondent.

J. F. Montgomery and F. McLennan spent Monday evening in Crookston.

A. T. Campion and Norwood Davies drove to Crookston on Monday for saw-dust.

Ole Tasson and Gus Peterson were in Crookston on Monday.

Ole Tunson and G. Nelson attended lodge in Euclid Wednesday evening.

N. S. Davies was in Euclid Thursday.

Louis Wattern was in Crookston on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Snelling spent Thursday in Crookston.

The entertainment given by the scholars of District No. 71, on Christmas eve passed off finely; everybody had a grand time.

Miss Bullock left Saturday for Ada where she will spend her vacation.

N. Davies spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Davies in Crookston.

Jessie Campion and Roy Perkins are home from Warren spending the holidays.

Water Our True Beverage.

"Water is really our only true beverage," Mrs. S. T. Rorer writes in her cooking lesson in the December Ladies' Home Journal. "Forming, as it does, three-quarters of the weight of the human body it is of the next importance to the air we breathe. Milk is a typical food, not a beverage, and should never be used as such. It is true that it contains a large amount of water, but only sufficient for its digestion.

"In a very short time the non-water drinker becomes sallow, constipated and uncomfortable. The poison matter that should be dissolved by the free use of water, and carried off in the circulation and through the excretory organs, is held in the system; the body loses weight, the skin becomes dry and rough, losing its life and brilliancy. Three-quarters of the weight of the living body should be water. A large quantity of this water is taken in the form of green vegetables and fruits. A healthy person should drink at least a quart and a half of cool (not iced) water in each twenty-four hours—a glass the first thing in the morning and the last thing at night, and the remaining quantity after or between meals. Infants frequently suffer more from the lack of cool water than from the lack of food.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Dr. and Mrs. Haite welcomed the advent of a girl baby on Wednesday.

The bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McNeal, ate Christmas turkey with Dr. and Mrs. M. Legnee.

The Norwegian Methodist had a Christmas tree at their church on Ash street on Tuesday evening.

The Northwestern Collection Agency made an assignment on Wednesday pending a settlement of its affairs.

The Misses Nielie and Elsie Collins gave a pleasant sleigh-ride to as many of their young friends as could pile into a sleigh-box on Tuesday evening.

Howard Stevens came up from St. Paul, where he has secured a situation, this morning and leaves with his wife on Sunday evening to make their future home in the saintly city.

"Under the Dome", which comes to the Grand next Monday night, is the latest from the pen of Lincoln J. Carter an adept at concocting plays to please the masses and an absolute master in creating new and previously unthought of effect. His previous plays have all been sensational melodramas. In "Under the Dome" he has risen to a higher place, absolutely free from cheap sensational lines. It has been splendidly mounted. The hurricane scenes, terminating with the wreck of the Trenton in the harbor of Apia, and the ferry boat trip from Jersey City to New York are said to be by far the most strikingly perfect scenic aids in use on the American stage. The hurricane scenes are sure to strike a popular chord, as the memory of heroic action of the men of the Trenton in assembling on deck at what seemed to them to in all probability their last moment of life, to hear the band thunder forth the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner," is still fresh in the hearts of all true Americans. Other scenes of the play show the Capitol at Washington during a night illumination, several familiar Washington localities, and a view of the beautiful coral reef harbor at Apia before the storm.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota.—Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago

The new Zenda novel by Anthony Hope, just begun in McClure's Magazine, opens admirably. Rassendyll comes forward as ready for a generous action or a dangerous adventure as in the days of "The Prisoner of Zenda," and Flavia—years have made her more beautiful and engaging than ever. We have here, without any lack of intellectual quality and without any moral muddling or misdirection, a story that is thoroughly entertaining and diverting. Mr. C. D. Gibson's full page illustration is excellent, both in apprehension and in execution. There is to be one with each instalment

To Chicago by Daylight.

On your way to Canada. The Burlington's "Scenic Express," leaving St. Paul every morning except Sunday at 8:15, arrives in Chicago the same evening, making connections with late trains for Canadian points. Low rates. See if your ticket reads "Burlington Route." Your local ticket agent has them for sale. [33-38]

New York's Ladies Home Journal.

Mrs. McKinley in a new portrait, seated in a luxurious chair in the White House conservatory, makes a striking cover to the January Ladies' Home Journal. It is also appropriate as John Philip Sousa's new composition. "The Lady of the White House," which the wife of the President permitted "The March King," to dedicate to her, is given publicity for the first time in this number. Of course, the composition will be tremendously popular. Clara Morris, the great actress, appears, for the first time, as a story-writer in a true tale taken out of her career, which she calls "John Hickey: Coachman."

Lilian Bell's keen pen deals with Paris as she sees it for the first time, and with the French, who inspired her to write with a fascinating sweep and dash. Five of our most famous clergymen—Cardinal Gibbons, Mr. Moody, the evangelist, "Ian Maclaren" Dr. Rainsford and Robert Collyer—tell tersely and to the point what a religious life means to a young man, and how it effects his daily life and amusements. There are four short stories and Hamlin Garland's romance of "The Doctor" the story of a man born to be a friend of all women and a lover of none." The succesful feature, "The Inner Experiences of a Cabinet Member's Wife," is carried on, and discloses some astonishing phases of the highest social and official life in Washington as this wife of a Cabinet member saw them. Mrs. Rorer answers the question, "Do we eat too much meat?" and seems to prove that we do. An excellent "City Brick House for $1800" is given with plans and drawings—comfortable as any one might wish. Four pages are given to home parties and frolics, presenting every phase of home entertaining, fancy dress parties for children etc. The entire number has the glow of midwinter entertainment in it By The Curtis Publishing Company Philadelphia, One dollar per year; ten cents per copy.

Ninety Days in Canada.

Can be had by buying a "Canadian Excursion" ticket via the "Burlington Route." Goes via Chicago. Only $40.00 for the round trip. Ask your ticket agent to send you via the "Burlington." Their "Limited" leaving St. Paul every evening, is the finest train on earth. [33-38]

December 6th to 31st Inclusive.

This is the time that you can buy Canadian excursion tickets via the Northern Pacific—go back and visit your friends in the provinces this winter and go via the Northern Pacific. Call on our agents for tickets and particulars. [33-38]

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Sweden's Part in the Greco-Turkish War. Dr. Sven Hedin's Asiatic Explorations. America's New Minister to Sweden—The Spitzbergen Expedition Returns—A Misleading Report Regarding German Intervention in Norway.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

Sweden's real estate interests and securities amount to 900,000,0000 crowns.

The new building of the "Nordiska Museet" will cost 1,800,000 crowns when finished.

The net receipts of the exposition lottery, in vogue during the past summer amounted to 305,482 crowns.

Divorce has been granted Mrs. Marie L. Smith from her husband, L. O. Smith, a merchant of this city.

Emil Hayberg, the Stockholm architect, has been awarded first prize (4,000 marks) for his drawing of the "Buchgaverbe-Hans" in Leipsic.

A motion for establishing a state lottery in Sweden in behalf of the sanitariums and orphanages of the country will be raised at the next riksdag.

Erik Jonson, a carpenter of this city, was killed by falling on the stone pavement from one of the high buildings on "Dronning-gatan" (Queen street.)

George Ahl, a well known electrician of this city, left for Bombay via London a few days ago, where he will be chief engineer for an English electric firm.

The Christmas money order business of the New York postoffice with Sweden has recently been very large. Christmas presents to Sweden represented by money orders during the first eight days in December was $167,565.

A contingent of African negroes who have accepted Christianity, recently visited the capital. Prince Bernadotte and his wife both participated at a religious meeting held in behalf of the blacks. The prince delivered a sermon and the princess led the singing.

Gotthard Erickson, a machinist in the Japanese navy, who has during the past few weeks been visiting in the city has returned to his post. Mr. Erickson participated in the battle near Yalu river in the recent war between China and Japan.

The appointment of William W. Thomas, Jr., of Maine as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Sweden and Norway is welcome news to the friends and admirers of Mr. Thomas in this country. He made a record for himself when serving in the same capacity a few years ago and probably no foreign minister has been so courteously received by the king of Sweden and the people of that country as Mr. Thomas. The appointment is highly pleasing to the Scandinavians of this country.

According to a recent report from the Grecian war department the following Swedes took part in the struggle against the Turks: Lieutenants Sinclair, Wester and Kleen. Also Second Lieutenant Count Blixen. Fincke and Boy, Sinclair and Wester were, besides, war correspondents. Others who served in the capacity of physicians and nurses at the hospitals of the Red Cross were: The Misses Daugh, Von Koch, Ahlstrom and Clara Smith, Professor Akerman, Field Physician Netzler, Dr. F. Sundberg, Theo. Streng, E. Bauer, J. Thysenius and Rev. J. Sundstrom.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the eminent Asiatic explorer, has been invited to give a lecture in French at Paris under the auspices of Societe de Geographie. The learned geographer lectures in five languages. The doctor recently lectured in the Russian language before the czar and the Geographical society of St. Petersburg. Dr. Hedin has been very heartily received by the Geographical society of London under whose auspices he recently delivered a lecture relative to his explorations in Asia in the English language. Admiral Markham claims that Hedin is today the greatest living geographer.

Gothenburg.

Boras has 12,000 inhabitants.

The canal route from Gothenburg to Vennern is now being surveyed.

The capital stock of the Trollhattan Electric company is 475,000 crowns.

A new religious sect called "Anti-Waldenstrom has arisen in Jonkoping.

Upsala.

The city debt at present amounts to 2,000,000 crowns.

There are at present over 2,500 students in attendance at the Upsala university.

The students who treated the city to fireworks a few weeks ago have been subjected to heavy fines and it is not likely that the experiment will be repeated.

The Esthetic society of the university celebrated its 25th anniversary a few days ago. The "fest" was given in honor of Professor C. R. Nyblom, the founder of the society.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

Another large nail factory will be established in this city.

A new church will be erected at Haugesund at a cost of 170,000 crowns.

One of the oldest merchants of Christiania, J. E. Isdahl, is dead, aged 77 years.

Ludvig Sachs of Stockholm will be proprietor in chief of the Grand hotel of this city Jan. 1.

"Statsminister" Schweigaard refused the nomination for storthing representative of Holmestrand.

The German squadron, which recently visited this city, consisted of 3,823 men under the command of Vice Admiral Thompson. The vessels of the first class had a displacement of 10,000 tons, and those of the third class 5,600 tons.

M. Haugen and G. Drivkap have been awarded stipends from the mechanical school of Christiania.

Consul General Oluf Kjaer and wife have donated 10,000 crowns to the Deaconess' institute in Christiania.

Carl Richard Unger, professor of Germanic philology at the Christiania university, is dead. He was 80 years old.

Sven Hansen of this city, while painting the top masts of the English steamship Scarsdale, fell to the deck, dying instantly.

The Kaaterud estate, the property of Christian Haunerstad of Strange has been sold to S. Vihoug of Foldalen for 40,000 crowns.

A new cement factory will be erected on Malmor island. The enterprise will be under the direct control of a Christiania syndicate.

Attorney Lars Abrahamsen has been elected storthing representative of Larvik and Sandefjord. T. A. Gron of Sandsfjord was chosen suppleant.

Captain Otto Sverdrup, who recently returned from St. Petersburg was, together with Count Nordanskiold and Statsminister Gram, dined by King Oscar. Captain Sverdrup was also tendered a dinner by the Anthropological society of Stockholm.

The Spitzbergen expedition has returned without results. The department of the interior will demand certain explanations from members of the expedition regarding shouts which it is rumored "might possibly have been from the Swedish aeronaut and his two followers."

W. A. Kjellman, who is chief government reindeer herder of the United States, recently passed through the city, traveling northward. Mr. Kjellman has been instructed by Secretary Alger of the United States to order 600 reindeer, which are wanted for use as draft animals in getting supplies to the miners in the Klondike region.

A dispatch from Christiania to The Daily Chronicle of London says: "The political situation since the failure of the united committee on foreign affairs, has become critical and it is feared that Sweden will seek an occasion for armed intervention in Norway. The dispatch adds that the Swedish press hopes for assistance from Emperor William. The admiral of the German squadron, which has just left Christiania, at a dinner of Norwegian officers made a speech, which, if not openly menacing, conveyed an implied threat. The Norwegian officers were much disgusted." The above dispatch is highly misleading and should not be misinterpreted by Scandinavians in the Northwest. No comments have as yet appeared in the Scandinavian press of the United States either pro or con and it is very likely that the contents of the dispatch are groundless.

Bergen.

M. Schurffenberg of Porsgrund has been appointed station director at Bergen.

Bishop Hvoslef of Bergen, who recently resigned from his diocese, has been granted an annual pension of 5,000 crowns.

School Superintendent Irgens has tendered his resignation, after being connected with the schools of the city for a period of 37 years.

Jacob Sverdrup, minister of the ecclesiastical department, is spoken of as a probable successor to Bishop Hoslef of the Bergen diocese.

The ecclesiastical department has accepted the resignation recently tendered by Organist Ingolf Schott of the Cathedral school of this city.

The steam boilers of the city hospital recently exploded, but fortunately with no disastrous results. The boilers were old and sadly in need of repairs.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

There are 1,077 parish councils in Denmark.

The city of Odense has now 36,086 inhabitants.

Magleküdo Peterson, the author, has written a series of Christmas novelettes.

Sophus Schandorph, the author, is at present very much afflicted with impaired eyesight.

Justice of the Supreme Court Buch will, it is rumored, tender his resignation in the near future.

"Sondagsposted" (The Sunday Post) was a few days ago, sold to Journalist Pregel for 10,000 crowns.

"Folkets Avis" is a new publication which has recently appeared. Its editor is Emil Rex of this city. The paper is owned by a stock company.

Mr. Petersen, a well known restaurant keeper of this city, was robbed of 6,000 crowns a few days ago, a couple of blocks from the railroad station.

The Danish artist Kroyer has been chosen corresponding member of the French Academy of Fine Arts in place of the recent German artist Eagerth.

The publisher of the "Illustrirede Familie Journal," Carl Aller, has purchased the illustrated weekly "Nordstjernen," formerly published by Nielsen & Lydiche.

Traffic on the ferry route between Helsingor and Helsingborg has been very lively of late, 4,000,000 pounds of merchandise were shipped over this route during the past month.

Burmeister & Wain, the well known ship builders, are now building a steamer containing tanks specially adapted for transporting petroleum. The vessel will be 106 feet (Danish) long.

Gustav Esmann has written a new piece "The Theater," which was rendered at the Royal Opera for the first time Nov. 21. It has been most popularly received by theatre goers, and will, undoubtedly, be one of the "hits" of the season.

Mony to Loan.

On good farm lands. See J. W. Wheeler at the First National bank of Crookston. If you want to renew your present loan or make a new one. No delay; no bonus.

[34tf] J. W. WHEELER

Labor Wants Postal Banks.

By unanimous vote the convention of the American Federation of Labor asked congress to pass a bill for the establishment of the postal savings bank system. More than that, steps were taken to give increased strength to the movement among workingmen by asking all local organizations to take up consideration of the subject anew at their first meeting in January and by resolution again request their senators and representatives to give heed to the demand for safe depositories for persons of small means.

Especial attention should be given to this declaration in the resolutions adopted.

"Workingmen are told at every recurring election that their legitimate and practical demands will be granted by congress when urged in an orderly and constitutional manner."

This demand for postal savings banks is so fully in accord with everything that tends to the conservation and stability of government that it is difficult to find reasons for refusing it. Workingmen have been accused of being radical and revolutionary in their plans for bettering the lot of toilers and for improving social conditions. But here is a request to congress for acting along lines that certainly are not subversive of social order, but just the opposite. It is nothing more than a plea that workingmen be given security in the possession of the small earnings they may lay by against old age and misfortune. They want simply better protection for the savings which constitute their property. Surely this is a demand that ought not to be refused by those who talk so earnestly about the sacred rights of property when larger interests are at stake. Property in small amounts should be as secure from loss under a civilized government as property in the larger sums which it is possible for the comparatively few alone to possess.

Patriotic citizens interested in the well-being of the government and the advancement of society should interest themselves in helping workingmen to secure the realization of this hope for safe depositories for their hard-earned savings. The request is such a mild one and so manifestly for the benefit of wage earners without being opposed to the interests of society at large that it should be granted without delay.—Chicago Record.

Fifty Years Ago.

Grandfather's hat! And within it you see,
Grandfather's favorite cough remedy.
Whether 'twas Asthma, Bronchitis or Croup,
Or baby at night waked the house with a whoop,
With Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Gran'ther was sure
That no cold or cough would e'er fail of a cure.
In hats the styles change, but the records will show
Coughs are cured as they were 50 years ago.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal as a remedy for coughs, colds, and lung diseases. Where other soothing elixirs palliate, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral heals. It is not a cheap cough syrup, which soothes but does not strengthen; it is a physician's cough remedy, and it cures. It is put up in large bottles, only, for household use. It was awarded the medal at the World's Fair of ninety-three. It has a record of

50 Years of Cures.

South or East; Which?

When a trip is contemplated it is always well to prepare in advance, in order to avoid little inconveniences which are often annoying. The two fast trains leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul daily via Wisconsin Central Lines for Milwaukee and Chicago make close connections with trains East and South. Being elegantly equipped with sleeping cars, parlor cars and day coaches, they are fully appreciated by the traveling public. Your nearest ticket agent will give you complete information and furnish you folder of the Wisconsin Central Lines.

JAS. C. POND,
General Passenger Agent.
[16-tf] Milwaukee, Wis.

Mark Twain's New Story.

Mark Twain's new humorous story, which he is now writing in Vienna, is to go to The Ladies' Home Journal, which magazine has also secured F. Marion Crawford's new story, which is a tale of the unreal, with the strikingly uncanny title of "The Dead Smile."

Twice A Day to Canada

Via the Burlington Route. Trains leave St. Paul every morning (except Sunday) at 8:15 and every evening at 8:05. Morning train gives you 300 miles of Mississippi river scenery by daylight, reaching Chicago in time to connect with late trains for Canadian points. The evening "Limited" is electric lighted and steam heated —the finest on earth—arrives at Chicago 9:25 next morning. Buffet library and Dining cars

[33-38]

"How To Keep Young"

Is the title of another article in What To Eat for January and it will interest everybody who has passed twenty.

If you want to "swear off" in a sensible manner for the coming year, read the pledge contained on the front page. It promises what any of us ought to cheerfully subscribe. "Frauds in Flour" and "Frauds in Food and Drink" form the subjects of particularly vigorous editorials, and choice recipes, poems and stories make up the rest of the number.

It is announced that the winners of the prize poem contest will be given in the next issue. 10 cents a copy, $1 a year.

Canadian Excursion

Tickets will be sold by the Northern Pacific from December 6th to 31st inclusive, to points in Ontario and Quebec as far east as Montreal. Fare $40 for round trip. Tickets good for stopovers; good for three months from date of sale. By the addition of a single fare from Montreal to the $40 rate, tickets will be sold to points in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Upon payment of reasonable amounts in addition, tickets will be extended by agents at passangers destination, call on Northern Pacific agent for futher information. [33-38]

If You Keep.

If you keep a horse, cow or a dog, send for Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Manual and learn about their treatment and care. Mailed free, address Humphreys' Medicine Company, Cor. William & John St., New York.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. In Probate Court.
County of Polk. }

In the matter of the estate of I. W. C. Misner, deceased:

The petition of H. C. Misner, the administrator of the above named I. C. W. Misner, having this day been filed with this court representing, among other thing, that at the death of the said I. W. C. Misner was a member of the firm of E. Taylor & Co., and that at the time of his said death the firm of E. Taylor & Co were owner of certain real estate situated in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, described in said petition, and that the said real estate for the convenience of said partnership stood of record in the names of the individual partners thereof and that it is necessary in the winding up of said partnership and the payment of the debts thereof to apply said real estate in the payment of said debts and that the same has been sold for that purpose and asking for an order of this court directing said administrator to convey the legal title of said lands standing of record in the name of the said I. W. C. Misner to the purchaser thereof.

It is ordered that said petition be heard before the court and the undersigned, the judge thereof at the office of the probate judge of said Polk county, in the city of Crookston and county of Polk on Friday, the 14th day of January, 1898 at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day or as soon thereafter as the said petition can be heard:

It is ordered further that notice of the hearing of said petition be given to all persons interested by publication of this order in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the city of Crookston in the said county of Polk for at least three weeks prior to the day of said hearing.

Given under my hand and seal of this court at Crookston, Minnesota, this 18th day of December 1897.

By the Court,
OLE E. HAGEN,
Judge of Probate.

A. A. MILLER,
Attorney for Administrator.
[38-41]

Farm Loans.

If you want a loan on your farm I can furnish the money without delay. On long or short time, as you prefer. Call or write.

Chas. E. Sawyer,

Fournet Block. Crookston, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

FINISH

CROOKSTON
POLK COUNTY

JOURNAL

JAN 7 1897 THRU DEC 30 1897

Title:
(Crookston) POLK COUTNY JOURNAL

20:39 - 21:38

Inclusive Dates: Jan 7 1897 Dec 30 1897
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